



# Judicial Council of California

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## REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

*Item No.: 25-071*

For business meeting on April 25, 2025

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**Title**

Juvenile Law: Restitution Orders

**Report Type**

Action Required

**Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected**

Revise forms CR-110/JV-790 and  
CR-112/JV-792

**Effective Date**

July 1, 2025

**Date of Report**

April 9, 2025

**Recommended by**

Family and Juvenile Law Advisory  
Committee

Hon. Tari L. Cody, Cochair

Hon. Stephanie E. Hulsey, Cochair

**Contact**

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### Executive Summary

Assembly Bill 1186 (Bonta; Stats. 2024, ch. 805) amended provisions of the Penal Code and the Welfare and Institutions Code regarding restitution liability in criminal and juvenile court, including eliminating joint and several liability for co-offending children in juvenile delinquency cases. The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee recommends revising the restitution order and instructions forms to delete joint and several liability for juvenile co-offenders, address restitution apportionment in juvenile court orders, and clarify the liability of who may be ordered to pay restitution in criminal and juvenile proceedings. In addition, the committee recommends revisions to allow for use of the order when a child under informal supervision has agreed to restitution.

### Recommendation

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective July 1, 2025, revise *Order for Victim Restitution* (form CR-110/JV-790) and *Instructions: Order for Victim Restitution* (form CR-112/JV-792) to conform to statutory amendments and anticipated use cases.

The proposed revised forms are attached at pages 7–10.

### **Relevant Previous Council Action**

No previous council action on these forms has bearing on the current recommendations. Most recently, effective January 1, 2023, *Order for Victim Restitution* (form CR-110/JV-790) was revised to delete a reference to administrative fees under former Penal Code section 1203.1(I), which was repealed by Assembly Bill 177 (Stats. 2021, ch. 257), and add mental health counseling fees as a restitution category under Penal Code section 1202.4(f)(3)(C). *Instructions: Order for Victim Restitution* (form CR-112/JV-792) was revised to reflect those changes to the order form.

### **Analysis/Rationale**

Welfare and Institutions Code section 730.6<sup>1</sup> governs the imposition of restitution when a juvenile court determines that a child has broken California law and the conduct has resulted in an economic loss to a victim. Section 730.6 previously required courts to identify any co-offenders who were jointly and severally liable. AB 1186, effective January 1, 2025, modified section 730.6, in part, as follows: “For the purposes of victim restitution, each minor shall be held severally liable, and shall not be held jointly and severally liable as co-offenders. The court shall apportion liability based on each minor’s percentage of responsibility or fault for all economic losses included in the order of restitution. The aggregate amount of apportioned liability for all minors involved shall not exceed 100 percent in total.” (§ 730.6(b)(3).)

AB 1186 requires no changes to the forms for use in criminal court; the committee consulted the Criminal Law Advisory Committee regarding the proposed minor technical changes applicable in criminal court proceedings.

### **Revisions to forms**

To implement AB 1186, the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee recommends revising *Order for Victim Restitution* (form CR-110/JV-790) and *Instructions: Order for Victim Restitution* (form CR-112/JV-792) to reflect the change to joint and several liability for juvenile co-offenders, address apportionment of liability in juvenile cases, and clarify the differences in liability for parents, guardians, and co-offenders in juvenile court and criminal court. In addition, the committee recommends adding checkboxes under the title of the order form in the caption to indicate whether the order is original or amended and adding a new item to allow use of the form in juvenile informal supervision cases under section 654.2. The instructions form would be revised to reflect these changes.

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<sup>1</sup> All further unspecified statutory references are to the Welfare and Institutions Code.

### **Order for Victim Restitution (*form CR-110/JV-790*)**

Item 1 of this form currently allows the court to specify whether the restitution order is being applied to a criminal defendant or a child in juvenile court and whether any parents or guardians or any co-offenders are jointly and severally liable.

The committee recommends reorganizing item 1 into items 1a and 1b to separate provisions relating to criminal proceedings, which can include joint and several liability for co-offenders, from those relating to juvenile proceedings, which can include joint and several liability for parents or guardians but can no longer include joint and several liability for co-offenders. Item 1b is further divided with a checkbox in item 1b(1) for a proceeding in which the child was determined to have broken California law and a checkbox in item 1b(2) for an informal supervision case under section 654.2 in which the child and their parents or guardian have entered into an agreement to pay restitution and have also agreed that the order of restitution would remain in effect until paid in full. This addition would make the form applicable to a wider range of cases.

The proposed revisions to item 1b for juvenile court proceedings include space for stating the percentage of total liability for the child, apportionment among co-offenders, and identifying co-offenders through initials for first and last names, case numbers, and counties where those cases are being heard. The revisions make clear that the total amount of the child's liability and the total amount for which any parents or guardians are jointly and severally liable is the amount of restitution ordered in item 3.

The committee recommends adding checkboxes under the title of the form to indicate whether the order is original or amended. Cases with co-offenders may require a restitution order to be amended to keep the amount of restitution owed to a victim at 100 percent, and the ability to use this form for modified orders would make this process more efficient.

The committee recommends adding a statement in the notice box that if liability in juvenile court is apportioned, the aggregate amount for all juveniles cannot exceed 100 percent. Under section 730.6, this is now how juvenile restitution functions, and the committee believes this statement would be helpful to those who use this form.

The committee also recommends updating the citations in the footer of the first page.

### **Instructions: Order for Victim Restitution (*form CR-112/JV-792*)**

The committee recommends revising this form to conform to proposed changes on the order form. The instructions form now includes a new item explaining the checkboxes in the caption, revised instructions for item 1, and relettering of the items owing to the inclusion of the new item.

### **Policy implications**

To the extent this recommendation has policy implications, they all can be attributed to the legislation. These recommended forms will implement and facilitate the legislative changes.

## Comments

The proposal was circulated for comment in the winter invitation-to-comment cycle, from December 2024 to January 2025. Nine comments were received: four from superior courts, one from a local bar association, one from the Joint Rules Subcommittee of the Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee and Court Executives Advisory Committee, one from the Office of Youth and Community Restoration, one from a district attorney office, and one from a member of the public. Eight commenters agreed with the proposal if it were modified, and one did not agree. The committee thanks all commenters and appreciates the time taken to respond to this proposal. A comment chart with the full text of comments received is attached at pages 11–23.

### *Inclusion of informal supervision restitution*

The Joint Rules Subcommittee (JRS) requested additional analysis on allowing use of the order form in informal supervision cases. The JRS cited concerns with allowing a civil judgment for restitution to be imposed on youth who have not been adjudicated wards; that section 730.6 does not apply to juveniles who have not been adjudicated; and that a civil judgment is arguably inconsistent with the purpose behind informal supervision.

The committee discussed these issues, acknowledging the benefits of informal supervision and that section 730.6 by its terms does not apply to youth not found to be wards. However, the committee concluded that, under particular circumstances, restitution orders *can* be compatible with informal supervision. In *In re K.C.* (2013) 220 Cal.App.4th 465, a section 602 petition was filed after a minor threw items from a bus at oncoming traffic, breaking a windshield and injuring a driver. The court found the minor eligible for informal supervision and the minor and his parents agreed to various conditions including restitution orders that were “to remain in effect until paid in full” under sections 730.6 and 730.7. (*Id.* at p. 468.) Following the minor’s completion of the supervisory conditions of his informal supervision, the court requested briefing on whether it could convert the restitution order to a civil judgment under section 730.6. Following briefing and argument, the court terminated informal supervision, dismissed the petition, and converted the balance of restitution to a civil judgment under section 730.6. (*Id.* at p. 470.)

In the Court of Appeal, the minor argued that the trial court erred in converting the restitution order to a civil judgment under section 730.6 because the minor was not adjudicated a ward. The appellate court agreed that section 730.6 was not applicable and that the trial court was not authorized under that section to convert restitution to a civil judgment. (*In re K.C.*, 220 Cal.App.4th at p. 471.) However, this did not end the court’s analysis. Informal supervision requires the consent of the minor and the minor’s parents or guardian. In *K.C.*, the minor and his parents agreed that, in exchange for informal supervision and to avoid an adjudication, the order of restitution would remain in effect until paid in full under section 730.6 and would not be discharged upon termination. “In so doing,” the Court of Appeal stated, “the minor consented to an act in excess of the court’s jurisdiction.” (*Id.* at p. 472.) The court then considered estoppel, whether the minor was estopped to challenge the trial court’s action to which he had agreed. The court concluded that the minor was not prejudiced by his consent, but rather that he benefited

from participation in informal supervision, avoiding further involvement in the juvenile justice system. Public policy considerations—the rehabilitative and deterrent effects of requiring a minor to pay restitution—supported allowing the minor’s agreement to stand. Finally, the court noted, “[P]ermitting the minor to challenge the agreement after having obtained its benefit would allow him to ‘trifle with the court.’ ” (*Id.* at p. 473.)

In the committee’s experience, informal supervision often involves agreements of the parties that restitution orders will remain in effect and can be converted to civil judgments. Including informal supervision cases will allow juvenile courts to use the form in these cases where appropriate. Based on the reasoning of *K.C.*, the committee recommends allowing use of the order form in informal supervision cases where the minor and the minor’s parents or guardians have expressly agreed that a restitution order will remain in effect until paid in full and can be converted to a civil judgment. In response to the comment from the JRS, the committee has modified the form to more narrowly allow its use in informal supervision cases that include this agreement regarding restitution.

### ***Combined or separate forms***

In response to a specific request for feedback, the committee received several comments regarding whether form CR-110/JV-790 should remain a combined form for use in both criminal and juvenile court or be separated into two different forms. Four of the six comments that addressed this question were in support of keeping the form combined, as the combined form addresses the legislative changes and splitting the form is unnecessary. The committee recommends keeping the form combined at this time for efficiency and is open to consideration of splitting the form in the future.

### ***Documentation of original or modified order***

Also in response to a specific question posed in the invitation to comment, the committee received multiple responses regarding whether there should be a way to indicate that a restitution order is original or modified. All six comments that addressed this question supported adding checkboxes to the caption to indicate whether an order was original or modified. The committee has adopted this suggestion by adding boxes under the title of the form and recommends using “amended” instead of “modified” with a space to indicate how many times the order has been amended.

### ***Identification of co-offenders***

The committee also received several responses to its question regarding whether it would be beneficial to include space for identification of juvenile co-offenders by name on form CR-110/JV-790. Of the seven comments that addressed this question, five supported having a method to identify co-offenders and one opposed. The comment in opposition was simply “no” to the direct question about whether co-offenders’ names should be listed. The committee recommends identifying co-offenders by initials, case number, county, and percent apportionment to facilitate communication between judicial officers in the same and different counties, clarify co-offender liability, and protect a juvenile co-offender’s confidentiality.

### **Alternatives considered**

The committee considered developing a separate restitution order form for use in juvenile court only and requested specific feedback on whether separate forms should be developed in the future. The majority of the feedback supported keeping the forms combined.

The committee noted that restitution can be apportioned among co-offenders, and there may be circumstances in which restitution orders against co-offenders are made by different judicial officers at different times. As a result of this discussion and the feedback received from public comments, the committee added spaces for juvenile co-offender cases to be identified by case number and initials of the co-offender's name to protect confidentiality.

As discussed above, the committee also considered options to indicate a modified order. With apportionment of liability rather than joint and several liability for juvenile co-offenders, the committee expects more modified restitution orders to be filed in juvenile cases. One way to distinguish an original order from a modified order would be to add checkboxes under the title of the order form in the caption. The committee also considered creating a separate form for ordering modifications. The feedback received on whether it is beneficial to indicate a modified order was unanimously in support of adding checkboxes. Upon further discussion, the committee recommended using "amended" instead of "modified" with a space to indicate how many times the order has been amended.

The committee did not consider the alternative of taking no action to revise the restitution order form and its accompanying instructions form because the current forms include joint and several liability for co-offending children and are incorrect under current law.

### **Fiscal and Operational Impacts**

The proposed forms should not have a significant fiscal or operational impact on the courts. They are intended to provide updated guidance and information to the court and parties.

The trial courts will incur ongoing costs to print, copy, and provide the mandated forms. The Spanish translation of form CR-112/JV-792 will need to be updated. There may also be changes required to case management systems. These costs, however, are expected to be minimal.

Juvenile courts will need to provide education and training for judicial officers and court staff on the changes to the forms.

### **Attachments and Links**

1. Forms CR-110/JV-790 and CR-112/JV-792, at pages 7–10
2. Chart of comments, at pages 11–24
3. Link A: Assem. Bill 1186 (Stats. 2024, ch. 805),  
[https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202320240AB1186](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1186)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: _____ STATE BAR NO.: _____ NAME: _____ FIRM NAME: _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO.: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (name): _____	<b>FOR COURT USE ONLY</b>  <b>DRAFT</b> <b>Not approved by</b> <b>the Judicial Council</b>
<b>SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF _____</b> STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	
CASE NAME: _____	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>ORDER FOR VICTIM RESTITUTION</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Original</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Amended Order</b> </div> <div>           CASE NUMBER: _____         </div> </div>	

Please read *Instructions: Order for Victim Restitution* (form CR-112/JV-792) for help with completing this form.

1. Choose a or b and provide the information requested.

a. ☐ Criminal court proceeding

On (date): \_\_\_\_\_, defendant (name): \_\_\_\_\_  
 was convicted of a crime that entitles the victim to restitution.

☐ Adult codefendants found jointly and severally liable (name each): \_\_\_\_\_

b. ☐ Juvenile court proceeding (choose (1) or (2) and provide information requested):

(1) ☐ On (date): \_\_\_\_\_, child (name): \_\_\_\_\_ was found to  
 be a person described in Welfare and Institutions Code section 602, which entitles the victim to restitution (check all  
 that apply):

(A) ☐ Wardship is terminated.

(B) ☐ Parents or guardians are jointly and severally liable with the child for the amount in 3 (name each): \_\_\_\_\_

(C) ☐ Adult codefendants found jointly and severally liable (name each): \_\_\_\_\_

(D) ☐ The child is one of two or more co-offenders among whom liability is apportioned. The child is \_\_\_\_\_ percent  
 responsible. The total amount of the child's liability is the amount in 3.

(E) ☐ The following are juvenile co-offender cases:

	Child's Initials	Case Number	County (if known)	% Apportionment (if known)
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

(2) ☐ On (date): \_\_\_\_\_, child (name): \_\_\_\_\_  
 and their parents or guardians (name each): \_\_\_\_\_

agreed that the restitution order would remain in effect until paid in full and can be converted to a civil judgment  
 as a term of informal supervision under Welfare and Institutions Code 654.2.

2. Evidence was presented that the victim named below suffered losses as a result of defendant's/child's conduct. Defendant/child  
 was informed of the right to a judicial determination of the amount of restitution and

a. ☐ a hearing was conducted.

b. ☐ stipulated to the amount of restitution to be ordered.

c. ☐ waived a hearing.

CASE NAME:

CASE NUMBER:

3. **THE COURT ORDERS** defendant/child to pay restitution to

- a. ☐ the victim (*name*): \_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- b. ☐ the California Victim Compensation Board, to reimburse payments to the victim from the Restitution Fund, in the amount of: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- c. ☐ plus interest at 10 percent per year from the date of ☐ loss **or** ☐ sentencing.
- d. ☐ plus attorney fees and collection costs in the sum of: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. The amount of restitution includes

- a. ☐ the value of property stolen or damaged.
- b. ☐ medical expenses.
- c. ☐ mental health counseling expenses.
- d. ☐ lost wages or profits
- (1) ☐ incurred by the victim due to injury.
  - (2) ☐ of the victim's parent(s) or guardian(s) (if victim is a child) incurred while caring for the injured child.
  - (3) ☐ incurred by the victim due to time spent as a witness or in assisting police or prosecution.
  - (4) ☐ of the victim's parent(s) or guardian(s) (if victim is a child) due to time spent as a witness or in assisting police or prosecution.
- e. ☐ noneconomic losses (felony violations of Pen. Code, §§ 288, 288.5, and 288.7 only).
- f. ☐ Other (*specify*): \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

JUDICIAL OFFICER

**NOTICE TO VICTIMS**

**PENAL CODE SECTION 1214 PROVIDES THAT ONCE A DOLLAR AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION HAS BEEN ORDERED, THE ORDER IS THEN ENFORCEABLE AS IF IT WERE, AND IN THE SAME MANNER AS, A CIVIL JUDGMENT. ALTHOUGH THE CLERK OF THE COURT IS NOT ALLOWED TO GIVE LEGAL ADVICE, YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL RESOURCES AVAILABLE UNDER THE LAW TO OBTAIN OTHER INFORMATION TO ASSIST IN ENFORCING THE ORDER.**

**THIS ORDER DOES NOT EXPIRE UNDER PENAL CODE SECTION 1214(d).**

**YOU MUST FILE A SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT WITH THE COURT WHEN THIS ORDER IS SATISFIED, AS REQUIRED BY PENAL CODE SECTION 1214(b).**

**YOU ARE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFIED COPY OF THIS ORDER UPON REQUEST, AS REQUIRED BY PENAL CODE SECTION 1214(b) AND WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE SECTION 730.7(c).**

**UNDER WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE SECTION 730.6(b)(3), YOU ARE ENTITLED TO RESTITUTION UP TO 100 PERCENT OF THE MONEY YOU LOST OR HAD TO SPEND AS A RESULT OF THE OFFENSE; IF LIABILITY FOR RESTITUTION IN JUVENILE COURT IS APPORTIONED, THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT FOR ALL CHILDREN INVOLVED CANNOT EXCEED 100 PERCENT.**



**INSTRUCTIONS: ORDER FOR VICTIM RESTITUTION****A. Attorney or Party Without Attorney**

Write the name of your attorney. If you are representing yourself, your name goes here.

**B. Telephone Number**

Your telephone number goes here. You may also give a number where the court can leave a message for you.

**C. Fax Number**

You may write in your fax number here or you may leave this line blank.

**D. Email Address**

You may write in your email address here or you may leave this line blank.

**E. Name and Address of Court**

Ask the clerk of your court for this information, including the court's address.

**F. Case Name**

Use the assigned case name. Example: *In re John D.* or *People of the State of California v. Doe.*

**G. Original or Amended Order**

Check Original if this is the first order for the defendant or offender, otherwise check Amended Order and write how many times the Order has been amended in the blank. For example, 1 if this is the first Amended Order.

**H. Case Number**

Write the assigned case number in this space. You need to write this number at the top of every page of this form.

**I. For Court Use Only**

Leave blank. After this form is filed, the clerk will stamp this box on the copies so everyone knows they are copies of an official court document.

**J. Order for Restitution**

This section must be completed by either you or the court. A separate order and abstract of judgment should be completed for each defendant or child found to have committed an offense.

Item a. If the person was convicted in criminal court, check this box and write in the date of the defendant's conviction and the defendant's name. If adult co-defendants were found jointly and severally liable, write their names in the space provided.

Item b. If the person was a child in juvenile court, check this box and write in the child's name and the date of the hearing.

Item b(1). If the child was adjudicated a ward under Welfare and Institutions Code section 602, check this box. If wardship is terminated, check (A). If parents or guardians were found jointly and severally liable with the child, check (B) and write their names in the space provided. If an adult was found jointly and severally liable, check (C) and write their names in the space provided. If more than one child is responsible for the victim's damages and the court assigns a percentage of liability to the child in this case, check (D) and write in the percentage assigned to the child in this case. If there are co-offenders, check (E) and write the initials of any known co-offender's name and case number. If a co-offender case is in a different county, write the county, if known. If a court has apportioned a percentage of liability to this co-offender, write it if known.

Item b(2). If the child and their parents or guardians agreed to a restitution order that could be converted to a civil judgment as a term of informal supervision, check this box and write their names in the spaces provided.

CR-112/JV-792	
<b>(A)</b> ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: STATE: <b>(C)</b> ZIP CODE: ATTORNEY FOR (name): <b>(D)</b> <b>(E)</b> SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME: <b>(F)</b> CASE NAME: <b>(G)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Amended Order <b>(H)</b> CASE NUMBER:	FOR COURT USE ONLY <b>(I)</b>
Please read Instructions: Order for Victim Restitution (form CR-112/JV-792) for help with completing this form. <b>(J)</b> 1. Choose a or b and provide the information requested. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal court proceeding On (date): _____, defendant (name): _____ was convicted of a crime that entitles the victim to restitution. <input type="checkbox"/> Adult codefendants found jointly and severally liable (name each): _____ b. <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile court proceeding (choose (1) or (2) and provide information requested): (1) <input type="checkbox"/> On (date): _____, child (name): _____ was found to be a person described in Welfare and Institutions Code section 602, which entitles the victim to restitution (check all that apply): (A) <input type="checkbox"/> Wardship is terminated. (B) <input type="checkbox"/> Parents or guardians are jointly and severally liable with the child for the amount in 3 (name each): _____ (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Adult codefendants found jointly and severally liable (name each): _____ (D) <input type="checkbox"/> The child is one of two or more co-offenders among whom liability is apportioned. The child is _____ percent responsible. The total amount of the child's liability is the amount in 3. (E) <input type="checkbox"/> The following are juvenile co-offender cases: Child's Initials Case Number County (if known) % Apportionment (if known) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ (2) <input type="checkbox"/> On (date): _____, child (name): _____ and their parents or guardians (name each): _____ agreed that the restitution order would remain in effect until paid in full and can be converted to a civil judgment as a term of informal supervision under Welfare and Institutions Code 654.2. <b>(K)</b> 2. Evidence was presented that the victim named below suffered losses as a result of defendant's/child's conduct. Defendant/child was informed of the right to a judicial determination of the amount of restitution and a. <input type="checkbox"/> a hearing was conducted. b. <input type="checkbox"/> stipulated to the amount of restitution to be ordered. c. <input type="checkbox"/> waived a hearing.	
Form Approved for Optional Use Judicial Council of California CR-112/JV-792 (Rev. July 1, 2025)	

**K. Judicial Determination of Restitution**

The defendant or child has a right to a restitution hearing. The hearing can be waived if the defendant or child agrees to give up the right to have a hearing. The amount of restitution may also be stipulated if the amount of restitution to be ordered is agreed to by all parties and the judge makes an order for the amount based on an agreement by all parties. It is very important to check the appropriate boxes to indicate whether the defendant or child has had a hearing or has waived the hearing. If you do not have all of the relevant information to complete this section, then the court should complete it for you.

**L. Restitution Ordered to Pay**

- If the court ordered the offender to pay you, write your name as the victim and the amount of restitution ordered by the court. Make sure the amount of restitution is not left blank or "to be determined." A dollar amount must be listed for the order to be enforceable.
- Check this box if the court ordered the California Victim Compensation Board to receive reimbursement for funds previously paid to you or your service provider by the Restitution Fund. Make sure the amount of reimbursement is not left blank or "to be determined." A dollar amount must be listed for the order to be enforceable.

**M. Case Name and Number**

Use the case name and case number that you wrote on the front of the form.

**N. Amount of Restitution**

Check the applicable boxes 4a through 4e that specify why the restitution was ordered. Example: If the court ordered that you collect medical expenses and lost wages, check boxes 4b and 4d. If the amount of restitution includes something that is not listed, check box 4f and briefly specify what additional costs are covered.

<p><b>(M)</b> CASE NAME: _____</p> <p><b>(L)</b> <b>→ 3. THE COURT ORDERS</b> defendant/child to pay restitution to</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> the victim (name): _____ in the amount of: \$ _____</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> the California Victim Compensation Board, to reimburse payments to the victim from the Restitution Fund, in the amount of: \$ _____</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> plus interest at 10 percent per year from the date of _____ loss or _____ sentencing.</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> plus attorney fees and collection costs in the sum of: \$ _____</p> <p><b>(N)</b> <b>→ 4. The amount of restitution includes</b></p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> the value of property stolen or damaged.</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> medical expenses.</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> mental health counseling expenses.</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> lost wages or profits</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(1) <input type="checkbox"/> incurred by the victim due to injury.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(2) <input type="checkbox"/> of the victim's parent(s) or guardian(s) (if victim is a child) incurred while caring for the injured child.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(3) <input type="checkbox"/> incurred by the victim due to time spent as a witness or in assisting police or prosecution.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(4) <input type="checkbox"/> of the victim's parent(s) or guardian(s) (if victim is a child) due to time spent as a witness or in assisting police or prosecution.</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> noneconomic losses (felony violations of Pen. Code, §§ 288, 288.5, and 288.7 only).</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JUDICIAL OFFICER _____</p>	<p>CR-110/JV-790</p>
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**NOTICE TO VICTIMS**

PENAL CODE SECTION 1214 PROVIDES THAT ONCE A DOLLAR AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION HAS BEEN ORDERED, THE ORDER IS THEN ENFORCEABLE AS IF IT WERE, AND IN THE SAME MANNER AS, A CIVIL JUDGMENT. ALTHOUGH THE CLERK OF THE COURT IS NOT ALLOWED TO GIVE LEGAL ADVICE, YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL RESOURCES AVAILABLE UNDER THE LAW TO OBTAIN OTHER INFORMATION TO ASSIST IN ENFORCING THE ORDER.

THIS ORDER DOES NOT EXPIRE UNDER PENAL CODE SECTION 1214(d).

YOU MUST FILE A SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT WITH THE COURT WHEN THIS ORDER IS SATISFIED, AS REQUIRED BY PENAL CODE SECTION 1214(b).

YOU ARE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFIED COPY OF THIS ORDER UPON REQUEST, AS REQUIRED BY PENAL CODE SECTION 1214(b) AND WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE SECTION 730.7(c).

UNDER WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE SECTION 730.6(b)(3), YOU ARE ENTITLED TO RESTITUTION UP TO 100 PERCENT OF THE MONEY YOU LOST OR HAD TO SPEND AS A RESULT OF THE OFFENSE; IF LIABILITY FOR RESTITUTION IN JUVENILE COURT IS APPORTIONED, THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT FOR ALL CHILDREN INVOLVED CANNOT EXCEED 100 PERCENT.

CR-110/JV-790 (Rev. July 1, 2025)

CR-110/JV-790 (Rev. July 1, 2025)

**ORDER FOR VICTIM RESTITUTION**

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Civil Code, § 1714.1

[www.courts.ca.gov](http://www.courts.ca.gov)

*Order for Victim Restitution* (form CR-110/JV-790) is the court order or judgment directing the offender to repay you for any losses that you suffered because of the offense. Once this judgment is entered in the court records, you may use it to collect the money you are owed from the offender. If the court does not give you a certified copy of the order, ask the clerk for one and check to make sure the judgment is entered. If the offender does not pay you, you have several options, including getting the offender to pay you voluntarily, getting more information about the offender, and collecting from the offender's property. If you choose to try to collect from the value of real estate owned by the offender, you will need to record an abstract of the judgment with the county recorder in the county where the property is located. For more information about this process, see *Abstract of Judgment—Restitution* (form CR-111/JV-791) and *Instructions: Abstract of Judgment—Restitution* (form CR-113/JV-793). For more information about this and other options for collecting your restitution judgment, see the [Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/small-claims/after-trial/if-you-win](http://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/small-claims/after-trial/if-you-win).

**W25-06****Juvenile Law: Restitution Orders** (Revise forms CR-110/JV-790 and CR 112/JV-792)

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	<b>Commenter</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Committee Response</b>
1.	Kelly [No other information provided]	N	I hold personal issue with this. Restitution is awarded to a victim of the crime and the persons responsible for the juvenile should be held liable for the restitution. I have never heard of outlandish awards to the victims. Most get nothing and the state collects anything and then it might be awarded to the victim and victims families.	The committee notes the commenter's disagreement with the proposal.  Parents or guardians remain jointly and severally liable for juvenile restitution. The legislation and this proposal do not impact joint and several liability for parents or guardians.
2.	Office of Youth and Community Restoration By LaRon Dennis, Special Consultant	AM	We think the proposed modifications make sense and align with the legislative changes, and the addition of a check box for Informal Supervision is a good idea.  Regarding the Committee's specific request for comments... 1) We believe it would be beneficial to separate this document into a Criminal Form and Juvenile Form.  2) If there are several co-defendants, the court would not have to list their names but could use petition numbers instead to "link" the cases. If the youth end up in different courtrooms or	The committee agrees with including informal supervision and has modified the language on the form:  On (date): , child (name): agreed that this restitution order could be converted to a civil judgment under Welfare & Institutions Code section 730.6 as a term of informal supervision under Welfare & Institutions Code section 654.2.  The committee appreciates this feedback, and based on all the feedback, the committee may work with the Criminal Law Advisory Committee in the future on whether separate forms would be desirable.  The committee has added a chart which allows for any known co-offender initials, case number, county of disposition, and percent of apportionment. This is to assist a victim and the

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	<b>Commenter</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Committee Response</b>
			restitution orders are made on different dates, it at least makes it easier for court staff, attorneys, and probation to still capture the cases that need to be "linked" to ensure, even without joint and several liability, victims get full 100% restitution ordered.	courts with information about apportionment while maintaining confidentiality.
3.	Orange County Bar Association By Mei Tsang, President	AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose? Yes.</li> <li>• Would it be beneficial for victims, offenders, courts, or justice partners to have separate restitution order forms for use in juvenile court and criminal court? No, this form is acceptable.</li> <li>• Is it helpful to indicate whether the order is original or a modification? If so, would check boxes or an attachment best reflect a modification? It would be helpful to have a checkbox that indicates original vs modification.</li> <li>• Should the order form include the names of co-offending children in cases involving apportionment of liability?</li> </ul>	<p>The committee notes the commenter's agreement with the proposal if modified.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback, and based on all the feedback, the committee may work with the Criminal Law Advisory Committee in the future on whether separate forms would be desirable.</p> <p>The committee agrees and the form has been revised to have checkboxes to indicate if an order is original or amended.</p> <p>The committee has added a chart which allows for any known co-offender initials, case number,</p>

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	<b>Commenter</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Committee Response</b>
			The order could allow for the initials of co-offending children. This could protect confidentiality but also allow for clarity.	county of disposition, and percent of apportionment. This is to assist a victim and the courts with information about apportionment while maintaining confidentiality.
4.	San Francisco District Attorney's Office, Juvenile Division By Julia Cervantes, Managing Attorney	AM	<p>I do think a modification form should be available as juvenile suspects can be identified later requiring a new apportionment of restitution.</p> <p>There is also the issue of adults and juvenile co-offenders. In those matters will the adult be liable for the entire victim restitution and the juveniles for only a percentage. In those matters can liability for adults and minors exceed 100 percent of the total?</p> <p>There should remain a space for the co-offenders on the order in light of possible needs to reapportion in the future and to show the sum of 100%. It also makes it more understandable to the victim.</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback. The form has been revised to have checkboxes to indicate whether an order is original or amended.</p> <p>The legislation and this proposal do not change adult liability, including co-offender joint and several liability. Children are no longer subject to joint and several liability and liability may be apportioned among them but cannot exceed 100 percent of the total.</p> <p>The committee has added a chart which allows for any known co-offender initials, case number, county of disposition, and percent of apportionment. This is to assist a victim and the courts with information about apportionment while maintaining confidentiality.</p>
5.	Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles By Robert Oftring, Chief Communications and External Affairs Officer	AM	<p>The following comments are representative of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, and do not represent or promote the viewpoint of any particular judicial officer or employee.</p> <p>In response to the Judicial Council of California's proposal titled "ITC W25-06 Juvenile Law: Restitution Orders," the Superior</p>	<p>The committee notes the commenter's agreement with the proposal if modified.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p>

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>Court of California, County of Los Angeles (Court), concurs that the proposal effectively addresses its intended purpose.</p> <p>The Court believes that separate restitution order forms for juvenile court and criminal court are unnecessary. It would be beneficial to indicate whether an order is original or a modification, with checkboxes being an ideal method for this indication. Additionally, the Court agrees that the form should include the names of co-offending minors in cases where liability is apportioned.</p> <p>While the Court does not anticipate any cost savings from the proposal, it expects minimal implementation requirements. These requirements would involve providing the form and relevant information to judicial officers, judicial assistants, and clerical staff.</p> <p>The Court has observed that the current form uses the term "child" to refer to minors who are liable for damages. It is recommended to use the term "minor," which is more commonly used in juvenile justice courts, as it would be more appropriate.</p> <p>Finally, the Court agrees that a two-month period from the Judicial Council's approval of</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback, and based on all the feedback, the committee may work with the Criminal Law Advisory Committee in the future on whether separate forms would be desirable. The form has been revised to have checkboxes to indicate if an order is original or amended. In addition, the committee has added a chart for any known co-offender initials, case number, county of disposition, and percent of apportionment. This is to assist a victim and the courts with information about apportionment while maintaining confidentiality.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>California Rules of Court, rule 5.502(5) and (46) define child to mean a person under the age of 18, and youth to mean a person who is at least 14 years of age and not yet 21 years of age, respectively. The committee believes "child" is more appropriate for these forms.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p>

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	<b>Commenter</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Committee Response</b>
			this proposal to its effective date will be sufficient for implementation and that this proposal will be suitable for courts of varying sizes.	
6.	Superior Court of California, County of Orange Criminal Operations By Elizabeth Flores, Operations Analyst	AM	<p>1. Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose? Yes.</p> <p>2. Would it be beneficial for victims, offenders, courts, or justice partners to have separate restitution order forms for use in juvenile court and criminal court? Yes, the proposed format clearly separates the distinction between Criminal and Juvenile.</p> <p>3. Is it helpful to indicate whether the order is original or a modification? If so, would check boxes or an attachment best reflect a modification? Yes, the checkboxes would be sufficient.</p> <p>4. Should the order form include the names of co-offending children in cases involving apportionment of liability? N/A</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback, and based on all the feedback, the committee may work with the Criminal Law Advisory Committee in the future on whether separate forms would be desirable.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback, and the form has been revised to have checkboxes to indicate an original or an amended order.</p> <p>No response required.</p>

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>5. Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so, please quantify. No.</p> <p>6. What would the implementation requirements be for courts—for example, training staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management systems, or modifying case management systems? Very minor changes to Criminal processes. There may be a need to create a docket code and training of Courtroom Clerk and Case Processing staff.</p> <p>7. Would 2 months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation? Yes.</p> <p>8. How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes? N/A</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>The committee appreciates the response.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>No response required.</p>
7.	Superior Court of California, County of Riverside	AM	<p>Position on Proposal: Generally, in support of this proposal.</p> <p>Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose?</p>	The committee notes the commenter's agreement with the proposal if modified.



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			<p>Yes. Updating the JV-790 and the JV-792 to remove joint and several liability for co-offenders in juvenile justice cases, addressing apportionment of restitution in juvenile justice cases and allowing the use of the forms for informal supervision will address the stated purpose of AB 1186 and should make the forms easier for everyone to use. Also clarifying that parents/guardians can be held jointly and severally liable is useful information.</p> <p>Would it be beneficial for victims, offenders, courts, or justice partners to have separate restitution order forms for use in juvenile court and criminal court?</p> <p>The current proposed form at item 1 a or 1 b seems to make clear if the order is for an adult or a juvenile. From the perspective of juvenile court, one common form seems fine, however if there are reasons why a separate form would be more beneficial in obtaining civil judgments then that would be fine. There really is no preference from a juvenile court perspective.</p> <p>Is it helpful to indicate whether the order is original or a modification? If so, would check boxes or an attachment best reflect a modification?</p> <p>Yes, indicating if the order is an original order or for a modification would be useful. A check</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback, and based on all the feedback, the committee may work with the Criminal Law Advisory Committee in the future on whether separate forms would be desirable.</p>

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			<p>box at the beginning of the form under the title would be sufficient.</p> <p>Should the order form include the names of co-offending children in cases involving apportionment of liability?</p> <p>Yes, this would make relating cases in the case management system when entering the orders much easier for court clerks, particularly where there is joint and several liability for parents/guardians on co-offender cases. If there are confidentiality concerns, just the case number and no names would also be very helpful.</p> <p>Would the proposal provide cost savings? Is so, please quantify.</p> <p>No, there would be no cost savings.</p> <p>What would the implementation requirements be for courts-for example, training staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in the case management systems, or modifying case management systems?</p> <p>There would be minimal staff training or modifications to the case management system needed. The main implementation requirements</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback, and the form has been revised to have checkboxes to indicate if an order is original or amended.</p> <p>The committee has added a chart which allows for any known co-offender initials, case number, county of disposition, and percent of apportionment. This is to assist a victim and the courts with information about apportionment while maintaining confidentiality.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p>

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			<p>would be to make judicial officers and probation departments aware of the changes.</p> <p>Would 2 months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation? Yes.</p> <p>How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes? This proposal should work the same for courts of any size.</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p>
8.	<p>Superior Court of California, County of San Diego By Mike Roddy, Executive Officer</p>	AM	<p>Q: Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose? A: Yes. The changes are necessary as a result of the amendments to WIC 730.6.</p> <p>Q: Would it be beneficial for victims, offenders, courts, or justice partners to have separate restitution order forms for use in juvenile court and criminal court? A: Not necessarily.</p> <p>Q: Is it helpful to indicate whether the order is original or a modification? If so, would check boxes or an attachment best reflect a modification?</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback, and based on all the feedback, the committee may work with the Criminal Law Advisory Committee in the future on whether separate forms would be desirable.</p>

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			<p>A: Yes, a checkbox for a modification could be helpful.</p> <p>Q: Should the order form include the names of co-offending children in cases involving apportionment of liability? A: No.</p> <p>Q: Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so, please quantify. A: No.</p> <p>Q: What would the implementation requirements be for courts for example, training staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management systems, or modifying case management systems? A: The implementation requirements would be minimal. (We have our own local forms in San Diego.)</p> <p>Q: Would 2 months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation? A: Yes.</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback, and the form has been revised to have checkboxes to indicate if an order is original or amended.</p> <p>The committee has added a chart which allows for any known co-offender initials, case number county of disposition and percent of apportionment. This is to assist a victim and the courts with information about apportionment while maintaining confidentiality.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p>

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			<p>Q: How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes?</p> <p>A: It appears that the proposal would work for courts of all sizes.</p> <p>General Comments</p> <p>CR110/JV-790 footer: Propose deleting subdivisions (h), (i), (q) for WIC 730.6. The statute has been substantially revised and the subdivisions are no longer accurate or necessary.</p> <p>Propose deleting the citation to CCP § 674(a)(7). The abstract of judgment is now the JV-791 form.</p> <p>Propose adding a citation to WIC 730.7.</p> <p>CR110/JV-790 item 4d: Propose deleting period after “profits.”</p> <p>Should form CR110/JV-790 include a statement that form CR-112/JV-792 is available to provide instructions on how to fill out form CR110/JV-790? For example: “Read Instructions: Order for Victim Restitution (form CR-112/JV-792) before completing this form.”</p> <p>CR-112/JV-792 I.: Propose revising the language since a youth is not “found guilty” in juvenile court. A more accurate statement</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback.</p> <p>The committee has made this change.</p> <p>The committee agrees with deleting this citation.</p> <p>The committee agrees with adding this citation.</p> <p>The committee agrees with deleting the period.</p> <p>The committee agrees and has added a statement calling attention to the instructions form.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback. The words “found guilty of an offense” have been</p>

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			would be “found to have committed an offense.” For example, “A separate order and abstract of judgment should be completed for each defendant found guilty of an offense and/or each ward found to have committed an offense.”	replaced with “found to have committed an offense.”
9.	Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee and Court Executives Advisory Committee, Joint Rules Subcommittee	AM	<p>Would it be beneficial for victims, offenders, courts, or justice partners to have separate restitution order forms for use in juvenile court and criminal court?</p> <p>Develop a separate form for juvenile restitution orders. The current form is a joint CR-110 for adults and JV-790 for juveniles. Agree that proposal to have separate forms is something to consider and would be cleaner and simpler form for both orders. Do not see any need to maintain adult and juvenile orders on same form.</p> <p>Is it helpful to indicate whether the order is original or a modification? If so, would check boxes or an attachment best reflect a modification?</p> <p>Consider an option to indicate a modified order. Agree that this would be unusual for an order that is enforceable as a civil judgment and that would be secured by an abstract of judgment. While most civil judgments require renewal after 10 years, criminal restitution judgments do not. (Penal Code Sec. 1214(e).)</p>	<p>The committee appreciates this feedback and notes the commenter’s agreement with the proposal if modified.</p> <p>Based on all the feedback, the committee may work with the Criminal Law Advisory Committee in the future on whether separate forms would be desirable.</p> <p>The form has been revised to have checkboxes to indicate if an order is original or amended.</p>

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			<p>Should the order form include the names of co-offending children in cases involving apportionment of liability?</p> <p>Agree that co-offenders should not be listed on form. Amended W&amp;I Sec. 730.6 deleted the language “If feasible, the court shall also identify on the court order, any co-offenders who are jointly and severally liable for victim restitution.” (See, former Sec. 730.6(h)(2).) The Legislature could have retained the co-offender identity language, while striking the joint and several language, but deleted the entire sentence.</p> <p>The JRS also notes the following:</p> <p>The request to include in the restitution order any order made pursuant to informal probation pursuant to Sec. 654.2 requires additional analysis. First, this has never been included in the JV-790 order in the past and there is no need to add this. The Order for Victim restitution pursuant to 730.6 applies to a minor described in Section 602 – a ward of the court. A minor who successfully completes an informal program of supervision is not declared a ward of the court. Restitution may be ordered pursuant to Section 654.6, but this is in the context of the informal supervision which can be extended for an additional time to allow the repairs or restitution to be made. An argument can be made that subjecting a minor to a court order, enforceable as a civil judgment for a potentially</p>	<p>The committee has added a chart for any known co-offender initials, case number, county of disposition, and percent of apportionment. This is to assist a victim and the courts with information about apportionment while maintaining confidentiality.</p> <p>The committee appreciates this feedback and the attention brought to these concerns.</p> <p>As more fully described in the report, the committee discussed these issues and determined that including an option for informal supervision in narrowly defined circumstances would be helpful to juvenile courts and is not inconsistent with case law, specifically <i>In re K.C.</i> (2013) 220 Cal.App.4th 465, or public policy. The committee recommends including this option based on how frequently this option could be utilized.</p> <p>The committee has modified the form to more narrowly allow its use in informal supervision</p>

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			<p>long period of time, is not consistent with the purpose behind the informal supervision program. Also, 654.3 limits eligibility to cases where restitution does not exceed \$5,000. (The amount was recently increased from \$1,000 in 2023 (AB1643).) Therefore, large amounts of restitution will not be an issue. It is not clear how an ongoing civil judgment might impact a minor who has never been adjudicated a ward of the court, even when the arrest is sealed. (786.5.) If the order is not paid, it may be subject to debt collection as set forth in Penal Code section 1214(b), including wage garnishment, etc., and may appear on the minor's, or his or her parents, credit report. Such an order is not subject to the 10-year renewal period in CCP Sec. 683.010 et seq. (Penal Code sec. 1214(e).) This proposed addition requires further thought.</p> <p>Suggested Modifications Do not include a reference to Welfare and Institutions Code section 654.</p>	<p>cases where the minor “has agreed that this restitution order could be converted to a civil judgment under Welfare and Institutions Code section 730.6 as a term of informal supervision under Welfare and Institutions Code section 654.2.”</p> <p>See response above.</p>