

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 11, 2025

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 1, 2025

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025–26 REGULAR SESSION

## ASSEMBLY BILL

**No. 1376**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Bonta**  
***(Coauthor: Assembly Member Elhawary)***

February 21, 2025

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An act to amend Sections 729, 729.1, 729.2, 729.6, 729.8, 729.9, 730, and 742.16 of, and to add Section 602.05 to, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to juveniles.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1376, as amended, Bonta. Wards: probation.

Existing law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance, who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian, or who is beyond the control of that person, who violates an ordinance establishing a curfew or is truant, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. When a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, as previously described, and is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, existing law authorizes the court to make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, and to impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and

proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced.

This bill would limit to 9 months the period of time a ward may remain on probation, except that a court may extend the probation period for a period not to exceed increments of 6 months after a noticed hearing and upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence that it is in the ward's *and the public's* best interest. The bill would require the probation agency to submit a report to the court detailing the basis for any request to extend probation at the noticed hearing. The bill would require the court to provide the ward and the prosecuting attorney with the opportunity to present relevant evidence, as specified. The bill would require the court to hold a noticed hearing for the ward not less frequently than every 6 months for the remainder of the wardship period if the court extends probation. The bill would additionally require, among other things, that conditions of probation for a ward be individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, and reasonable.

Existing law authorizes the court, as part of the order adjudging the minor to be a ward of the court, to order the ward to pay restitution, to pay a fine up to \$250 for deposit in the county treasury if the court finds the minor has the financial ability to pay, or to participate in an uncompensated work program.

This bill would remove the authority of the court to order the minor to pay the \$250 fine or participate in an uncompensated work program in lieu of restitution.

Existing law requires the court, for specified offenses, to order certain actions as a condition of a minor's probation, including attending counseling, repairing property, repaying the cost of apprehension to the city or county, and performing community service.

This bill would, in specified instances, no longer require the court to order certain actions as a condition of a minor's probation.

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

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

- 1 SECTION 1. (a) Evidence demonstrates that community safety
- 2 is best achieved through provision of individualized,
- 3 comprehensive youth development and health-based approaches
- 4 to address youth challenges and behaviors, keeping youth in

1 families and communities whenever possible, and prioritizing  
2 family connection and reunification.

3 (b) Research shows that imposing lengthy periods of probation  
4 on youth compounds trauma, exacerbates mental health problems,  
5 interferes with healthy development, increases recidivism, and is  
6 counterproductive as a means of achieving public health and safety.

7 (c) Data shows that youth of color, tribal youth, and youth in  
8 the child welfare system are overrepresented at every  
9 decisionmaking point in the justice system and bear the brunt of  
10 the harms of system contact.

11 (d) It is the intent of the Legislature that all of the following  
12 apply:

13 (1) Counties use evidence-based and promising practices and  
14 programs that prioritize non-law enforcement, community-based,  
15 and individualized interventions that promote youth development,  
16 build on youths' strengths, are culturally rooted, and address  
17 trauma.

18 (2) Interventions be governed by a public health focus and not  
19 a correctional model.

20 (3) The utilization of state intervention and court-ordered  
21 supervision occurs in rare circumstances and only when all forms  
22 of community-based, developmentally appropriate interventions  
23 have been exhausted.

24 (4) Youth that come into contact with the delinquency system  
25 should not be denied any available protections and benefits under  
26 the foster care system and other youth-serving systems.

27 (5) The justice system must promote equity and eliminate  
28 systemic biases and structural barriers that disparately impact youth  
29 and families of color, those impacted by poverty, and other  
30 marginalized groups.

31 (6) In the limited instances in which probation is used,  
32 engagement should be as short and minimally disruptive as  
33 possible, aiming to connect youth and their families with resources  
34 in their community that can provide consistency and support for  
35 the youth without the harms of the justice system.

36 SEC. 2. Section 602.05 is added to the Welfare and Institutions  
37 Code, to read:

38 602.05. (a) A minor adjudged to be a ward of the court  
39 pursuant to Section 601 or 602 who is subject to an order of  
40 probation pursuant to Section 727, with or without supervision of

1 the probation officer, shall not remain on probation for a period  
2 that exceeds nine months, except as specified in subdivision (b).

3 (b) A court may extend the probation period for a period not to  
4 exceed six months after a noticed hearing and upon proof by a  
5 preponderance of the evidence that it is in the ward's *and the*  
6 *public's* best interest, consistent with Section 202.

7 (1) At the noticed hearing, the probation agency shall submit a  
8 report to the court detailing the basis for any request to extend  
9 probation.

10 (2) The court shall provide the ward and the prosecuting attorney  
11 with the opportunity to present relevant evidence. The court has  
12 discretion to receive evidence by testimony, declaration, and other  
13 documentary evidence.

14 (3) In cases in which the court finds by a preponderance of the  
15 evidence a basis for extending probation, the court shall state the  
16 reasons for the findings orally on the record. The court shall also  
17 set forth the reasons in an order entered upon the minutes if  
18 requested by either party or when the proceedings are not being  
19 recorded electronically or reported by a court reporter.

20 (c) If, pursuant to subdivision (b), the court extends probation,  
21 the court shall schedule and hold a noticed hearing for the ward  
22 not less frequently than every six months for the remainder of the  
23 wardship period.

24 (d) Prior to terminating jurisdiction over a youth who is  
25 described by subdivision (a) of Section 607.2, the court shall  
26 comply with the provisions of Section 607.2.

27 (e) The requirement to comply with the provisions of Section  
28 607.2 shall not be a basis for continuing an order imposing terms  
29 and conditions of probation, as referenced in subdivision (b) of  
30 Section 730. If the court retains jurisdiction pursuant to this  
31 subdivision, the ward shall not be subject to a petition pursuant to  
32 Section 777 or a violation of probation.

33 (f) This section does not preclude termination of a ward's  
34 probation before the end of a nine-month period.

35 (g) This section does not apply to any ward who is transferred  
36 from a secure youth treatment facility to a less restrictive program  
37 pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 875 and  
38 who is subject to any remaining baseline or modified baseline term  
39 until the ward is discharged pursuant to a probation discharge  
40 hearing described in subdivision (e) of Section 875.

1 SEC. 3. Section 729 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is  
2 amended to read:

3 729. If a minor is found to be a person described in Section  
4 602 by reason of the commission of a battery on school property  
5 as described in Penal Code Section 243.5, and the court does not  
6 remove the minor from the physical custody of the parent or  
7 guardian, the court as a condition of probation, except in any case  
8 in which the court makes a finding and states on the record its  
9 reasons that the condition would be inappropriate, may require the  
10 minor to make restitution to the victim of the battery. If restitution  
11 is found to be inappropriate, the court, except in any case in which  
12 the court makes a finding and states on the record its reasons that  
13 the condition would be inappropriate, may require the minor to  
14 perform specified community service. Nothing in this section shall  
15 be construed to limit the authority of a juvenile court to provide  
16 conditions of probation.

17 SEC. 4. Section 729.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is  
18 amended to read:

19 729.1. (a) (1) If a minor is found to be a person described in  
20 Section 602 by reason of the commission of a crime which takes  
21 place on a public transit vehicle, and the court does not remove  
22 the minor from the physical custody of the parent or guardian, the  
23 court as a condition of probation, except in any case in which the  
24 court makes a finding and states on the record its reasons that the  
25 condition would be inappropriate, may require the minor to wash,  
26 paint, ~~repair~~ *repair*, or replace the damaged or destroyed property,  
27 or otherwise make restitution to the property owner. If restitution  
28 is found to be inappropriate, the court, except in any case in which  
29 the court makes a finding and states on the record its reasons that  
30 the condition would be inappropriate, may require the minor to  
31 perform specified community service. Nothing in this section shall  
32 be construed to limit the authority of a juvenile court to provide  
33 conditions of probation.

34 (2) In lieu of the community service authorized pursuant to  
35 paragraph (1), the court may, if a jurisdiction has adopted a graffiti  
36 abatement program as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 594 of  
37 the Penal Code, order the defendant, and the defendant's parents  
38 or guardians, as a condition of probation, to keep a specified  
39 property in the community free of graffiti for 90 days. Participation  
40 of a parent or guardian is not required under this paragraph if the

1 court deems this participation to be detrimental to the defendant,  
2 or if the parent or guardian is a single parent who must care for  
3 young children.

4 (b) As used in subdivision (a), “public transit vehicle” means  
5 any motor vehicle, street car, trackless trolley, bus, shuttle, light  
6 rail system, rapid transit system, subway, train, taxi cab, or jitney,  
7 which transports members of the public for hire.

8 (c) The court may order any person ordered to perform  
9 community service or graffiti removal pursuant to subdivision (a)  
10 to undergo counseling.

11 SEC. 5. Section 729.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is  
12 amended to read:

13 729.2. If a minor is found to be a person described in Section  
14 601 or 602 and the court does not remove the minor from the  
15 physical custody of the parent or guardian, the court as a condition  
16 of probation, except in any case in which the court makes a finding  
17 and states on the record its reasons that the condition would be  
18 inappropriate, may:

19 (a) Require the minor to attend a school program approved by  
20 the probation officer without absence.

21 (b) Require the parents or guardian of the minor to participate  
22 with the minor in a counseling or education program, including,  
23 but not limited to, parent education and parenting programs  
24 operated by community colleges, school districts, or other  
25 appropriate agencies designated by the court or the probation  
26 department, unless the minor has been declared a dependent child  
27 of the court pursuant to Section 300 or a petition to declare the  
28 minor a dependent child of the court pursuant to Section 300 is  
29 pending.

30 (c) Require the minor to be at the minor’s legal residence  
31 between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. unless the minor  
32 is accompanied by the minor’s parent or parents, legal guardian  
33 or other adult person having the legal care or custody of the minor.

34 SEC. 6. Section 729.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is  
35 amended to read:

36 729.6. If a minor is found to be a person described in Section  
37 602 by reason of the commission of an offense described in Section  
38 241.2 or 243.2 of the Penal Code, the court may, in addition to  
39 any other fine, sentence, or as a condition of probation, order the  
40 minor to attend counseling.

1 SEC. 7. Section 729.8 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is  
2 amended to read:

3 729.8. (a) If a minor is found to be a person described in  
4 Section 602 by reason of the unlawful possession, use, sale, or  
5 other furnishing of a controlled substance, as defined in Chapter  
6 2 (commencing with Section 11053) of the Health and Safety  
7 Code, an imitation controlled substance, as defined in Section  
8 109550 of the Health and Safety Code, or toluene or a toxic, as  
9 described in Section 381 of the Penal Code, upon the grounds of  
10 any school providing instruction in kindergarten, or any of grades  
11 1 to 12, inclusive, or any church or synagogue, playground, public  
12 or private youth center, child day care facility, or public swimming  
13 pool, during hours in which these facilities are open for business,  
14 classes, or school-related activities or programs, or at any time  
15 when minors are using the facility, the court, as a condition of  
16 probation, except in any case in which the court makes a finding  
17 and states on the record its reasons that the condition would be  
18 inappropriate, may require the minor to perform not more than  
19 100 hours of community service.

20 (b) The definitions contained in subdivision (e) of Section  
21 11353.1 of the Health and Safety Code shall apply to this section.

22 (c) As used in this section, "community service" means any of  
23 the following:

- 24 (1) Picking up litter along public streets or highways.  
25 (2) Cleaning up graffiti on school grounds or any public  
26 property.  
27 (3) Performing services in a drug rehabilitation center.

28 SEC. 8. Section 729.9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is  
29 amended to read:

30 729.9. If a minor is found to be a person described in Section  
31 602 by reason of the commission of an offense involving the  
32 unlawful possession, use, sale, or other furnishing of a controlled  
33 substance, as defined in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section  
34 11053) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code, and, unless  
35 it makes a finding that this condition would not serve the interests  
36 of justice, the court, when recommended by the probation officer,  
37 may require, as a condition of probation, in addition to any other  
38 disposition authorized by law, that the minor shall not use or be  
39 under the influence of any controlled substance and shall submit

1 to drug and substance abuse testing as directed by the probation  
2 officer.

3 SEC. 9. Section 730 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is  
4 amended to read:

5 730. (a) (1) When a minor is adjudged a ward of the court on  
6 the ground that they are a person described by Section 602, the  
7 court may order any of the types of treatment referred to in Section  
8 727, and as an additional alternative, may commit the minor to a  
9 juvenile home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp. If there is no county  
10 juvenile home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp within the county,  
11 the court may commit the minor to the county juvenile hall. In  
12 addition, the court may also make any of the following orders:

13 (A) Order the ward to make restitution.

14 (B) Commit the ward to a sheltered-care facility.

15 (C) Order that the ward and the ward's family or guardian  
16 participate in a program of professional counseling as arranged  
17 and directed by the probation officer as a condition of continued  
18 custody of the ward.

19 (D) Order placement of the ward at the Pine Grove Youth  
20 Conservation Camp if the ward meets the placement criteria, the  
21 county has entered into a contract with the Department of  
22 Corrections and Rehabilitation, either directly or through another  
23 county, the department has found the ward amenable, and there is  
24 space and resources available for the placement. The county  
25 probation department shall receive approval from the department  
26 prior to transporting the ward to the camp. The department shall  
27 immediately notify the county probation department if the ward  
28 is no longer amenable for continued camp placement and  
29 coordinate the immediate return of the ward to the county of  
30 jurisdiction.

31 (2) A court shall not commit a juvenile to any juvenile facility  
32 for a period that exceeds the middle term of imprisonment that  
33 could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the same offense.

34 (b) When a ward described in subdivision (a) is placed under  
35 the supervision of the probation officer, or committed to the care,  
36 custody, and control of the probation officer, or the court orders  
37 the youth on unsupervised probation pursuant to paragraph (2) of  
38 subdivision (a) of Section 727, the court may make any and all  
39 reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, including conditions  
40 of probation that shall meet all of the following requirements:



1 (1) The conditions are individually tailored, developmentally  
2 appropriate, and reasonable.

3 (2) The burden imposed by the conditions shall be proportional  
4 to the legitimate interests served by the conditions.

5 (3) The conditions are determined by the court to be fitting and  
6 proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and  
7 rehabilitation of the ward enhanced.

8 (c) When a ward described in subdivision (a) is placed under  
9 the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care,  
10 custody, and control of the probation officer, and is required as a  
11 condition of probation to participate in community service or  
12 graffiti cleanup, the court may impose a condition that if the minor  
13 unreasonably fails to attend or unreasonably leaves prior to  
14 completing the assigned daily hours of community service or  
15 graffiti cleanup, a law enforcement officer may take the minor into  
16 custody for the purpose of returning the minor to the site of the  
17 community service or graffiti cleanup.

18 (d) When a minor is adjudged or continued as a ward of the  
19 court on the ground that the ward is a person described by Section  
20 602 by reason of the commission of rape, sodomy, oral copulation,  
21 or an act of sexual penetration specified in Section 289 of the Penal  
22 Code, the court shall order the minor to complete a sex offender  
23 treatment program, if the court determines, in consultation with  
24 the county probation officer, that suitable programs are available.  
25 In determining what type of treatment is appropriate, the court  
26 shall consider all of the following: the seriousness and  
27 circumstances of the offense, the vulnerability of the victim, the  
28 minor's criminal history and prior attempts at rehabilitation, the  
29 sophistication of the minor, the threat to public safety, the minor's  
30 likelihood of reoffending, and any other relevant information  
31 presented. If ordered by the court to complete a sex offender  
32 treatment program, the minor shall pay all or a portion of the  
33 reasonable costs of the sex offender treatment program after a  
34 determination is made of the ability of the minor to pay.

35 (e) This section shall become operative July 1, 2021.

36 SEC. 10. Section 742.16 of the Welfare and Institutions Code  
37 is amended to read:

38 742.16. (a) If a minor is found to be a person described in  
39 Section 602 of this code by reason of the commission of an act  
40 prohibited by Section 594, 594.3, 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7 of

1 the Penal Code, and the court does not remove the minor from the  
2 physical custody of the parent or guardian, the court as a condition  
3 of probation, except in any case in which the court makes a finding  
4 and states on the record its reasons why that condition would be  
5 inappropriate, may require the minor to wash, paint, repair, or  
6 replace the property defaced, damaged, or destroyed by the minor  
7 or otherwise pay restitution to the probation officer of the county  
8 for disbursement to the owner or possessor of the property or both.  
9 In any case in which the minor is not granted probation or in which  
10 the minor's cleanup, repair, or replacement of the property will  
11 not return the property to its condition before it was defaced,  
12 damaged, or destroyed, the court shall make a finding of the  
13 amount of restitution that would be required to fully compensate  
14 the owner and possessor of the property for their damages. The  
15 court may order the minor or the minor's estate to pay that  
16 restitution to the probation officer of the county for disbursement  
17 to the owner or possessor of the property or both, only if the court  
18 determines that the minor or the minor's estate has the ability to  
19 do so, except in any case in which the court makes a finding and  
20 states on the record its reasons why full restitution would be  
21 inappropriate. If full restitution is found to be inappropriate, the  
22 court may require the minor to perform specified community  
23 service, except in any case in which the court makes a finding and  
24 states on the record its reasons why that condition would be  
25 inappropriate.

26 (b) If a minor is found to be a person described in Section 602  
27 of this code by reason of the commission of an act prohibited by  
28 Section 594, 594.3, 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7 of the Penal  
29 Code, and the graffiti or other material inscribed by the minor has  
30 been removed, or the property defaced by the minor has been  
31 repaired or replaced by a public entity that has elected, pursuant  
32 to Section 742.14, to have the probation officer of the county  
33 recoup its costs through proceedings in accordance with this section  
34 and has made cost findings in accordance with subdivision (c) or  
35 (d) of Section 742.14, the court shall determine the total cost  
36 incurred by the public entity for said removal, repair, or  
37 replacement, using, if applicable, the cost findings most recently  
38 adopted by the public entity pursuant to subdivision (c) or (d) of  
39 Section 742.14. The court may order the minor or the minor's  
40 estate to pay those costs to the probation officer of the county only

1 if the court determines that the minor or the minor's estate has the  
2 ability to do so.

3 (c) If the minor is found to be a person described in Section 602  
4 of this code by reason of the commission of an act prohibited by  
5 Section 594, 594.3, 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7 of the Penal  
6 Code, and the minor was identified or apprehended by the law  
7 enforcement agency of a city or county that has elected, pursuant  
8 to Section 742.14, to have the probation officer of the county  
9 recoup its costs through proceedings in accordance with this  
10 section, the court shall determine the cost of identifying or  
11 apprehending the minor, or both, using, if applicable, the cost  
12 findings adopted by the city or county pursuant to subdivision (b)  
13 of Section 742.14. The court may order the minor or the minor's  
14 estate to pay those costs to the probation officer of the county only  
15 if the court determines that the minor or the minor's estate has the  
16 ability to do so.

17 (d) If the court determines that the minor or the minor's estate  
18 is unable to pay in full the costs and damages determined pursuant  
19 to subdivisions (a), (b), and (c), and if the minor's parent or parents  
20 have been cited into court pursuant to Section 742.18, the court  
21 shall hold a hearing to determine the liability of the minor's parent  
22 or parents pursuant to Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code for those  
23 costs and damages. Except when the court makes a finding setting  
24 forth unusual circumstances in which parental liability would not  
25 serve the interests of justice, the court may order the minor's parent  
26 or parents to pay those costs and damages to the probation officer  
27 of the county only if the court determines that the parent or parents  
28 have the ability to pay, if the minor was in the custody or control  
29 of the parent or parents at the time the minor committed the act  
30 that forms the basis for the finding that the minor is a person  
31 described in Section 602. In evaluating the parent's or parents'  
32 ability to pay, the court shall take into consideration the family  
33 income, the necessary obligations of the family, and the number  
34 of persons dependent upon this income.

35 (e) The hearing described in subdivision (d) may be held  
36 immediately following the disposition hearing or at a later date,  
37 at the option of the court.

38 (f) If the amount of costs and damages sought to be recovered  
39 in the hearing pursuant to subdivision (d) is five thousand dollars  
40 (\$5,000) or less, the parent or parents may not be represented by

1 counsel and the probation officer of the county shall be represented  
2 by a nonattorney designee. The court shall conduct that hearing  
3 in accordance with Sections 116.510 and 116.520 of the Code of  
4 Civil Procedure. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the court  
5 determines that a parent cannot properly present their defense, the  
6 court may, in its discretion, allow another individual to assist that  
7 parent. In addition, a spouse may appear and participate in the  
8 hearing on behalf of their spouse if the representative's spouse has  
9 given consent and the court determines that the interest of justice  
10 would be served thereby.

11 (g) If the amount of costs and damages sought to be recovered  
12 in the hearing pursuant to subdivision (d) exceeds five thousand  
13 dollars (\$5,000), the parent or parents may be represented by  
14 counsel of their own choosing, and the probation officer of the  
15 county shall be represented by the district attorney or an attorney  
16 or nonattorney designee of the probation officer. The parent or  
17 parents shall not be entitled to court-appointed counsel or to  
18 counsel compensated at public expense.

19 (h) At the hearing conducted pursuant to subdivision (d), there  
20 shall be a presumption affecting the burden of proof that the  
21 findings of the court made pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), and  
22 (c) represent the actual damages and costs attributable to the act  
23 of the minor that forms the basis of the finding that the minor is a  
24 person described in Section 602.

25 (i) If the parent or parents, after having been cited to appear  
26 pursuant to Section 742.18, fail to appear as ordered, the court  
27 shall order the parent or parents to pay the full amount of the costs  
28 and damages determined by the court pursuant to subdivisions (a),  
29 (b), and (c).

30 (j) Execution may be issued on an order issued by the court  
31 pursuant to this section in the same manner as on a judgment in a  
32 civil action, including any balance unpaid at the termination of the  
33 court's jurisdiction over the minor.

34 (k) At any time prior to the satisfaction of a judgment entered  
35 pursuant to this section, a person against whom the judgment was  
36 entered may petition the rendering court to modify or vacate the  
37 judgment on the showing of a change in circumstances relating to  
38 the person's ability to pay the judgment.

39 (l) For purposes of a hearing conducted pursuant to subdivision  
40 (d), the judge of the juvenile court shall have the jurisdiction of a

1 judge of the superior court in a limited civil case, and if the amount  
2 of the demand is within the jurisdictional limits stated in Sections  
3 116.220 and 116.221 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the judge of  
4 the juvenile court shall have the powers of a judge presiding over  
5 the small claims court.

6 (m) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the  
7 authority of a juvenile court to provide conditions of probation.

8 (n) The options available to the court pursuant to subdivisions  
9 (a), (b), (c), (d), and (k), to order payment by the minor and the  
10 minor's parent or parents of less than the full costs described in  
11 subdivisions (a), (b), and (c), on grounds of financial inability or  
12 for reasons of justice, shall not be available to a superior court in  
13 an ordinary civil proceeding pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section  
14 1714.1 of the Civil Code, except that in any proceeding pursuant  
15 to either subdivision (b) of Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code or  
16 this section, the maximum amount that a parent or a minor may  
17 be ordered to pay shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars  
18 (\$20,000) for each tort of the minor.