

## RESTITUTION INFORMATION HANDOUT

### 1. WHAT IS RESTITUTION?

Restitution is money that the court orders you to pay for loss or injury to the victim of your crime.

### 2. HOW WILL YOU KNOW HOW MUCH TO PAY?

If the court decides the amount of restitution when you are sentenced then you will receive a restitution judgment at sentencing.

If the court does not decide the amount of restitution at sentencing, the prosecutor will send you or your attorney (if you have one) a proposed restitution judgment within **90 days** from the date of sentencing. If you do not agree with the amount of restitution proposed by the prosecutor, then you have **30 days** from the date of the proposed judgment to file a written objection with the court. If you have an attorney, your attorney must file the objection for you. **If you file an objection, you must also file a financial statement using court form [CR-206](#).** After the court decides the final restitution amount, the court will mail you or your attorney a copy of the restitution judgment. **It is very important to keep your address current with the court.**

### 3. WHEN IS PAYMENT DUE?

Restitution is due on the date of the restitution judgment you receive from the court.

### 4. HOW AND WHERE DO YOU PAY?

Find payment instructions at [www.courts.alaska.gov/trialcourts/payments.htm](http://www.courts.alaska.gov/trialcourts/payments.htm), or contact your local court clerk.

### 5. WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DO NOT PAY?

If you do not pay restitution by the due date, **you can be arrested and the suspended part of your jail sentence and/or fine may be imposed.** Also, a writ of execution may be used to pay the restitution. This means that money from your Permanent Fund Dividend, bank accounts, and wages may be taken to pay restitution.