

(1) Stolen, damaged, or destroyed the property of another;

(2) Inflicted personal injury on another, requiring the injured person to incur medical, dental, hospital, or funeral expenses.

(b) Considering the age and circumstances of a child, the court may order the child to make restitution to the wronged party personally.

(c) (1) A judgment rendered under this section may not exceed:

(i) As to property stolen or destroyed, the lesser of the fair market value of the property or \$5,000;

(ii) As to property damaged, the lesser of the amount of damage not to exceed the fair market value of the property damaged or \$5,000; and

(iii) As to personal injuries, inflicted, the lesser of the reasonable medical, dental, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses incurred by the injured person as a result of the injury or \$5,000.

(2) As an absolute limit against any one child or his parents, a judgment rendered under this section may not exceed \$5,000 for all acts arising out of a single incident.

(D) A RESTITUTION HEARING TO DETERMINE THE LIABILITY OF A PARENT OR A CHILD, OR BOTH, SHALL BE HELD NOT LATER THAN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DISPOSITION HEARING AND MAY BE EXTENDED BY THE COURT FOR GOOD CAUSE.

[(d)] (E) A judgment of restitution against a parent may not be entered unless the parent has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to present appropriate evidence in his behalf. A hearing under this section may be held as part of an adjudicatory or disposition hearing for the child.

[(e)] (F) The judgment may be enforced in the same manner as enforcing monetary judgments.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 1, 1982.

Approved May 25, 1982.

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