

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

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

(ii) As to property damaged, OR SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASED IN VALUE, the lesser of the amount of damage OR THE DECREASE IN VALUE OF THE PROPERTY 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 OR BOTH, 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.

(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.

(f) The judgment may be enforced in the same manner as enforcing monetary judgments.

(g) The Juvenile Services Administration is responsible for the collection of restitution payments when the restitution order provides that restitution is to be made in periodic or installment payments, as part of probation, or pursuant to a work plan.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 1, 1987.

Approved May 14, 1987.