

(ii) Any governmental entity, including the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board; or

(iii) A third party payor, including an insurer, that has made payment to the victim to compensate the victim for a property loss under paragraph (1)(i) of this subsection or pecuniary loss under paragraph (1)(ii) of this subsection.

(3) (i) Restitution payments to the victim have priority over restitution payments to a third party payor.

(ii) If the victim has been compensated for the victim's loss by a third party payor, the juvenile court may order restitution payments to the third party payor in the amount that the third party payor compensated the victim.

(4) Payment of restitution to a victim under this section has priority over payment of restitution to any governmental entity.

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

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

(i) As to property stolen, destroyed, converted, or unlawfully obtained, the lesser of the fair market value of the property or \$10,000;

(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 or \$10,000; and

(iii) As to personal injuries inflicted, the lesser of the actual medical, dental, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses incurred by the injured person as a result of the injury or \$10,000.

(2) As an absolute limit against any one child, his parents, or both, a judgment rendered under this section may not exceed \$10,000 for all acts arising out of a single incident.

(d) A restitution hearing to determine the liability of a parent, a child, or both, shall be held not later than 30 days after the disposition hearing and may be extended by the juvenile 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 the parent's 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 Department of Juvenile Justice 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.