

State of Misconsin 1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

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1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 247

March 25, 1999 – Introduced by Representatives GOETSCH, LADWIG, GUNDRUM, VRAKAS, POWERS, KLUSMAN, OWENS, MUSSER, PORTER, HAHN, OLSEN, ZIEGELBAUER, SYKORA, GROTHMAN, BRANDEMUEHL, ALBERS, KELSO, JOHNSRUD, SERATTI, SPILLNER, F. LASEE, SUDER, GUNDERSON, M. LEHMAN and STASKUNAS, cosponsored by Senators ROESSLER, HUELSMAN, DRZEWIECKI, SCHULTZ, COWLES and DARLING. Referred to Committee on Criminal Justice.

1	AN ACT to renumber 938.245 (2) (a) 5. b., 938.245 (2g), 938.32 (1t) (a) 2. and
2	938.32 (1t) (b); <i>to renumber and amend</i> 938.245 (2) (a) (intro.), 938.245 (2)
3	(a) 1., 938.245 (2) (a) 2., 938.245 (2) (a) 3., 938.245 (2) (a) 4., 938.245 (2) (a) 5.
4	a., am. and c., 938.245 (2) (a) 6., 938.245 (2) (a) 7., 938.245 (2) (a) 8., 938.245 (2)
5	(a) 9., 938.32 (1t) (a) 1., 1m. and 3. and 938.343 (4); <i>to amend</i> 38.24 (1s) (a),
6	103.67 (2) (j), 103.70 (1), 895.035 (2m) (a), 895.035 (6), 938.245 (2) (b), 938.245
7	(2) (c), 938.245 (3), 938.245 (4), 938.245 (5), 938.34 (5) (a), 938.346 (1) (h) 2.,
8	938.45 (1r) (a), 938.547 (4), 949.15 (1), 949.165 (7) and 950.04 (1v) (q); and \emph{to}
9	$\textit{create} \ 938.245 \ (2t) \ (d), \ 938.245 \ (2t) \ (e), \ 938.245 \ (2t) \ (f), \ 938.245 \ (2t) \ (g), \ 938.245 \ (g), \ 938$
10	(2t) (h), 938.245 (2t) (i), 938.245 (2t) (j), 938.32 (1t) (d), 938.32 (1t) (e), 938.32 (2t) (e), 938.32 (e
11	(1t) (f), 938.32 (1t) (g), 938.32 (1t) (h), 938.32 (1t) (i), 938.32 (1t) (j), 938.34 (5)
12	(d),938.34(5)(e),938.34(5)(f),938.34(5)(g),938.34(5)(h),938.34(5)(i),938.34(i),938(i),93
13	(5) (j), 938.343 (4) (b), 938.343 (4) (c), 938.343 (4) (d), 938.343 (4) (e), 938.343 (e),
14	(f),938.343(4)(g),938.45(1r)(c),938.45(1r)(d),938.45(1r)(e),938.45(1r)(f),938.45(1r)(f),938.45(1r)(f),938.45(1r)(f),938.45(1r)(f),938.45(f),938(f),938(f),938(f),

938.45 (1r) (g), 938.45 (1r) (h) and 938.45 (1r) (i) of the statutes; relating to:
 the making of restitution by a juvenile or by a parent who has custody of a
 juvenile.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, a juvenile who has committed an act that has resulted in damage to the property of another or in actual physical injury to another excluding pain and suffering may, under a deferred prosecution agreement, consent decree or dispositional order, be required to repair the damage to property or to make reasonable restitution for the damage or injury if the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under the juvenile justice code (juvenile court), after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being and behavior of the juvenile. Currently, a parent who has custody of such a juvenile (parent) may also be required to make reasonable restitution for any damage or injury resulting from the juvenile's act, subject to a maximum limitation of \$5,000 and subject to reduction by the amount recovered from the juvenile.

This bill changes the law relating to the restitution that a juvenile or parent may be required to make to bring that law into closer conformity with the law relating to the restitution that an adult may be required to make. Specifically, the bill permits a juvenile or parent to be required to make restitution not only when the juvenile's act results in damage to property, but also when the act results in *loss or destruction of* property, and to make restitution not when the act results in actual physical injury to another, but when the act results in *bodily* injury to another. The bill also permits a juvenile or parent to be required to make restitution when death results from the juvenile's act. Further, the bill changes the standard that the juvenile court must consider in determining whether to order the payment of restitution. The bill changes that standard from whether that payment is beneficial to the well-being *and* behavior of the juvenile to whether that payment is beneficial to the well-being *or* behavior of the juvenile.

In addition, the bill specifies what restitution a juvenile or parent may be required to make. Specifically, the bill provides that:

1. If the juvenile's act has resulted in damage to or loss or destruction of property, the juvenile or parent may be required to return the property to the owner or, if return of the property is impossible, impractical or inadequate, to pay the owner the reasonable repair or replacement cost of the property or the greater of the following:

a. The value of the property on the date of its damage, loss or destruction.

b. The current value of the property, less the value of any part of the property returned as of the date of its return.

2. If the juvenile's act has resulted in bodily injury, the juvenile or parent may be required to do any one or more of the following:

a. Pay the cost of the victim's physical, psychiatric and psychological care and treatment.

b. Pay the cost of the victim's physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation.

c. Reimburse the victim for lost income.

d. If the victim is solely employed as a homemaker, pay an amount sufficient to ensure that the victim's homemaker duties are continued until the victim is able to resume those duties.

3. If the juvenile's act has resulted in death, the juvenile or parent may be required to pay the cost of the victim's funeral expenses, including the cost of a cemetery lot, grave marker and care of the lot.

4. If the juvenile's act constitutes sexual assault, sexual assault of a child, repeated sexual assault of a child, sexual exploitation of a child, incest with a child, child enticement or soliciting a child for prostitution, but the act does not result in bodily injury, the juvenile may be required to pay the cost, not to exceed \$10,000, or the parent may be required to pay the cost, not to exceed \$5,000, of the victim's psychiatric and psychological care and treatment.

5. In any case, the juvenile or parent may be required to pay the cost, not to exceed \$5,000, may be required to do any one or more of the following:

a. Pay all damages that the victim could recover from the juvenile in a civil action.

b. Pay for the victim's lost income and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred resulting from the filing of a petition or cooperating in the investigation and prosecution of the juvenile's act.

c. Reimburse any person or agency for amounts paid as rewards for information leading to the apprehension or successful prosecution of the juvenile.

d. If justice so requires, reimburse any insurer who has compensated the victim for a loss otherwise compensable as restitution.

6. If the victim has been paid a crime victim's award by the department of justice, any restitution received up to the amount of the award must be paid into the general fund and the balance must be paid to the victim.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

1	SECTION 1. 38.24 (1s) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
2	38.24 (1s) (a) A court-approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program
3	offered to individuals under s. $48.245(2)(a) 4., 48.345(13)(b), 48.347(5)(b), 938.245$
4	$\underbrace{(2)\ (a)\ 4.\ (2g)}_{}, 938.32\ (1g)\ (b), 938.34\ (6r)\ (b)\ or\ (14s)\ (b)\ 3., 938.343\ (10)\ (c)\ or\ 938.344$
5	(2g) (a).

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1	SECTION 2. 103.67 (2) (j) of the statutes is amended to read:
2	103.67 (2) (j) Minors under 14 years of age may be employed as participants
3	in a restitution project under s. 938.245 (2) (a) 5. (2t), 938.32 (1t) (a), 938.34 (5),
4	<u>938.343 (4)</u> or 938.345 or a supervised work program or other community service
5	work under s. 938.245 (2) (a) 6. (2u), 938.32 (1t) (b) (1u), 938.34 (5g), 938.343 (3) or
6	938.345.
7	SECTION 3. 103.70 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
8	103.70 (1) Except as otherwise provided in sub. (2) and in ss. 103.21 to 103.31,
9	103.78, 938.245 (2) (a) 5. b. (2t) (b), 938.32 (1t) (a) 2. and (b), 938.34 (5) (b) and (5g)
10	(c) and 938.343 (4) (b), and as may be provided under s. 103.79, a minor, unless
11	indentured as an apprentice in accordance with s. 106.01, or unless 12 years and over
12	and engaged in agricultural pursuits, or unless 14 years and over and enrolled in a
13	youth apprenticeship program under s. 106.13, shall not be employed or permitted
14	to work at any gainful occupation or employment unless there is first obtained from
15	the department or a permit officer a written permit authorizing the employment of
16	the minor within those periods of time stated in the permit, which shall not exceed
17	the maximum hours prescribed by law.

18 **SECTION 4.** 895.035 (2m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

19 895.035 (2m) (a) If a juvenile or a parent with custody of a child juvenile fails
20 to pay restitution under s. 938.245 (2t), 938.32 (1t), 938.34 (5), 938.343 (4), 938.345
21 or 938.45 (1r) (a) as ordered by a court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under chs.
22 48 and 938, a court of criminal jurisdiction or a municipal court or as agreed to in a
23 deferred prosecution agreement or if it appears likely that the juvenile or parent will
24 not pay restitution as ordered or agreed to, the victim, the victim's insurer, the
25 representative of the public interest under s. 938.09 or the agency, as defined in s.

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938.38 (1) (a), supervising the juvenile may petition the court assigned to exercise 1 $\mathbf{2}$ jurisdiction under chs. 48 and 938 to order that the amount of restitution unpaid by 3 the juvenile or parent be entered and docketed as a judgment against the juvenile 4 and the parent with custody of the juvenile and in favor of the victim or the victim's $\mathbf{5}$ insurer, or both. A petition under this paragraph may be filed after the expiration 6 of the deferred prosecution agreement, consent decree, dispositional order or 7 sentence under which the restitution is payable, but no later than one year after the 8 expiration of the deferred prosecution agreement, consent decree, dispositional order 9 or sentence or any extension of the consent decree, dispositional order or sentence. 10 A judgment rendered under this paragraph does not bar the victim or the victim's 11 insurer, or both, from commencing another action seeking compensation from the 12child or the parent, or both, if the amount of restitution ordered under this paragraph 13 is less than the total amount of damages claimed by the victim or the victim's insurer. 14**SECTION 5.** 895.035 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

15 895.035 (6) Any recovery of restitution under this section shall be reduced by
the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under s. 938.245 (2t), 938.32
17 (1t), 938.34 (5), 938.343 (4) or 938.45 (1r) (a). Any recovery of a forfeiture under this
18 section shall be reduced by the amount recovered as a forfeiture for the same act
19 under s. 938.34 (8), 938.343 (2) or 938.45 (1r) (b). Any recovery of a surcharge under
20 this section shall be reduced by the amount recovered as a surcharge under s. 938.34
21 (8d).

SECTION 6. 938.245 (2) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2) (a)
and amended to read:

938.245 (2) (a) A deferred prosecution agreement may provide for any one or
more of the following: conditions specified in subs. (2b) to (2z) that are applicable.

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SECTION 7. 938.245 (2) (a) 1. of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2b) and 1 2 amended to read: 3 938.245 (2b) That The deferred prosecution agreement may require that the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian participate in 4 5 individual, family or group counseling and that the parent, guardian or legal 6 custodian participate in parenting skills training. 7 **SECTION 8.** 938.245 (2) (a) 2. of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2c) and 8 amended to read: 9 938.245 (2c) That The deferred prosecution agreement may require that the 10 juvenile and a parent, guardian and legal custodian abide by such obligations, 11 including supervision, curfews and school attendance requirements, as will tend to 12ensure the juvenile's rehabilitation, protection or care. 13 **SECTION 9.** 938.245 (2) (a) 3. of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2f) and 14amended to read: 15938.245 (2f) That If the multidisciplinary screen conducted under s. 938.24 (2) shows that the juvenile is at risk of having needs and problems related to the use of 16 17alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs and the 18 medical, personal, family or social effects of that use, the deferred prosecution agreement may require that the juvenile submit to an alcohol and other drug abuse 19 20assessment that conforms to the criteria specified under s. 938.547 (4) and that is 21conducted by an approved treatment facility for an examination of the juvenile's use 22of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs and any 23medical, personal, family or social effects caused by its use, if the multidisciplinary $\mathbf{24}$ screen conducted under s. 938.24 (2) shows that the juvenile is at risk of having needs and problems related to the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or 25

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controlled substance analogs and its medical, personal, family or social effects <u>that</u>
 <u>use</u>.

3 SECTION 10. 938.245 (2) (a) 4. of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2g) and
4 amended to read:

5938.245 (2g) That the juvenile participate in a restitution project if If the act 6 for which the deferred prosecution agreement is being entered into has resulted in 7 damage to the property of another, or in actual physical in bodily injury to another 8 excluding pain and suffering. Subject to subd. 5. c. or in death and if the intake 9 worker after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, 10 considers it beneficial to the well-being or behavior of, the juvenile, the deferred 11 prosecution agreement may require the juvenile to repair the damage to property or, 12subject to par. (c), to make reasonable restitution for the damage or injury or death 13 as provided in pars. (d) to (j), either in the form of cash payments or, if the victim 14agrees, the performance of services for the victim, or both, if the intake worker, after 15taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being and behavior of the juvenile. Any such deferred 16 17prosecution agreement shall include a determination that the juvenile alone is 18 financially able to pay or physically able to perform the services, may allow up to the 19 date of the expiration of the deferred prosecution agreement for the payment or for 20 the completion of the services and may include a schedule for the performance and 21completion of the services. Any recovery under this subd. 5. a. paragraph shall be 22 reduced by the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under subd. 5. am. 23<u>par. (am</u>).

SECTION 11. 938.245 (2) (a) 5. a., am. and c. of the statutes are renumbered
938.245 (2t) (a), (am) and (c) and amended to read:

938.245 (2t) (a) That the juvenile participate in a restitution project if If the 1 2 act for which the deferred prosecution agreement is being entered into has resulted 3 in damage to or loss or destruction of the property of another, or in actual physical 4 in bodily injury to another excluding pain and suffering. Subject to subd. 5. c. or in 5 death and if the intake worker, after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being or behavior of, the 6 7 juvenile, the deferred prosecution agreement may require the juvenile to repair the damage to property or, subject to par. (c), to make reasonable restitution for the 8 9 damage or, injury or death as provided in pars. (d) to (j), either in the form of cash 10 payments or, if the victim agrees, the performance of services for the victim, or both, 11 if the intake worker, after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the 12victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being and behavior of the juvenile. Any 13such deferred prosecution agreement shall include a determination that the juvenile 14alone is financially able to pay or physically able to perform the services, may allow 15up to the date of the expiration of the deferred prosecution agreement for the 16 payment or for the completion of the services and may include a schedule for the 17performance and completion of the services. Any recovery under this subd. 5.a. 18 paragraph. shall be reduced by the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under subd. 5. am par. (am). 19

(am) That the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the
juvenile make reasonable restitution for If the act for which the deferred prosecution
agreement is being entered into has resulted in any damage to or loss or destruction
of the property of another, or for any actual physical in bodily injury to another
excluding pain and suffering, resulting from the act for which the deferred
prosecution agreement is being entered into or in death and if the intake worker,

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after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it 1 2 beneficial to the well-being or behavior of the juvenile, the deferred prosecution 3 agreement may require the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile to make reasonable restitution, subject to the limit specified in this 4 $\mathbf{5}$ paragraph, for the damage, injury or death as provided in pars. (d) to (i). Except for recovery for retail theft under s. 943.51, the maximum amount of any restitution 6 7 ordered under this subd. 5. am. paragraph for damage or, injury or death resulting 8 from any one act of a juvenile or from the same act committed by 2 or more juveniles 9 in the custody of the same parent may not exceed the amount specified in s. 799.01 10 (1) (d). Any order under this subd. 5. am. paragraph shall include a finding that the 11 parent who has custody of the juvenile is financially able to pay the amount ordered 12and may allow up to the date of the expiration of the deferred prosecution agreement 13 for the payment. Any recovery under this subd. 5. am. paragraph shall be reduced 14by the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under subd. 5. a par. (a).

(c) Under this subdivision subsection, a deferred prosecution agreement may
not require a juvenile who is under 14 years of age to make more than \$250 in
restitution or to perform more than 40 hours of services for the victim as restitution.
SECTION 12. 938.245 (2) (a) 5. b. of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2t) (b).
SECTION 13. 938.245 (2) (a) 6. of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2u) and
amended to read:

938.245 (2u) That <u>The deferred prosecution agreement may require that</u> the
juvenile participate in a supervised work program or other community service work
in accordance with s. 938.34 (5g).

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 SECTION 14. 938.245 (2) (a) 7. of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2d) and

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 amended to read:

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1 938.245 (2d) That the juvenile be placed with a volunteers in probation $\mathbf{2}$ program under such conditions as the intake worker determines are reasonable and 3 appropriate, if If the juvenile is alleged to have committed an act that would 4 constitute a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, if the chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved under s. 973.11 (2) a volunteers in probation $\mathbf{5}$ 6 program established in the juvenile's county of residence and if the intake worker 7 determines that volunteer supervision under that volunteers in probation program will likely benefit the juvenile and the community, the deferred prosecution 8 9 agreement may require that the juvenile be placed with a volunteers in probation 10 program under such conditions that the intake worker determines are reasonable 11 and appropriate. The conditions that the intake worker may establish under this subdivision subsection may include, but need not be limited to, a request to a 1213volunteer to provide for the juvenile a role model, informal counseling, general 14monitoring and monitoring of the conditions established by the intake worker, or any 15combination of these functions, and any other deferred prosecution condition that 16 the intake worker may establish under this paragraph section.

- 17 SECTION 15. 938.245 (2) (a) 8. of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2m), and
 18 938.245 (2m) (intro.), as renumbered, is amended to read:
- 938.245 (2m) (intro.) That <u>The deferred prosecution agreement may require</u>
 <u>that</u> the juvenile be placed in a teen court program if all of the following conditions
 apply:
- SECTION 16. 938.245 (2) (a) 9. of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2z) and
 amended to read:
- 938.245 (2z) That The deferred prosecution agreement may require that the
 juvenile be placed in a youth village program as described in s. 118.42. Upon the

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1	motion of the court or the application of the juvenile, parent, guardian, legal
2	custodian, intake worker or any agency supervising the juvenile under a deferred
3	prosecution agreement under this subdivision <u>subsection</u> , the court may, after giving
4	notice to the parties to the deferred prosecution agreement and their counsel, if any,
5	extend the agreement for up to an additional one year in the absence of an objection
6	to extension by the parties to the initial deferred prosecution agreement. If the
7	juvenile or the parent, guardian or legal custodian object to the extension, the court
8	shall schedule a hearing and make a determination on the issue of extension. A
9	deferred prosecution agreement under this subdivision <u>subsection</u> may be extended
10	no more than twice.
11	SECTION 17. 938.245 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
12	938.245 (2) (b) A deferred prosecution agreement, other than an agreement
13	under par. (a) 9. <u>sub. (2z)</u> , may not include any form of out-of-home placement and
14	may not exceed one year.
15	SECTION 18. 938.245 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
16	938.245 (2) (c) If the deferred prosecution agreement provides for alcohol and
17	other drug abuse outpatient treatment under par. (a) 4. <u>sub. (2g)</u>, the juvenile and
18	the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian shall execute an informed consent
19	form that indicates that they are voluntarily and knowingly entering into a deferred
20	prosecution agreement for the provision of alcohol and other drug abuse outpatient
21	treatment.
22	SECTION 19. 938.245 (2g) of the statutes is renumbered 938.245 (2x).
23	SECTION 20. 938.245 (2t) (d) of the statutes is created to read:
24	938.245 (2t) (d) If the act for which the deferred prosecution agreement is
25	entered into has resulted in damage to or loss or destruction of property, the deferred

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prosecution agreement may require the juvenile or the parent who has custody, as 1 $\mathbf{2}$ defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile to return the property to the owner or the 3 owner's designee or, if return of the property is impossible, impractical or 4 inadequate, to pay the owner or the owner's designee the reasonable repair or $\mathbf{5}$ replacement cost of the property or the greater of the following: 6 1. The value of the property on the date of its damage, loss or destruction. 7 2. The value of the property on the date of the deferred prosecution agreement, 8 less the value of any part of the property returned as of the date of its return. The 9 value of any retail merchandise shall be its retail value. 10 **SECTION 21.** 938.245 (2t) (e) of the statutes is created to read: 11 938.245 (2t) (e) If the act for which the deferred prosecution agreement is entered into has resulted in bodily injury, the deferred prosecution agreement may 1213require that the juvenile or the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), 14of the juvenile do any one or more of the following: 151. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary medical and related 16 professional services and devices relating to physical, psychiatric and psychological 17care and treatment. 2. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary physical and occupational 18

19 therapy and rehabilitation.

3. Reimburse the injured person for income lost as a result of the act for whichthe deferred prosecution agreement is entered into.

4. If the injured person's sole employment at the time of the injury was
performing the duties of a homemaker, pay an amount sufficient to ensure that the
duties are continued until the person is able to resume performance of the duties.

25 **SECTION 22.** 938.245 (2t) (f) of the statutes is created to read:

938.245 (2t) (f) If the act for which the deferred prosecution agreement is
entered into has resulted in death, the deferred prosecution agreement may require
that the juvenile or the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the
juvenile pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary funeral and related services
under s. 895.04 (5).

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SECTION 23. 938.245 (2t) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

7 938.245 (2t) (g) If the juvenile violated s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025, 948.05, 8 948.06, 948.07 or 948.08 and par. (e) 1. does not apply, the deferred prosecution 9 agreement may require that the juvenile pay an amount, not to exceed \$10,000, or 10 that the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile pay an 11 amount, not to exceed the amount specified in par. (am), equal to the cost of necessary 12professional services relating to psychiatric and psychological care and treatment. 13 The \$10,000 limit under this paragraph does not apply to the amount of any 14restitution agreed to under par. (e) or (h) for the cost of necessary professional 15services relating to psychiatric and psychological care and treatment.

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SECTION 24. 938.245 (2t) (h) of the statutes is created to read:

938.245 (2t) (h) In any case, the deferred prosecution agreement may require
that the juvenile or the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the
juvenile do any one or more of the following:

Pay all special damages, but not general damages, substantiated by evidence
 in the record, which could be recovered in a civil action against the juvenile for his
 or her conduct in the commission of the act for which the deferred prosecution
 agreement is entered into.

24 2. Pay to the person against whom the act for which the deferred prosecution25 agreement is entered into was committed an amount equal to the income lost and

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1	reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a result of the filing of charges or that
2	person's cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of the act.
3	3. Reimburse any person or agency for amounts paid as rewards for
4	information leading to the apprehension of the juvenile for the act for which the
5	deferred prosecution agreement is entered into.
6	4. If justice so requires, reimburse any insurer, surety or other person who has
7	compensated a victim for a loss otherwise compensable under this subsection.
8	SECTION 25. 938.245 (2t) (i) of the statutes is created to read:
9	938.245 (2t) (i) Any order under par. (h) 3. or 4. shall require that all restitution
10	to victims be paid before restitution to other persons.
11	SECTION 26. 938.245 (2t) (j) of the statutes is created to read:
12	938.245 (2t) (j) 1. If a victim of the act for which the deferred prosecution
13	agreement is entered into is paid an award under ch. 949 for any loss arising out of
14	the act, the state is subrogated to the rights of the victim to any restitution required
15	by the court. The rights of the state are subordinate to the claims of victims who have
16	suffered a loss arising out of the offenses or any transaction which is part of the same
17	continuous scheme of delinquent activity.
18	2. When restitution is ordered, the court shall inquire to determine if an award
19	has been made under ch. 949 and if the department of justice is subrogated to the
20	cause of action under s. 949.15. If the restitution ordered is less than or equal to the
21	award under ch. 949, the restitution shall be paid only to the general fund. If the
22	restitution ordered is greater than the award under ch. 949, the general fund shall
23	receive an amount equal to the award under ch. 949 and the balance shall be paid
24	to the victim.

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SECTION 27. 938.245 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

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938.245 (3) The obligations imposed under a deferred prosecution agreement 1 $\mathbf{2}$ and its effective date shall be set forth in writing. If the deferred prosecution 3 agreement places the juvenile in a vouth village program under sub. (2) (a) 9. (2z), the judge or juvenile court commissioner shall receive written notice that a deferred 4 $\mathbf{5}$ prosecution agreement has been entered into and, on receipt of that notice, shall 6 enter an order requiring compliance with that agreement. The juvenile and a parent, 7 guardian and legal custodian shall receive a copy of the agreement and order, as shall 8 any agency providing services under the agreement.

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SECTION 28. 938.245 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

10 938.245 (4) The intake worker shall inform the juvenile and the juvenile's 11 parent, guardian and legal custodian in writing of their right to terminate or, if the 12juvenile is subject to a deferred prosecution agreement under sub. (2) (a) 9. (2z), to 13request the court to terminate the deferred prosecution agreement at any time or to 14 object at any time to the fact or terms of the deferred prosecution agreement. If an 15objection arises the intake worker may alter the terms of the agreement or request 16 the district attorney or corporation counsel to file a petition. If the deferred 17prosecution agreement is terminated the intake worker may request the district 18 attorney or corporation counsel to file a petition.

19

SECTION 29. 938.245 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.245 (5) A deferred prosecution agreement, other than a deferred
prosecution agreement under sub. (2) (a) 1. to 8., (2g) or (2v). (2z), may be terminated
upon the request of the juvenile, parent, guardian or legal custodian. A deferred
prosecution agreement under sub. (2) (a) 9. (2z) may be terminated by the court upon
the request of the juvenile, parent, guardian or legal custodian.

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2 (1t) (a), (am) and (c) and amended to read: 3 938.32 (1t) (a) Subject to subd. 3., if If the petition alleges that the juvenile 4 committed a delinquent act that has resulted in damage to or loss or destruction of 5 the property of another, or in actual physical in bodily injury to another excluding pain and suffering or in death and if the judge or juvenile court commissioner, after 6 7 taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it 8 beneficial to the well-being or behavior of the juvenile, the judge or juvenile court 9 commissioner may require the juvenile as a condition of the consent decree, to repair 10 the damage to property or, subject to par. (c), to make reasonable restitution for the 11 damage or, injury or death as provided in pars. (d) to (j), either in the form of cash 12payments or, if the victim agrees, the performance of services for the victim, or both, 13 if the judge or juvenile court commissioner, after taking into consideration the 14well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being and 15behavior of the juvenile. Any consent decree that includes a condition of restitution by a juvenile shall include a finding that the juvenile alone is financially able to pay 16 17or physically able to perform the services, may allow up to the date of the expiration 18 of the consent decree for the payment or for the completion of the services and may 19 include a schedule for the performance and completion of the services. Objection by 20 the juvenile to the amount of damages claimed shall entitle the juvenile to a hearing 21on the question of damages before the amount of restitution is made part of the 22consent decree. Any recovery under this subdivision paragraph shall be reduced by 23the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under subd. 1m. par. (am).

(am) If the petition alleges that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act
that has resulted in damage to <u>or loss or destruction of</u> the property of another, or in

SECTION 30. 938.32 (1t) (a) 1., 1m. and 3. of the statutes are renumbered 938.32

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actual physical in bodily injury to another excluding pain and suffering or in death 1 2 and if the judge or juvenile court commissioner, after taking into consideration the 3 well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being or 4 behavior of the juvenile, the judge or juvenile court commissioner may require a $\mathbf{5}$ parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile, as a condition 6 of the consent decree, to make reasonable restitution, subject to the limit specified 7 in this paragraph, for the damage or, injury or death as provided in pars. (d) to (j). 8 Except for recovery for retail theft under s. 943.51, the maximum amount of any 9 restitution ordered under this subdivision paragraph for damage or, injury or death 10 resulting from any one act of a juvenile or from the same act committed by 2 or more 11 juveniles in the custody of the same parent may not exceed the amount specified in 12s. 799.01 (1) (d). Any consent decree that includes a condition of restitution by a 13 parent who has custody of the juvenile shall include a finding that the parent who 14has custody of the juvenile is financially able to pay the amount ordered and may 15allow up to the date of the expiration of the consent decree for the payment. Objection 16 by the parent to the amount of damages claimed shall entitle the parent to a hearing 17on the question of damages before the amount of restitution is made part of the 18 consent decree. Any recovery under this subdivision paragraph shall be reduced by 19 the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under subd. 1. par. (a).

(c) Under this paragraph <u>subsection</u>, a judge or juvenile court commissioner
may not order a juvenile who is under 14 years of age to make more than \$250 in
restitution or to perform more than 40 total hours of services for the victim as
restitution.

SECTION 31. 938.32 (1t) (a) 2. of the statutes is renumbered 938.32 (1t) (b).
 SECTION 32. 938.32 (1t) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 938.32 (1u).

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1	SECTION 33. 938.32 (1t) (d) of the statutes is created to read:
2	938.32 (1t) (d) If the delinquent act resulted in damage to or loss or destruction
3	of property, the consent decree may require the juvenile or the parent who has
4	custody, as defined in s. $895.035(1)$, of the juvenile to return the property to the owner
5	or the owner's designee or, if return of the property is impossible, impractical or
6	inadequate, to pay the owner or the owner's designee the reasonable repair or
7	replacement cost of the property or the greater of the following:
8	1. The value of the property on the date of its damage, loss or destruction.
9	2. The value of the property on the date of the consent decree, less the value
10	of any part of the property returned as of the date of its return. The value of any retail
11	merchandise shall be its retail value.
12	SECTION 34. 938.32 (1t) (e) of the statutes is created to read:
13	938.32 (1t) (e) If the delinquent act resulted in bodily injury, the consent decree
14	may require that the juvenile or the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035
15	(1), of the juvenile do any one or more of the following:
16	1. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary medical and related
17	professional services and devices relating to physical, psychiatric and psychological
18	care and treatment.
19	2. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary physical and occupational
20	therapy and rehabilitation.
21	3. Reimburse the injured person for income lost as a result of the delinquent
22	act.
23	4. If the injured person's sole employment at the time of the injury was
24	performing the duties of a homemaker, pay an amount sufficient to ensure that the
25	duties are continued until the person is able to resume performance of the duties.

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1	SECTION 35. 938.32 (1t) (f) of the statutes is created to read:
2	938.32 (1t) (f) If the delinquent act resulted in death, the consent decree may
3	require that the juvenile or the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1),
4	of the juvenile pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary funeral and related
5	services under s. 895.04 (5).
6	SECTION 36. 938.32 (1t) (g) of the statutes is created to read:
7	938.32 (1t) (g) If the juvenile violated s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025, 948.05,
8	948.06, 948.07 or 948.08 and par. (e) 1. does not apply, the consent decree may require
9	that the juvenile pay an amount, not to exceed \$10,000, or that the parent who has
10	custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile pay an amount, not to exceed the
11	amount specified in par. (am), equal to the cost of necessary professional services
12	relating to psychiatric and psychological care and treatment. The \$10,000 limit
13	under this paragraph does not apply to the amount of any restitution ordered under
14	par. (e) or (h) for the cost of necessary professional services relating to psychiatric and
15	psychological care and treatment.
16	SECTION 37. 938.32 (1t) (h) of the statutes is created to read:
17	938.32 (1t) (h) In any case, the consent decree may require that the juvenile
18	or the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile do any one
19	or more of the following:
20	1. Pay all special damages, but not general damages, substantiated by evidence
21	in the record, which could be recovered in a civil action against the juvenile for his
22	or her conduct in the commission of the delinquent act.
23	2. Pay to the person against whom the delinquent act was committed an
24	amount equal to the income lost and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred as

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1 a result of the filing charges or that person's cooperation in the investigation and 2 prosecution of the delinquent act. 3 3. Reimburse any person or agency for amounts paid as rewards for 4 information leading to the apprehension or successful prosecution of the juvenile for 5 the delinguent act. 6 4. If justice so requires, reimburse any insurer, surety or other person who has 7 compensated a victim for a loss otherwise compensable under this subsection. 8 **SECTION 38.** 938.32 (1t) (i) of the statutes is created to read:

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9 938.32 (1t) (i) Any order under par. (h) 3. or 4. shall require that all restitution
10 to victims be paid before restitution to other persons.

11 SECTION 39. 938.32 (1t) (j) of the statutes is created to read:

938.32 (1t) (j) 1. If a victim of the delinquent act is paid an award under ch. 949 for any loss arising out of the delinquent act, the state is subrogated to the rights of the victim to any restitution required by the court. The rights of the state are subordinate to the claims of victims who have suffered a loss arising out of the offenses or any transaction which is part of the same continuous scheme of delinquent activity.

2. When restitution is ordered, the court shall inquire to determine if an award has been made under ch. 949 and if the department of justice is subrogated to the cause of action under s. 949.15. If the restitution ordered is less than or equal to the award under ch. 949, the restitution shall be paid only to the general fund. If the restitution ordered is greater than the award under ch. 949, the general fund shall receive an amount equal to the award under ch. 949 and the balance shall be paid to the victim.

25

SECTION 40. 938.34 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

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938.34 (5) (a) Subject to par. (c), if If the juvenile is found to have committed 1 2 a delinquent act which has resulted in damage to or loss or destruction of the 3 property of another, or actual physical in bodily injury to another excluding pain and suffering, or in death and if the court, after taking into consideration the well-being 4 $\mathbf{5}$ and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being or behavior of the 6 juvenile, the court may order the juvenile to repair the damage to property or, subject 7 to par. (c), to make reasonable restitution for the damage or, injury or death as 8 provided in pars. (d) to (i), either in the form of cash payments or, if the victim agrees, 9 the performance of services for the victim, or both, if the court, after taking into 10 consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the 11 well-being and behavior of the juvenile. Any such order shall include a finding that 12the juvenile alone is financially able to pay or physically able to perform the services. 13 may allow up to the date of the expiration of the order for the payment or for the 14completion of the services and may include a schedule for the performance and 15completion of the services. Objection by the juvenile to the amount of damages claimed shall entitle the juvenile to a hearing on the question of damages before the 16 17amount of restitution is ordered. Any recovery under this paragraph shall be reduced 18 by the amount recovered as restitution under s. 938.45 (1r) (a).

19

SECTION 41. 938.34 (5) (d) of the statutes is created to read:

938.34 (5) (d) If a delinquent act considered at disposition resulted in damage
to or loss or destruction of property, the restitution order may require the juvenile
to return the property to the owner or the owner's designee or, if return of the
property is impossible, impractical or inadequate, to pay the owner or the owner's
designee the reasonable repair or replacement cost of the property or the greater of
the following:

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1	1. The value of the property on the date of its damage, loss or destruction.
2	2. The value of the property on the date of disposition, less the value of any part
3	of the property returned as of the date of its return. The value of any retail
4	merchandise shall be its retail value.
5	SECTION 42. 938.34 (5) (e) of the statutes is created to read:
6	938.34 (5) (e) If a delinquent act considered at disposition resulted in bodily
7	injury, the restitution order may require that the juvenile do any one or more of the
8	following:
9	1. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary medical and related
10	professional services and devices relating to physical, psychiatric and psychological
11	care and treatment.
12	2. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary physical and occupational
13	therapy and rehabilitation.
14	3. Reimburse the injured person for income lost as a result of a delinquent act
15	considered at disposition.
16	4. If the injured person's sole employment at the time of the injury was
17	performing the duties of a homemaker, pay an amount sufficient to ensure that the
18	duties are continued until the person is able to resume performance of the duties.
19	SECTION 43. 938.34 (5) (f) of the statutes is created to read:
20	938.34 (5) (f) If a delinquent act considered at disposition resulted in death, the
21	restitution order may require that the juvenile pay an amount equal to the cost of
22	necessary funeral and related services under s. 895.04 (5).
23	SECTION 44. 938.34 (5) (g) of the statutes is created to read:
24	938.34 (5) (g) If the juvenile violated s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025, 948.05,
25	948.06, 948.07 or 948.08 and par. (e) 1. does not apply, the restitution order may

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1	require that the juvenile pay an amount, not to exceed \$10,000, equal to the cost of
2	necessary professional services relating to psychiatric and psychological care and
3	treatment. The \$10,000 limit under this paragraph does not apply to the amount of
4	any restitution ordered under par. (e) or (h) for the cost of necessary professional
5	services relating to psychiatric and psychological care and treatment.
6	SECTION 45. 938.34 (5) (h) of the statutes is created to read:
7	938.34 (5) (h) In any case, the restitution order may require that the juvenile
8	do any one or more of the following:
9	1. Pay all special damages, but not general damages, substantiated by evidence
10	in the record, which could be recovered in a civil action against the juvenile for his
11	or her conduct in the commission of a delinquent act considered at disposition.
12	2. Pay to the person against whom a delinquent act considered at disposition
13	was committed an amount equal to the income lost and reasonable out-of-pocket
14	expenses incurred as a result of the filing of charges or that person's cooperation in
15	the investigation and prosecution of the delinquent act.
16	3. Reimburse any person or agency for amounts paid as rewards for
17	information leading to the apprehension or successful prosecution of the juvenile for
18	a delinquent act for which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent or to the
19	apprehension or prosecution of the juvenile for a delinquent act that was read into
20	the record and dismissed at the time of adjudication.
21	4. If justice so requires, reimburse any insurer, surety or other person who has

- 22 compensated a victim for a loss otherwise compensable under this subsection.
- 23 SECTION 46. 938.34 (5) (i) of the statutes is created to read:
- 938.34 (5) (i) Any order under par. (h) 3. or 4. shall require that all restitution
 to victims be paid before restitution to other persons.

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SECTION 47. 938.34 (5) (j) of the statutes is created to read:

938.34 (5) (j) 1. If a victim of the delinquent act is paid an award under ch. 949
for any loss arising out of the delinquent act, the state is subrogated to the rights of
the victim to any restitution required by the court. The rights of the state are
subordinate to the claims of victims who have suffered a loss arising out of the
offenses or any transaction which is part of the same continuous scheme of
delinquent activity.

8 2. When restitution is ordered, the court shall inquire to determine if an award 9 has been made under ch. 949 and if the department of justice is subrogated to the 10 cause of action under s. 949.15. If the restitution ordered is less than or equal to the 11 award under ch. 949, the restitution shall be paid only to the general fund. If the 12 restitution ordered is greater than the award under ch. 949, the general fund shall 13 receive an amount equal to the award under ch. 949 and the balance shall be paid 14 to the victim.

15 SECTION 48. 938.343 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 938.343 (4) (a) and 16 amended to read:

17938.343 (4) (a) If the violation has resulted in damage to or loss or destruction the property of another, or in actual physical bodily injury to another excluding pain 18 and suffering and if the court, after taking into consideration the well-being and 19 20needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being or behavior of the 21juvenile, the court may order the juvenile to make repairs of the damage to property 22or, subject to par. (c), to make reasonable restitution for the damage or injury as 23provided in pars. (d) to (g), either in the form of cash payments or, if the victim agrees, $\mathbf{24}$ the performance of services for the victim, or both, if the court, after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the 25

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well-being and behavior of the juvenile. Any such order requiring payment for 1 2 repairs or restitution shall include a finding that the juvenile alone is financially able 3 to pay or physically able to perform the services, may allow up to the date of the 4 expiration of the order for the payment or for the completion of the services and may $\mathbf{5}$ include a schedule for the performance and completion of the services. Objection by 6 the juvenile to the amount of damages claimed shall entitle the juvenile to a hearing 7 on the question of damages before the amount of restitution is ordered. Any recovery 8 under this subsection shall be reduced by the amount recovered as restitution for the 9 same act under s. 938.45 (1r) (a). **SECTION 49.** 938.343 (4) (b) of the statutes is created to read: 10 11 938.343 (4) (b) In addition to any other employment or duties permitted under 12ch. 103 or any rule or order under ch. 103, a juvenile under 14 years of age who is 13 participating in a restitution project provided by the county may, for the purpose of 14making restitution ordered by the court under this subsection, be employed or 15perform any duties under any circumstances in which a juvenile 14 or 15 years of age is permitted to be employed or perform duties under ch. 103 or any rule or order 16 17under ch. 103. A juvenile who is participating in a restitution project provided by the 18 county is exempt from the permit requirement under s. 103.70 (1). 19 **SECTION 50.** 938.343 (4) (c) of the statutes is created to read: 20 938.343 (4) (c) Under this subsection, a court may not order a juvenile who is 21under 14 years of age to make more than \$250 in restitution. 22 **SECTION 51.** 938.343 (4) (d) of the statutes is created to read: 23938.343 (4) (d) If the violation resulted in damage to or loss or destruction of 24property, the restitution order may require the juvenile to return the property to the owner or the owner's designee or, if return of the property is impossible, impractical 25

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1	or inadequate, to pay the owner or the owner's designee the reasonable repair or
2	replacement cost of the property or the greater of the following:
3	1. The value of the property on the date of its damage, loss or destruction.
4	2. The value of the property on the date of disposition, less the value of any part
5	of the property returned as of the date of its return. The value of any retail
6	merchandise shall be its retail value.
7	SECTION 52. 938.343 (4) (e) of the statutes is created to read:
8	938.343 (4) (e) If the violation resulted in bodily injury, the restitution order
9	may require that the juvenile do any one or more of the following:
10	1. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary medical and related
11	professional services and devices relating to physical, psychiatric and psychological
12	care and treatment.
13	2. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary physical and occupational
14	therapy and rehabilitation.
15	3. Reimburse the injured person for income lost as a result of a violation
16	considered at disposition.
17	4. If the injured person's sole employment at the time of the injury was
18	performing the duties of a homemaker, pay an amount sufficient to ensure that the
19	duties are continued until the person is able to resume performance of the duties.
20	SECTION 53. 938.343 (4) (f) of the statutes is created to read:
21	938.343 (4) (f) In any case, the restitution order may require that the juvenile
22	do any one or more of the following:
23	1. Pay all special damages, but not general damages, substantiated by evidence
24	in the record, which could be recovered in a civil action against the juvenile for his
25	or her conduct in the commission of a violation considered at disposition.

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1	2. Pay to the person against whom a violation considered at disposition was
2	committed an amount equal to the income lost and reasonable out-of-pocket
3	expenses incurred as a result of the filing of charges or that person's cooperation in
4	the investigation and prosecution of the violation.
5	3. Reimburse any person or agency for amounts paid as rewards for
6	information leading to the apprehension or successful prosecution of the juvenile for
7	the violation.
8	4. If justice so requires, reimburse any insurer, surety or other person who has
9	compensated a victim for a loss otherwise compensable under this subsection.
10	SECTION 54. 938.343 (4) (g) of the statutes is created to read:
11	938.343 (4) (g) Any order under par. (f) 3. or 4. shall require that all restitution
12	to victims be paid before restitution to other persons.
13	SECTION 55. 938.346 (1) (h) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:
14	938.346 (1) (h) 2. The right to restitution, as provided under ss. 938.245 $(2t)$,
15	938.32 (1t) and, 938.34 (5), 938.343 (4) and 938.45 (1r) (a).
16	SECTION 56. 938.45 (1r) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
17	938.45 (1r) (a) In a proceeding in which a juvenile has been found to have
18	committed a delinquent act or a civil law or ordinance violation that has resulted in
19	damage to <u>or loss or destruction of</u> the property of another, or in actual physical <u>in</u>
20	bodily injury to another excluding pain and suffering or in death and if the court,
21	after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it
22	beneficial to the well-being or behavior of the juvenile, the court may order a parent
23	who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile to make reasonable
24	restitution <u>, subject to the limit specified in this paragraph</u> , for the damage or , injury
25	or death as provided in pars. (c) to (i). Except for recovery for retail theft under s.

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943.51, the maximum amount of any restitution ordered under this paragraph for 1 $\mathbf{2}$ damage or injury resulting from any one act of a juvenile or from the same act 3 committed by 2 or more juveniles in the custody of the same parent may not exceed the amount specified in s. 799.01 (1) (d). Any order under this paragraph shall 4 $\mathbf{5}$ include a finding that the parent who has custody of the juvenile is financially able 6 to pay the amount ordered and may allow up to the date of expiration of the order 7 for the payment. Any recovery under this paragraph shall be reduced by the amount 8 recovered as restitution for the same act under s. 938.34 (5) or 938.343 (4).

9

SECTION 57. 938.45 (1r) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

10 938.45 (1r) (c) If the delinquent act or civil law or ordinance violation resulted 11 in damage to or loss or destruction of property, the restitution order may require the 12 parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile to return the 13 property to the owner or the owner's designee or, if return of the property is 14 impossible, impractical or inadequate, to pay the owner or the owner's designee the 15 reasonable repair or replacement cost of the property or the greater of the following:

16

1. The value of the property on the date of its damage, loss or destruction.

17 2. The value of the property on the date of disposition, less the value of any part
18 of the property returned as of the date of its return. The value of any retail
19 merchandise shall be its retail value.

20

SECTION 58. 938.45 (1r) (d) of the statutes is created to read:

938.45 (1r) (d) If the delinquent act or civil law or ordinance violation resulted
in bodily injury, the restitution order may require that the parent who has custody,
as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile do any one or more of the following:

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1	1. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary medical and related
2	professional services and devices relating to physical, psychiatric and psychological
3	care and treatment.
4	2. Pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary physical and occupational
5	therapy and rehabilitation.
6	3. Reimburse the injured person for income lost as a result of a delinquent act
7	considered at disposition.
8	4. If the injured person's sole employment at the time of the injury was
9	performing the duties of a homemaker, pay an amount sufficient to ensure that the
10	duties are continued until the person is able to resume performance of the duties.
11	SECTION 59. 938.45 (1r) (e) of the statutes is created to read:
12	938.45 (1r) (e) If the delinquent act or civil law or ordinance violation resulted
13	in death, the restitution order may require that the parent who has custody, as
14	defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile pay an amount equal to the cost of necessary
15	funeral and related services under s. 895.04 (5).
16	SECTION 60. 938.45 (1r) (f) of the statutes is created to read:
17	938.45 (1r) (f) If the juvenile violated s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025, 948.05,
18	948.06, 948.07 or 948.08 and par. (d) 1. does not apply, the restitution order may
19	require that the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile
20	pay an amount, not to exceed the amount specified in par. (a), equal to the cost of
21	necessary professional services relating to psychiatric and psychological care and
22	treatment. The limit under this paragraph does not apply to the amount of any
23	restitution ordered under par. (d) or (g) for the cost of necessary professional services
24	relating to psychiatric and psychological care and treatment.
25	SECTION 61. 938.45 (1r) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

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938.45 (1r) (g) In any case, the restitution order may require that the parent 1 $\mathbf{2}$ who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile do any one or more of the 3 following:

4 1. Pay all special damages, but not general damages, substantiated by evidence 5 in the record, which could be recovered in a civil action against the juvenile for his or her conduct in the commission of a delinquent act considered at disposition. 6

7 2. Pay to the person against whom a delinguent act considered at disposition 8 was committed an amount equal to the income lost and reasonable out-of-pocket 9 expenses incurred as a result of the filing of charges or that person's cooperation in 10 the investigation and prosecution of the delinquent act.

11 Reimburse any person or agency for amounts paid as rewards for 3. 12information leading to the apprehension or successful prosecution of the juvenile for 13a delinguent act for which the juvenile was adjudicated delinguent or to the 14apprehension or prosecution of the juvenile for a delinquent act that was read into 15the record and dismissed at the time of adjudication.

16

4. If justice so requires, reimburse any insurer, surety or other person who has 17compensated a victim for a loss otherwise compensable under this subsection.

18 **SECTION 62.** 938.45 (1r) (h) of the statutes is created to read:

19 938.45 (1r) (h) Any order under par. (g) 3. or 4. shall require that all restitution 20to victims be paid before restitution to other persons.

21**SECTION 63.** 938.45 (1r) (i) of the statutes is created to read:

22938.45 (1r) (i) 1. If a victim of a delinquent act is paid an award under ch. 949 23for any loss arising out of the delinquent act, the state is subrogated to the rights of $\mathbf{24}$ the victim to any restitution required by the court. The rights of the state are subordinate to the claims of victims who have suffered a loss arising out of the 25

offenses or any transaction which is part of the same continuous scheme of
 delinquent activity.

2. When restitution is ordered, the court shall inquire to determine if an award has been made under ch. 949 and if the department of justice is subrogated to the cause of action under s. 949.15. If the restitution ordered is less than or equal to the award under ch. 949, the restitution shall be paid only to the general fund. If the restitution ordered is greater than the award under ch. 949, the general fund shall receive an amount equal to the award under ch. 949 and the balance shall be paid to the victim.

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SECTION 64. 938.547 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

11 938.547 (4) ASSESSMENT CRITERIA. The uniform alcohol and other drug abuse 12assessment criteria that the department developed shall be used in the pilot program 13 under ss. 938.245 (2) (a) 3. (2f), 938.295 (1), 938.32 (1g), 938.343 (10) and 938.344 14(2g). An approved treatment facility that assesses a person under ss. 938.245 (2) (a) 153. (2f), 938.295 (1), 938.32 (1g), 938.343 (10) and 938.344 (2g) may not also provide 16 the person with treatment unless the department permits the approved treatment 17facility to do both in accordance with the criteria established by rule by the 18 department.

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SECTION 65. 949.15 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

949.15 (1) Whenever the department orders the payment of an award under this chapter as a result of the occurrence of an event that creates a cause of action on the part of a claimant against any person, the department is subrogated to the rights of the claimant and may bring an action against the person for the amount of the damages sustained by the claimant. If an amount greater than that paid under the award order is recovered and collected in any such action, the department shall

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pay the balance to the claimant. If the person responsible for the injury or death or 1 $\mathbf{2}$ the person's parent has previously made restitution payments to the general fund 3 under s. <u>938.245 (2t) (j)</u>, <u>938.32 (1t) (j)</u>, <u>938.34 (5) (j)</u>, <u>938.45 (1r) (i) or</u> <u>973.20</u>, any 4 judgment obtained by the department under this section shall be reduced by the $\mathbf{5}$ amount of the restitution payments to the general fund. 6 **SECTION 66.** 949.165 (7) of the statutes is amended to read: 949.165 (7) Third priority payments; legal fees and restitution. 7 The 8 department shall make payments from an escrow account for any governmental 9 entity for the reimbursement for or recoupment of the costs of legal representation 10 of the person charged with the serious crime or for any unpaid restitution under s. 11 938.245 (2t), 938.32 (1t), 938.34 (5), 938.45 (1r) (a) or 973.20. The governmental 12entity shall file a claim for the applicable amount with the department. 13**SECTION 67.** 950.04 (1v) (q) of the statutes is amended to read: 14950.04 (1v) (q) To restitution, as provided under ss. 938.245 (2) (a) 5. (2t), 15938.32 (1t), 938.34 (5), 938.345, 938.45 (1r) (a), 943.212, 943.23 (6), 943.245, 943.51 16 and 973.20.

17 SECTION 68. Initial applicability.

(1) This act first applies to delinquent acts and civil law or ordinance violationscommitted on the effective date of this subsection.

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(END)