

(e) The court does not have jurisdiction over:

(1) A proceeding involving a child who has reached his 14th birthday, alleged to have done an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment (including a lesser offense or an offense arising out of the act alleged to have been committed), unless an order removing the proceeding to the juvenile court has been filed pursuant to § 594A of Article 27;

(2) A proceeding involving a child who has reached his 16th birthday, alleged to have done an act in violation of any provision of Article 66½ or any other traffic law or ordinance other than manslaughter by automobile, unauthorized use or occupancy of a motor vehicle, tampering with a motor vehicle, or driving while intoxicated or while driving ability is impaired by consumption of alcohol or under the influence of drugs; provided, however, that in the event a child who has reached his 16th birthday is charged with two or more violations of Article 66½ or any other traffic law or ordinance, all of which charges are alleged to have arisen out of the same incident or occurrence and would result in such child being brought before both the juvenile court and the adult court, then the court having jurisdiction over those charges excepted by this paragraph from jurisdiction of the juvenile court may before trial or at any stage of the proceedings before it, order that any or all of the charges be removed to the juvenile court for consolidation and hearing with the other charge or charges before the juvenile court.

(f) When jurisdiction shall have been obtained by the court in the case of any child, such child shall continue under the jurisdiction of the court until he becomes 21 years of age unless discharged prior thereto; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall affect the jurisdiction of other courts over offenses committed by such child after he reaches the age of 18. If any child who has reached his sixteenth birthday is charged with the commission of an act or acts which would amount to a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, or if any child who has not reached his fourteenth birthday is charged with committing an act which, if committed by an adult, would be punishable by death or life imprisonment, the judge after full investigation, may in his discretion waive jurisdiction and order such child held for action under the regular procedure that would follow if such act or acts had been committed by an adult.

(g) The court shall have power to require any parent to make restitution for acts of destruction or theft of any property owned by another, and for necessary medical expenses occasioned by acts of wilful or malicious personal injury to another, caused or committed by the minor child of such parent; provided, however, that the limit of such parent's liability under this subsection shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for property and one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for medical expenses; provided further, however, that the court may pass an appropriate order requiring such minor child who destroys or steals property or inflicts personal injury to make restitution himself if such is feasible considering the age and circumstances of such child and the requirement of the child's making restitution shall precede any liability of the parent hereunder.

(h) The court shall have authority to dispose of juvenile case records of the court after the child involved has reached 21 years of