

2. Impose a civil fine of not more than \$25 for the first violation and a civil fine of not more than \$100 for a second or subsequent violation; or

3. Order the child to participate in a supervised work program for not more than 20 hours for the first violation and not more than 40 hours for a second or subsequent violation.

(4) (i) In making a disposition on a finding that the child has committed a violation under Article 27, § 139C, § 151A, or § 151C of the Code, the court may order the Motor Vehicle Administration to initiate an action, under the Maryland Vehicle Law, to suspend the driving privilege of a child for a specified period not to exceed:

1. For a first offense, 6 months; and

2. For a second or subsequent offense, 1 year or until the person is 21 years old, whichever is longer.

(ii) If a child subject to a suspension under this paragraph does not possess the privilege to drive on the date of the disposition, the suspension shall commence:

1. If the child is at an age that is eligible to obtain the privilege to drive on the date of the disposition, on the date of the disposition; or

2. If the child is younger than an age that is eligible to obtain the privilege to drive on the date of the disposition, on the date the child is eligible to obtain driving privileges.

[(e)] (F) A guardian appointed under this section has no control over the property of the child unless he receives that express authority from the court.

[(f)] (G) The court may impose reasonable court costs against a respondent, or the respondent's parent, guardian, or custodian, against whom a finding of delinquency has been entered under the provisions of this section.

[(g)] (H) A child may be placed in an emergency facility on an emergency basis under Title 10, Subtitle 6, Part IV of the Health - General Article.

[(h)] (I) The court may not commit a child to the custody of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene for inpatient care and treatment in a State mental hospital unless the court finds on the record based upon clear and convincing evidence that:

(1) The child has a mental disorder;

(2) The child needs inpatient medical care or treatment for the protection of himself or others;

(3) The child is unable or unwilling to be voluntarily admitted to such facility; and