

Judicial Ethics, also generally prohibits the practice of law by judges; see Canon XXX and Rule 5 of the Rules of Judicial Ethics.

Subsection (b) is new language. It is added in an attempt to meet the problem of the judge who goes on the bench leaving behind him a share of law firm profits he has earned through his professional services prior to becoming a judge. The Commission thought the subsection (a) prohibition against direct or indirect profit from practice might preclude receipt of money representing the judge's share of previously earned income. It further thought that this was inequitable. The Canons do not appear to bar receipt of such moneys. By virtue of Rule 7, Rules of Judicial Ethics (embodied in Md. Rule 1231) a judge must report such compensation annually to the Secretary of the Maryland Judicial Conference. The reports are subject to the scrutiny of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and the Judicial Ethics Committee.

Subsection (c) was added by the General Assembly on the theory that a judge receiving payments from his former firm or successor in practice has at least an indirect financial interest in the economic status of the firm or successor; compare Rule 2 of the Rules of Judicial Ethics, which prohibits a judge from participating in "any matter in which he has a significant interest.....".

Nothing in §1-203 affects provisions like Art. 16, §199A, limiting a judge's right to serve as trustee; Art. 93, § 5-104, limiting his right to serve as personal representative; or Canons XXIV, XXV, and XXVI, and Rule 6, dealing with judicial participation in various business enterprises.

SEC. 1-204. LEGAL RESIDENCE OF JUDGE NOT ABANDONED BY RESIDENCE IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

A JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OR THE COURT OF