

SPECIAL APPEALS, BY REASON OF RESIDENCE IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY DURING HIS TERM OF OFFICE, DOES NOT ABANDON HIS LEGAL RESIDENCE IN THE APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT FROM WHICH HE WAS APPOINTED OR ELECTED UNLESS HE REGISTERS TO VOTE IN ANY ELECTION IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is Art. 26, §24, changed slightly in style. In addition, §1-204 removes a vague reference to "the vicinity of the City of Annapolis" and instead uses a reference to residence in Anne Arundel County in general. It is not clear just what is meant by "vicinity" and current means of transportation and highway networks suggest that the broader term is appropriate for today's world.

SUBTITLE 3. COURT OF APPEALS.

SEC. 1-301. COURT OF APPEALS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND, ESTABLISHED BY ARTICLE IV, §§ 1 AND 14 OF THE CONSTITUTION, IS THE HIGHEST COURT OF THE STATE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: Most of the statutory provisions dealing with the Court of Appeals appear in Title 12. Sec. 1-301 is little more than a hook upon which to hang cross-references.

Since the statutory provisions regarding rule-making appear as §1-201, Art. 16, §99 is proposed for repeal. It is unnecessary in any event, in view of the grant of rule-making power contained in Art. IV, §18A of the Constitution.

Constitutional provisions dealing with the Court of Appeals include the following sections of Art. IV: 1 (court established); 2 (qualifications of judges); 4 (removal); 4B (removal); 5 (appointment); 6 (conservator of peace; no fees); 7 (disqualification); 9 (appointment of officers); 11-12 (elections); 14 (composition of court, appellate circuits; terms; chief judge; retirement; quorum, etc.); 15 (disqualification, opinions); 16 (reports of decisions); 17 (clerk); 18 & 18A (rules, etc.); and 41E (designation of