

NOT LESS THAN TEN MONTHS IN EACH YEAR, IF THE BUSINESS BEFORE IT SO REQUIRES.

(B) PANELS.

A CASE BEFORE THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS SHALL BE HEARD AND DECIDED BY A PANEL OF NOT LESS THAN THREE JUDGES. THE PANELS SHALL BE CONSTITUTED, SIT AT THE TIMES, AND HEAR THE CASES AS DIRECTED BY THE CHIEF JUDGE FROM TIME TO TIME. A QUORUM OF A PANEL CONSISTS OF ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF JUDGES DESIGNATED TO SIT ON THE PANEL, BUT NEVER LESS THAN THREE JUDGES. THE CONCURRENCE OF A MAJORITY OF A PANEL IS NECESSARY FOR THE DECISION OF A CASE.

(C) HEARINGS IN BANC.

A HEARING OR REHEARING BEFORE THE COURT IN BANC MAY BE ORDERED IN ANY CASE BY A MAJORITY OF THE INCUMBENT JUDGES OF THE COURT. SIX JUDGES OF THE COURT CONSTITUTE A QUORUM OF THE COURT IN BANC. THE CONCURRENCE OF A MAJORITY OF THE INCUMBENT JUDGES OF THE ENTIRE COURT IS NECESSARY FOR DECISION OF A CASE HEARD OR REHEARD BY THE COURT IN BANC.

REVISOR'S NOTE: Constitutional provisions dealing with the Court of Special Appeals are found in Art. IV, §§1, 3, 14A, 14B, 15, and 16. Unlike the provisions dealing with the Court of Appeals and the trial courts of general jurisdiction, most of the constitutional matter dealing with the Court of Special Appeals leaves details to be established by statute.

The present statute is Art. 26, §130, as amended by Ch. 361, Acts of 1972. Sec. 1-401 is adapted from the first two clauses of that statute.

Sec. 1-402(a) establishes the number of judges and provides for designation of the chief judge—a provision now buried in the middle of Art. 26, §130.

Sec. 1-402(b) provides for selection of the judges, restating language of §130. The description of the appellate judicial circuits is omitted, since they are defined in the Constitution.