

(B) CIRCUIT COURT.

"CIRCUIT COURT" WHEN USED WITH RESPECT TO A CRIMINAL CASE MEANS THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR A COUNTY OR THE CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE. WHEN USED WITH RESPECT TO A CIVIL CASE, IT MEANS THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR A COUNTY, THE SUPERIOR COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, BALTIMORE CITY COURT, OR ANY OF THEM.

(C) CRIMINAL CASE.

"CRIMINAL CASE" MEANS A CASE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT COURT AND INCLUDES A CASE CHARGING A VIOLATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE OR TRAFFIC LAWS AND A CASE CHARGING A VIOLATION OF A LAW, RULE, OR REGULATION IF A FINE OR IMPRISONMENT MAY BE IMPOSED.

REVISOR'S NOTE: The definitions are new, and inserted largely to avoid repetition. Subsection (c) states substantially the same definition as §12-101(e).

SUBTITLE 2. JURISDICTION IN GENERAL.

SEC. 4-201. JURISDICTION IN GENERAL.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT COURT EXTENDS TO EVERY CASE WHICH ARISES WITHIN THE STATE OR IS SUBJECT TO THE STATE'S JUDICIAL POWER, AND WHICH IS WITHIN THE LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THIS TITLE OR ELSEWHERE BY LAW. EXERCISE OF THIS JURISDICTION IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS OF VENUE ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This is based on Art. 26, §145(a). The phraseology differs from §1-501, because that section describes the powers of courts of general jurisdiction, whereas this section describes the powers of a court of limited jurisdiction. Title 6 of the Courts Article includes the venue provisions now found in Art. 26, §145(c)(3)(i). The venue provisions now found in Art. 26, §145(b)(5)(i) are transferred to Art. 27. The only other changes made are in style.

SUBTITLE 3. CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.