

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OVER ALL THE OFFENSES.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language. Subsection (a) of §4-302 states the general rule that the District Court lacks jurisdiction to try felonies, except as expressly provided in §4-301. This also picks up the felony exception in Art. 26, §145(b)(1), as amended by Ch. 129, H.B. 113, Acts of 1973.

Subsection (b) picks up the juvenile causes exception contained in Art. 26, §145(b). Since the basic criminal jurisdiction of the District Court begins at age 18, it would not normally have jurisdiction over juvenile offenders. Juvenile courts normally do not have jurisdiction over motor vehicle offenders who are 16 or over (Art. 26, §70-2(d)(2)), hence the District Court has criminal jurisdiction in this area, except with respect to the specific serious motor vehicle offenses reserved to the circuit court. Waiver of juvenile jurisdiction is handled in §4-303.

Subsection (c) covers what is now the first sentence of Art. 26, §145(b)(4), which is also proposed for repeal. The definition of "circuit court" in §4-101(b) makes it unnecessary to refer to the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

Subsection (d) covers Art. 26, §145(b)(5)(ii), which is also proposed for repeal.

Subsection (e) covers the second sentence of Art. 26, §145(b)(4), which is also proposed for repeal. The exception pertaining to subtitle 5 is intended to cover unusual situations involving juvenile causes in Montgomery County, such as that described in §4-507.

SEC. 4-303. JURISDICTION OVER PERSONS TRIABLE IN JUVENILE COURT DESPITE THE AGE LIMIT CONTAINED IN §4-301.

THE DISTRICT COURT HAS JURISDICTION OVER A PERSON