

AFTER THE WRIT HAS BEEN RETURNED, STATING THAT THE PROPERTY SOUGHT HAS BEEN SEIZED OR ELOIGNED; AND THE TIME FOR FILING A NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEFEND HAS EXPIRED.

REVISOR'S NOTE: Subsections (a) and (b) are new language derived from Art. 26, §145(c)(4), as amended by Ch. 880, H.B. 1563, Acts of 1973 (which are proposed for repeal).

Subsection (c) is new language. It states the understanding of the chief judge of the District Court and the Bar generally. It is necessary because Art. 31A, § 1 gives declaratory judgment jurisdiction to courts of record, and the District Court is such a court. However, it is not believed that the legislature intended the District Court to exercise such jurisdiction; see §3-403 which also denies the District Court declaratory judgment jurisdiction.

Subsection (d) is new language derived from Art. 26, §145(c)(2), as amended by Ch. 880, H.B. 1563, Acts of 1973 (which is proposed for repeal), except that the Art. 26 language dealing with landlord and tenant cases is not repeated; it appears in § 4-401.

Subsection (e) is based on Art. 26, §145(c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv), as amended by Ch. 880, H.B. 1563, Acts of 1973 (which is proposed for repeal). The phrase "Maryland District Rules" has been inserted in order to make it clear that the chief judge of the District Court may not promulgate rules in this particular area.

SEC. 4-403. JUVENILE CAUSES.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY ONLY, THE DISTRICT COURT HAS JURISDICTION IN JUVENILE CAUSES AS PROVIDED IN SUBTITLE 5 OF THIS TITLE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived from Art. 26, §145(d) (which is proposed for repeal). Details of juvenile causes jurisdiction and procedure in Montgomery County appear in subtitle 5.