

IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO EXTEND THE PERSONAL JURISDICTION AND VENUE OF COURTS OF THE STATE AND THE POWER TO SERVE PROCESS OF THOSE COURTS TO ANY PERSON ON FEDERAL ENCLAVES, RESERVATIONS, OR LANDS WITHIN THE STATE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

{F) TERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OVER LAND ACQUIRED BY IT SHALL CONTINUE ONLY SO LONG AS THE UNITED STATES OWNS, LEASES, OR OCCUPIES THE LAND.

REVISOR'S NOTE: Subtitle 1 contains material relating to the jurisdiction of Maryland courts over persons.

Sec. 6-101 is based on several sections which delimit the jurisdiction of State courts over Federal Reservations within the State. Presently, most of these sections appear in Art. 96. Some sections are cast in the form of specific retentions of jurisdiction over specific reservations, while others are broadly phrased blanket retentions. The specific retentions generally provide for service of process on federal land, and for concurrent criminal jurisdiction with federal courts over highways. Sections 23 and 69 of Art. 16 provide jurisdiction over residents of federal reservations in cases of divorce and adoption. Sec. 6-101 is an attempt to bring order out of this chaos, by defining the State and County as including Federal reservations within their boundaries to the fullest extent constitutionally permitted. The provisions dealing with criminal jurisdiction will be treated in the Criminal Law Article. The sections in Art. 96 are not proposed for repeal at this time, since they cover matters not related to courts, such as exemption from taxation and rights of citizenship.

For venue purposes in cases of divorce and adoption, Art. 16, §§ 23 and 69 respectively treat persons residing on Federal lands as residents. Although this section broadens these provisions, any change in substance is