

actions, whether local or transitory which fit the general rule, and providing exceptions to that rule in those cases where the local action venue requirements retain some viability.

Sec. 6-202 contains additional venues permitted in certain instances, and §6-203 contains exceptions to which the general rule does not apply.

Other venue provisions, not included in this title are found in Art. 47, §1 - Insolvents, Art. 78A, §91 - Public Service Companies, Art. 43, §108 - Failure to abate nuisances, §3-818 of this Article, formerly Art. 26, §70-4 - Juvenile Causes, §3-203 of this Article, formerly Art. 7, §17 - Arbitration and Award, Art. 93A, §202 - Minors. Additional provisions may exist which are so intimately related to the substantive provisions to which they apply as to make inclusion here inadvisable.

This section states the general rule with respect to venue as set forth in Art. 75, §§ 75(a) and 75A(a) and the interpretation of this section in Zouck v. Zouck, 204 Md. 285 (1954) which held that Art. 75, §75 was applicable in equity proceedings.

Subsection (b) contains the multiple defendant provisions presently appearing in Art. 75, §75(b) with respect to tort actions, Art. 50, §5 with respect to contract actions and Art. 16, §§ 100 and 101 with respect to suits in equity.

Current law with respect to venue is unclear when a plaintiff sues both corporate and individual defendants. This draft attempts to minimize distinctions between corporate and individual defendants insofar as possible. Subsection (b) allows a plaintiff who is suing both corporate and individual defendants the choice of any forum allowed under subsection (a) with respect to any single defendant.

The draft also attempts to minimize the distinction between local and transitory