

DIFFERENTLY BY TWO OR MORE JUDGES; OR

(2) THERE ARE OTHER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES RENDERING IT DESIRABLE AND IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST THAT THE DECISION BE REVIEWED.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is Art. 5, §21, slightly rearranged in form. The new language in paragraph (1) is intended to cover an apparent gap in the present law, and to assist in providing uniformity of decision, especially with reference to the District Court. The only other changes made are in style.

SEC. 12-306. COURT IN WHICH REVIEW SHALL BE SOUGHT.

THE PURPOSE OF §§ 12-307 AND 12-308 IS TO ALLOCATE APPELLATE JURISDICTION BETWEEN THE COURT OF APPEALS AND THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS. EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED IN THOSE SECTIONS, NOTHING IN THEM CREATES OR ABROGATES A RIGHT TO APPEAL OR OTHERWISE INVOKE APPELLATE JURISDICTION GRANTED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is Art. 5, §5B, as enacted by Ch. 56, Acts of 1973. The only changes made are in style.

SEC. 12-307. COURT OF APPEALS.

(A) IN GENERAL.

THE COURT OF APPEALS HAS:

(1) JURISDICTION TO REVIEW A CASE OR PROCEEDING PENDING IN OR DECIDED BY THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBTITLE 2 OF THIS TITLE; AND

(2) EXCLUSIVE APPELLATE JURISDICTION WITH RESPECT TO A QUESTION OF LAW CERTIFIED TO IT UNDER THE UNIFORM CERTIFICATION OF QUESTIONS OF LAW ACT.

(B) JURISDICTION UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1975.

UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1975, THE COURT OF APPEALS ALSO HAS EXCLUSIVE APPELLATE JURISDICTION TO REVIEW ANY MATTER NOT WITHIN THE EXCLUSIVE INITIAL JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, IF PROVISION FOR APPELLATE REVIEW IS MADE BY LAW.