

UNLESS THE CONTEXT CLEARLY REQUIRES A CONTRARY MEANING.

(C) "COURT" MEANS THE COURT OF APPEALS, COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS, CIRCUIT COURT, AND DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND, OR ANY OF THEM, UNLESS THE CONTEXT CLEARLY REQUIRES A CONTRARY MEANING. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE AN ORPHANS' COURT, [[AN APPEAL TAX COURT,]] OR THE MARYLAND TAX COURT.

(D) "JUDGE" MEANS A JUDGE OF A COURT.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This definition section is new language. The definition of "Circuit Court" is the same definition that appears in §12-101(d). The definition of "court" is somewhat broader than the definition of "court" appearing in Md. Rule 5.i, because the District Court is included. Also, the Rule's reference to "a court of law and a court of equity" are proposed for elimination, since this might be construed as excluding a criminal court. The definition of "judge" is virtually the same as that contained in Md. Rule 5.n.

SUBTITLE 2. GENERAL.

SEC. 1-201. RULE-MAKING POWER.

(A) COURT OF APPEALS.

THE POWER OF THE COURT OF APPEALS TO MAKE RULES AND REGULATIONS TO GOVERN THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THAT COURT AND IN THE OTHER COURTS OF THE STATE SHALL BE LIBERALLY CONSTRUED. WITHOUT INTENDING TO LIMIT THE COMPREHENSIVE APPLICATION OF THE TERM "PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE", THE TERM INCLUDES THE FORMS OF PROCESS; WRITS; PLEADINGS; MOTIONS; PARTIES; DEPOSITIONS; DISCOVERY; TRIALS; JUDGMENTS; NEW TRIALS; PROVISIONAL AND FINAL REMEDIES; APPEALS; UNIFICATION OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE IN ACTIONS AT LAW AND SUITS IN EQUITY, SO AS TO SECURE ONE FORM OF CIVIL ACTION AND PROCEDURE FOR BOTH; AND REGULATION OF THE FORM AND METHOD OF TAKING AND THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE IN ALL CASES, INCLUDING CRIMINAL CASES.

(B) OTHER COURTS.

EXCEPT FOR THE DISTRICT COURT, OTHER COURTS MAY