

incident, unless an order removing the proceeding to the court has been filed under Article 27, § 594A.

[(e)](F) If the child is charged with two or more violations of the Maryland Vehicle Law, another traffic law or ordinance, or the State Boat Act, allegedly arising out of the same incident and which would result in the child being brought before both the court and a court exercising criminal jurisdiction, the court has exclusive jurisdiction over all of the charges.

4-302.

(a) Except as provided in § 4-301(b)(2) of this subtitle, the District Court does not have jurisdiction to try a criminal case charging the commission of a felony.

(b) Except as provided in § 4-303 of this subtitle, the District Court does not have criminal jurisdiction to try a case in which a juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction.

(C) THE JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT COURT IS CONCURRENT WITH THAT OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN ANY CRIMINAL CASE ARISING UNDER THE COMPULSORY PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAWS OF THIS STATE.

[(c)](D) The jurisdiction of the District Court is concurrent with that of the circuit court in a criminal case:

(1) In which the penalty may be confinement for three years or more or a fine of \$2,500 or more; or

(2) Which is a felony, as provided in § 4-301(b)(2) of this subtitle.

[(d)](E) (1) The District Court is deprived of jurisdiction if a defendant is entitled to and demands a jury trial at any time prior to trial in the District Court.

(2) (i) Except as provided in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, unless the penalty for the offense with which the defendant is charged permits imprisonment for a period in excess of 90 days, a defendant is not entitled to a jury trial in a criminal case.

(ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, the presiding judge of the District Court may deny a defendant a jury trial if:

1. The prosecutor recommends in open court that the judge not impose a penalty of imprisonment for a period in excess of 90 days, regardless of the permissible statutory or common law maximum;

2. The judge agrees not to impose a penalty of imprisonment for a period in excess of 90 days; and