

3-105.

(a) Upon application, the court may direct the guardian to make search for the absentee in any manner the court considers advisable, including one or more of the following methods:

(1) Inserting in one or more suitable periodicals a notice requesting information from any person having knowledge of the absentee's whereabouts;

(2) Notifying officers of justice and public welfare agencies in appropriate locations of the absentee's disappearance; OR

(3) Engaging the services of an investigating agency.

DRAFTER'S NOTE:

Error: Stylistic error in § 3-105(a) of the Courts Article.

Occurred: Ch. 2, § 1, First Sp. Sess., Acts of 1973.

3-203.

(b) If the agreement does not provide for a county in which the petition shall be filed or if the hearing has not been held, the petition shall be filed with the court in the county [where:] WHERE THE ADVERSE PARTY:

(1) [The adverse party resides;] RESIDES;

(2) Has a place of business; or

(3) If [he] THE PARTY has neither a residence nor a place of business in the State, in any county.

DRAFTER'S NOTE:

Error: Stylistic errors in § 3-203(b) of the Courts Article.

Occurred: Ch. 2, § 1, First Sp. Sess., Acts of 1973.

3-707.

(b) (3) If the [court] COURT grants the application, it may order the preparation of a transcript of any proceedings related to the habeas corpus petition.

(c) (1) The Court of Special Appeals may grant or deny the application for leave to appeal. If the [court] COURT grants the application, it may affirm, reverse, or modify the order of the lower court granting or denying the relief sought by the writ.

(2) If the [court] COURT determines that the lower court was wrong in refusing to admit to bail or that the bail set is not appropriate, it may determine the proper amount of bail. This determination is binding on the lower court, unless a change of circumstances warrants a different decision.

DRAFTER'S NOTE: