

Article — Courts and Judicial Proceedings4-301.

(b) Except as provided in § 4-302, the District Court also has exclusive original jurisdiction in a criminal case in which a person at least 18 years old or a corporation is charged with:

(1) Commission of a common law or statutory misdemeanor regardless of the amount of money or value of the property involved;

(2) Violation of §§ 342 through 344 of Article 27 of the Code, whether a felony or a misdemeanor;

(3) Violation of a county, municipal, or other ordinance, if the violation is not a felony;

(4) Criminal violation of a State, county, or municipal rule or regulation, if the violation is not a felony;

(5) Doing or omitting to do any act made punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or other penalty as provided by the particular law, ordinance, rule, or regulation defining the violation if the violation is not a felony;

(6) Violation of Article 27, § 141 of this Code, whether a felony or a misdemeanor;

(7) Violation of Article 27, § 145 of this Code, whether a felony or misdemeanor; [or]

(8) Violation of Article 27, § 44 of the Code [;];

(9) Violation of Article 48A, § 233 of the Code, whether a felony or a misdemeanor; [or]

(10) Violation of § 9-1106 of the Labor and Employment Article;

(11) VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 27, § 267 OF THE CODE, WHETHER A FELONY OR A MISDEMEANOR.

4-302.

(a) Except as provided in § 4-301(b)(2), (6), (7), (8), (9), [and] (10), AND (11) of this subtitle, the District Court does not have jurisdiction to try a criminal case charging the commission of a felony.

(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), (6), (7), (8), (9), [and] (10), AND (11) of this subtitle.