- 1999 LAWS OF MARYLAND

Article - Courts and Judicial Proceedings

2 - 309.

(l) (3) All full-time civilian employees are subject to the county personnel regulations with regard to qualifications for hiring, promotion, compensation and disciplinary action. All deputy sheriffs, except the chief deputy, are subject to the county personnel regulations with regard to qualifications for hiring, promotion and compensation with regard to matters not covered by the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights.

DRAFTER'S NOTE:

Error: Stylistic error in § 2-309(1)(3) of the Courts Article.

Occurred: Ch. 78, Acts of 1989. Correction by the publisher of the Annotated Code in the 1998 Replacement Volume of the Courts Article is validated by this Act.

2-601.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, the clerical, administrative, and [constabular] CONSTABULARY employees of the District Court shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the District Court on the recommendation of the administrative judge for the district and shall be in the personnel system of the Judicial Branch.

DRAFTER'S NOTE:

Error: Incorrect word usage in § 2-601(b) of the Courts Article.

Occurred: Ch. 423, Acts of 1971.

2-607.

- (a) (1) The administrative judge of each district, with the approval of the Chief Judge of the District Court, may appoint the number of commissioners necessary to perform the functions of the office within each county.
- (2) In multicounty districts, the administrative judge shall obtain the recommendation of the resident judge in each county as to the number of commissioners required in the county and as to the persons to be appointed.

DRAFTER'S NOTE:

Error: Stylistic error in § 2-607(a)(2) of the Courts Article.

Occurred: Ch. 2, Acts of 1973, First Special Session. Correction by the publisher of the Annotated Code in the 1998 Replacement Volume of the Courts Article is validated by this Act.

3-2A-07.

(a) If the arbitration panel finds that the conduct of any party in maintaining or defending any action is in bad faith or without substantial justification, the panel may require the offending party, the attorney advising the conduct, or both, to pay to