

## **CHAPTER 637**

**(House Bill 376)**

AN ACT concerning

### **Criminal Procedure – Concurrent Court Jurisdiction – Second or Subsequent Offense of Failure to Register with Sex Offender Registry**

FOR the purpose of providing that the jurisdiction of the District Court is concurrent with that of the circuit court in a criminal case in which a person is charged with a second or subsequent offense of knowingly failing to register, knowingly failing to provide a certain notice, or knowingly providing false information of a material fact as required under provisions relating to registration of sexual offenders; and generally relating to criminal court jurisdiction.

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,  
Article – Criminal Procedure  
Section 11–704(a), 11–705(d), (e), and (f), and 11–721  
Annotated Code of Maryland  
(2008 Replacement Volume)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,  
Article – Courts and Judicial Proceedings  
Section 4–301 and 4–302(a) and (d)  
Annotated Code of Maryland  
(2006 Replacement Volume and 2008 Supplement)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

#### **Article – Criminal Procedure**

11–704.

(a) A person shall register with the person’s supervising authority if the person is:

- (1) a child sexual offender;
- (2) an offender;
- (3) a sexually violent offender;
- (4) a sexually violent predator;

(5) a child sexual offender who, before moving into this State, was required to register in another state or by a federal, military, or Native American tribal court for a crime that occurred before October 1, 1995;

(6) an offender, sexually violent offender, or sexually violent predator who, before moving into this State, was required to register in another state or by a federal, military, or Native American tribal court for a crime that occurred before July 1, 1997; or

(7) a child sexual offender, offender, sexually violent offender, or sexually violent predator who is required to register in another state, who is not a resident of this State, and who enters this State:

(i) to carry on employment;

(ii) to attend a public or private educational institution, including a secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education, as a full-time or part-time student; or

(iii) as a transient.

11-705.

(d) A registrant who changes residences shall send written notice of the change to the State registry within 5 days after the change occurs.

(e) (1) A registrant who commences or terminates enrollment as a full-time or part-time student at an institution of higher education in the State shall send written notice to the State registry within 5 days after the commencement or termination of enrollment.

(2) A registrant who commences or terminates carrying on employment at an institution of higher education in the State shall send written notice to the State registry within 5 days after the commencement or termination of employment.

(f) A registrant who is granted a legal change of name by a court shall send written notice of the change to the State registry within 5 days after the change is granted.

11-721.

(a) A registrant may not knowingly fail to register, knowingly fail to provide the written notice required under § 11-705(d), (e), or (f) of this subtitle, or knowingly provide false information of a material fact as required by this subtitle.

(b) A person who violates this section:

(1) for a first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both; and

(2) for a second or subsequent offense, is guilty of a felony and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or both.

(c) A person who violates this section is subject to § 5–106(b) of the Courts Article.

### **Article – Courts and Judicial Proceedings**

4–301.

(a) Except as provided in §§ 3–803, 3–8A–03, and 4–302 of this article, the District Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in a criminal case in which a person at least 16 years old or a corporation is charged with violation of the vehicle laws, or the State Boat Act, or regulations adopted pursuant to the vehicle laws or State Boat Act.

(b) Except as provided in § 4–302 of this subtitle, 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 § 7–104, § 7–105, § 7–107, or § 7–108 of the Criminal Law Article, 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 § 8–103 of the Criminal Law Article, whether a felony or a misdemeanor;

- (7) Violation of §§ 8–203 through 8–209 of the Criminal Law Article, whether a felony or misdemeanor;
- (8) Forgery or violation of Title 8, Subtitle 6 of the Criminal Law Article, whether a felony or misdemeanor;
- (9) Violation of Title 27, Subtitle 4 of the Insurance Article, whether a felony or a misdemeanor;
- (10) Violation of § 9–1106 of the Labor and Employment Article;
- (11) Violation of § 8–301 of the Criminal Law Article, whether a felony or misdemeanor;
- (12) Violation of § 2–209 of the Criminal Law Article;
- (13) Violation of Title 2, Subtitle 5 of the Criminal Law Article;
- (14) Violation of Title 11, Subtitle 5 of the Financial Institutions Article;
- (15) Violation of §§ 10–604 through 10–608 of the Criminal Law Article, whether a felony or misdemeanor;
- (16) Violation of Title 7, Subtitle 3, Part III of the Criminal Law Article, whether a felony or misdemeanor;
- (17) Violation of § 20–102 of the Transportation Article, whether a felony or misdemeanor;
- (18) Violation of § 8–801 of the Criminal Law Article;
- (19) Violation of § 8–604 of the Criminal Law Article;
- (20) Violation of Title 8, Subtitle 2, Part II of the Criminal Law Article;
- (21) Violation of §§ 16–801 through 16–804 of the Election Law Article;
- (22) Violation of § 3–203(c) of the Criminal Law Article; [or]
- (23) VIOLATION OF § 11–721 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE AS A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE; OR**
- [(23)] (24)** Violation of § 11–303(b) of the Criminal Law Article.

4-302.

(a) Except as provided in § 4-301(b)(2), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), [and] (23), **AND (24)** of this subtitle, the District Court does not have jurisdiction to try a criminal case charging the commission of a felony.

(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the jurisdiction of the District Court is concurrent with that of the circuit court in a criminal case:

(i) In which the penalty may be confinement for 3 years or more or a fine of \$2,500 or more; or

(ii) That is a felony, as provided in § 4-301(b)(2), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), [and] (23), **AND (24)** of this subtitle.

(2) (i) Except as provided in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, a circuit court does not have jurisdiction to try a case charging a violation of § 5-601 or § 5-620 of the Criminal Law Article.

(ii) A circuit court does have jurisdiction to try a case charging a violation of § 5-601 or § 5-620 of the Criminal Law Article if the defendant:

1. Properly demands a jury trial;
2. Appeals as provided by law from a final judgment entered in the District Court; or
3. Is charged with another offense arising out of the same circumstances that is within a circuit court's jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2009.

**Approved by the Governor, May 19, 2009.**