

(2) (i) A facility to which money is entrusted shall deposit the money in an account if the facility cannot keep the money safely.

(ii) If the facility is operated by a State, county, or municipal agency and one resident entrusts more than \$300 to the facility, the facility shall deposit the amount in excess of \$300.

(iii) If the facility is operated by a person other than a State, county, or municipal agency and one resident entrusts more than \$100 to the facility, the facility shall deposit the amount in excess of \$100.

(iv) If the total amount of money that is entrusted to the facility by its residents exceeds [\$10] \$50 per resident, the facility shall deposit the amount in excess of [\$10] \$50 per resident or [\$500] \$1,000, whichever is less.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 1, 1984.

May 29, 1984

The Honorable Benjamin L. Cardin
Speaker of the House of Delegates
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Article II, Section 17 of the Maryland Constitution, I have today vetoed House Bill 1421.

House Bill 1421 would reverse a recent Court of Appeals decision in State of Maryland v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, 296 Md. 67 (1983) which held that Baltimore City and all counties in the State are liable for the payment of criminal court costs in cases where criminal charges are disposed of favorably to the accused such as an acquittal, a nolle prosequi, a stet, a dismissal, or an abatement because of the death of an accused, or when the accused is convicted but deemed indigent, or where the defendant is fined not in excess of fifteen cents.

The President of the Maryland Court Clerks Association has advised me that if this bill were to become law its fiscal implications would severely impede the ability of the Clerks of Court to perform their many constitutional and statutory responsibilities. I agree. Moreover, House Bill 1421 works at