

~~(A) A PROSECUTION FOR MURDER OR MANSLAUGHTER, WHETHER AT COMMON LAW OR UNDER ARTICLE 27, §§ 407 THROUGH 411, § 387, § 388, OR § 388A, MAY BE INSTITUTED REGARDLESS OF THE TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN THE INFLECTION OF THE FATAL INJURY ACT OR OMISSION CAUSING THE DEATH OF THE VICTIM AND THE DEATH OF THE VICTIM.~~

~~(B) IN ANY PROSECUTION FOR MURDER OR MANSLAUGHTER, AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION, THE STATE MUST PROVE BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT THE DEATH OF THE VICTIM WAS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE INJURY INFLICTED BY THE ACCUSED.~~

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall be construed only prospectively and may not be applied or interpreted to have any effect on or application to any offenses that were committed before the effective date of this Act.

SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 1996.

May 23, 1996

The Honorable Casper R. Taylor, Jr.  
Speaker of the House  
State House  
Annapolis MD 21401

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Article II, Section 17 of the Maryland Constitution, I have today vetoed House Bill 50.

This bill allows a local elections board to appoint a person who has no affiliation with a political party to serve as an election judge if the board could not find a judge and specifies the circumstances under which such judges may be appointed. This bill also makes certain technical changes by specifying that an individual who declines to affiliate with any political party may not be appointed as chief judge and specifies that in order to be appointed chief judge a person must belong to the majority party or principal minority party.

Senate Bill 139, which was passed by the General Assembly and signed by me on April 30, 1996, accomplishes the same purpose. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to sign House Bill 50.

Sincerely,  
Parris N. Glendening  
Governor

**House Bill No. 50**

AN ACT concerning

**Election Judges — Appointment Laws — Judges of Elections — Declines**