

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2015 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 306 (Delegate Grammer, *et al.*)
 Judiciary and Health and Government
 Operations

Firearm Decriminalization Act of 2015

This bill repeals in its entirety the provisions of the Firearm Safety Act of 2013 (Chapter 427), which significantly modified and expanded the regulation of firearms, firearms dealers, and ammunition in the State and made significant changes to related mental health restrictions on the possession of firearms.

The bill takes effect June 1, 2015.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund revenues decrease by \$839,000 in FY 2016 and by \$876,200 by FY 2020 due to the termination of handgun qualification licenses (HQLs) and specified registrations and anticipated revenues from associated fees. General fund expenditures decrease by \$825,500 due to the termination of 31 contractual employees at the Department of State Police (DSP) at the end of FY 2015; by FY 2020, the savings is \$980,700. Reprogramming costs for the Judiciary increase by \$18,700 in FY 2016 only. Changes to civil and criminal penalty provisions are not expected to have a significant impact. It is assumed that State finances are not affected in FY 2015, despite the bill’s June 1, 2015 effective date.

(in dollars)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
GF Revenue	(\$839,000)	(\$848,100)	(\$857,300)	(\$866,700)	(\$876,200)
GF Expenditure	(\$806,800)	(\$861,800)	(\$899,700)	(\$939,300)	(\$980,700)
Net Effect	(\$32,200)	\$13,700	\$42,400	\$72,700	\$104,400

Note: () = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: None. The bill is not expected to significantly impact the operation of the circuit courts, the State’s Attorney’s offices, or local law enforcement units.

Small Business Effect: Meaningful.

Analysis

Current Law: The provisions of Chapter 427 of 2013 are described below.

Assault Weapons and Detachable Magazines

With specified exceptions, Chapter 427 prohibits the transporting, possessing, selling, offering for sale, transferring, purchasing, or receiving of any assault weapon. An “assault weapon” is defined as an assault long gun, an assault pistol, or a copycat weapon. An “assault long gun” is defined as any of the 45 regulated firearms that are not handguns under current law provisions of the Public Safety Article. A “copycat weapon” is defined as specified semiautomatic rifles, pistols, and shotguns, as well as shotguns with a revolving cylinder. A “copycat weapon” does not include an assault long gun or assault pistol.

Chapter 427 allows a person who lawfully possessed, had a purchase order for, or completed an application to purchase an assault long gun or a copycat weapon before October 1, 2013, to continue to possess and transport the assault long gun or copycat weapon or, if carrying a court order requiring surrender of the weapon, transport the unloaded weapon directly to a law enforcement unit, having notified the unit of the transport. A number of specified persons and circumstances are exempt from the prohibitions related to the possession of assault weapons and detachable magazines. Among other things, the Act clarified that certain assault weapon possession prohibitions do not apply to those received by inheritance, if the inheriting person is not otherwise disqualified from possessing a regulated firearm.

Chapter 427 also includes within the definition of “convicted of a disqualifying crime” a case in which a person received probation before judgment for a crime of violence or a domestically related crime. “Convicted of a disqualifying crime” does not include a case in which a person received probation before judgment for an assault in the second degree or that was expunged.

Chapter 427 reduced the allowable detachable magazine capacity that may be manufactured, sold, purchased, received, or transferred in the State from 20 to 10 rounds of ammunition for a firearm. The Act similarly reduced referenced limits on magazine capacities under penalty provisions applicable to use of an assault weapon in the commission of a felony or crime of violence.

Ammunition

Chapter 427 prohibits a person, during and in relation to the commission of a crime of violence, from possessing or using “restricted firearm ammunition,” sometimes called “cop

killer bullets.” “Restricted firearm ammunition” is defined as a cartridge, shell, or any other device that (1) contains explosive or incendiary material designed and intended for use in a firearm and (2) has a core constructed, excluding traces of other substances, entirely from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, beryllium copper, depleted uranium, or an equivalent material of similar density or hardness. A violator is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to maximum penalties of imprisonment for five years and/or a fine of \$5,000.

The Act also prohibits possession of “ammunition” by a person prohibited from possessing a regulated firearm. “Ammunition” is defined as a cartridge, shell, or any other device containing explosive or incendiary material designed and intended for use in a firearm. A violator is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to maximum penalties of imprisonment for one year and/or a fine of \$1,000.

Handguns

Chapter 427 modified exceptions to the prohibition against wearing, carrying, or transporting handguns without a State permit by eliminating the active assignment requirement from being applicable to federal, State, or local law enforcement personnel; certain military personnel; out-of-state law enforcement personnel temporarily in Maryland on official business; and State correctional officers and wardens.

The Act also created a new licensing scheme for handguns under the licensing authority of DSP. DSP has adopted regulations to implement the Act’s provisions related to this license. An HQL authorizes a person to purchase, rent, or receive a handgun. A licensed firearms manufacturer, a specified active or retired law enforcement officer, a member or retired member of the U.S. Armed Forces or the National Guard, and a person purchasing, renting, or receiving an antique, curio, or relic firearm (as defined under federal law) are exempt from the requirements of the licensing provisions. The Secretary of State Police is required to apply for a State and national criminal history records check for each applicant. As part of the application for a criminal history records check, the Secretary must submit one complete set of fingerprints of the applicant.

An individual whose fingerprints have been submitted pursuant to a license application, but whose application has been denied, may request that the record of the fingerprints be expunged by obliteration, in accordance with specified current law provisions. The individual may not be charged a fee for such an expungement.

The application fee for an HQL is specified to be for the purpose of covering administrative costs and may be up to \$20. The term of the license is 10 years. The Act delineates the identifying information and documentation that are required for the issuance of the license. Among other things, the application must also have a signed statement from the applicant,

under penalty of perjury, that the applicant is not prohibited under federal or State law from possessing a handgun. The applicant must also show proof of completion of an approved firearms safety training course, as specified. An applicant is not required to complete an approved firearms safety training course if the applicant has previously completed a certified firearms training course, has completed a hunting safety course prescribed by the Department of Natural Resources, is currently a qualified handgun instructor, is an honorably discharged member of the U.S. Armed Forces or the National Guard, is a certain employee of an armored car company, or lawfully owns a regulated firearm. Renewal applicants are not required to complete the firearms safety training course or submit to a State and national criminal history records check.

The Act requires written approval or denial by DSP, as specified, within 30 days. A denial must specify the reason that the application was denied. Chapter 427 details the required approval and denial processes, and provides specified license renewal and revocation procedures.

Unless the applicant is otherwise disqualified, the Secretary is required to replace a lost or stolen HQL on receipt of a written request and nonrefundable fee of up to \$20.

The Secretary may issue an HQL without an additional application or fee to a person who meets the requirements for the issuance of a handgun permit who does not already have an HQL.

The Act requires transmission of a firearms application by any electronic means approved by the Secretary.

Firearms Dealers – License Qualifications and Recordkeeping

Chapter 427 requires the Secretary of State Police to disapprove an application for a State-regulated firearms dealer's license if it is determined that the applicant intends that a person not qualified for a license or whose license has been revoked or suspended will participate in the management or operation of the business or holds an interest in the business. If the Secretary disapproves an application for a dealer's license, the Secretary must notify the applicant of the reason the application was denied.

The Act requires that a licensed dealer keep records of all receipts, sales, and other dispositions of firearms affected in connection with the dealer's business. The Secretary must adopt regulations governing the form in which the records are to be kept, the time period for keeping the records, and the contents of the records, which must include specified information. Among other things, the records must include the name and address of each person from whom the dealer acquires a firearm and to whom the dealer sells or

disposes of a firearm. Records maintained under federal law may be used to satisfy the requirements of Chapter 427, provided that the Secretary is granted access to those records.

Chapter 427 provides for the transfer of records to successor licensees. It also provides for requests for information from the records to be provided orally or in writing to DSP upon request.

The Act requires the Secretary to inspect the inventory and records of a licensed dealer at least once every two years and authorizes the Secretary to inspect the inventory and records at any time during the normal business hours of the licensed dealer's business.

A violator of the recordkeeping and reporting requirements is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding \$1,000. For a second or subsequent offense, a violator is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to maximum penalties of imprisonment for three years and/or a fine of \$10,000. These penalties are not intended to apply to inconsequential or inadvertent errors. In addition, a dealer's license may be suspended if the licensee is not in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements. The Secretary may lift a suspension after the licensee provides evidence that the recordkeeping violation has been corrected.

Mental Health Provisions

Under Chapter 427, a person may not possess a regulated firearm, rifle, or shotgun if the person:

- suffers from a mental disorder as defined in § 10-101(f)(2) of the Health-General Article and has a history of violent behavior against the person or another;
- has been found incompetent to stand trial or not criminally responsible in a criminal case;
- has been voluntarily admitted for more than 30 consecutive days to a facility as defined in § 10-101 of the Health-General Article;
- has been involuntarily committed to a facility as defined in § 10-101 of the Health-General Article; or
- is under the protection of a court-appointed guardian of the property or guardian of the person, except for cases in which the appointment of a guardian is solely a result of a physical disability.

If a hearing officer enters an order for involuntary commitment to a facility and the hearing officer determines that the individual cannot safely possess a firearm based on credible evidence of dangerousness to others, the hearing officer must order the individual who is subject to the involuntary commitment to surrender to law enforcement authorities any firearms in the individual's possession and refrain from possessing a firearm unless the

individual is granted relief from firearms disqualification in accordance with § 5-133.3 of the Public Safety Article.

The Act requires a court to promptly report to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), through a secure portal approved by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), the date of the court determination or finding, and the name and identifying information of a person:

- determined to be not criminally responsible;
- found to be incompetent to stand trial; or
- found to be in need of the protection of a guardian under specified provisions of the Estates and Trusts Article relating to the protection of minors and disabled persons, except for cases in which the appointment of a guardian is solely a result of a physical disability.

A mental health care facility must similarly report to NICS the name and identifying information of a person admitted or committed to the facility, the date of admission or commitment, and the name of the facility to which the person was voluntarily admitted, if the person has been admitted to a facility for 30 consecutive days or more, or if the person has been involuntarily committed.

The Act authorizes a person seeking relief from firearms disqualification to file an application with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH). An application for relief from a firearms disqualification must include, along with any other information required by DHMH, (1) a statement explaining why the applicant is prohibited from possessing a regulated firearm, rifle, or shotgun; (2) a statement why the applicant should be relieved from that prohibition; (3) a signed authorization allowing DHMH to access specified health and criminal records; (4) three statements related to the applicant's reputation and character; and (5) if the applicant is prohibited from possessing a firearm for certain mental health reasons, a certificate issued within 30 days of the submission of the application on a form signed by an individual licensed in the State as a physician who is board certified in psychiatry or as a psychologist stating:

- the length of time that the applicant has not had symptoms that cause the applicant to be a danger to self or others;
- the length of time that the applicant has been compliant with the treatment plan for the applicant's mental illness; and
- an opinion as to whether the applicant, because of mental illness, would be a danger to the applicant or to another person if allowed to possess a firearm.

Additional information is required to be included in the application for individuals who are prohibited on the basis of guardianship orders.

DHMH may not approve an application if a determination is made that (1) the applicant supplied incomplete or false information; (2) the application is not properly completed; or (3) the applicant has not shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the applicant will be unlikely to act in a manner dangerous to self or public safety and that granting a permit to possess a regulated firearm or authorizing the possession of a rifle or shotgun would be contrary to the public interest.

Within 60 days from the receipt of a completed application, DHMH must provide the applicant with a certificate affirming the applicant's mental competence to possess a regulated firearm or a written statement that the applicant is not mentally competent to possess a firearm. An aggrieved applicant may request a hearing in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, and judicial review may be sought.

A physician or psychologist who acts in good faith and with reasonable grounds in providing the statements and opinions required by the restoration process may not be held civilly or criminally liable for those actions.

Moving into the State

A person who moves into the State with the intent of residency must register all regulated firearms with DSP within 90 days of establishing residency, using application forms prepared and provided by DSP. The Act requires that an application for registration under this provision must contain (1) the make, model, manufacturer's serial number, caliber, type, barrel length, finish, and country of origin of each regulated firearm and (2) the firearm applicant's name, address, Social Security number, place and date of birth, height, weight, race, eye and hair color, signature, driver's or photographic identification Soundex number, and occupation. The total registration fee is \$15, regardless of the number of firearms registered. The registration data is not open to public inspection.

Rifles and Shotguns – Prohibited Ownership

Under provisions relating to the possession of rifles and shotguns, with the exception of an antique firearm, the Act prohibits a person from possessing a rifle or a shotgun if the person:

- has been convicted of a disqualifying crime;
- has been convicted of a violation classified as a common law crime and received an imprisonment term of more than two years;
- is a fugitive from justice;

- is a habitual drunkard;
- is addicted to a controlled dangerous substance or is a habitual user;
- suffers from a mental disorder and has a history of violent behavior against the person or another;
- has been found incompetent to stand trial or has been found not criminally responsible in a criminal case;
- has been voluntarily admitted for more than 30 consecutive days to a facility;
- has been involuntarily committed to a facility;
- is under the protection of a guardian appointed by a court under specified provisions of the Estates and Trusts Article relating to the protection of minors and disabled persons, except for cases in which the appointment of a guardian is solely a result of a physical disability;
- is a respondent against whom (1) a current non *ex parte* civil protective order has been entered or (2) a protective order has been issued by a court of another state or a Native American tribe and is in effect; or
- if younger than age 30 at the time of possession, has been adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court for an act that would be a disqualifying crime if committed by an adult.

Any statutory restrictions on the possession of rifles or shotguns do not apply to a person transporting a rifle or shotgun if the person is carrying a civil protective order requiring the surrender of the weapon and (1) the rifle or shotgun is unloaded; (2) the person has notified a law enforcement unit that it is being transported in accordance with the protective order; and (3) the person transports it directly to the law enforcement unit. A person who is disqualified from owning a rifle or shotgun for mental health reasons may seek relief under the restoration provisions of the Act.

Lost or Stolen Firearms

A dealer or any other person who sells or transfers a regulated firearm must notify the purchaser or recipient of the firearm at the time of purchase or transfer that the purchaser or recipient is required to report a lost or stolen firearm to the local law enforcement agency. If a regulated firearm is lost or stolen, the owner of the firearm must report the loss or theft to the local law enforcement agency within 72 hours after the owner first discovers the loss or theft. On receipt of a report of a lost or stolen firearm, a local law enforcement agency must report to the Secretary and enter into the National Crime Information Center database, to the extent known, the caliber, make, model, manufacturer, and serial number of the firearm and any other distinguishing number or identification mark on the firearm. A knowing and willful first time violation is a civil offense punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500. A second or subsequent violation is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 90 days and/or a fine of up to \$500.

Carrying a Firearm on School Property

The Act exempts from the prohibition against carrying a firearm, knife, or other deadly weapon on public school property an off-duty law enforcement officer who is a parent, guardian, or visitor of a student attending the school, provided that the officer is displaying the officer's badge or credential and the weapon is concealed.

Hunting Near Schools

A person, while hunting for any wild bird or mammal, may not shoot or discharge any firearm within 300 yards of any school during school hours or at a time when a school-approved activity is taking place.

Access to Public Records

A custodian must deny inspection of all records of a person authorized to (1) sell, purchase, rent, or transfer a regulated firearm or (2) carry, wear, or transport a handgun. However, a custodian must allow inspection of firearm or handgun records by the individual named in the record or the individual's attorney. These provisions may not be construed to prohibit DSP or DPSCS from accessing firearm or handgun records in the performance of that department's official duty.

Investigation and Reporting

DSP must investigate illegal transfers, possession, and transport of firearms within the State, including the number and types of firearms seized by DSP and the best information available as to the source of the seized firearms. DSP must report its findings to the Governor and General Assembly by December 31, 2015. These provisions terminate September 30, 2016.

Background: The fiscal 2014 budget included \$4.2 million to implement Chapter 427 and cover related costs, which included 35 new positions, contractual services, and supplies and materials. The fiscal 2015 budget carried over costs for the 35 new positions and 31 contractual employees. The Governor's proposed fiscal 2016 budget continues funding for all of these positions. DSP also received a \$400,000 general fund deficiency appropriation in fiscal 2013 and \$450,000 in general funds in the fiscal 2014 State budget to automate and streamline the current and new firearm application processes. The anticipated completion date for an Automated Licensing and Registration Tracking System is June 2017. Automation for HQLs began in October 2013.

During and after the 2013 session, the Licensing Division of DSP was overwhelmed with new applications for firearm purchases, including assault weapons and handguns. The

backlog was not eliminated by the October 1, 2013 effective date of Chapter 427, but was fully eliminated by June 2014. Two separate suits challenging Maryland's new law on a variety of grounds were filed in federal District Court shortly before the law went into effect. On October 1, 2013, a District Court judge denied the plaintiffs' request to enjoin implementation of the Firearm Safety Act pending the outcome of the litigation.

Doe v. O'Malley, 13-cv-2861, U.S. District Court, Maryland (Baltimore), anticipated that DSP would be unable to process HQLs in a timely manner and that the result would be a de facto moratorium on handgun sales in Maryland. Plaintiffs' request for a temporary restraining order to delay the effective date of the HQL requirement for 90 days was denied. The case was voluntarily dismissed without prejudice.

In *Kolbe v. O'Malley*, 13-cv-2841, U.S. District Court, Maryland (Baltimore), a group of individual and organizational plaintiffs challenged the assault weapons and large-capacity magazine bans enacted as part of the Act. The plaintiffs contended that the bans violate the Second Amendment by precluding the plaintiffs from possessing commonly owned firearms for self-defense purposes. The plaintiffs also contended that the bans violate their due process rights because the definition of assault long guns is imprecise and vague, and that the exemption in the law applicable to retired law enforcement officers violates the equal protection clause. On August 12, 2014, the court awarded summary judgment in favor of the defendants on all of the plaintiffs' claims. On September 9, 2014, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal. Oral arguments in the case have been scheduled for March 2015 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (*Kolbe et al. v. O'Malley et al.*, No. 14-1945). According to published news accounts in November 2014, 21 states have filed briefs in support of overturning the Firearm Safety Act on grounds that the Maryland statute was written too broadly and violates the Second Amendment rights of their citizens.

State Revenues: From the October 1, 2013 effective date of the Firearm Safety Act of 2013 through calendar 2014, DSP received 21,081 applications for an HQL. The total for calendar 2014 was 16,306.

Beginning in fiscal 2016, this bill results in the loss of all revenues from initial HQL licensing fees (\$50) and new resident registrations (\$15). Based upon information provided by DSP, general fund revenues decrease as shown in **Exhibit 1**. However, these estimates do not account for any possible exemptions from the license or fee requirements. In addition, these decreases are considerably less than estimated for a similar bill in 2014 because actual HQL applications and new resident registrations have been much lower than earlier projections. DSP advises that the significantly lower actual fee collections for new resident registrations likely reflects a general public ignorance of the requirement under Chapter 427.

Future year estimates assume a 1% annual increase in lost revenues. Under current law, there is no revenue from license renewals until fiscal 2025.

Exhibit 1
Estimated Decrease in General Fund Revenues under the Bill

	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>
Handgun Qualification Licenses (\$50)	(\$831,688)	(\$840,004)	(\$848,404)	(\$856,888)	(\$865,457)
New Resident Registrations (\$15)	(7,349)	(8,084)	(8,893)	(9,782)	(10,760)
Total	(\$839,037)	(\$848,089)	(\$857,297)	(\$866,670)	(\$876,217)

Source: Department of State Police, Department of Legislative Services

State Expenditures:

Department of State Police

The fiscal 2014 State budget included \$4.2 million in general funds to implement Chapter 427 and cover related costs, which included 35 new positions, contractual services, and supplies and materials. The fiscal 2015 budget carried over costs for the 35 new positions and 31 contractual employees, but one-time start-up funding for technology and equipment was eliminated. The Governor's proposed fiscal 2016 budget continues all of these permanent and contractual positions.

It is assumed that under this bill, DSP retains and reassigns all 35 permanent positions, but ends contracts for the 31 contractual positions at the end of fiscal 2015. The savings in salaries and fringe benefits for these 31 contractual employees total approximately \$825,493 in fiscal 2016 and \$980,652 by fiscal 2020. Even though the bill has an effective date of June 1, 2015, it is assumed that DSP is obligated to pay the contractual employees through the current fiscal year.

Judiciary

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) reports that, in fiscal 2014, the following number of violations were heard in the District Court relating to various sections of Chapter 427 that are either repealed or amended by this bill:

- 775 violations concerning restricted firearm ammunition;
- 217 violations concerning the possession of rifles or shotguns;
- 27 violations concerning assault weapons;
- 14 violations concerning detachable magazines;
- 6 violations concerning the use of an assault weapon and/or an illegal magazine in the commission of a felony or crime of violence;
- 1,444 violations concerning prohibited possession of an assault weapon; and
- 166 violations concerning a disqualified possession of a rifle or shotgun.

The Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy (MSCCSP) reports that its circuit court database does not reflect sufficient level of detail to distinguish offenses that were in violation of any specific provision of Chapter 427. However, in all, MSCCSP reports that it received information from all of the circuit courts in fiscal 2014 indicating that 539 persons were convicted on 567 counts for offenses that may have resulted from Chapter 427.

The exact impact that the bill has on court caseloads cannot be reliably estimated. However, implementing the changes resulting from the bill requires approximately 252 hours of reprogramming and costs \$18,690 in fiscal 2016 only. In any case, AOC anticipates that the bill does not have a significant fiscal or operational impact on the State's trial courts.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

This bill repeals requirements under Chapter 427 that DHMH report specified data to the FBI's NICS Index and review applications for relief from a firearms disqualification. As of February 6, 2015, the Behavioral Health Administration within DHMH reports that it has reviewed 10 applications for relief since the enactment of Chapter 427. Thus, DHMH anticipates no significant operational or fiscal impact resulting from this bill.

Other State Agencies

Although this bill results in fewer State and national criminal history background checks being performed by DPSCS, it is not expected to have a significant operational or fiscal impact on DPSCS. The Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; the University System of Maryland; the Maryland State Department of Education; the Maryland Department of Transportation; the Department of General Services; the Office of the Public Defender; and the Comptroller's Office also report that the bill has no fiscal impact.

The bill requires MSCCSP to update regulations and the Guidelines Offense Table in the Maryland Sentencing Guidelines Manual. However, these are routine activities for MSCCSP and have minimal operational or fiscal impact.

Small Business Effect: The repeal of Chapter 427 likely leads to an increase in firearm and ammunition sales in the State. However, such an effect cannot be readily quantified at this time. The bill's changes could also lead to a decrease in the demand for any small businesses that provide firearms training or electronic fingerprint services.

Additional Comments: On January 1, 2013, DSP established the Maryland Gun Center, a component of the department's firearms enforcement program designed to address every gun incident statewide to ensure that each case is completely verified, investigated, and aggressively prosecuted. The center provides:

- real-time background checks on guns and individuals involved;
- immediate guidance to law enforcement on a wide variety of cases;
- identification and tracing of firearms;
- follow-up assistance and case management, as requested;
- coordination across jurisdictions and with multiple agencies;
- identification and flagging of repeat offenders;
- coordination of evidence;
- forensic recommendations;
- case tracking from start to finish; and
- analysis of gun-related offenses.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: HB 60 of 2014 received a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee, but no further action was taken.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Montgomery County; cities of Bowie and Takoma Park; Baltimore City; Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy; Maryland State Department of Education; Department of General Services; Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Comptroller's Office; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Department of State Police; Office of the Public Defender; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; State's Attorneys' Association; Maryland Department of Transportation; University System of Maryland; Department of Legislative Services

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