

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2016 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
First Reader

House Bill 284 (Delegate B. Robinson, *et al.*)  
Environment and Transportation

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Senior Apartment Facilities - Limitation on Occupancy by Person Convicted of  
Crime of Violence

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This bill prohibits a landlord from renting to, or allowing an individual to reside in, a unit in a “senior apartment facility” (an apartment building or complex that has at least four individual dwelling units and meets the federal definition of housing for older persons) on the same floor as a “vulnerable adult” if the individual (1) has been convicted of a “crime of violence” and (2) has been released from incarceration for that conviction within the past year. The bill also makes a landlord liable for any damages incurred by a vulnerable adult as a result of a violation of the bill’s restrictions. A violation of the bill’s prohibitions is subject to the civil and criminal penalty provisions under the Maryland Consumer Protection Act (MCPA) and enforcement by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG).

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** Any increase in District Court caseloads can likely be handled with existing resources. The bill’s imposition of existing penalty provisions does not have a material impact on State finances or operations. It is assumed that OAG’s Consumer Protection Division can handle the bill’s requirements with existing resources, assuming 50 or fewer new complaints are generated by the bill.

**Local Effect:** The bill’s imposition of existing penalty provisions does not have a material impact on local government finances or operations.

**Small Business Effect:** Potential meaningful.

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## Analysis

**Current Law:** The term “vulnerable adult,” under the Criminal Law Article, means an adult who lacks the physical or mental capacity to provide for his or her daily needs.

“Crime of violence,” under the Criminal Law Article, is defined to mean (1) abduction; (2) arson in the first degree; (3) kidnapping; (4) manslaughter, except involuntary manslaughter; (5) mayhem; (6) maiming; (7) murder; (8) rape; (9) robbery; (10) carjacking (including armed carjacking); (11) first- and second-degree sexual offenses; (12) use of a handgun in the commission of a felony or other crime of violence; (13) child abuse in the first degree; (14) sexual abuse of a minor younger than age 13 under specified circumstances; (15) an attempt to commit crimes (1) through (14); (16) continuing course of conduct with a child; (17) assault in the first degree; or (18) assault with intent to murder, rape, rob, or commit a sexual offense in the first or second degree.

Housing for “older persons,” as defined by federal law (42 U.S.C. § 3607), is (1) provided under any state or federal program designed and operated to assist elderly persons; (2) intended for, and solely occupied by, persons age 62 or older; or (3) intended for persons age 55 or older (demonstrated by specified policies and procedures) and complies with federal rules for occupant age verification.

Housing discrimination because of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, marital status, familial status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability is prohibited. There is no provision prohibiting housing discrimination based on reentry-into-society status, regardless of the type of crime committed. Provisions prohibiting housing discrimination do not require that a dwelling be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of another individual, nor do they prohibit rental to a person if the person has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of “controlled dangerous substances” as defined in State and federal law.

The Consumer Protection Division is responsible for enforcing MCPA and investigating the complaints of aggrieved consumers. The division may attempt to conciliate the matter, issue a cease and desist order, or file a civil action in court. A merchant who violates MCPA is subject to a fine of up to \$1,000 for the first violation and up to \$5,000 for each subsequent violation. In addition to any civil penalties that may be imposed, any person who violates MCPA is guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, is subject to a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for up to one year.

**Background:** A federal, State, or administrative entity may impose collateral consequences on an individual convicted of a crime that are beyond the terms of the criminal sentence. Some collateral consequences are discretionary, and others occur as a matter of law. The consequences are varied and are not officially maintained in any centralized area. Criminal convictions affect individuals in areas such as voting rights, jury service, public housing, firearms ownership, licensing and employment, and family law.

With regard to accessing an individual's criminal history for the purpose of determining whether he or she has committed a crime of violence, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) advises that a process exists to provide private parties, such as landlords, with criminal history record information (CHRI) for current or prospective occupants. The private party must convincingly demonstrate that the subject of the requested CHRI could, as an occupant of the property, (1) jeopardize the life or safety of an individual; (2) cause significant loss or damage; or (3) otherwise engage or participate in criminal conduct in violation of State, local, and federal law.

**Small Business Effect:** Small businesses may incur additional minimal costs to apply to DPSCS to receive CHRIs. However, the exposure to fines in the event of a violation or fines and civil liability if an injury occurs as a result of a violation may significantly alter how small business landlords conduct tenant searches and may require additional expenditures to implement additional security measures.

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### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Maryland Department of Aging, Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts), Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Department of Legislative Services

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