This bill codifies the prohibition on committing the common law crime of indecent exposure. A violator is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the existing statutory penalty of imprisonment for up to three years and/or a fine of up to $1,000. The bill also establishes a new offense by prohibiting indecent exposure within the sight of a minor who is at least age two. A violator is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment for up to five years and/or a fine of up to $10,000.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: Minimal increase in general fund revenues and expenditures due to the bill’s penalty provisions.

Local Effect: Minimal increase in revenues and expenditures due to the bill’s penalty provisions.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law/Background: Under the English common law, indecent exposure is the willful and intentional exposure of the private parts of one’s body in a public place in the presence of an assembly. The main elements of the offense are the willful exposure, the public place in which it is performed, and the presence of persons who saw it. There is no distinction between the act being committed in the presence of an adult or a minor.
The Judiciary advises that in fiscal 2019, there were 709 violations of indecent exposure filed in the District Court, which resulted in 90 convictions. There were an additional 191 violations filed in the circuit courts, resulting in 57 convictions.

**State Revenues:** General fund revenues increase minimally as a result of the bill’s monetary penalty provisions from cases heard in the District Court.

**State Expenditures:** General fund expenditures increase minimally as a result of the bill’s incarceration penalties due to people being committed to State correctional facilities for longer periods of time and increased payments to counties for reimbursement of inmate costs. The number of people convicted of this proposed crime is expected to be minimal.

Persons serving a sentence longer than 18 months are incarcerated in State correctional facilities. Currently, the average total cost per inmate, including overhead, is estimated at $3,800 per month. Persons serving a sentence of one year or less in a jurisdiction other than Baltimore City are sentenced to local detention facilities. For persons sentenced to a term of between 12 and 18 months, the sentencing judge has the discretion to order that the sentence be served at a local facility or a State correctional facility. The State provides assistance to the counties for locally sentenced inmates and for (1) inmates who are sentenced to and awaiting transfer to the State correctional system; (2) sentenced inmates confined in a local detention center between 12 and 18 months; and (3) inmates who have been sentenced to the custody of the State but are confined in or who receive reentry or other prerelease programming and services from a local facility.

The State does not pay for pretrial detention time in a local correctional facility. Persons sentenced in Baltimore City are generally incarcerated in State correctional facilities. The Baltimore Pretrial Complex, a State-operated facility, is used primarily for pretrial detentions.

**Local Revenues:** Revenues increase minimally as a result of the bill’s monetary penalty provisions from cases heard in the circuit courts.

**Local Expenditures:** Expenditures increase minimally as a result of the bill’s incarceration penalties. Counties pay the full cost of incarceration for people in their facilities for the first 12 months of the sentence. Per diem operating costs of local detention facilities have ranged from approximately $40 to $170 per inmate in recent years.

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**Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.
Designated Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Kent, Montgomery and Worcester counties; Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Office of the Public Defender; Maryland State’s Attorneys’ Association; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - January 24, 2020

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