

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2022 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
Third Reader - Revised

Senate Bill 71

(Senator Kramer, *et al.*)

Judicial Proceedings

Judiciary

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Hate Crimes - Civil Remedy

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This bill authorizes a person who is a victim of an act that would constitute a violation of the State’s hate crime laws to bring a civil action against a person who committed the act if the person (the plaintiff) suffered harm from the act of a kind different from the harm suffered by a person within the class protected under the State’s hate crime laws who is a victim of the same act. The bill authorizes a court to award a variety of specified remedies. The bill applies prospectively to causes of action arising on or after the bill’s October 1, 2022 effective date.

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** Any increase in District Court proceedings as a result of the bill can be handled with existing resources. Revenues are not affected.

**Local Effect:** Any increase in circuit court proceedings as a result of the bill can be handled with existing resources. Local revenues are not affected.

**Small Business Effect:** Minimal.

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Analysis

**Bill Summary:** The court may issue an injunction to prevent or restrain an act that would constitute a violation of the State’s hate crime laws and award the following to a prevailing plaintiff: (1) economic damages and any other pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff that was proximately caused by the hate crimes violation; (2) noneconomic damages, as specified; and (3) reasonable attorney’s fees and court costs. Damages awarded by a court may be up to three times the amount of actual damages. Noneconomic damages deriving

from emotional distress and mental anguish may not include emotional distress or mental anguish caused solely by the need to replace or repair personal or real property. The availability of a civil remedy does not affect any legal or equitable right or remedy otherwise provided by law.

**Current Law:** The State’s hate crimes statutes are contained in Title 10, Subtitle 3 of the Criminal Law Article, specifically §§ 10-302 (damaging property of a religious entity), 10-303 (obstructing exercise of religious beliefs), 10-304 (harassment or destruction of property), 10-305 (damage to an associated building), and 10-305.1 (prohibition on use of item or symbol to threaten or intimidate).

*Section 10-302 (Damaging Property of a Religious Entity)*

A person may not deface, damage, or destroy, or attempt or threaten to deface, damage, or destroy, personal or real property that is owned, leased, or used by a religious entity or for any religious purpose.

*Section 10-303 (Obstructing Exercise of Religious Beliefs)*

A person may not, by force or threat of force, obstruct or attempt to obstruct another in the free exercise of that person’s religious beliefs.

*Section 10-304 (Harassment or Destruction of Property)*

A person may not engage in the following acts motivated either in whole or in substantial part because another person or group is homeless or because of another person’s or group’s race, color, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, or national origin:

- commit a crime or attempt or threaten to commit a crime against another person or group;
- deface, damage, or destroy, or attempt or threaten to deface, damage, or destroy, the real or personal property of another person or group;
- burn or attempt or threaten to burn an object on the real or personal property of another person or group; or
- commit any of these acts when the act involves a separate crime that is a felony or that results in the death of a victim.

### *Section 10-305 (Damage to an Associated Building)*

A person may not deface, damage, or destroy; attempt or threaten to deface, damage, or destroy; burn or attempt or threaten to burn an object on; or damage the real or personal property connected to a building that is publicly or privately owned, leased, or used (1) because a person or group of a particular race, color, religious belief, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, or national origin, or because a person or group that is homeless, has contacts or is associated with the building or (2) if there is evidence that exhibits animosity against a person or group due to the race, color, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, or national origin of that person or group or because that person or group is homeless.

### *Section 10-305.1 (Prohibition on Use of Item or Symbol to Threaten or Intimidate)*

A person may not place or inscribe an item or a symbol, including an actual or depicted noose or swastika, whether temporary or permanent, on any real or personal property, public or private, without the express permission of the owner or specific persons, with the intent to threaten or intimidate any person or group of persons.

### *Penalties*

In general, a person who violates these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for up to 3 years and/or a maximum fine of \$5,000. However, if a violation of § 10-304 involves a separate felony, the violator is guilty of a felony and is subject to imprisonment for up to 10 years and/or a fine of up to \$10,000. If a violation of § 10-304 results in the death of the victim, the violator is guilty of a felony and is subject to imprisonment for up to 20 years and/or a fine of up to \$20,000.

In addition to any other penalties imposed, the court may require a person to complete an antibias education program.

### *First Amendment Rights*

Nothing in the hate crimes statutes may be construed to infringe on the speech of a religious leader or other individual during peaceable activity intended to express the leader's or individual's religious beliefs or convictions.

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## **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** SB 128 of 2021, a similar bill, received a hearing in the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee, but no further action was taken. Its cross file, HB 452,

received a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee, but no further action was taken. SB 473 of 2019, a similar bill, received an unfavorable report from the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee. HB 1119 of 2018, a similar bill, received a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee, but no further action was taken. Similar legislation was also introduced in 2017.

**Designated Cross File:** HB 290 (Delegate Crutchfield) - Judiciary.

**Information Source(s):** Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - January 17, 2022  
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