

SB 68

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2022 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
Third Reader

Senate Bill 68

(Senator Bailey)

Judicial Proceedings

Judiciary

Sexual Offenses - Crime of Violence and Lifetime Supervision

This bill (1) expands the definition of a “crime of violence” under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article to include sexual abuse of a minor meeting specified criteria and (2) expands the list of offenses that subject an offender to lifetime sexual offender supervision to include sexual abuse of a minor meeting specified criteria and all circumstances of second-degree sexual offense and an attempt to commit second-degree sexual offense (as that crime existed before October 1, 2017). The bill applies prospectively to a conviction on or after the bill’s October 1, 2022 effective date.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase minimally, beginning in the out-years, due to expanded application of existing sentencing, incarceration, and lifetime sexual offender supervision provisions, as discussed below. Revenues are not affected.

Local Effect: The bill is not expected to materially affect local finances or operations.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Bill Summary: The bill expands the definition of a “crime of violence” under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article to include sexual abuse of a minor under § 3-602 of the Criminal Law Article when the offender was at least age 21 and the victim was younger than age 16 at the time of the offense.

Additionally, the bill expands the list of persons subject to lifetime sexual offender supervision to include:

- a person who has been convicted of sexual offense in the second degree or an attempt to commit sexual offense in the second degree under § 3-306 of the Criminal Law Article (as that crime existed before October 1, 2017) for engaging in a sexual act when the victim was younger than age 14 and the person performing the sexual act was at least 4 years older than the victim at the time of the offense (a person convicted of violating or attempting to violate the remaining second-degree sexual offense prohibitions is already subject to lifetime sexual offender supervision); and
- a person who has been convicted of sexual abuse of a minor under § 3-602 of the Criminal Law Article that involved a child younger than age 13 (instead of the current application to an offense involving a child younger than age 12) or that was committed when the person was at least age 21 against a child younger than age 16.

Current Law:

Sexual Abuse of a Minor

“Sexual abuse” is an act that involves sexual molestation or exploitation of a minor, whether physical injuries are sustained or not. Sexual abuse includes incest, rape, sexual offense in any degree, sodomy, and unnatural or perverted sexual practices. A parent or other person who has permanent or temporary care or custody or responsibility for the supervision of a minor may not cause sexual abuse to the minor. A household member or family member is also prohibited from causing sexual abuse to a minor. A violator is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to 25 years. A sentence imposed for child sexual abuse may be separate from and consecutive to or concurrent with a sentence for any crime based on the act that establishes the sexual abuse violation or an act of child abuse separate from the sexual abuse.

Second-degree Sexual Offense

Chapter 161 of 2017, which took effect on October 1, 2017, reclassified criminal conduct formerly classified as sexual offense in the second degree as rape in the second degree and made conforming statutory changes.

Crimes of Violence

Sexual abuse of a minor under specified circumstances when the offender is an adult and the victim is younger than age 13 at the time of the offense is a crime of violence.

Section 14-101(a) of the Criminal Law Article defines a “crime of violence” as (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 firearm in the commission of a felony or other crime of violence, except possession with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance; (13) child abuse in the first degree; (14) sexual abuse of a minor *younger than age 13* under specified circumstances; (15) home invasion; (16) felony sex trafficking and forced marriage; (17) an attempt to commit crimes (1) through (16); (18) continuing course of certain sexual conduct with a child; (19) assault in the first degree; and (20) assault with intent to murder, rape, rob, or commit a sexual offense in the first or second degree.

Mandatory Sentences for Crimes of Violence

Subsequent offenders sentenced for a crime of violence under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article are generally subject to mandatory sentences. For a second conviction of a crime of violence committed on or after October 1, 2018, a person must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum, nonsuspendable and nonparolable term of 10 years, if the person has been convicted on a prior occasion of a crime of violence, including a conviction for a crime committed before October 1, 2018, and served a term of confinement in a correctional facility for that conviction.

For a third conviction, a person must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum, nonsuspendable and nonparolable term of 25 years, if the person has been convicted on two prior separate occasions of a crime of violence, in which the second or succeeding crime is committed after there has been a charging document filed for the preceding occasion and for which the convictions do not arise from a single incident, and has served at least one term of confinement in a correctional facility as a result of a conviction of a crime of violence.

For a fourth conviction, a person who has served three separate terms of confinement in a correctional facility as a result of three separate convictions of any crime of violence must be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

Diminution Credits

Generally, inmates sentenced to a State correctional facility are entitled to earn diminution of confinement credits to reduce the lengths of their incarcerations. Individuals sentenced for a “crime of violence” earn diminution credits at a lower rate than other inmates. The following types of inmates may not earn diminution credits:

- an inmate who is serving a sentence for first- or second-degree rape against a victim younger than 16;
- an inmate who is serving a sentence for first- or second-degree sexual offense, as the offenses existed before October 1, 2017, against a victim younger than 16;
- an inmate who is serving a sentence for a subsequent conviction of third-degree sexual offense against a victim younger than 16; and
- an inmate imprisoned for a lifetime sexual offender supervision violation.

Diminution credits are deducted from an inmate's "term of confinement," which is defined as (1) the length of the sentence, for a single sentence or (2) the period from the first day of the sentence that begins first through the last day of the sentence that ends last, for concurrent sentences, partially concurrent sentences, consecutive sentences, or a combination of concurrent and consecutive sentences.

Diminution credits are made for good conduct, work tasks, education, and special projects or programs. For additional information on diminution credits, see the [Maryland Diminution Credit System](#) report published by the Department of Legislative Services (DLS) in December 2020.

Parole and Mandatory Supervision

In general, a State inmate who is serving a sentence of six months or more is not eligible for parole until the inmate has served one-quarter of the inmate's sentence. A sentence for a violent crime does not become parole-eligible until the inmate has served one-half of the sentence. An inmate serving a term of incarceration that includes a mandatory minimum sentence that is not subject to parole by statute is not eligible for parole until the inmate has served that mandatory minimum sentence.

As previously noted, a person convicted for the fourth time of a crime of violence must be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. In general, a sentence for a third crime of violence or a second crime of violence committed on or after October 1, 2018, is not eligible for parole. However, with specified exceptions, beginning October 1, 2017, a person serving a mandatory sentence for a crime of violence may petition for, and be granted, parole if the person (1) is at least age 60 and (2) has served at least 15 years of the sentence imposed.

Generally, a person convicted of a violent crime committed on or after October 1, 2009, is not eligible for release on mandatory supervision until after the person becomes eligible for parole.

Substance Abuse Evaluation and Commitment

A court may not order a person serving a sentence for a crime of violence under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article from being evaluated for or committed to alcohol or drug abuse treatment with the Maryland Department of Health (MDH) under §§ 8-505 and 8-507 of the Health-General Article, respectively, until the person is eligible for parole. However, these eligibility restrictions do not prohibit such a defendant from participating in any other treatment program or receiving treatment under MDH supervision under any other statutory provision.

Lifetime Supervision of a Sexual Offender

Except where a term of natural life without the possibility of parole is imposed, a sentence must include a term of lifetime sexual offender supervision for the following:

- a sexually violent predator;
- a person convicted of first- or second-degree rape, or first- or (*certain circumstances of*) second-degree sexual offense as the offenses existed before October 1, 2017;
- a person convicted of attempted first- or second-degree rape, or attempted first- or (*certain circumstances of*) second-degree sexual offense as the offenses existed before October 1, 2017;
- sexual abuse of a minor *if the violation involved a child younger than age 12*;
- a person required to register with the person's supervising authority because the person was at least age 13 but not older than age 18 at the time of the act; and
- a person convicted more than once arising out of separate incidents of a crime that requires registration.

A court is also authorized to sentence a person convicted of third-degree sexual offense, as specified, to lifetime supervision and require a risk assessment before that sentence is imposed.

The sentencing court or juvenile court must impose special conditions of lifetime sexual offender supervision at the time of sentencing or imposition of the registration requirement in juvenile court and advise the person of the length, conditions, and consecutive nature of that supervision. Special conditions may include global positioning satellite tracking or equivalent technology and participation in a sexual offender treatment program. Before imposing the special conditions, the court must order a presentence investigation. The sentencing court may adjust the special conditions of such lifetime supervision in consultation with the person's sexual offender management team.

A person subject to lifetime supervision is prohibited from knowingly or willfully violating the conditions of the supervision, with the following penalties:

- for a first offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to maximum penalties of imprisonment for 5 years and/or a fine of \$5,000; for a second or subsequent offense, the person is guilty of a felony and subject to maximum penalties of imprisonment for 10 years and/or a fine of \$10,000; and
- a person imprisoned for a violation of lifetime supervision is not entitled to diminution credits and continues to be subject to lifetime supervision upon release until discharge from supervision, as specified. A court may remand the person to a correctional facility pending the hearing or a determination on a charge of violation of a condition of lifetime sexual offender supervision.

A person may petition for discharge from lifetime sexual offender supervision after serving at least five years of the extended sexual offender supervision. The sentencing court must hear and adjudicate a petition for discharge from lifetime sexual offender supervision. The court may not deny a petition for discharge without a hearing. Further, the court may not discharge a person unless the court makes a finding on the record that the petitioner is no longer a danger to others. Subject to specified exceptions, the judge who originally imposed the lifetime sexual offender supervision must hear the petition. If a petition for discharge is denied, the person is prohibited from renewing the petition for a minimum of one year.

Under the supervision of the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP), a sexual offender management team must conduct lifetime sexual offender supervision and the supervision of probation, parole, or mandatory release of a person subject to lifetime sexual offender supervision. A sexual offender management team must submit a progress report on each person under supervision to the sentencing court or juvenile court once every six months. Unless disclosure of a report would be in violation of laws regarding confidentiality of treatment records, a sexual offender management team must also provide copies of each progress report to local law enforcement units of the county in which the offender resides.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) is required to adopt regulations necessary to carry out the duties of the department relating to lifetime sexual offender supervision.

State Expenditures: General fund expenditures for DPSCS increase minimally, beginning in the out-years, due to the bill's expanded application of provisions related to lifetime sexual offender supervision, sentencing, and incarceration. This estimate assumes that the bill applies to a small population and does not independently subject a significant number of individuals to lifetime sexual offender supervision or unique sentencing and incarceration provisions for crimes of violence.

DPSCS reports that during fiscal 2020, 109 inmates entered State correctional facilities after receiving sentences for violations of sexual abuse of a minor. The average sentence for this group of inmates was 10 years. In fiscal 2020, DPP supervised 112 persons for the offense of sexual abuse of a minor. According to the Judiciary, there were 97 guilty dispositions under § 3-602 (b)(1) (sexual abuse of a minor – parent or person in custody) and 67 guilty dispositions under § 3-602 (b)(2) (sexual abuse of a minor – household or family member). Data is not readily available on the ages of the victims and the offenders at the time of the offense.

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 \$4,700 per month. Excluding overhead, the average cost of housing a new State inmate (including health care costs) is about \$1,233 per month. Excluding all health care (which is a fixed cost under the current contract), the average variable costs total \$289 per month.

DPSCS previously advised that for fiscal 2019, there were 31 agents supervising 143 individuals subject to lifetime sexual offender supervision. As noted above, this estimate assumes that the bill applies to a small population of offenders. However, *for illustrative purposes only*, should the bill generate the need for additional supervision agents, general fund expenditures likely increase by a minimum of \$75,000 annually for each new agent.

The bill is not anticipated to materially affect the workload of the Judiciary and State's Attorneys' offices. The Office of the Public Defender (OPD) advises that the bill increases agency caseloads, which may necessitate the hiring of additional staff. However, OPD provided no information on the bill's anticipated effect on the agency's caseloads and noted that it cannot calculate the bill's impact on its expenditures. DLS advises that the bill is unlikely to generate enough additional cases to warrant the hiring of additional attorneys and staff.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: SB 268 of 2021, a similar bill, passed the Senate with amendments and received a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee. No further action was taken. Its cross file, HB 896, received a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee, and had no further action taken on it.

Designated Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Baltimore, Charles, and Frederick counties; cities of Frederick and Havre de Grace; 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 Juvenile Services; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - January 18, 2022
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Third Reader - February 17, 2022

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