

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2022 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

Senate Bill 339

(Senator Hough, *et al.*)

Judicial Proceedings

Crimes – Penalties and Procedures (Violent Firearms Offender Act of 2022)

This emergency bill (1) alters provisions and penalties pertaining to several firearms-related offenses; (2) expands the definition of a “crime of violence” under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article; (3) requires the Commissioner of Correction to provide to each inmate a reentry kit containing specified items and information prior to release from a State correctional facility; (4) expands the list of cases in which the State may appeal from specified evidentiary decisions; and (5) specifies that a violation of a condition of probation, parole, or mandatory supervision involving the use or possession of a firearm is not a technical violation.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase by \$320,000 in FY 2022 and by \$1.3 million annually thereafter for reentry kits; potential significant *additional* increase in general fund expenditures (primarily in the out-years) due to the bill’s penalty provisions, as discussed below. Potential minimal decrease in general fund revenues from fines imposed in the District Court.

Local Effect: Potential minimal increase in local revenues from fines imposed in circuit court cases. The bill is not anticipated to materially affect local expenditures or operations.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Bill Summary/Current Law:

Offense-related Provisions

Section 4-204 of the Criminal Law Article prohibits the use of a firearm in a crime of violence (as defined under § 5-101 of the Public Safety Article) or a felony. The bill (1) specifies that the term “use a firearm” does not include the mere possession of a firearm and (2) reclassifies the offense from a misdemeanor to a felony.

Section 4-306 of the Criminal Law Article prohibits the use of an assault weapon, rapid fire trigger activator, or a magazine that has a capacity of more than 10 rounds of ammunition in the commission of a felony or crime of violence (as defined under § 5-101 of the Public Safety Article). The bill (1) specifies that “use of a firearm” does not include the mere possession of a firearm and (2) reclassifies the offense from a misdemeanor to a felony.

Section 4-404 of the Criminal Law Article prohibits a person from using or possessing a machine gun in the commission or attempted commission of a crime of violence (as defined under § 4-401 of the Criminal Law Article). The bill expands the application of this prohibition to the commission or attempted commission of a felony.

Section 5-133(b) of the Public Safety Article prohibits the possession of a regulated firearm by specified individuals. The bill increases the maximum incarceration penalty for a second or subsequent violation of this prohibition from 5 to 10 years. A person convicted under this provision is not prohibited from participating in specified drug treatment due to length of sentence. A court may not impose the subsequent offender penalty unless the State’s Attorney serves notice on the defendant or the defendant’s counsel before the acceptance of a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere* or at least 15 days before trial that (1) the State will seek the subsequent offender penalty and (2) lists the alleged prior convictions.

Section 5-134(b) of the Public Safety Article prohibits a dealer or other person from selling, renting, loaning, or transferring a regulated firearm under specified circumstances. Each violation is a separate crime. The bill establishes a separate (but similar) prohibition related to the sale, rental, or transfer of a regulated firearm, punishable by a newly established penalty. Under the bill, a dealer or other person may not sell, rent, loan, or transfer a regulated firearm to a purchaser, lessee, borrower, or transferee if the dealer or other person has actual knowledge that the purchaser, lessee, borrower, or transferee intends to use the regulated firearm to commit a crime or cause harm to the purchaser, lessee, transferee, recipient, or another person. Violators are guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. Each violation is a separate crime. A defendant charged

with this offense must also be charged under the existing prohibition (a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 5 years and/or a \$10,000 maximum fine). A person convicted of this offense is not prohibited from participating in specified drug treatment due to length of sentence.

Technical Violations of Probation, Parole, or Mandatory Supervision

Under current law, a “technical violation” of a condition of probation, parole, or mandatory supervision is a violation that does not involve (1) an arrest or a summons issued by a District Court commissioner on a statement of charges filed by a law enforcement officer; (2) a violation of a criminal prohibition other than a minor traffic offense; (3) a violation of a no-contact or stay-away order; or (4) absconding. The bill specifies that a violation involving the use or possession of a firearm is not a technical violation.

Reentry Kits

The bill requires the Commissioner of Correction to provide an inmate, before release from a State correctional facility, with a reentry kit including:

- at least one week of supplies for basic human needs, including toiletries and clothing;
- the identification card required to be issued under § 9-609.1 of the Correctional Services Article;
- contact information for entities that specialize in providing reentry services, housing assistance, substance use disorder treatment, and mental health services;
- contact information for the Maryland Health Benefit Exchange (MHBE), if the inmate is not eligible for Medicaid benefits; and
- public transportation information.

If the inmate is eligible for Medicaid benefits, the Commission of Correction must provide the inmate with assistance in obtaining Medicaid benefits.

Right of Appeal – Firearms Crimes

Under current law, in a case involving a crime of violence, as defined in § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article, and in cases involving specified controlled dangerous substances offenses, the State may appeal from a decision of a trial court that excludes evidence offered by the State or requires the return of property alleged to have been seized in violation of the U.S. Constitution, the Maryland Constitution, or the Maryland Declaration of Rights. The appeal must be made before jeopardy attaches to the defendant. However,

in all cases, the appeal must be taken no more than 15 days after the decision has been rendered and must be diligently prosecuted.

The bill adds several firearms-related offenses to the list of criminal cases in which this appeal is available and adds these offenses to the cases for which, pending the prosecution and determination of such an appeal, the court may release the defendant on any terms or conditions the court considers appropriate or may order the defendant to remain in custody.

Crimes of Violence under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article

Individuals convicted of a crime of violence under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article are eligible for various additional criminal penalties and earn diminution credits at a lower rate than other offenders.

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.

Prior to October 1, 2018, using a handgun in the commission of a crime of violence or felony was a crime a violence. Chapter 143 of 2018 altered the definition of a “crime of violence” by (1) replacing use of a “handgun” in the commission of a crime of violence or felony with use of a “firearm” in the commission of a crime of violence or felony and (2) creating an exception for using a firearm in the commission of possession with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance under § 5-602(2) of the Criminal Law Article. By removing this exception, the bill adds use of a firearm in the commission of possession with the intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance to the definition of a crime of violence.

State Revenues: General fund revenues may decrease minimally from fines imposed in District Court cases that are shifted to the circuit courts as a result of the bill’s provisions.

State Expenditures: General fund expenditures for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) increase by approximately \$320,000 in fiscal 2022 and by \$1.3 million each year thereafter for reentry kits. General fund incarceration expenditures

increase in the out-years, perhaps significantly, due to the bill's penalty provisions, as discussed below. General fund expenditures may increase further due to the expanded application of existing incarceration penalties. MHBE already conducts outreach with recently released inmates and can handle the bill's requirements with existing budgeted resources.

Reentry Kits

DPSCS advises that the department released 4,991 individuals (4,724 male and 267 females) back into the community during fiscal 2021. Based on these release statistics and estimated costs for kits for male and female inmates (which differ in contents), the annual cost associated with reentry kits is approximately \$320,000 in fiscal 2022 (reflecting three months of costs due to the bill's emergency status) and \$1.3 million each fiscal year thereafter, assuming that DPSCS's annual release statistics remain constant. DPSCS advises that estimated costs associated with reentry kits do not include the standing inventory of release clothing and toiletries that must be established at each facility.

Offense-related Provisions

General fund incarceration expenditures increase in the out-years, perhaps significantly, due to the bill's penalty provisions, as discussed below. General fund expenditures may increase further due to the expanded application of existing incarceration penalties.

Exhibit 1 contains information on the number of violations filed in the courts, the number of sentences imposed in the circuit courts, and the number of intakes in State correctional facilities during fiscal 2019 (the most recent fiscal year not affected by the COVID-19 pandemic) for offenses whose penalties are altered under the bill.

Exhibit 1
Offenses Altered under the Bill
Fiscal 2019

<u>Charge</u>	District Court Violations <u>Filed</u>¹	Circuit Court Violations <u>Filed</u>¹	MSCCSP Circuit Court Convictions <u>(Individuals/Counts)</u>²	DOC <u>Intakes</u>³
Criminal Law Article, § 4-204 (Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Crime)	1,836	2,280	290 indiv./392 counts	314
Criminal Law Article, § 4-306 (Assault Weapons and Detachable Magazines)	7	27	1 indiv./1 count	0
Criminal Law Article, § 4-404 (Using a Machine Gun to Commit Specified Crimes)	5	0	0	0
Public Safety Article, § 5-133 (Possession of Regulated Firearms by Specified Persons)	3,959	5,039	N/A	505
Public Safety Article, § 5-134 (Restrictions on Sale, Rental, or Transfer of Regulated Firearms)	6	4	N/A	0

DOC: Division of Corrections

MSCCSP: Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy

¹ A violation is a charge filed with the court. It is not a conviction, and one person may be associated with multiple violations.

² Reflects data from the Maryland State Sentencing Guidelines Database for sentencing information received by MSCCSP for individuals sentenced in the State's circuit courts.

³ DOC intakes reflect the number of individuals who entered State correctional facilities for a particular offense during fiscal 2019.

Sources: Maryland Judiciary; Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

The bill reclassifies specified offenses and activities from misdemeanors to felonies. Changing crimes from misdemeanors to felonies means that (1) such cases are likely to be filed in the circuit courts rather than the District Court and (2) some persons may eventually serve longer incarcerations due to more stringent penalty provisions, applicable to some offenses for prior felony convictions. Accordingly, it is assumed that this bill shifts an unknown number of cases from the District Court to the circuit courts. It is not known

whether such a prospective shift may spur more plea bargains and affect actual sentencing practices for this 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.

Section 5-133(b) of the Public Safety Article (Prohibited Possession of a Firearm): The bill increases the maximum incarceration penalty for a subsequent offender from 5 to 10 years. Information is not readily available on how many of the 505 individuals who entered Division of Corrections facilities for this offense during fiscal 2019 were repeat offenders. The impact of this provision depends on the sentences imposed and actual time served by offenders sentenced under this provision of the bill.

However, *for illustrative purposes*, assuming that 100 of these individuals were repeat offenders for this offense, the bill may add as much as 500 years of additional time to this group of offenders. Assuming the variable inmate costs of \$289 per month excluding health care, State costs could increase by as much as \$1.7 million for each annual cohort of defendants sentenced for this crime. Any impact from these extended incarcerations will likely be realized in the out-years, as individuals conclude sentences that may have been imposed under existing statute and commence serving sentences imposed under the bill.

Crimes of Violence – Use of a Firearm in the Commission of Possession with Intent to Distribute a Controlled Dangerous Substance: The bill's designation of the use of a firearm in the commission of possession with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance as a crime of violence under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article may result in a minimal increase in general fund expenditures in the out-years. DPSCS advises that, in fiscal 2019, it conducted intake on nine inmates that had offenses under § 4-204 of the Criminal Law Article (use of a firearm in the commission of a felony or a crime of violence (as defined under § 5-101 of the Public Safety Article)) and possession with the intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance under § 5-602(2) of the Criminal Law Article. Only one of these inmates benefitted from the exception repealed by the bill.

Appeals by the State

While the bill expands the opportunity for the State to appeal decisions by the court to exclude evidence, given the number of factors involved in a successful prosecution, these provisions are not likely to have a direct effect on State finances.

Local Revenues: Local revenues may increase minimally from fines imposed in cases shifted from the District Court to the circuit courts under the bill.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: SB 852 of 2021, a substantially similar bill as amended, passed the Senate and was referred to the House Rules and Executive Nominations Committee, but no further action was taken. SB 35 of 2020, a similar bill as amended, passed the Senate and was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, but no further action taken.

Designated Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Office of the Public Defender; Maryland State's Attorneys Association; Maryland Department of Health; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of State Police; Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - February 8, 2022
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