

**Department of Legislative Services**  
Maryland General Assembly  
2025 Session

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**  
**First Reader**

House Bill 64  
Judiciary

(Delegate Conaway)

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**Theft of Mail and Packages and Victim Notification**

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This bill prohibits the knowing or willful theft of “mail or package,” which is defined as an item delivered or left to be collected by the United States Postal Service (USPS) or a delivery service company that delivers tangible personal property. Violators are guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for up to five years. The bill also requires the prosecuting attorney to notify the victim (or the victim’s representative) in a mail theft case of (1) each court proceeding related to the case; (2) the right of the victim to submit a victim impact statement; (3) any posttrial court proceedings; (4) any appeal related to the case; and (5) any sentence review related to the case. Notification is required *whether or not* the victim or victim’s representative has filed a notification request form or followed the Maryland Electronic Courts (MDEC) system protocol. A victim may discontinue receipt of further notices required under the bill by filing a written request with the prosecuting attorney or the commitment unit, as applicable.

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**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** Minimal increase in general fund expenditures due to the bill’s penalty provision, as discussed below. General fund revenues decrease minimally, as discussed below.

**Local Effect:** Minimal decrease in local expenditures due to the bill’s penalty provision, as discussed below. Potential operational impact on State’s Attorneys’ offices to comply with notification requirements, as discussed below. Revenues are not materially affected.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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## Analysis

### Current Law:

#### *Opening a Letter without Permission*

Section 3-905 of the Criminal Law Article prohibits a person from taking and breaking open a letter that is not addressed to them without permission from the person to whom the letter is addressed or the personal representative of the addressee's estate. A violator is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment for six days and a fine of \$15.

#### *General Theft Statute*

Under the general theft statute, a person may not, under specified circumstances, (1) willfully or knowingly obtain or exert unauthorized control over property; (2) obtain control over property by willfully or knowingly using deception; (3) possess stolen property knowing that it has been stolen or believing that it probably has been stolen; (4) obtain control over property knowing that the property was lost, mislaid, or delivered under a mistake as to the identity of the recipient or nature or amount of the property; or (5) obtain the services of another that are available only by compensation by deception or with knowledge that the services are provided without the provider's consent. A violator is required to restore the owner's property or pay the owner the value of the property or services and is subject to the penalties in **Exhibit 1**.

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### Exhibit 1

#### Penalties for General Theft

<u>Value of Property and/or Services</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>
Less than \$100*	Misdemeanor – 90 days imprisonment and/or \$500 fine
At least \$100 but less than \$1,500*	Misdemeanor – 6 months imprisonment and/or \$500 fine (first conviction) or 1 year imprisonment and/or \$500 fine (second or subsequent conviction)
Less than \$1,500 (four or more prior theft convictions)**	Misdemeanor – 5 years imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine
At least \$1,500 but less than \$25,000	Felony – 5 years imprisonment and/or \$10,000 fine

<u>Value of Property and/or Services</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>
At least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000	Felony – 10 years imprisonment and/or \$15,000 fine
\$100,000 or more	Felony – 20 years imprisonment and/or \$25,000 fine

\* Subject to two-year statute of limitations.  
 \*\* Subject to specified notice requirements.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

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#### *Postal Service-related Theft under Federal Law*

It is a federal crime to steal or receive stolen mail, as specified under 18 USC § 1708. On conviction, a violator is subject to imprisonment for up to five years and/or a \$250,000 maximum fine.

It is also a federal crime to steal any property used by the United States Postal Service, as specified under 18 USC § 1707. On conviction, a violator is subject to (1) if the value of the stolen property does not exceed \$1,000, imprisonment for up to one year and/or a maximum fine of \$100,000 or (2) if the value of stolen property is more than \$1,000, imprisonment for up to three years and/or a maximum fine of \$250,000.

#### *Victims' Rights – Generally*

A victim of a crime or delinquent act (or a representative in the event the victim is deceased, disabled, or a minor) has a broad range of specific rights during the criminal justice process. On first contact with a victim, a law enforcement officer, District Court commissioner, or juvenile intake officer must give an identified victim a pamphlet that advises the victim of the rights, services, and procedures available in the time before and after the filing of a charging document.

As further specified in statute, many of the rights to which a victim of crime is entitled depend on a victim completing a notification request form or requesting notice by following MDEC system protocol.

If the victim followed MDEC system protocol to originally request notification, the victim may follow MDEC system protocol to terminate notice. If the victim originally filed a notification request form, the victim may discontinue further notices by filing a written request with (1) the prosecuting attorney, if the case is still in a circuit court or juvenile

court or (2) the unit to which the defendant or child respondent has been committed, if a commitment order has been issued in the case.

**State Revenues:** General fund revenues decrease minimally from fines imposed in District Court cases (under the general theft statute) that shift to the circuit courts under the bill.

While the District Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts over felony general theft offenses, the bill creates a new felony theft offense; also, mail theft that involves lesser value items that would be misdemeanor general thefts are felony mail thefts under the bill. 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.

**State Expenditures:** General fund expenditures for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) increase minimally as a result of the bill's incarceration penalty due to people being committed to State correctional facilities rather than local facilities. This estimate assumes (1) most mail and package thefts are not reported to law enforcement and are not represented in the offense data in **Exhibit 2**; (2) mail and package thefts represent a small portion of the guilty dispositions listed in Exhibit 2; (3) individuals who received probation for theft in **Exhibit 3** are unlikely to be sentenced to incarceration under the bill; (4) the majority of stolen mail or packages have a value of less than \$1,500; and (5) as a result of plea bargaining, individuals subject to the bill's provisions are more likely to be sentenced under the general theft statute than under the bill.

Overall, the bill is not anticipated to materially affect the expenditures of the Judiciary, the Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy, or, as discussed below, the Office of the Public Defender (OPD).

#### *Relevant Offense Data*

Exhibit 2 contains information on the number of violations and guilty dispositions in the District Court and the circuit courts over the last two fiscal years under the general theft statute. Information is not available on how many of these violations and guilty dispositions involved the theft of mail or packages.

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**Exhibit 2**  
**Violations and Guilty Dispositions for Offenses under the General Theft Statute**  
**Fiscal 2023 and 2024**

	<u>Fiscal 2023</u>		<u>Fiscal 2024</u>	
	<u>Violations</u>	<u>Guilty Dispositions</u>	<u>Violations</u>	<u>Guilty Dispositions</u>
<b><u>District Court Offenses</u></b>				
Theft less than \$100	7,399	692	9,324	775
Theft at least \$100 but less than \$1,500	12,787	1,235	14,532	1,492
Theft at least \$1,500 but less than \$25,000	5,430	204	5,436	236
Theft at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000	876	11	973	10
Theft \$100,000 or more	62	0	92	0
<b><u>Circuit Court Offenses</u></b>				
Theft less than \$100	1,104	96	1,130	97
Theft at least \$100 but less than \$1,500	3,094	503	2,988	503
Theft at least \$1,500 but less than \$25,000	2,116	226	1,852	268
Theft at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000	403	38	489	49
Theft \$100,000 or more	40	13	50	6

Source: Maryland Judiciary

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*Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services*

DPSCS advises that the bill may have a significant impact on incarceration expenditures. Exhibit 3 displays the number of individuals referred to the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) within DPSCS for theft less than \$100 and theft of at least \$100, but less

than \$1,500. Data is not available on how many of the DPP cases listed below involve theft of mail or a package. Regardless, DPSCS advises that if even a portion of these individuals are incarcerated in State facilities under the bill it would have a significant effect on the Division of Correction within DPSCS. As noted above, this analysis assumes that mail or package thefts represent a small portion of the offenses listed in Exhibit 2, individuals sentenced to probation under the general theft statute are unlikely to be sentenced to incarceration under the bill, and individuals subject to the bill's provisions are more likely to be sentenced under the general theft statute (which is still an available option).

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### **Exhibit 3**

#### **Individuals Referred to the Division of Parole and Probation for Violations of Specified Theft Offenses in Fiscal 2024**

<b><u>Offense</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Individuals Referred to the Division of Parole and Probation</u></b>
Theft less than \$100	406
Theft at least \$100 but less than \$1,500	1,268

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

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Thus, general fund expenditures for DPSCS increase minimally as a result of the bill's incarceration penalty due to people being committed to State correctional facilities rather than local facilities as a result of the increased penalty provision.

Persons serving a sentence longer than 18 months are incarcerated in State correctional facilities. Currently, the average total cost per incarcerated individual, including overhead, is estimated at \$5,339 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 incarcerated individuals and for (1) incarcerated individuals who are sentenced to and awaiting transfer to the State correctional system; (2) sentenced incarcerated individuals confined in a local detention center between 12 and 18 months; and (3) incarcerated individuals 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.

## *Office of the Public Defender*

OPD advises that the bill will result in new cases for OPD requiring the equivalent of one attorney statewide. However, the bill creates a new felony offense for which individuals are likely already charged under the existing general theft statute. While the bill may result in an increased effort for existing OPD clients who are now charged with a felony offense under the bill (rather than only misdemeanor general theft offenses), OPD can likely accommodate any increased level effort within existing budgeted resources.

**Local Expenditures:** Local expenditures decrease minimally due to individuals shifting from local detention facilities to State correctional facilities. 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 \$140 to \$350 per incarcerated individual in recent years.

Data is not available regarding how many of the theft cases in Exhibit 2 involved the theft of mail or a package. As referenced above, victims in such cases already have the right to request notification of case activity through the filing of a notification request form or by following MDEC protocol. However, the bill requires the *prosecuting attorney* to provide notification *whether or not the victim/victim's representative has filed a notification request form or followed MDEC system protocol*. Depending on the number of cases involved, local State's Attorneys' offices may experience an operational impact.

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## **Additional Information**

**Recent Prior Introductions:** Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years.

**Designated Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett, and Howard counties; Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Office of the Public Defender; Maryland Association of Counties; Maryland State's Attorneys' Association; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - January 20, 2025  
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