

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2026 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

Senate Bill 525

(Senator M. Washington)

Judicial Proceedings

Criminal Procedure - Expungement of Records - Good Cause

This bill authorizes a person to file a petition for expungement of any misdemeanor or felony conviction after specified waiting periods following the completion of the sentence, parole, probation, and any other form of mandatory treatment associated with the conviction for which expungement is being requested. A court may grant a petition for expungement filed under the bill following a hearing and after a showing of good cause based on specified factors. The bill sets forth procedural requirements related to these expungements.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: Potential significant increase in expenditures for the Judiciary and the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), as discussed below. Minimal increase in revenues.

Local Effect: Increase in workloads and possible increase in expenditures for State's Attorneys' offices and local law enforcement agencies. Revenues are not affected.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Bill Summary: A person may file petition for expungement of *any* misdemeanor or felony conviction after the completion of specified waiting periods. These waiting periods (five years for a misdemeanor and seven years for a felony) commence following the completion of the sentence, parole, probation, and any other form of mandatory treatment

associated with the conviction for which expungement is being requested. The petition must be filed in the court where the proceeding began.

The court must hold a hearing on the petition and may grant a petition for expungement on a showing of good cause. The court must consider the following factors when making a finding of good cause: (1) the nature of the crime; (2) the person's history and character; (3) the person's risk to public safety; (4) the person's success at rehabilitation; (5) the amount of time since the conviction; and (6) the impact the charge has on the person's ability to secure employment, education, housing, public assistance, licensing, and opportunities for economic stability.

If the court denies a petition for an expungement under the bill, the denial may not be appealed, and the person who filed the petition may not file a subsequent petition for expungement under the bill's authorization for the same conviction for at least three years.

Current Law:

Expungements

Other than specified court-initiated expungements under § 10-105.1 of the Criminal Procedure Article, to begin the process of expungement, a petitioner must file a petition for expungement with the court under § 10-105 or § 10-110 of the Criminal Procedure Article, which establishes eligibility for the expungement of records pertaining to a criminal charge or conviction. With some exceptions, § 10-105 applies to dispositions other than a conviction, and § 10-110 applies to expungements of convictions.

Expungement of a court or police record means removal from public inspection:

- by obliteration;
- by removal to a separate secure area to which persons who do not have a legitimate reason for access are denied access; or
- if access to a court record or police record can be obtained only by reference to another such record, by the expungement of that record, or the part of it that provides access.

Units of Charges

Pursuant to § 10-107 of the Criminal Procedure Article, if two or more charges, other than one for a minor traffic violation or possession of cannabis under § 5-601 of the Criminal Law Article, arise from the same incident, transaction, or set of facts, they are considered to be a unit. A charge for a minor traffic violation or possession of cannabis under § 5-601 of the Criminal Law Article that arises from the same incident, transaction, or set

of facts as a charge in the unit is not a part of the unit. If a person is not entitled to expungement of one charge or conviction in a unit, the person is not entitled to expungement of any other charge or conviction in the unit. This “unit rule” applies to expungements under Title 10, Subtitle 1 of the Criminal Procedure Article (to which the bill is drafted).

Section 10-105 of the Criminal Procedure Article

Under § 10-105 of the Criminal Procedure Article, a person who has been charged with the commission of a crime for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed or who has been charged with a civil offense or infraction, except a juvenile offense, may file a petition for expungement of a police record, court record, or other record maintained by the State or a political subdivision of the State, under various circumstances listed in the statute. With specified exceptions, these grounds include acquittal, dismissal of charges, entry of probation before judgment, entry of *nolle prosequi*, *stet* of charge, and gubernatorial pardon. Individuals convicted of a crime that is no longer a crime, convicted of possession of cannabis under § 5-601 of the Criminal Law Article, convicted of or found not criminally responsible for specified public nuisance crimes or specified misdemeanors, or who had a conviction vacated due to being a victim of human trafficking (as defined in statute), are also eligible for expungement of the associated criminal records under certain circumstances.

In general, a petition for expungement under § 10-105 based on an acquittal, a *nolle prosequi*, or a dismissal may not be filed within three years after the disposition, unless the petitioner files a written waiver and release of all tort claims arising from the charge. A petition based on a probation before judgment may not be filed before the petitioner’s discharge from probation or three years after the probation was granted, whichever is later. A petition based on a *stet* with the requirement of drug or alcohol abuse treatment may not be filed before the petitioner’s completion of treatment or three years after the *stet* was entered on the docket, whichever is later. Otherwise, a petition based on a *stet* or a compromise may not be filed within three years after the *stet* or compromise.

Unless the State’s Attorney files an objection to the petition for expungement within 30 days after the petition is served, the court must pass an order requiring the expungement of all police records and court records about the charge. If the State’s Attorney files a timely objection to the petition, the court must hold a hearing. If the court at the hearing finds that the person is entitled to expungement, the court must order the expungement of all police records and court records about the charge.

In determining whether the person is entitled to expungement, the court must consider, to the extent applicable (1) the person’s success at probation, parole, or mandatory

supervision and (2) whether the person has paid any monetary restitution ordered by the court in the original proceeding or does not have the ability to pay the restitution.

If the court finds that the person is not entitled to expungement, the court must deny the petition. A person is not entitled to expungement if (1) subject to a specified exception, the petition is based on the entry of probation before judgment and the person, within three years of the entry of the probation before judgment, has been convicted of a crime other than a minor traffic violation or a crime where the act on which the conviction is based is no longer a crime or (2) the person is a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding.

Except for court initiated expungements under § 10-105.1 and unless an order is stayed pending an appeal, within 60 days after entry of the order, every custodian of the police records and court records that are subject to the order of expungement must advise in writing the court and the person who is seeking expungement of compliance with the order.

Automatic Expungements – § 10-105.1 of the Criminal Procedure Article

Pursuant to Chapter 680 of 2021, beginning October 1, 2021, any police record, court record, or other record maintained by the State or a political subdivision of the State relating to the charging of a civil offense under § 5-601(c)(2)(ii) (related to possession of cannabis) of the Criminal Law Article or a crime other than a violation of the Transportation Article for which the defendant is not required to appear, must be expunged three years after a disposition of the charge if no charge in the case resulted in a disposition other than acquittal; dismissal; not guilty; or *nolle prosequi*, other than *nolle prosequi* with a requirement of drug or alcohol treatment.

Section 10-110 of the Criminal Procedure Article

Section 10-110 of the Criminal Procedure Article authorizes an individual *convicted* of any of a list of approximately 100 specified offenses or an attempt, a conspiracy, or a solicitation of any of these offenses, to file a petition for expungement of the conviction, subject to specified procedures and requirements. An itemized list of convictions eligible for expungement under § 10-110 is shown in the **Appendix – Convictions Eligible for Expungement**.

Petitions for expungements under § 10-110 are subject to the waiting periods listed below. These waiting periods begin after the sentence has expired, including parole, probation, or mandatory supervision:

- Misdemeanor (general): 5 years;
- Felony (general), Second-degree Assault, or Common Law Battery: 7 years;
- Domestically Related Crime (§ 6-233 of the Criminal Procedure Article): 15 years;

- Possession with Intent to Distribute Cannabis: 3 years; and
- Burglary in the First Degree (Breaking and Entering – Theft), Burglary in the Second Degree, or Felony General Theft: 10 years.

If the person is convicted of a new crime during the applicable waiting period, the original conviction or convictions are not eligible for expungement unless the new conviction becomes eligible for expungement.

A person is not eligible for expungement if the person is a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding.

Unless the State’s Attorney or a victim files an objection to the petition for expungement within 30 days after the petition is served, the court must pass an order requiring the expungement of all police records and court records about the charge.

If the State’s Attorney or a victim files a timely objection to the petition, the court must hold a hearing. The court must order the expungement of all police records and court records about the charge after a hearing, if the court finds and states on the record:

- that the conviction is eligible for expungement under specified provisions of § 10-110;
- that giving due regard to the nature of the crime, the history and character of the person, and the person’s success at probation, parole, or mandatory supervision, the person is not a risk to public safety;
- that the person has paid any monetary restitution ordered by the court in the original proceeding or does not have the ability to pay the restitution; and
- that an expungement would be in the interest of justice.

If at a hearing the court finds that a person is not entitled to expungement, the court must deny the petition.

Unless an order is stayed pending appeal, within 60 days after entry of the order, every custodian of the police records and court records that are subject to the order of expungement must advise in writing the court and the person who is seeking expungement of compliance with the order.

Good Cause Exception

As noted above, with some exceptions, § 10-105 applies to dispositions other than a conviction, and § 10-110 applies to expungements of convictions. While petitioners under both statutes must comply with specified waiting periods, a court is authorized to grant a petition for expungement filed under § 10-105(c)(9) at any time on a showing of good cause. However, the Court of Special Appeals (now the Appellate Court of Maryland), held SB 525/ Page 5

that this “good cause” provision addresses a court’s authority to grant a petition for expungement outside the statutory time requirements *when all other eligibility criteria have been met*. (“...we conclude that Crim. Proc. § 10-105(c)(9) does not grant a court a *carte blanche* to disregard the statutory prerequisites for expungement. Rather, subsection (c)(9) is properly construed as granting courts the discretion to relieve a petitioner of the time requirements set forth in the immediately preceding eight subsections of § 10-105.”) *In re Expungement Petition of Vincent S.*, 255 Md. App. 163, 175 (2022). Determinations of good cause are at the discretion of the court.

State Revenues: General fund revenues increase minimally from filing fee revenues, as anticipated under the assumptions discussed below. The courts currently charge a \$30 filing fee for petitions to expunge a guilty disposition (conviction); fee waivers for financial hardship are available.

State Expenditures: It is unclear how the bill operates in connection with existing statute. The bill conflicts with provisions of existing statute but does not repeal or amend current statutory provisions and is drafted as an independent section, without cross reference to any existing statute. Under the “later in time” rule of statutory interpretation, if two laws conflict, the most recent law prevails.

The bill refers to findings of “good cause” based on specified personal factors, many of which reflect factors considered in § 10-110 expungements of convictions. As noted above, under case law, “good cause” under *existing statute* refers to the court’s authority to grant an expungement outside of the waiting period *when all other eligibility requirements have been met*.

Therefore, this estimate assumes that:

- the bill allows for expungement of *any* misdemeanor or felony conviction (not just the convictions authorized under §§ 10-105 and 10-110) in accordance with the bill’s “good cause” provisions; and
- a person may file a petition under the bill’s authorization (*i.e.*, based on an assertion of good cause) once every three years but may opt for an expungement under the existing statutes if eligible (those expungements are not subject to a once in three years restriction, and denials of those requests may be appealed).

Other than the assumptions listed above, existing expungement provisions continue to apply, as certain existing requirements are applicable to all of Title 10, Subtitle 1 of the Criminal Procedure Article (*i.e.*, the Subtitle under which the bill is drafted). For example, the “unit rule” applies to all of Title 10, Subtitle 1 and remains unaffected by the bill. Furthermore, the bill’s waiting periods generally align with the waiting periods under

existing statute. Thus, this estimate mainly addresses the bill's expansion of expungement eligibility to convictions for *all* offenses.

Accordingly, general fund expenditures increase, perhaps significantly, for the Judiciary and DPSCS to implement the bill, as further discussed below. Petitions for expungement are filed with the courts; entities identified by the court as possessing applicable records must comply with court-issued expungement orders.

Judiciary

General fund expenditures for the Judiciary increase, perhaps significantly, to implement the bill. The increase in filed petitions and corresponding need for additional personnel resulting from the bill cannot be reliably determined at this time. *For illustrative purposes only*, the cost associated with employing a court clerk is approximately \$63,400 in fiscal 2027 and rises to \$83,200 by fiscal 2031. For context, in fiscal 2024, approximately 44,700 expungement petitions were filed in the District Court; approximately 9,400 petitions were filed in the circuit courts during that time. While significantly more expungement petitions were filed the District Court, the District Court is a unified court whose operations are more centralized and allow for more flexibility. Operations in the circuit courts are more localized, and the circuit courts handle cases with more serious offenses (which are newly eligible under the bill).

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

General fund expenditures increase, potentially significantly, for DPSCS to process *expungement orders* under the bill. DPSCS does not address expungement *petitions*; however, if the court grants an expungement, DPSCS complies with the court's expungement *order*. The impact of the bill on DPSCS depends on the number of expungement orders issued under the bill, which cannot be reliably determined at this time. As noted above, the factors for good cause considerations under the bill largely reflect factors for consideration for expungement of convictions under § 10-110.

DPSCS has historically advised that, in general, the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) requires one additional administrative employee for every 2,500 additional expungement orders it receives. However, the Department of Legislative Services notes that CJIS has been routinely accommodating workloads beyond the 2,500-caseload standard. Any additional clerical resources that are needed cannot be reliably determined at this time and depend on the number of expungement orders issued by courts under the bill. *For illustrative purposes only*, the cost associated with hiring one administrative employee is approximately \$62,200 in fiscal 2027 and \$81,600 in fiscal 2031.

Local Expenditures: The bill increases workloads for State’s Attorney’s offices and local law enforcement. Depending on the magnitude of the increase in workload and existing resources, expenditures may increase for these entities.

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years; however, legislation with similar provisions has been proposed. For example, see HB 55 of 2025.

Designated Cross File: HB 169 (Delegate Ruff) - Judiciary.

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

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sj/jkb

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Appendix – Convictions Eligible for Expungement

Convictions Eligible for Expungement under Section 10-110 of the Criminal Procedure Article

Misdemeanors Eligible for Expungement

Alcoholic Beverages and Cannabis Article

AB, § 6-320 – Disorderly Intoxication

Business Occupations and Professions Article

BOP, § 17-613(a): Crimes relating to real estate brokers and agents (*e.g.*, failure to deposit money in trust accounts, engaging in discriminatory real estate practices, acting as a dual agent, providing brokerage services without a license, etc.)

Business Regulation Article

BR, § 5-610: Violation of Business Regulation Article, Title 5, Subtitle 6 (perpetual care of cemeteries)

BR, § 5-712: Failure to deposit money received under or in connection with a preneed burial contract

BR, § 5-904: Violation of any provision of Title 5, Subtitle 9 of the Business Regulation Article (cemetery-related violations – failure to register as operator, operating a cemetery without the proper form of business entity, and unauthorized representations)

BR, § 19-304: Violations of laws relating to returnable containers and returnable textiles (improper use, improper registration, defacing, etc.)

BR, § 19-308: Violations of laws relating to plastic secondary packaging

Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article

CJ, § 3-1508: Failure to comply with a peace order

CJ, § 10-402: Divulging contents of communications (subsection (d))

Commercial Law Article

CL, § 14-1915: Violations of the Maryland Credit Services Businesses Act

CL, § 14-2902: False and fraudulent advertising

CL, § 14-2903: Bait and switch

Criminal Procedure Article

CP, § 5-211: Failure to surrender after forfeiture of bail or recognizance

Criminal Law Article

CR, § 3-203: Assault in the second degree (misdemeanor)

CR, § 3-808: Filing a fraudulent lien or encumbrance

CR, § 5-601: Possession or administration of a controlled dangerous substance (not involving use or possession of cannabis)

CR, § 5-602(b)(1): Possession with intent to distribute cannabis

CR, § 5-618: Possession or purchase of noncontrolled substance that the person reasonably believes is a controlled substance

CR, § 5-619: Use or possession of drug paraphernalia

CR, § 5-620: Obtaining, possessing, or distributing controlled paraphernalia

CR, § 5-703: Unsolicited mailing of a controlled dangerous substance, prescription drug, or medicine

CR, § 5-708: Smelling or inhaling harmful substances

CR, § 5-902: Omitting, removing, altering, or obliterating a symbol required by federal law for a substance governed by Title 5 of the Criminal Law Article (controlled dangerous substance prescriptions, and other substances); refusal or failure to maintain specified documentation required under Title 5; refusing entry into a premises or inspection of a premises authorized under Title 5), maintaining a place resorted to by others for illegal use of controlled dangerous substance or for the keeping or selling of a controlled dangerous substance; unauthorized manufacturing, dispensing, or distribution of controlled dangerous substance by a registrant; controlled dangerous substance/paraphernalia-related violations by authorized provider; and contraband

CR, § 6-105: Malicious burning of personal property in the second degree

CR, § 6-108: Willful and malicious burning of a trash container

CR, § 6-205: Fourth-degree burglary

CR, § 6-206: Breaking and entering a motor vehicle – rogue and vagabond

CR, § 6-301: Malicious destruction of property

CR, § 6-303: Public utility interference – electrical equipment

CR, § 6-306: Alteration of manufacturer's serial number or sale of good with altered serial number

CR, § 6-307: Sale or possession of stolen serial number or vehicle identification plate or possession of a manufactured serial number or vehicle identification plate with intent to affix to stolen property or use for fraudulent purposes

CR, § 6-402: Trespass on posted property

CR, § 6-503: Unauthorized riding on railroad vehicle or unauthorized entry onto railroad property

CR, § 7-104: General theft (less than \$100 and at least \$100 but less than \$1,500)

CR, § 7-203: Unauthorized removal of property
CR, § 7-205: Abandonment of or failure to return leased or rented motor vehicle
CR, § 7-304: Obtaining telephone records without authorization
CR, § 7-308: Prohibited transfer of recorded sounds or images (penalty contained in
CR, § 7-309)
CR, § 8-103: Obtaining property or services by bad check (misdemeanors – values of less
than \$100 and at least \$100 but less than \$1,500)
CR, § 8-204: Credit card theft
CR, § 8-206: Misdemeanor credit card crimes (less than \$100 and at least \$100 but less
than \$1,500)
CR, § 8-401: Fraudulent conversion of partnership assets
CR, § 8-402: Fraudulent misrepresentation by corporate officer or agent
CR, § 8-404: Pyramid promotional schemes
CR, § 8-406: Misuse of documents of title
CR, § 8-408: Unlawful subleasing of motor vehicle
CR, § 8-503: Public assistance fraud – generally
CR, § 8-521: Fraudulently obtaining legal representation from the Office of the Public
Defender
CR, § 8-523: Housing assistance fraud, making false statements
CR, § 8-904: Racing a horse under a name other than its registered name
CR, § 9-204: Bribing a person participating in or connected with an athletic contest
CR, § 9-205: Acceptance of a bribe by a person participating in or connected with an
athletic contest
CR, § 9-503: Making a false statement to a State or local official/agency concerning a
crime or hazard
CR, § 9-506: Making a false statement on an application for funds from the
Maryland Higher Education Commission
CR, § 10-110: Illegal Dumping and Violation of Litter Control Law
CR, § 10-201: Disturbing the peace and disorderly conduct
CR, § 10-402: Unlawful removing or attempting to remove human remains from burial site
CR, § 10-404: Removal or destruction of funerary objects, graveyard plants, disorderly
conduct in graveyards
CR, § 10-502: Bigamy (listed as a misdemeanor but is a felony)
CR, § 11-303: Engaging in prostitution
CR, § 11-306: Procuring or solicitation of prostitution or assignation
CR, § 11-307: Using a building, structure, or conveyance for prostitution or assignation
CR, § 12-102: Betting, wagering, gambling, etc.; pool on races/contests
CR, § 12-103: Playing specified games for money (*e.g.*, craps, thimbles, etc.)
CR, § 12-104: Keeping a gaming device or a place for gambling
CR, § 12-105: Offshore gambling
CR, § 12-109: Prearrangement or predetermination of horse race results
CR, § 12-203: Holding a lottery or selling a lottery device

CR, § 12-204: Keeping a location for the sale or barter of lottery devices
CR, § 12-205: Importing a lottery device or possession of lottery records or money
CR, § 12-302: Unlawful possession or operation of a slot machine

Election Law Article

EL, § 13-401: Failure to comply with authority line requirements in campaign material
EL, § 13-602: Specified campaign finance/election-related violations (*e.g.*, providing money/aid or a thing of value to induce or procure a vote, influence by employer of employee's vote, etc.)
EL, § 16-201: Voting-related offenses (*e.g.*, impersonation of another in order to vote, voting under a false name, etc.)

Family Law Article

FL, § 4-509: Failure to comply with protective order

Health General Article

HG, § 18-215: Violations relating to infectious or contagious disease reports

Housing and Community Development Article

HCD, § 4-411: Making a false statement or report to the Department of Housing and Community Development for Rental Housing Program loan
HCD, § 4-2005: Making a false statement or report to the Department of Housing and Community Development for Energy-Efficient Homes Construction Loan Program loan

Insurance Article (fraudulent insurance acts)

IN, § 27-403: Failure to return premiums, making false or misleading claims to an insurer
IN, § 27-404: Insurer doing business with unlicensed persons
IN, § 27-405: Representations to public by unlicensed persons
IN, § 27-406: False applications and statements; unregulated insurers
IN § 27-406.1: Fraudulent insurance acts of individual sureties
IN, § 27-407: Solicitation of injured persons; solicitation of clients for lawyer or health care practitioner
IN, § 27-407.1: Organizing, planning, or knowingly participating in an intentional motor vehicle accident
IN, § 27-407.2: Compensation for insurance deductible

Natural Resources Article

- NR, § 8-725.4: Speed limits on the Severn River imposed on specified days from April 15, 1989, to October 15, 1989
- NR, § 8-725.5: Noise levels for vessels operated in tidal waters
- NR, § 8-725.6: Speed limit on Seneca Creek
- NR, § 8-725.7: Speed limit on certain areas of Monocacy River
- NR, § 8-726: Throwing or dumping refuse on waters of the State
- NR, § 8-726.1: Throwing specified types of waste on certain waters of the State
- NR, § 8-727.1: Use of flashing red and yellow lights or signal devices
- NR, § 8-738.2: Operating a vessel in a reckless or dangerous manner
- Any prohibited act related to speed limits for personal watercraft
- NR, § 10-301: Hunting game birds or mammals without a hunting license)
- NR, § 10-306: Duty to be in physical possession of a license while hunting and duty to present a license to law enforcement on demand while hunting)
- NR, § 10-308.1: Hunting migratory game birds without a Maryland migratory game bird stamp, etc.
- NR, § 10-413(e)(1): Training a retriever dog using artificially reared game birds without a permit)
- NR, § 10-418: Failure to wear fluorescent clothing while hunting
- NR, § 10-502: Trapping furbearers without a nonresident trapper's license
- NR, § 10-611: Hunting wild waterfowl from a blind site without a license
- NR, § 10-907(a): Engaging in specified activities without a falconry permit

Public Safety Article

- PS, § 5-307: Scope of handgun permit (listed in statute but is not a crime)
- PS, § 5-308: Possession of handgun permit required
- PS, § 6-602: Interference or obstruction of fire marshal, false representation as a fire marshal
- PS, § 7-402: Interference, obstruction of fire or emergency services personnel
- PS, § 14-114: Violation of order, rule, or regulation issued under Maryland Emergency Management Agency Act

Real Property Article

- RP, § 7-318.1: Failure of foreclosure consultant to obtain a real estate broker's license or violation by foreclosure consultant of Maryland Real Estate Brokers Act
- RP, § 7-509: Does not refer to a prohibited act – penalty provision for violations of provisions of Maryland Mortgage Assistance Relief Services Act
- RP, § 10-507: Violation of Custom Home Protection Act (subsection (b)(3))

State Government Article

SG, § 9-124: Prohibited acts relating to State lottery

Tax General

TG, § 13-1001: Willful failure to file tax return

TG, § 13-1004: Income tax preparer – false return, false claim for refund, or attempted tax evasion

TG, § 13-1007: Violations of income tax withholding requirements

TG, § 13-1024: Failure to provide information with intent to evade taxes

Transportation Article

TR, § 16-101: Driving without a license

TR, § 16-303: Driving while privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked

Common Law Offenses

Affray

Battery

Criminal contempt

Hindering a law enforcement officer

Rioting

Felonies Eligible for Expungement

Criminal Law Article

CR, § 7-104: General Theft (at least \$1,500)

CR, § 5-602: Possession with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance

CR, § 6-202(a): Burglary in the first degree – breaking and entering with intent to commit theft

CR, § 6-203: Burglary in the second degree

CR, § 6-204: Burglary in the third degree

An attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of any offense listed above is also eligible for expungement under CP, § 10-110