



RACIAL EQUITY IMPACT NOTE

DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
MARYLAND ▪ GENERAL ▪ ASSEMBLY

2026 Session
HB1146

Crime of Violence - Medical Facilities and Places of Worship - Penalty (Sacred Places Safety Act)

Bill Summary

This bill prohibits a person from committing a crime of violence, as defined under § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article, in a medical facility or place of worship. Violators are guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years in addition to any other penalty imposed for the underlying crime of violence. A sentence imposed for this offense may be imposed separate from and consecutive to or concurrent with a sentence imposed for any crime based on the act establishing the violation of the bill.

Racial Equity Impact Statement

In general, individuals facing an incarceration penalty under the bill would also face other serious charges that carry significant penalties under existing law. Data specific to the offense established by the bill is not available to measure inequities with any certainty, but similar offense data indicates that Black individuals in Maryland are overrepresented in arrests for selected crimes of violence at locations similar to those defined in the bill. This limited data suggests that the bill's provisions could maintain or potentially exacerbate existing racial disparities in charges, arrests, convictions, and incarcerations for crimes of violence.

Analysis

Under the bill, a “medical facility” includes (1) a health care facility, as defined in § 19-114 of the Health-General Article; (2) any public or private clinic, hospital, or other institution that provides or purports to provide treatment or other services for individuals who have mental disorders; and (3) an agency, clinic, or an office operated under the direction of the local health officer or under

the regulatory authority of the Maryland Department of Health. A “health care facility” includes a hospital, an ambulatory surgical facility, a home health agency, and other specified facilities. A “place of worship” means a nonresidential location where more than one individual assembles for purposes of religious or spiritual observance.

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 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.

Crimes Committed at Medical Facilities or Places of Worship

There are no increased penalties under existing statute for committing a crime of violence or other crimes in a medical facility or a place of worship. However, there are standalone criminal prohibitions that apply to conduct undertaken in or just outside of medical facilities or places of worship. Under § 10-204 of the Criminal Law Article, a person may not intentionally act, alone or with others, to prevent another from entering or exiting a medical facility by physically detaining the other or obstructing, impeding, or hindering the other’s passage. Pursuant to § 10-302 of the Criminal Law Article, 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, including a place of worship, a cemetery, or a religious school, educational facility, or community center.

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

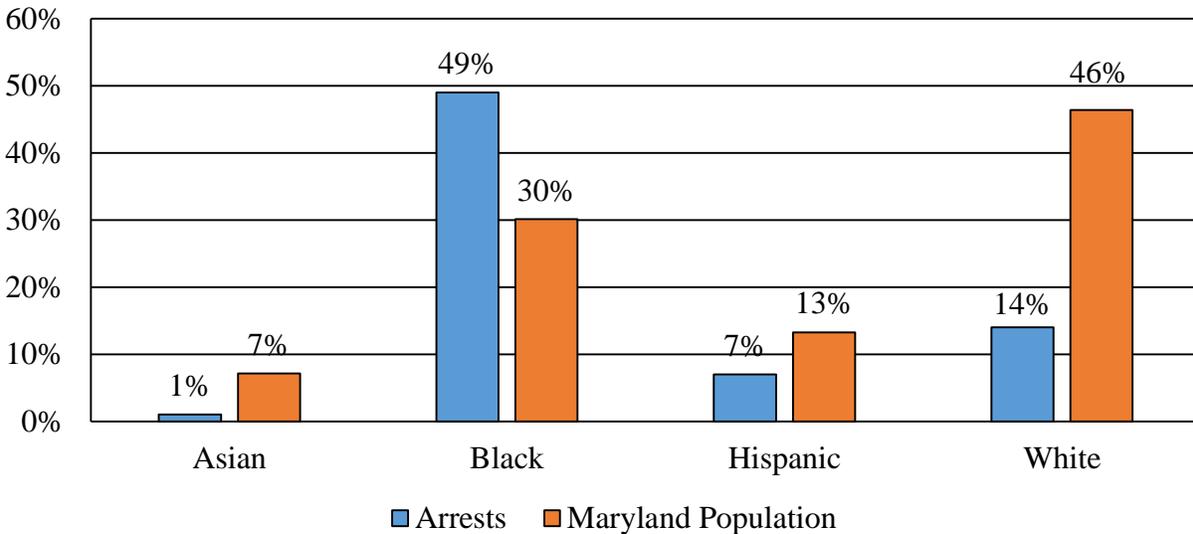
Diminution credits are made for good conduct, work tasks, education, and special projects or programs. Generally, incarcerated individuals sentenced to a State correctional facility are entitled to earn diminution of confinement credits to reduce the lengths of their incarcerations. Individuals sentenced for a “crime of violence” earn diminution credits at a lower rate than other incarcerated individuals. Incarcerated individuals may not earn diminution credits for specified sex offenses, including first-degree rape and other sex offenses against victims that are younger than age 16.

Impacts of the Bill

Data reported by the Department of State Police (DSP) suggests that Black individuals are overrepresented in arrests for the specified offenses under the bill. During 2024, DSP reported 70 arrests for selected crimes of violence in which the location was reported to be a medical or religious facility. The crimes of violence included in this total are assault, arson, robbery, and certain sex offenses. As shown in **Exhibit 1**, while Black individuals account for only 30% of the State’s population, 49% of the individuals arrested for these offenses were Black. Of the remaining arrestees with a recorded race or ethnicity, approximately 14% were white, 7% were Hispanic, and 1% were Asian.

The 2024 data does not represent the entire total of offenders who may be affected by the bill as it only includes a sampling of crimes of violence and there is no way to determine if the location categories correspond precisely to the bill’s definitions of medical facility and place of worship. The data does, however, provide useful insight into the potential population of offenders that may be affected by the bill.

Exhibit 1
Selected Crime of Violence Arrests
at Medical Facilities and Places of Worship
2024



Source: Department of State Police; Department of Legislative Services

Conclusion

The statewide racial and ethnic demographics of individuals arrested for crimes related to the offense specified under the bill suggest racial disproportionality exists for Black offenders generally, but no reliable data is available to measure inequities related to charges, arrests, and convictions for crimes of violence committed in a medical facility or place of worship. Since the bill creates a new criminal offense, there is currently no reporting category that is wholly analogous to that offense for impact analysis purposes. Comprehensive data on offenders arrested, charged, convicted, and incarcerated for the bill's new offense would be needed to assess the overall impacts.

Information Sources: Department of State Police; Department of Legislative Services

Analysis by: Dr. Jasmón Bailey

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Appendix – Maryland Demographics

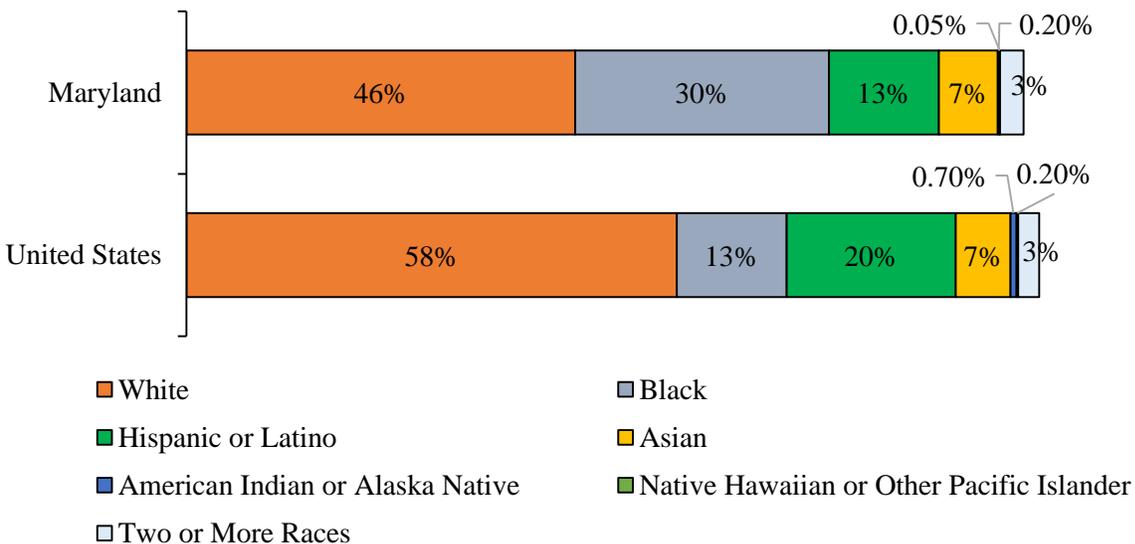
Race and Ethnicity of the Maryland Population

Maryland’s 2020 census population is 6,177,244, a 7% increase from the 2010 census count and approximately 2% higher than the 2019 census population estimates. Maryland remains one of the most racially and ethnically diverse states in the nation and is ranked as the fourth most diverse state by the U.S. Census Bureau’s [Diversity Index](#). While no single racial or ethnic group constitutes a majority, racial minorities as a group constitute a majority of the State’s population. This diversity underpins the analytical framework used in racial equity impact notes (REIN), which seek to identify potential disparities that may be exacerbated or created by proposed criminal justice legislation.

Methodology Update

Beginning in 2025, REIN will use annual population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Population Estimates Program (PEP) as the basis for disparity and disproportionality calculations. This methodological update reflects best practices in demographic analysis, as PEP data incorporate births, deaths, and migration to provide the most current population counts between censuses. Although the estimates are more temporally responsive, they do not materially change the proportionate racial and ethnic breakdown observed in the 2020 census. Instead, they conservatively reflect population changes since 2020 while preserving the overall demographic composition of the State.

**U.S. and Maryland Population by Race and Ethnicity
2024 Population Estimates**



Note: Percentages do not total 100% due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024 (NC-EST2024-SR11H) and (SC-EST2024-SR11H-24)