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**Testimony of David A. Prater, Assistant Attorney General  
Before the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee  
SB 484 – Unhoused Individuals – Rights, Civil Actions, and Affirmative Defenses  
Position: Favorable with Amendments  
February 6, 2025**

In 2024, the Supreme Court in *Grants Pass v. Johnson*, 603 U.S. 520 (2024) held that State and Municipalities may criminalize persons who are without shelter and engaging in life sustaining activities, such as sleeping, without violating the Eighth Amendment against cruel and unusual punishment. SB 484 restores in Maryland the common-sense rule that it is cruel and ineffective to criminally punish involuntarily homeless persons for sleeping in public if there are no other public areas or appropriate shelters where those individuals can sleep. The Office of Attorney General urges a report of **Favorable with Amendments**.

The lack of affordable housing in Maryland is acute. The annual household income needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment in Maryland is \$76,345.<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2024 Annual HUD's last Point in Time count, Maryland had approximately 6,069 households experiencing homelessness, including over 1,000 youth under the age of 18.<sup>2</sup> Over a thousand households experiencing homelessness reside in Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Charles, Calvert, St. Mary's, Harford, and Cecil County.<sup>3</sup>

Arrest and imprisonment are not viable solutions to the lack of affordable housing. The monthly cost of incarceration per individual in Maryland in 2022 was estimated to be over \$4,970 a month.<sup>4</sup> Estimates of daily incarceration range from \$90 to \$300 per inmate at local detention centers.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, unhoused people who enter the criminal justice system struggle to

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<sup>1</sup> National Low Income Housing Coalition, Housing Needs by State, available at <https://nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/maryland> (last accessed on Feb. 3, 2025)

<sup>2</sup> United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 2024 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, available at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar/2024-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us.html> (last accessed on Feb. 3, 2025).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> Maryland Department of Legislative Services, Fiscal and Policy Note HB 978 (2023), available at [https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2023RS/fnotes/bil\\_0008/hb0978.pdf](https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2023RS/fnotes/bil_0008/hb0978.pdf) (last accessed on Feb. 3, 2025)

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

exit, which leads to a vicious cycle of homelessness and incarceration that drains the public fisc.<sup>6</sup> Criminalization is thus an inefficient, costly, and futile response to homelessness. Indeed, even officers tasked with enforcing such policies are asking for change.<sup>7</sup>

Under SB 484, Maryland counties and municipalities retain the authority to regulate encampments and behavior that negatively affects other people. SB 484 also encourages effective solutions to address homelessness. Solutions such as a “Housing First” approach, which places people in permanent housing with support services, without the typical strings that trip up those struggling with substance abuse, disability, or a criminal history when they seek to procure housing on their own.<sup>8</sup> Houston, for example, has drawn nationwide attention for reducing homelessness by 63% since 2011, even as homelessness rates across the country have continued to rise.<sup>9</sup>

**SB 484 prohibits local jurisdictions from passing ordinances and laws that criminalize people without adequate alternative nighttime shelter** from merely existing in public places.

**SB 484 is not a license for people to engage in other criminal behavior** such as harassment, public urination, and/or aggressive soliciting. SB 484 does not infringe on the right of private residential property owners to ban people from private property. SB 484 simply acknowledges and protects the dignity and humanity of people experiencing homelessness by not allowing the lack of adequate shelter be grounds for fines and criminal prosecution.

**SB 484 specifically recognizes the lack of adequate alternative nighttime shelter as an affirmative defense to certain criminal charges**, specifically trespassing on government property and disorderly conduct while engaged in life-sustaining activity.

The Attorney General offers as a friendly amendment that the Attorney General’s authority to sue under this bill be removed. For these reasons, the Attorney General urges the Committee to adopt the offered amendment and issue a favorable report.

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<sup>6</sup> Samantha Batko et al., Urban Institute, Alternatives to Arrests and Police Responses to Homelessness: Evidence-Based Models and Promising Practices (Oct. 2020), <https://tinyurl.com/825s5fsv>

<sup>7</sup> Doug Irving, RAND, Rethinking How Police Respond to Homelessness (Mar. 4, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/bdh6zmhd>.

<sup>8</sup> Michael Wilt, Texas State Affordable Housing Corp., An Overview of the Housing First Model (Mar. 5, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/2yf49fe7>.

<sup>9</sup> Michael Kimmelman, How Houston Moved 25,000 People from the Streets into Homes of Their Own, N.Y. Times (June 14, 2022), <https://tinyurl.com/2mpkydad>.