

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2026 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
First Reader

House Bill 187  
Judiciary

(Delegate Taylor)

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Criminal Procedure - Expungement - No Finding and Case Terminated Without Finding

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This bill expands eligibility for an expungement under § 10-110 of the Criminal Procedure Article to include a charge that was not disposed of by unequivocal conviction but was instead (1) disposed of by the court with a no finding designation or (2) included in a case that was designated by the court as having been terminated without finding.

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** General fund expenditures increase by \$11,700 in FY 2027 only for the Judiciary to revise expungement-related brochures, forms, and instructional videos. While the bill is not anticipated to otherwise materially affect State finances, there may be an operational impact on the Judiciary, as discussed below.

**Local Effect:** The bill is not anticipated to materially affect local finances or operations.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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Analysis

**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 §§ 10-105 and 10-110.

### *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.

### *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.

*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.

**State Fiscal Effect:**

*Judiciary*

General fund expenditures increase by \$11,740 in fiscal 2027 only for the Judiciary to revise expungement-related brochures, forms, and instructional videos. However, the bill may also have an operational effect. The Judiciary advises that the process of determining eligibility for expungement based on a conviction is primarily dependent upon how a disposition of a charge is listed within the Judiciary's case management system. The Judiciary notes that it does not mark cases with dispositions of "no finding" or "terminated without finding" and advises that it is unclear what types of dispositions these terms are intended to represent.

The Judiciary further advises that because it is not familiar with the terminology referenced in the bill and because its case management system does not use this terminology, it cannot estimate the impact of the bill on expungement filings and court workloads. The Department of Legislative Services advises that though the bill does not define any of these dispositions, assuming the bill applies to a small and unique group of dispositions and the terminology used in the bill is not interpreted to expand expungement eligibility beyond this limited group, the bill can likely be implemented with existing budgeted resources.

*Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services*

Assuming that the bill applies only to a small and unique group of dispositions, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) can handle any additional expungement orders using existing budgeted resources. For context, DPSCS advises that for every 2,500 additional expungement orders, the Criminal Justice Information System requires two additional employees.

## **Additional Information**

**Recent Prior Introductions:** Similar legislation has been introduced within the last three years. See SB 649 and HB 610 of 2025.

**Designated Cross File:** SB 320 (Senator Muse) - Judicial Proceedings.

**Information Source(s):** Baltimore and Montgomery counties; Maryland Municipal League; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of State Police; Maryland Department of Transportation; Maryland State Archives; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 4, 2026  
jg/jkb

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# Appendix – Convictions Eligible for Expungement

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## 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