

MARYLAND ALLIANCE FOR JUSTICE REFORM

Working to end unnecessary incarceration and build strong, safe communities



**RE: SB 0098 – Favorable
Medical and Geriatric Parole**

**Senate Judicial Proceedings
February 8, 2023**

Written Testimony - Olinda Moyd on behalf of The Maryland Alliance for Justice Reform

The Maryland Alliance for Justice Reform supports a favorable report on this bill for several reasons.

This bill would add to the existing statute an opportunity for people over 60 to be considered for parole consideration. The bill also affords individuals with chronically debilitating or incapacitating conditions the opportunity for more meaningful medical parole consideration.

The DPSCS continues to report the number of COVID-related deaths among staff and the inmate population. At the time of this writing, the DPSCS dashboard shows 8 staff deaths and 37 deaths among the inmate population. Some of them were elderly individuals who were even more vulnerable due to their medical conditions. Mr. Andrew Parker was in his early 60's and had been in prison for 39 years and Mr. Charles Wright had been in for 30 years and was also in his 60's – both died in prison from COVID. Every week MAJR continues to receive letters from men and women who fit this age group who are afraid of dying from COVID and other diseases in prison.¹

The bill creates an opportunity for release for elderly prisoners

Due to extreme sentencing, Maryland is experiencing growth in our aging prison population. Along with an aging population come increased costs for healthcare and other conditions associated with growing old. There are thousands of geriatric-aged individuals still in the prison system. I see them on walkers and in wheelchairs as I cross the prison yards.

It is estimated that Maryland imprisons approximately 3,000 people over age 50, and nearly 1,000 individuals who are 60 or older.² Based on data showing the geriatric population has

¹ DPSCS reports 3t inmate deaths and 8 staff deaths from COVID-19. The number of persons testing positive for the omicron variant has increased significantly in recent months. See DPSCS Daily Dash reporting, Cumulative COVID – 19 Cases page, viewed, January 27, 2023.

² Report by The Justice Policy Institute, *Rethinking Approaches to over Incarceration of Black Young Adults in Maryland*, (November 6, 2019).

higher care costs, a fiscal analysis concluded that continued confinement of this age group for an additional 18 years (based on the expected period of incarceration, the age at release and the projected life expectancy of the Ungers), would amount to nearly \$1 million per person, or \$53,000 a year. This is compared to the \$6,000 a year to provide intensive reentry support that has proven to successfully reintegrate them back into the community.³

For those individuals who continue to serve lengthy sentences, most individuals desist from crime as they get older, and they eventually present little threat to public safety. Experts agree that for persons otherwise ineligible, age-based parole is an appropriate consideration.⁴

Maryland lags behind in providing medical and geriatric release opportunities

Medical parole is parole that is granted based on humanitarian and medical reasons. Now is the time for Maryland to act in a more humane way towards individuals who are aging and dying behind our prison walls. This bill broadens who can request a medical parole for an individual and allows for a meeting with the MPC on behalf of an individual who meets the criteria. This bill also outlines the documentation, assessment and decision-making process.

Medical and geriatric parole typically go hand-in-hand. Nearly every state has a policy allowing for people with certain serious medical conditions to be eligible for parole, known colloquially as medical parole. In 45 states, the authority for the release of these individuals has been established in statute or state regulation. Additionally, at least 17 states have geriatric parole laws in statute. In the federal system persons may apply for geriatric parole pursuant to the US Parole Commission Rules and Procedures, Title 28, CFR, Section 2.78.

These laws allow for the consideration for release when a person reaches a specified age. At least 16 states have established both medical and geriatric parole legislatively. It is time for Maryland to pass this legislation.

For these reasons, we urge a favorable report.

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³ Report by The Justice Policy Institute, *The Ungers, 5 Years and Counting: A Case Study in Safely Reducing Long Prison Terms and Saving Taxpayer Dollars*, November 2018.

⁴ E. Rhine, Kelly Lyn Mitchell, and Kevin R. Reitz, Robina Inst. of Crim. Law & Crim. Just., *Levers of Change in Parole Release and Revocation* (2018).