

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2025 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
Third Reader

House Bill 1156

(Delegate Phillips)

Judiciary

Judicial Proceedings

**Correctional Services - Maryland Parole Commission - Members and Hearing
Examiners**

This bill increases the number of members of the Maryland Parole Commission (MPC) from 10 members to at least 15 but not more than 20 members and alters provisions governing the appointment of parole commissioners. In addition, the bill repeals MPC's authority to appoint hearing examiners as well as the statutory duties of hearing examiners; instead, the bill grants the commission the exclusive power to hear cases for parole and administrative release. Finally, the bill states the intent of the General Assembly that any funds budgeted for hearing examiner salaries as of October 1, 2025, be re-budgeted for parole commissioner salaries.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase by a *net* of approximately \$1.1 million in FY 2026. Future years reflect annualization, inflation, and ongoing net costs. Revenues are not affected.

(in dollars)	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GF Expenditure	1,075,100	1,152,500	1,228,800	1,309,400	1,389,500
Net Effect	(\$1,075,100)	(\$1,152,500)	(\$1,228,800)	(\$1,309,400)	(\$1,389,500)

Note: () = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease

Local Effect: Local government finances are not anticipated to be materially affected.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Bill Summary: The bill requires the Governor to appoint MPC members from among nominees chosen by a panel consisting of specified individuals. The panel must submit to the Governor the names of at least three qualified nominees for each commissioner vacancy to be filled. The requirement for nomination by the panel applies only to an initial term as commissioner and not to any subsequent consecutive term of a sitting commissioner whose initial appointment to office was made pursuant to panel nomination.

Current Law:

Parole – Generally: Parole is a discretionary and conditional release from imprisonment determined after a hearing for an incarcerated individual who is eligible to be considered for parole. If parole is granted, the incarcerated individual is allowed to serve the remainder of the sentence in the community, subject to the terms and conditions specified in a written parole order.

MPC has jurisdiction regarding parole for eligible incarcerated individuals sentenced to State correctional facilities and local detention centers. Incarcerated individuals in the Patuxent Institution who are eligible for parole are under the jurisdiction of the Patuxent Board of Review.

Maryland Parole Commission: MPC is composed of 10 commissioners who are appointed for six-year terms by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, with the approval of the Governor and the advice and consent of the Senate. Each commissioner must be appointed without regard to political affiliation, be a resident of the State, and have training and experience in law, sociology, psychology, psychiatry, education, social work, or criminology. Each commissioner must devote full time to the duties of MPC and may not have any other employment that conflicts with such devotion. The Secretary, with the approval of the Governor, also appoints the chairperson of the commission from among its members.

If a commissioner is unable to perform the commissioner's duties because of sickness, incapacity, or disqualification, the Secretary may appoint a hearing examiner to MPC to perform those duties until the commissioner is able to resume those duties or until a new commissioner is appointed and qualifies. When appointed to perform the duties of a commissioner pursuant to this authority, the hearing examiner is entitled to the same compensation as a commissioner. A hearing examiner appointed to perform the duties of a commissioner under this authority may not participate in a proceeding before the parole commission in which the hearing examiner participated as a hearing examiner.

The Secretary may also appoint the hearing examiners necessary to conduct parole release hearings that are not required to be heard by MPC, as provided in the State budget. Each hearing examiner must be appointed without regard to political affiliation, be a resident of the State, and have training and experience in law, sociology, psychology, psychiatry, education, social work, or criminology. A hearing examiner is entitled to compensation in accordance with the State budget.

Among other powers, MPC has the exclusive power to hear cases for parole or administrative release in which:

- the Commissioner of Correction, after reviewing the recommendation of the appropriate managing official, objects to a parole;
- the incarcerated individual was convicted of a homicide;
- the incarcerated individual is serving a sentence of life imprisonment;
- the parole hearing is open to the public, as specified;
- the incarcerated individual fails to meet the requirements of the administrative release process, as specified;
- a victim requests a hearing, as specified; or
- MPC finds that a hearing for administrative release is necessary, as specified.

In addition, MPC has the exclusive power to (1) hear exceptions to recommendations of a hearing examiner or a commissioner acting as a hearing examiner and (2) review summarily all recommendations of a hearing examiner or a commissioner acting as a hearing examiner to which an exception has not been filed.

MPC may adopt regulations governing the conduct of proceedings before it or the hearing examiners and the review and disposition of written exceptions to the recommendation of a hearing examiner.

Parole Eligibility: Incarcerated individuals sentenced to serve less than six months are not eligible for parole. When incarcerated individuals serving sentences of incarceration of six months or more have served one-fourth of their sentences, they are entitled to be considered for parole, with specified exceptions.

Parole Hearings: MPC or its hearing examiners must hear cases for parole release at least once each month at each correctional facility in the Division of Correction and as often as necessary at other correctional facilities in the State at which incarcerated individuals eligible for parole consideration are confined.

Before any hearing on parole release, MPC must give the incarcerated individual adequate and timely written notice of (1) the date, time, and place of the hearing and (2) the factors

that MPC or the hearing examiner will consider in determining whether the incarcerated individual is suitable for parole. The notice must also indicate that, before the hearing, the incarcerated individual or the incarcerated individual's representative may, on request, examine any document that MPC or a hearing examiner will use in determining whether the incarcerated individual is suitable for parole. However, a document, or a portion of it, is not available for examination under specified conditions.

MPC must delete the address and phone number of the victim or the victim's designated representative from a document before the incarcerated individual or the incarcerated individual's representative examines the document.

Consideration of Factors in Determining Suitability for Parole: Each hearing examiner and commissioner determining whether an incarcerated individual is suitable for parole, and MPC before entering into a predetermined parole release agreement, must consider:

- the circumstances surrounding the crime;
- the physical, mental, and moral qualifications of the incarcerated individual;
- the progress of the incarcerated individual during confinement, including the academic progress of the incarcerated individual in the mandatory education program, as specified;
- a report on a drug or alcohol evaluation that has been conducted on the incarcerated individual, including any recommendations concerning the incarcerated individual's amenability for treatment and the availability of an appropriate treatment program;
- whether there is reasonable probability that the incarcerated individual, if released on parole, will remain at liberty without violating the law;
- whether release of the incarcerated individual on parole is compatible with the welfare of society;
- an updated victim impact statement or recommendation, as specified;
- any recommendation made by the sentencing judge at the time of sentencing;
- any information that is presented to a commissioner at a meeting with the victim;
- any testimony presented to MPC by the victim or the victim's designated representative; and
- compliance with the case plan, as specified.

Proceedings Before a Hearing Examiner: The MPC chairperson must assign hearing examiners, or commissioners acting as hearing examiners, as required to hear cases for parole. Each proceeding before a hearing examiner must be conducted in accordance with the following provisions:

- MPC must keep a record of each hearing conducted by a hearing examiner;
- a hearing examiner must determine if an incarcerated individual is suitable for parole in accordance with the factors and other information specified above;
- at the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing examiner must inform the incarcerated individual of the hearing examiner's recommendation for parole or denial of parole. Within 21 days after the hearing, the hearing examiner must give to MPC, the Commissioner of Correction, and the incarcerated individual a written report of the hearing examiner's findings and recommendation for parole or denial of parole. The Commissioner of Correction or the incarcerated individual may file with MPC written exceptions to the report of a hearing examiner no later than 5 days after the report is received;
- one commissioner assigned by the MPC chairperson must review summarily the recommendation of the hearing examiner. MPC, on its own initiative or on the filing of an exception, may schedule a hearing on the record by MPC in its entirety or by a panel of at least two commissioners assigned by the MPC chairperson. MPC or a panel must render a written decision on the appeal. The decision of MPC or the panel is final; and
- if an exception is not filed and MPC does not act on its own initiative within the 5-day appeal period, the recommendation of the hearing examiner is approved.

State Expenditures: The bill requires that MPC consist of at least 15 but not more than 20 members. (Under current law, it consists of 10 members.) In addition, the bill states that it is the intent of the General Assembly that any funds budgeted for hearing examiner salaries as of October 1, 2025, be re-budgeted for parole commissioner salaries. There are currently 10 hearing examiners, and approximately \$1.0 million is included in the fiscal 2026 budget as introduced for their salaries.

This analysis assumes that MPC expands to 20 commissioners (from 10 commissioners) as a result of the bill. The analysis further assumes that as of October 1, 2025, the anticipated \$758,396 remaining in the fiscal 2006 budget as introduced for hearing examiner salaries is re-budgeted for parole commissioner salaries; thus, general fund expenditures increase by a *net* of approximately \$1.1 million in fiscal 2026, which accounts for the bill's October 1, 2025 effective date. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring 10 parole commissioners as well as 11 additional employees (1 program manager, 2 administrative officers, 4 office secretaries, and 4 clerks) to support the additional commissioners (shown below), less the costs of hearing examiner salaries re-budgeted for commissioner salaries under the bill (as discussed above). The estimate for the new staff includes salaries, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses.

Positions (New Commissioners/Support Staff)	21.0
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$1,678,799
Operating Expenses	154,744
FY 2026 New Staff Expenditures	\$1,833,543

Net future year expenditures reflect (1) for the new staff, full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses and (2) the continued reallocation of anticipated costs for hearing examiner salaries (accounting for growth).

This analysis assumes that the Executive Director of the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission, the Public Defender of Maryland, and the State Superintendent of Education, appointed to the panel for the appointment of parole commissioners under the bill, can handle the bill's requirements with existing resources.

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years.

Designated Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Office of the Public Defender; Maryland State Department of Education; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

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