

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2025 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
Third Reader

Senate Bill 648

(Senator Muse, *et al.*)

Judicial Proceedings

Judiciary

Correctional Services - Medical Parole - Life Imprisonment

This bill repeals provisions related to gubernatorial approval of a decision of the Maryland Parole Commission (MPC) to grant medical parole to an incarcerated individual serving a term of life imprisonment. Specifically, the bill repeals (1) the requirement for MPC to transmit to the Governor a decision to grant medical parole to such an incarcerated individual; (2) the authority of the Governor to disapprove the decision; and (3) the requirement that the decision becomes effective if the Governor does not disapprove the decision, as specified.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: The bill is not anticipated to materially affect State finances.

Local Effect: None.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law: MPC has the exclusive power to authorize the parole of an incarcerated individual in State correctional facilities. The Patuxent Board of Review (PBR) has the exclusive power to recommend an incarcerated individual of the Patuxent Institution for parole to the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services or the Governor. The parole of any person serving a parole-eligible term of life in either a State correctional facility or the Patuxent Institution requires the approval of the Governor.

A person sentenced to a term of incarceration of six months or more is entitled to a parole hearing after having served one-fourth of the term or consecutive terms. A person serving a sentence for a crime of violence is not entitled to a parole hearing until after having served one-half of the term. Certain persons are not eligible for parole while serving a mandatory minimum sentence. A person sentenced to life imprisonment is not eligible for parole consideration until that person has served 15 years. Under specified circumstances, a person sentenced to life imprisonment for first-degree murder is not eligible for parole consideration until that person has served 25 years. An incarcerated individual sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole is not eligible for parole consideration and may not be granted parole at any time during the incarcerated individual's sentence. This does not restrict the authority of the Governor to pardon or remit any part of a sentence.

Chapter 299 of 2008 established medical parole as a form of release from incarceration in a State or local correctional facility for incapacitated incarcerated individuals who, as a result of a medical or mental health condition, disease, or syndrome, pose no danger to public safety. Chapter 515 of 2016 requires that, beginning October 1, 2017, if MPC decides to grant medical parole, the decision be transmitted to the Governor. The Governor is then required to disapprove a recommendation for medical parole within 180 days of the decision by MPC. If the Governor does not disapprove the decision within that timeframe, the decision to grant parole becomes effective.

Chapter 623 of 2011 provided that if MPC or PBR decides to grant parole to an incarcerated individual sentenced to life imprisonment who has served 25 years without application of diminution of confinement credits, the decision must be transmitted to the Governor, who may disapprove the decision in writing within 180 days. However, if the Governor does not disapprove the decision within that timeframe, the decision to grant parole becomes effective. For individuals whose parole recommendation was pending approval by the Governor on October 1, 2011, and who had served 25 years without consideration for diminution credits, the Governor had 180 days after that date to disapprove the recommendation or the parole became effective. Chapter 30 of 2021 eliminated the requirement that the parole of a person serving a parole-eligible life sentence in a State correctional facility or the Patuxent Institution, subsequent to a recommendation for that parole by MPC or PBR, be approved by the Governor.

Medicaid may reimburse covered health care costs for parolees who are moved to hospitals or nursing facilities. However, among other requirements, such individuals must be placed in medical institutions that are generally available to the public and not operated primarily or exclusively to care for those involved with the criminal justice system. Medicaid payment is only available when an incarcerated individual is an inpatient in a medical institution not under the control of the correctional system.

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has been introduced within the last three years. See HB 185 and SB 132 of 2024; HB 47 and SB 33 of 2023; and HB 920 and SB 744 of 2022.

Designated Cross File: HB 311 (Delegate Bartlett, *et al.*) - Judiciary.

Information Source(s): Governor's Office; Maryland Department of Health; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

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