



**House Judiciary Committee
January 18, 2022**

**House Bill 190
Criminal Procedure - Medical Emergency - Immunity**

Support

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the pre-existing opioid overdose death fatality crisis has worsened. In Maryland, the number of opioid-related deaths increased by 20% between 2019 and 2020, and preliminary data indicates a continued increase in 2021. Maryland must focus on proven effective harm reduction strategies to save lives.

The Maryland Affiliate of the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NCADD-Maryland) supports House Bill 190 to expand the state's "Good Samaritan Law" that is meant to encourage people to call for help when someone is experiencing an overdose or other substance-related medical emergency.

Drug overdoses continue to be a serious public health challenge in Maryland and across the country. In 2014, Maryland enacted a Good Samaritan law to encourage people to call for help when someone is facing a medical emergency due to drugs or alcohol. This is a life-saving measure, with a State-sponsored public education campaign whose message is "Don't run - call 911." But people will not call 911 if they believe they will be arrested because of their involvement.

Maryland's law currently provides protection from arrest, charge and prosecution for certain specific crimes:

- Possession of a controlled dangerous substance
- Possession or use of drug paraphernalia
- Providing alcohol to minors

House Bill 190 will build on our existing law to do two things:

- 1) Clarify that the victim of the overdose or medical emergency is provided the same immunity from arrest, charge and prosecution as the person calling for help; and
- 2) Expand the offenses that people are immune from to include:
 - All misdemeanor offenses;
 - Possession with intent to distribute (not volume or king pin dealing).

(over)

We need to expand the immunities provided in this law because we have seen too many instances where law enforcement seems to intentionally find other offenses with which to charge someone at the scene of an overdose. In a study released in 2019 by the Statewide Ethnographic Assessment of Drug Use Services (SEADS)¹, commissioned by the Maryland Department of Health, researchers interviewed hundreds of people using drugs, service providers, and other stakeholders, to learn more about the characteristics of drug use in Maryland's jurisdictions and what the barriers to and gaps in services are.

From the Central Maryland region of the state, the findings included, "Many people who use drugs were aware of the Good Samaritan law, but described incidences where law enforcement didn't abide by the law and worried about loopholes that allowed police to legally arrest them."

From Dorchester County, the report found, "There was some indication that people who use drugs knew about the Good Samaritan Law; however, there was mixed willingness to call the police in the event of an overdose for fear of negative consequences."

And From Frederick County, the report found, "Both people who use drugs and stakeholders noted examples of emergency overdose response that resulted in arrest. Some of these had reached public attention and thus reinforced concerns about effective implementation of the Good Samaritan Law."

At its most fundamental level, the problem is that overdose scenes are treated as crime scenes instead of health crisis scenes. We understand that police want to investigate and find upstream volume dealers. But this approach creates fear and distrust among people who use drugs. Until we shift the framework through which we approach overdoses to one where providing a public health intervention is paramount, there will always be people too scared to call for help. And the death toll will continue to rise.

We urge your support of House Bill 190.

The Maryland Affiliate of the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NCADD-Maryland) is a statewide organization that works to influence public and private policies on addiction, treatment, and recovery, reduce the stigma associated with the disease, and improve the understanding of addictions and the recovery process. We advocate for and with individuals and families who are affected by alcoholism and drug addiction.

¹ Statewide Ethnographic Assessment of Drug Use and Services, October 2019. Maryland Department of Health