



February 18, 2025

House Judiciary Committee  
TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION

HB 1398 - Criminal Law - Distribution of Heroin or Fentanyl Causing Serious Bodily Injury or Death (Victoria, Scottie, Ashleigh, and Yaders Law)

Baltimore Harm Reduction Coalition mobilizes community members for the health, dignity, and safety of people targeted by the racist war on drugs and anti-sex worker policies. We advocate for harm reduction as a part of a broader movement for social justice. We strongly oppose HB 1398 - Criminal Law - Distribution of Heroin or Fentanyl Causing Serious Bodily Injury or Death (Victoria, Scottie, Ashleigh, and Yaders Law). This bill would create a new enhanced penalty of up to 20 years in prison for those found liable for a fatal overdose. This approach of using longer and longer prison sentences to address problems related to drug use has been tried before and has failed. We urge the General Assembly to instead focus on proven solutions that prevent overdose like evidence-based treatment and education.

The overdose epidemic has been a tragedy that has cost the lives of thousands of Marylanders. The General Assembly should prioritize preventing overdose and bringing an end to this crisis. Unfortunately, HB1398 is counterproductive despite being well-intended. Laws like HB1398, often called drug-induced homicide (DIH) laws, seek to prevent overdose by using harsh penalties as a deterrent.

HB1398 proposes up to 20 additional years for those liable for distributing heroin or fentanyl that results in a fatal overdose. Distributing fentanyl already carries a penalty of up to 30 years in prison. The threat of 50 years in prison will be no more effective of a deterrent than 30 years. While the deterrent effect of HB1398 will be negligible, it will impact mass incarceration and state prison costs.

DIH laws like HB1398 also have unintended consequences. DIH prosecutions will discourage people who use drugs from reporting potentially reversible overdoses for fear of harsh criminal penalties. HB1398 has some protections for those reporting overdoses but they do not apply to all scenarios. If HB1398 passes, it is likely that some who report overdoses will get prosecuted for DIH. That will discourage scores of others who use drugs from reporting overdose, potentially increasing the number of fatalities rather than improving the overdose epidemic.

The General Assembly should focus on investments in prevention and treatment rather than new harsh

penalties. Baltimore Harm Reduction Coalition urges the House Judiciary Committee to oppose HB1398.