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Date: March 10, 2026

Re: HBI 386 - Distribution of Heroin or Fentanyl Causing Serious Bodily
Injury or Death

Position: **OPPOSE**

**STATEMENT OF
MAJOR STANFORD "NEILL" FRANKLIN, [i]
Maryland State Police (Ret.)
ON BEHALF OF THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTION PARTNERSHIP [ii]**

SUBMITTED TO
THE MARYLAND HOUSE
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
HON. SANDY J. BARTLETT (CHAIR)

**IN OPPOSITION TO
HB 1386 – Criminal Law –
Distribution of Heroin or Fentanyl Causing Serious Bodily Injury or Death**

Chair Bartlett and Distinguished Representatives, on behalf of Law Enforcement Action Partnership (LEAP), we oppose HB 1386 and urge you to give it an unfavorable report because it will:

- Be ineffective in saving lives;
- Undermine existing public health and overdose prevention efforts in Maryland;
- Be phenomenally expensive (DLS estimates predict \$4.9 million per year in 2035 and growing);
- Fail to deter the distribution of fentanyl and heroin;
- Lead to unjust punishment for persons suffering from serious substance use disorders and low-level drug distributors; and
- Disproportionately adversely impact racial minorities as applied.

LEAP greatly appreciates the intention and leadership behind introducing this legislation, which seeks to address the devastating number of fentanyl and heroin overdoses. Unfortunately, the proposed mechanism will be ineffective because it would punish those who distribute these drugs even more harshly than under current law. Every law enforcement officer and prosecutor appreciates legislation inspired by the desire to save lives. All of us at LEAP, having made criminal justice our life's work, have worked with survivors and victims of horrendous crimes. We understand, far more than is commonly recognized, the profound losses they have endured and that those harms are often never fully addressed by the justice system.

I am sure that you all agree that no matter how appealing and well-intentioned a legislative concept may be, it must be evaluated based on whether it will be effective, whether it risks unintended consequences, and whether it advances the cause of justice. HBI 386 appears to attempt to limit the risk of discouraging individuals present at an overdose from calling 9-1-1 for emergency medical assistance. However, the bill's structure would still create significant uncertainty for those present during an overdose event. As drafted, the legislation risks placing the greatest legal uncertainty on the very person likely to know the circumstances and location of the overdose victim and therefore best positioned to summon immediate medical assistance. If that person must first consider whether their actions or relationship with the victim could later be interpreted as distribution, it is unlikely to promote the rapid, life saving response that overdose situations demand.

HBI 386 also attempts to exclude from its harsh penalties those who are using drugs with the person who died from an overdose, defined as the "sharing of heroin or fentanyl. . . without remuneration." In many real world situations, however, drug use among individuals experiencing substance use disorder can involve informal exchanges or shared resources, creating uncertainty about how remuneration may ultimately be interpreted or applied. As drafted, these features remain too narrow to achieve their intended life saving objectives. Individuals present during an overdose, who may already hesitate to summon help, may reasonably fear that seeking emergency assistance could expose them to investigation or prosecution. Policymakers must consider how a new law will be perceived by the people it directly impacts, not only by those who draft and support it.

This bill, if implemented as intended, will be phenomenally expensive. The Fiscal Note of March 3, 2024, for HBI 245 (2024), a substantially similar version of this bill, reported the then-current average total cost per incarcerated person in Maryland as \$5,110 per month, or \$61,320 annually. Using FY 2023 prosecution data and estimating that 5% of those convicted of distributing narcotics would be sentenced under HBI 386, the Department of Legislative Services estimated eight individuals annually would be sentenced to the maximum consecutive 20- year penalty. Eight incarcerated individuals per year at \$61,320 each is \$490,560. That sum does not appear to be very large, except that it would repeat for the next 20 years for a total of \$9,811,200. **Every year that eight prisoners were sentenced, this bill would be creating an eventual expense of \$9,811,200 in 2024 dollars. If enacted, after 10 years of imprisonment under this bill could cost \$4,905,600** in a single year. The cumulative cost of incarcerating just 8 persons convicted of this new offense by the end of 2035 would exceed \$26,960,800 by 2036 in 2024 dollars.

Many of our law enforcement colleagues, in their passion to combat crime, continue to rely on concepts of drug trafficking and assumptions about the behavior of men and women with serious opioid use disorders that experience has shown to be ineffective. One such concept is that low-level offenders, including people who use drugs, can be pressured with the threat of long sentences to inform on their supplier, leading “up the chain” to successful investigation and prosecution of the most culpable high-level distributors. In practice, this rarely occurs. Consequently, our courts and prisons are filled with the lowest level distributors serving sentences of 15 to 20 years, the types of lengthy penalties legislators originally intended for the most culpable offenders.

Let me also clarify a key feature about the drug traffic that this legislation does not and cannot address. The nation's supply of illegal opioids is often contaminated by fentanyl long before it reaches Maryland. Most distributors operating at the neighborhood level do not add fentanyl to the drugs they distribute and do not know or control the purity or composition of the product they are selling. In this respect, the offense created by this bill lacks a fundamental feature traditionally associated with criminal law: clear criminal intent. Implicitly, a typical defendant prosecuted under this legislation may be deemed reckless regarding the possibility that the product they distributed contained fentanyl. Certainly, there will be defendants who knew or had reason to believe they were distributing fentanyl. However, the bill does not explicitly require proof of that state of mind.

Traditionally, acts of recklessness lack the level of intentionality associated with the highest degrees of culpability warranting lengthy additional sentences. For example, manslaughter by vehicle resulting from criminal negligence, the killing of another by operating a vehicle or vessel in a criminally negligent manner, is subject to up to 3 years imprisonment. Criminally negligent means with respect to a result or circumstance that the person should be aware, but fails to perceive, that the person's conduct creates a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur and the failure to perceive constitutes a gross deviation from the standard or care that would be exercised by a reasonable person. (Md. Crim Law sec. 2-210(c)). If one kills another by operating a vehicle in a grossly negligent manner, you are subject to imprisonment of up to 10 years (1st offense) (Md. Crim Law. sec. 2-209). If you kill someone while driving a vehicle impaired by CDS, you can be imprisoned for up to 5 years. The 20 years here, for most of the persons who are likely to be charged, seems excessive compared to the penalties for killing someone in those other circumstances.

Regarding any assertion that this new offense will deter the distribution of heroin or fentanyl: Every person who shares or distributes such drugs right now knows that they face a long sentence if they are caught. The addition of a new potential sentence enhancement, such as HB1386, will not change their behavior – it will not deter those who are willing to risk the sentences that are already authorized in Maryland law (as well as those in Federal law). Both low-level and high-level distributors of opioids are already subject to long Maryland sentences. First, a simple distribution violation of Maryland Criminal Law § 5-602, “Distributing, possessing with intent to distribute, or dispensing controlled dangerous substance,” if a narcotic like heroin or fentanyl, now carries a prison sentence of up to 20 years for a first offense (Md. Crim. L. § 5-608 (a)). If second offense after a serious first offense, a prison sentence of up to 25 years (Md. Crim. L. § 5-608 (c)).

If fentanyl or its analogues are distributed as part of a first offense, current law provides for an additional consecutive sentence of 10 years (Md. Crim. L. § 5-608.1 (b)). Then there is currently already a mandatory minimum sentence of 5 years imprisonment for the distribution of 5 pure grams or more of fentanyl or a mixture weighing more than 28 grams that contains a detectable amount of fentanyl (and these amounts can be accumulated by any number of transactions that occur in a 90-day period) (Md. Crim. L. § 5-612).

And the higher-level distributors (grandly characterized as drug kingpins: “organizers, supervisors, financiers, or managers who act as a co-conspirators in a conspiracy to manufacture, distribute, dispense, transport in, or bring into the State a controlled dangerous substance”) are further subject to a mandatory minimum of 20 years imprisonment up to 40 years. Very simply, the likelihood that HBI 386, if enacted, will deter anyone from selling fentanyl or heroin is close to zero.

The much greater likelihood is that those who will be prosecuted under this new section are persons who were using drugs or sharing their drugs or who sold the small quantity of drugs that triggered the fatal overdose. These are going to be the family members of the deceased, perhaps close friends or drug sharing acquaintances, or persons prevailed upon by the deceased who is desperate to use. I recall two such Maryland cases in 2017 where I was designated as an expert witness for the defense. In both cases, the accused were friends of the deceased, and they were charged with murder. These were not the high-level distributors.

While HBI 386 relies on misconceptions of the malicious drug dealer, knowingly pushing fentanyl-tainted drugs on customers in hopes of getting them hooked, this is very rarely the case. Instead, many of those prosecuted for drug overdose deaths are themselves users and could have just as easily been the victim. The deceased, meanwhile, are typically individuals who have long struggled with opioid use disorder, and who in some cases may have deliberately sought out drugs containing fentanyl.

Additionally, as noted in the 2023 Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy report, “An Assessment of Racial Differences in Maryland Guidelines-Eligible Sentencing Events,” [iii] Blacks are arrested, prosecuted and sentenced at significantly higher rates than White individuals for similar drug offenses. As such, there is no reason to believe that the results of HBI 386 will be any different.

We must also consider the lasting effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, during which addiction and overdose death rates soared in just about every category in the United States and Canada. The increases are most likely attributed to changes in the illegal drug supply, increased use of substances to cope with stress, and less access to support services for people who use drugs. Post COVID-19, Canada has dramatically increased support services for people who use drugs, resulting in a significant downward trend of overdose deaths, without becoming overly aggressive with punitive drug laws.

LEAP strongly encourages policymakers to learn from the successful approaches in Canada by increasing access to substance use treatment and mental health support services, expanding overdose prevention and response strategies, and continuing efforts to reduce the stigma associated with substance use. Environments

conducive to alienating drug users from society, pushing them farther into the shadows of dangerous use habits, must be eliminated. We must continue working toward creating environments of connection for those who use drugs.

Hopefully, this committee agrees that low-level drug offenders, most of whom have serious substance use disorders, do not deserve a two-decade term of imprisonment. The most prominent feature of these prosecutions will be their relative infrequency and randomness. It is not justice to randomly punish a handful of offenders out of a great mass of similarly situated persons.

I think we can all agree that in the overwhelming majority of these cases, the deceased has been using these drugs for some time or sought them out. The likelihood that the defendant prosecuted under a bill like HBI 386 is the allegorical drug “pusher” luring unsuspecting young people to try the lethal drug for the first time in order to “hook” them as customers is extremely small.

For these reasons, we ask that you oppose HBI 386 and instead support policies aimed toward prevention, treatment, and public safety.

Major Stanford "Neill" Franklin (Ret.)

i] Major Neill Franklin (Ret.) is a distinguished figure in law enforcement, boasting a remarkable 34-year career that includes notable positions within both the Maryland State Police and the Baltimore Police Department. Franklin's extensive service began with the Maryland State Police, where he dedicated 23 years of his life to public safety. His exceptional performance led him to be selected in 2000 by the Commissioner of the Baltimore Police Department to reconstruct and lead the Education and Training Section in Baltimore.

Throughout his tenure with the Maryland State Police, Franklin made significant contributions, notably serving as the commander of the Education and Training Division and the Bureau of Drug and Criminal Enforcement. He was instrumental in the creation and oversight of the first Domestic Violence Investigative Units for the Maryland State Police, showcasing his commitment to progressive policing practices.

Franklin's perspective on the War on Drugs was profoundly shaped by the community impacts he witnessed during his career. Influenced by former Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, who famously criticized the drug war's violent repercussions, Franklin became a staunch advocate for reform. This commitment was further fueled by the heartbreaking loss of his close friend, Maryland State Police Corporal Ed Toatley, who was killed during an undercover drug operation. This tragedy solidified his resolve to challenge and change ineffective drug policies.

In 2010, Franklin transitioned from active duty to leadership as the Executive Director of the Law Enforcement Action Partnership, a role he held for a decade until his retirement in 2020. Under his guidance, the organization worked towards reshaping public safety strategies and advocating for reformative approaches to drug policy.

Franklin's expertise in policing has also been recognized in judicial settings, where he has served as an expert witness in both Maryland Circuit and federal district courts. His commitment to community engagement and reform extends beyond his professional duties; he has held positions on various boards, including the Youth & Police Initiative, the Alliance for Safety and Justice, the National Organization of Retired State Troopers, the Faith Based Community Council on Law Enforcement and Intelligence, and TurnAround Inc. among others.

Through his extensive service and advocacy, Major Neill Franklin has made a lasting impact on law enforcement practices and community safety initiatives, demonstrating a profound commitment to justice and reform.

[ii] The Law Enforcement Action Partnership (LEAP) is a nonprofit group of police, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice professionals who speak from firsthand experience. Our mission is to make communities safer by focusing law enforcement resources on the greatest threats to public safety and working toward healing police-community relations.

[iii] [2023 Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy report, "An Assessment of Racial Differences in Maryland Guidelines-Eligible Sentencing Events"](#) – Note: These conclusions are based on data gathered before July 1, 2022 changes in the sentencing guidelines. More recent data was inadequate to be analyzed, and the Commission estimates it will need to wait until 2026 to report on the changes.