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## **POSITION ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION**

**TO:** The Honorable Kriselda Valderrama, Chair, Economic Matters Committee

**BILL:** HB 1073 – Real Property – Landlord and Tenant – Residential Leases – Prospective Tenant Criminal History Records Check (Maryland Fair Chance Housing Act)

**FROM:** Hannibal Kemerer, Chief of Staff, Maryland Office of the Public Defender

**POSITION:** Favorable

**DATE:** March 5, 2026

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The Maryland Office of the Public Defender urges the Economic Matters Committee to issue a favorable report on House Bill 1073, Delegate Lewis’s bill to prohibit landlords from requiring criminal history information of prospective tenants before extending a conditional offer of a lease. In an era of significant housing shortages borne most harshly by individuals who are formerly justice-involved, it is incumbent upon policymakers like the Members of this Committee to provide some relief to our most vulnerable community members. House Bill 1073 is a step in the right direction and, therefore, worthy of passage.

House Bill 1073 prohibits a landlord from requiring or requesting from a prospective tenant information relating to criminal history and prohibiting a landlord from considering certain information when evaluating the prospective tenant prior to a conditional offer. In short, if passed, HB 1073 would benefit OPD clients in the following ways:

- the restriction on landlords use of criminal history to automatically deny leasing will increase housing access;
- the reduction in the types of convictions that can serve as grounds for rental offer withdrawal can increase housing access; and
- each potential renter will be considered as an individual, with evaluation of their individual circumstances, their ability to submit evidence, and the increased transparency will lead to a “fairer” process.

There’s a marked consensus amongst scholars that “[p]eople who were formerly incarcerated are ‘ten times more likely to be homeless than the general public.’”<sup>1</sup> According to

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<sup>1</sup> Ji Hyun Rhim, *Left at the Gate: How Gate Money Could Help Prisoners Reintegrate Upon Release*, 106 Cornell L. Rev. 783, 798 (March, 2021) (citing *Formerly Incarcerated People Are Nearly 10 Times More Likely to Be Homeless*, Nat’l Low Income Housing Coalition (Aug. 20, 2018), <https://nlihc.org.re-source/formerly-incarcerated-people-are-nearly-10-times-more-likely-be-homeless> [<https://perma.cc/QF6L-2BAW>]).

Rutgers Law Professor Norrinda Brown Hayat:

Research reveals that formerly incarcerated people are ten times more likely to be homeless than the general public. The rates of homelessness are highest among people who have been incarcerated more than once, recently released persons, persons of color, and women. Among recently incarcerated persons that are not actually on the street, significant numbers only have temporary housing and are living in hotels, motels, and transitional housing like shelters. We also know that homelessness increases the likelihood of the formerly incarcerated coming into additional contact with the criminal legal system: law enforcement punishes actions such as sleeping in public, panhandling, and public urination. Studies have found that the presence of state-sponsored resources to offset the symptoms of poverty, including homelessness, dramatically reduced the likelihood of formerly incarcerated persons reoffending.<sup>2</sup>

Landlords overwhelmingly utilize criminal background checks in determining whether to rent to prospective tenants. However, new studies reveal that “a criminal history is not statistically predictive of future risk posed by a tenant to safety and security.”<sup>3</sup> Indeed, other scholars demonstrated that ex-offenders posed no greater danger than other tenants, challenging the principle of ‘foreseeability’ and the underlying assumption of the criminal screening regime.”<sup>4</sup> If criminal background checks aren’t predictive of tenant risk, then landlords shouldn’t be able to utilize them without any guardrails. House Bill 1073 provides just the type of guardrails necessary to ensure that people who have paid their debt to society are not unnecessarily and unfairly prevented from obtaining residential leases. This legislation provides a nuanced policy solution in an era of housing scarcity. For these reasons, the Maryland Office of the Public Defender urges this Committee to favorably report House Bill 1073.

**For these reasons, the Maryland Office of the Public Defender urges this Committee to issue an favorable report on House Bill 1073.**

Submitted by: Maryland Office of the Public Defender, Government Relations Division.

Authored by: Hannibal Kemerer, Chief of Staff, 6 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

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<sup>2</sup> Norrinda Brown Hayat, Housing the Decarcerated: COVID-19, Abolition & The Right to Housing, 110 Calif. L. Rev. 639, 656 (June, 2022) (internal citations omitted) (citing Lucius Couloute, Prison Pol’y Initiative, Nowhere to Go: Homelessness Among Formerly Incarcerated People (Aug. 2018), <https://prisonpolicy.org/reports/housing.html> [https://perma.cc/8USY-K3YQ], et al.).

<sup>3</sup> Tom Sanley-Becker, Breaking the Cycle of Homelessness and Incarceration: Prisoner Reentry, Racial Justice, and Fair Chance Housing Policy, 7 U. Pa. J. L. & Pub. Aff. 257, 287 (May, 2022) (citing Merf Ehman and Anna Reosti, Tenant Screening in an Era of Mass Incarceration: A Criminal Record is No Crystal Ball, N.Y.U. J. Legis. And Pub. Pol’y Quorum 1, Mar 3, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> *Id.* at 288.