



# State of Maryland Commission on Civil Rights

*Respect...Integrity...Effective Communication*

**Governor**  
Wes Moore

**Lt. Governor**  
Aruna Miller

**Commission Chair**  
Stephanie Suerth, DBA,  
MPA, CCEP

**Commission Vice Chair**  
Janssen E. Evelyn, Esq.

**Commissioners**  
Eileen M. Levitt, SPHR,  
SHRM-SCP  
Gina McKnight-Smith,  
PharmD, MBA  
Noah Thomas Metheny,  
Esq., MPH  
Magdalena S. Navarro,  
MSc  
Kimberly Prescott,  
SPHR, SHRM-SCP  
Jeff Rosen  
Angela Scott, Esq.

**Officers**  
**Executive Director**  
Cleveland L. Horton II

**Deputy Director**  
Yolanda F. Sonnier

**Assistant Director**  
Nicolette S. Young

**General Counsel**  
Glendora C. Hughes

**Education and  
Outreach Director**  
Candice Crenshaw

## **Senate Bill 180 – Evidence – Interception of Oral Communications – Fair Housing Testing Position: Support**

January 22, 2026

Dear Chairperson Smith, Vice Chairperson Waldstreicher, and Members of the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee:

The Maryland Commission on Civil Rights (“MCCR”; “The Commission”) is the State agency responsible for enforcing Maryland’s laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, state contracts, commercial leasing, and health services based on race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, marital status, familial status, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, physical and mental disability, source of income, and military status.

Senate Bill 180 adds Section 10–402(c)(12) to the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article to allow persons working as fair housing testers to intercept communications for the purpose of obtaining evidence of a fair housing violation. This bill applies only to fair housing testers from the government or a nonprofit civil rights organization who are also a party to the communication.

Fair housing testers are trained individuals working under the supervision and guidance of civil rights professionals<sup>1</sup> who discreetly pose as prospective renters or buyers to gather information on potential fair housing violations by housing providers. By visiting the property, making observations, and speaking with housing agents, testers can obtain evidence on whether the provider is in compliance with federal, state, and local housing anti-discrimination laws, or whether they deny housing to people based on protected characteristics, such as race, disability, or source of income.

Maryland is one of only eleven states that requires all parties’ consent to record communications. The current requirement in Maryland prohibits testers from recording their own interactions with housing providers or forces them to get the consent of the potential violator, thus defeating the purpose of the test. SB 180 would provide a limited one-party recording exception to Maryland’s general all-party consent rule. This carve out would align with the majority of other states that permit

---

<sup>1</sup> The United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”) Housing & Civil Enforcement Section is responsible for enforcing the federal Fair Housing Act, among other federal anti-discrimination laws. In 1992, the DOJ established fair housing testing programs.

***“Our vision is to have a State that is free from any trace of unlawful discrimination.”***

interception when the recorder is a party to the conversation. This bill does not create an exception where a private individual acting on their own volition may begin recording someone without their consent.

One-party recording laws have proven effective in discovering fair housing violations. A 2019 study in New York – a one-party consent state – recruited housing testers to record their meetings with real estate agents and found that the testers of color were subjected to differential treatment more than white testers. Black testers experienced this discrimination 49% of the time, Latino testers 39% of the time, and Asian testers 19% of the time. In addition to revealing violations, documenting testers' interactions through recordings also reduces issues with credibility, truthfulness, and accuracy. Such recorded evidence helps promote fairer outcomes both for prospective tenants and for providers.

Additionally, allowing testers to gather recordings of conversations is vital to pursuing difficult cases that otherwise may fail due to a lack of corroborating evidence. For example, landlords may tell prospective tenants with Section 8 vouchers that their building is not HUD-approved for Section 8 housing, while in reality HUD does not provide blanket Section 8 approval to entire properties. Instead, Section 8 eligibility is individual to a particular person – the renter may generally seek housing at any private housing property. But evidence of these misrepresentations is hard to come by. SB 180's exception is therefore needed to substantiate investigations and put an end to fair housing rights violations.

For these reasons, the Maryland Commission on Civil Rights urges a favorable vote on SB 180. Thank you for your time and consideration of the information contained in this letter. MCCR looks forward to the continued opportunity to work with you to promote and improve fair housing and civil rights in Maryland.