## Fair Housing Webinar

April 22, 2025

Hosted by the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) in partnership with the Texas Department of Agriculture's Texas Community Development Block Grant Program



## The Fair Housing Webinar will begin shortly

A few reminders...



Please mute your line



Please insert questions in the chat to be addressed at the end of each presentation



This webinar will be recorded



## Agenda

Welcome & Purpose

Erin Blackman, NCTCOG

Federal and Texas Fair Housing Acts

Jeffrey Riddle, Texas Workforce Commission



## Welcome & Purpose

Erin Blackman
Environment & Development Planner
North Central Texas Council of Governments



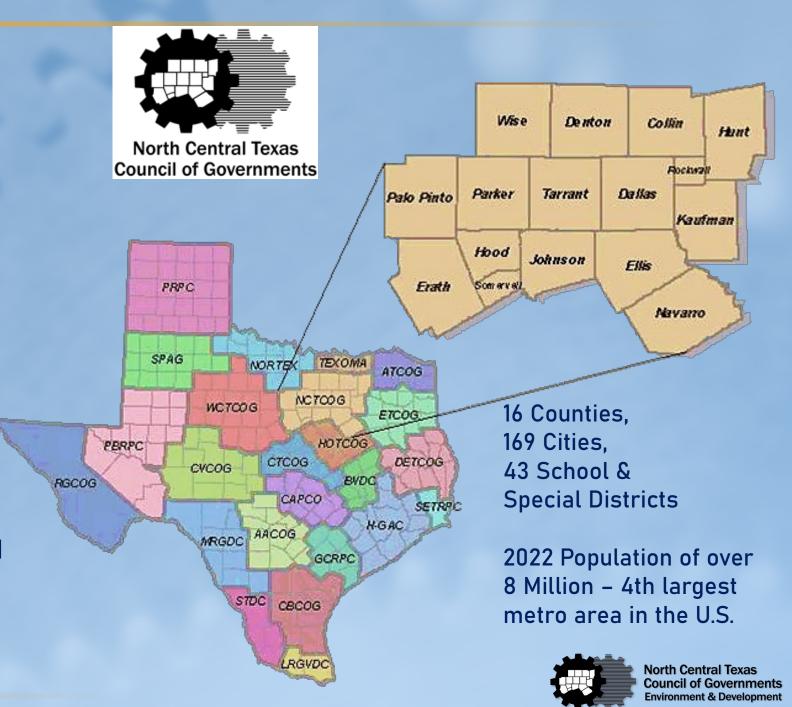
#### **About NCTCOG**

Voluntary association of member governments

A political subdivision of the state - non taxing entity

Established in 1966 to assist member governments in:

- > Planning for common needs
- Cooperating for mutual benefit
- Strengthen their individual and collective power
- Coordinating for sound regional development



## Texas Community Development Block Grant (TxCDBG)

- CDBG for rural Texas is the TxCDBG Program
- Administered by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA)
- NCTCOG assists TDA at the regional level
- TxCDBG Community Development Fund provides grant funding to smaller communities for various public improvements
- More information: <a href="https://www.nctcog.org/envir/public-works/community-development">https://www.nctcog.org/envir/public-works/community-development</a>



#### CDBG Goals

- 1. Improve public facilities to meet basic human needs
- 2. Improve housing conditions
- 3. Expand economic opportunities by creating or retaining jobs
- 4. Provide assistance and public facilities to eliminate conditions hazardous to the public health and of an emergency nature

...principally for persons of low-to-moderate income



## Happy Fair Housing Month and Community Development Week!







## Contact & Connect

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## FAIR HOUSING

Presented by:

Texas Workforce Commission

Civil Rights Division

#### **PRESENTER**

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#### **DISCLAIMER**

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Any opinion, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.



## TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Civil Rights Division is the State agency whose purpose is to enforce state and federal laws concerning discriminatory practices within employment and housing.

We provided the following services: employment and housing discrimination complaint investigations, training and technical assistance to public and private entities, and personnel policy reviews of state agencies and institutions of higher education.



#### ORGANIZATION

#### **Housing Investigation**

The team responsible for investigating and conciliating Fair Housing Issues and Complaints consists of a manager, supervisors, intake, and investigators.

#### **Employment Investigation**

The team responsible for investigating and mediating Employment Issues and Complaints consists of a manager, supervisors, intake, and investigators.

#### Outreach and Compliance

The team is responsible for the prevention of employment and housing discrimination through training and outreach efforts. This team also certifies compliance of all state agencies.

The Civil Rights Division conducts neutral investigations and gathers information to determine if discrimination has occurred. We work in cooperation with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

# INVESTIGATION CONCILIATION AND MEDIATION

#### Housing

An investigator will try to reach an agreement between the parties throughout the investigation process

#### **Employment**

A certified, impartial mediator will work with the parties to attempt a mutual resolution.

If an agreement is signed, CRD will take no further action on a complaint unless CRD has reasonable cause to believe that the conciliation agreement has been breached.



The CRD provides numerous resources and help to all Texans, from employers to employees and housing providers to tenants, owners, and renters.

## INNOVATIONS IN CRD

 The CRD assist both employers and housing providers with technical assistance in addressing issues before they become complaints.

 The Training Team conducts monthly Fair Housing webinars, covering topics of protected classes, discrimination, reasonable accommodations, and sexual harassment. We also offer training based on employer and provider request. All request can be sent to CRDTraining@twc.texas.gov



## FAIR HOUSING ACT AND THE TEXAS FAIR HOUSING ACT

It is the policy of the United States to provide, within constitutional limitations, for fair housing through the United States.

The purpose of the Texas Fair Housing Act is to:

- Provide for fair housing practices
- Create a procedure for investigation and settling complaints
- Provide rights and remedies substantially equivalent to federal law



### Fair Housing Scope

- Rent, Sell, Terms & Conditions
- Publication
- Inspection
- Brokerage Services
- Loans and Financial Assistance



### **Unlawful Actions**

- Discrimination
- Interferences
- Retaliation



## PROTECTED CLASSES/BASES

Race

Color

National Origin

Familial

Status

Religion

Sex

Disability





### FAIR HOUSING ISSUES PUBLIC

#### REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

A change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, and/or service

- Pet policy
- Assigned Parking

#### **REASONABLE MODIFICATIONS**

A structural change to a dwelling unit or common area

- Accessible ramps
  - Grab bars





#### WHAT DO THE ACTS REQUIRE?

Housing providers to make reasonable accommodations and/or allow for modifications when such *may be necessary* to afford persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.

#### **Assistance Animals**

The American with Disabilities Act (the "ADA") covers service dogs in "areas of public of accommodation." Areas of public accommodation are where business with the public is conducted.

The Fair Housing Act covers the sale or rental of housing and the accommodations you must make and modifications you must allow, such as allowing an emotional support animal.

Assistance animals are not pets. They are animals that do work, perform tasks, assist, and/or provide therapeutic emotional support for individuals with disabilities

Persons with disabilities may request a reasonable accommodation for service animals and other types of assistance animals, including support animals, under the FHA.



## **Assistance Animal Types**

#### Service Animal

This means any *dog* that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability.

#### **Emotional Support Animal**

This means an animal that provides emotional support to a person with a disability. They are trained or untrained animals that do work, perform tasks, provide assistance, and/or provide therapeutic emotional support for individuals with disabilities

Typically, the animal is a dog, cat, small bird, rabbit, hamster, gerbil, other rodent, fish, turtle, or other small, domesticated animal that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes



### Fair Housing Exemptions

- Own three or more properties or single-family houses at any one time
- Owner occupied
- Housing for the elderly
- Religious Organizations
- Private Clubs





## FAIR HOUSING ISSUES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

#### The FHA, Land Use & Zoning

## How does the Fair Housing Act apply to state and local land use and zoning?

The Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution enables federal laws such as the FHA to take precedence over conflicting state and local laws.

#### **Applies to:**

- Buildings intended for occupancy as residences
- Vacant land that may be developed into residences.





#### Land use and zoning laws that may violate the FHA include:

Prohibiting or restricting the development of housing based on a protected class.

• **Example:** A moratorium on the development of multifamily housing due to fears that residents would include a particular class.

Enforcing neutral laws or policies differently because of the residents' protected class.

• **Example:** Enforcing neutral laws by citing only persons from a certain protected class and not citing others.



#### **FHA Violations Considerations**

Imposing housing restrictions due to alleged public safety concerns based on stereotypes concerning membership in a protected class.

 Example: Requiring a proposed development to provide additional security measures due to concerns that members of a particular protected class are more likely to engage in criminal activity.





#### **FHA Violations Considerations**

Imposing restrictions or additional conditions on group housing for persons with disabilities and not other groups (families or unrelated persons).

• **Example:** Requiring occupancy permits for persons with disabilities to live in a single-family home but not others.

Refusing to provide necessary reasonable accommodations to policies that prevent persons with disabilities from using and enjoying the housing.

- **Example:** Denying a request to modify a setback requirement so an accessible sidewalk or ramp can be provided for one or more persons with mobility disabilities.
- **Example:** Not waiving an ordinance that limits the number of unrelated persons in single-family homes as a reasonable accommodation.



#### Intentional Discrimination = Disparate Treatment

#### Why?

Because the action treats a person or group of persons differently because of their membership in a protected class.

- Impact
- Historical Background
- Sequence of Events
- Departures from the "normal procedural sequence"
- Substantive Departures
- Legislative or Administrative History

## Intentional Discrimination

## Unintentional Discrimination

Land use or zoning practices result in a discriminatory effect if:

It caused or predictably will cause a disparate impact on a group of persons

It creates, increases, reinforces, or perpetuates segregated housing patterns because of a protected characteristic/class.

However, a state or local government still has the opportunity to show that the practice is necessary if:

- 1. It's necessary to achieve one or more of its substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interests, <u>and</u>
- 2. Those interests must be supported by evidence (not a hypothetical or speculative situation)

The practice does not violate the Act if the interests could not be served by another practice with a less-discriminatory effect.

(HUD's Discriminatory Effects Rule, 24 C.F.R § 100.500)

## Examples of Unintentional Discrimination

Creating or reinforcing a minimum floor space or lot size requirement that increases the size and cost of housing may constitute a violation. An increase potentially has the effect of excluding persons from a locality or neighborhood because of their membership in a protected class, without a legally sufficient justification.

Prohibiting low-income or multifamily housing without a legally sufficient justification may also constitute a violation if it creates a discriminatory effect against a protected class.

## State of Texas Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice

TWELVE: The AI should incorporate TOP's Four Rights of Fair Housing. The Texas Organizing Project ("TOP") has identified Four Rights of Fair Housing. According to TOP's model, which Texas Housers endorses, every Texan should have:

- The right to choose where they live, in a decent and affordable home, regardless of their race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, or whether they have a disability;
- The right to stay in their neighborhood and enjoy improving conditions without fear of being involuntarily displaced by gentrification;
- The right to equal treatment by their government and private institutions; and
- The right to have a say in government policies that impact them, their homes, and their neighborhoods.

The 2024 AI should adopt these Four Rights as guiding principles and use them as a standard to measure impediments and actions against. An AI that uses the Four Rights as benchmarks will be well on its way to meaningfully considering impediments to fair housing choice.



#### **Final Considerations**

- Intent vs Impact
- TDHCA State of Texas Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice
- Rehabilitation Act, Section 504



#### TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Contact the Texas Workforce Commission

Civil Rights Division at:

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