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CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

FAIR HOUSING AND DISCRIMINATION ADVISORY

(C.A.R. Form FHDA, Revised 6/23)

1. **EQUAL ACCESS TO HOUSING FOR ALL:** All housing in California is available to all persons. Discrimination as noted below is prohibited by law. Resources are available for those who have experienced unequal treatment under the law.
2. **FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST IDENTIFIED PROTECTED CLASSES:**
   - **A.** FEDERAL FAIR HOUSING ACT ("FHA") Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act; 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619; Prohibits discrimination in sales, rental or financing of residential housing against persons in protected classes;
   - **B.** CALIFORNIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT ("FEHA") California Government Code ("GC") §§ 12900-12996,12955; 2 California Code of Regulations ("CCR") §§ 12005-12271; Prohibits discrimination in sales, rental or financing of housing opportunity against persons in protected classes by providers of housing accommodation and financial assistance services as related to housing;
   - **C.** CALIFORNIA UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT ("Unruh") California Civil Code ("CC") § 51; Prohibits business establishments from discriminating against, and requires full and equal accommodation, advantages, facilities, privileges, and services to persons in protected classes;
   - **D.** AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT ("ADA") 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-12189; Title III of the ADA prohibits discrimination based on disability in public accommodations; and
   - **E.** OTHER FAIR HOUSING LAWS: § 504 of Rehabilitation Act of 1973 29 U.S.C. § 794; Ralph Civil Rights Act CC § 51.7; California Disabled Persons Act; CC §§ 54-55.32; any local city or county fair housing ordinances, as applicable.
3. **POTENTIAL LEGAL REMEDIES FOR UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION: Violations of fair housing laws may result in monetary civil fines, injunctive relief, compensatory and/or punitive damages, and attorney fees and costs.**
4. **PROTECTED CLASSES/CHARACTERISTICS:** Whether specified in Federal or State law or both, discrimination against persons based on that person's belonging to, association with, or perceived membership in, certain classes or categories, such as the following, is prohibited. Other classes, categories or restrictions may also apply.

Race	Color	Ancestry	National Origin	Religion
Age	Sex, Sexual Orientation	Gender, Gender Identity, Gender expression	Marital Status	Familial Status (family with a child or children under 18)
Citizenship	Immigration Status	Primary Language	Military/Veteran Status	Source of Income (e.g., Section 8 Voucher)
Medical Condition	Disability (Mental & Physical)	Genetic Information	Criminal History (non-relevant convictions)	Any arbitrary characteristic

5. **THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE REQUIRES TRAINING AND SUPERVISION TO PREVENT HOUSING DISCRIMINATION BY REAL ESTATE LICENSEES:**
   - **A.** California Business & Professions Code ("B&PC") § 10170.5(a)(4) requires 3 hours of training on fair housing for DRE license renewal; Real Estate Regulation § 2725(f) requires brokers who oversee salespersons to be familiar with the requirements of federal and state laws relating to the prohibition of discrimination.
   - **B.** Violation of DRE regulations or real estate laws against housing discrimination by a real estate licensee may result in the loss or suspension of the licensee's real estate license. B&PC §10177(l)(1); 10 CCR § 2780
6. **REALTOR® ORGANIZATIONS PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION**: NAR Code of Ethics Article 10 prohibits discrimination in employment practices or in rendering real estate license services against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity by REALTORS®.
7. **WHO IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH FAIR HOUSING LAWS?**
   Below is a non-exclusive list of providers of housing accommodations or financial assistance services as related to housing who are most likely to be encountered in a housing transaction and who must comply with fair housing laws.
   - Sellers
   - Real estate licensees
   - Mobilehome parks
   - Insurance companies
   - Landlords/Housing Providers
   - Real estate brokerage firms
   - Homeowners Associations ("HOAs");
   - Government housing services
   - Sublessors
   - Property managers
   - Banks and Mortgage lenders
   - Appraisers
8. **EXAMPLES OF CONDUCT THAT MAY NOT BE MOTIVATED BY DISCRIMINATORY INTENT BUT COULD HAVE A DISCRIMINATORY EFFECT:**
   - **A.** Prior to acceptance of an offer, asking for or offering buyer personal information or letters from the buyer, especially with photos. Those types of documents may inadvertently reveal, or be perceived as revealing, protected status information thereby increasing the risk of **(i)** actual or unconscious bias, and **(ii)** potential legal claims against sellers and others by prospective buyers whose offers were rejected.
   - **B.** Refusing to rent **(i)** an upper-level unit to an elderly tenant out of concern for the tenant's ability to navigate stairs or **(ii)** a house with a pool to a person with young children out of concern for the children's safety.
9. **EXAMPLES OF UNLAWFUL OR IMPROPER CONDUCT BASED ON A PROTECTED CLASS OR CHARACTERISTIC:**
   - **A.** Refusing to negotiate for a sale, rental or financing or otherwise make a housing opportunity unavailable; failing to present offers due to a person's protected status;
   - **B.** Refusing or failing to show, rent, sell or finance housing; "channeling" or "steering" a prospective buyer or tenant to or away from a particular area due to that person's protected status or because of the racial, religious or ethnic composition of the neighborhood;
   - **C.** "Blockbusting" or causing "panic selling" by inducing a listing, sale or rental based on the grounds of loss of value of property, increase in crime, or decline in school quality due to the entry or prospective entry of people in protected categories into the neighborhood;
   - **D.** Making any statement or advertisement that indicates any preference, limitation, or discrimination;

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E. Inquiring about protected characteristics (such as asking tenant applicants if they are married, or prospective purchasers if they have children or are planning to start a family);
F. Using criminal history information before otherwise affirming eligibility, and without a legally sufficient justification;
G. Failing to assess financial standards based on the portion of the income responsible by a tenant who receives government subsidies (such as basing an otherwise neutral rent to income ratio on the whole rent rather than just the part of rent that is the tenant's responsibility);
H. Denying a home loan or homeowner's insurance;
I. Offering inferior terms, conditions, privileges, facilities or services;
J. Using different qualification criteria or procedures for sale or rental of housing such as income standards, application requirements, application fees, credit analyses, sale or rental approval procedures or other requirements;
K. Harassing a person;
L. Taking an adverse action based on protected characteristics;
M. Refusing to permit a reasonable modification to the premises, as requested by a person with a disability (such as refusing to allow a tenant who uses a wheelchair to install, at their expense, a ramp over front or rear steps, or refusing to allow a tenant with a disability from installing, at their own expense, grab bars in a shower or bathtub);
N. Refusing to make reasonable accommodation in policies, rules, practices, or services for a person with a disability (such as the following, if an actual or prospective tenant with a disability has a service animal or support animal):
(i) Failing to allow that person to keep the service animal or emotional support animal in rental property,
(ii) Charging that person higher rent or increased security deposit, or
(iii) Failing to show rental or sale property to that person who is accompanied by the service animal or support animal, and;
O. Retaliating for asserting rights under fair housing laws.

10. EXAMPLES OF POSITIVE PRACTICES:
A. Real estate licensees working with buyers or tenants should apply the same objective property selection criteria, such as location/neighborhood, property features, and price range and other considerations, to all prospects.
B. Real estate licensees should provide complete and objective information to all clients based on the client's selection criteria.
C. Real estate licensees should provide the same professional courtesy in responding to inquiries, sharing of information and offers of assistance to all clients and prospects.
D. Housing providers should not make any statement or advertisement that directly or indirectly implies preference, limitation, or discrimination regarding any protected characteristic (such as “no children” or “English-speakers only”).
E. Housing providers should use a selection process relying on objective information about a prospective buyer's offer or tenant's application and not seek any information that may disclose any protected characteristics (such as using a summary document, e.g. C.A.R. Form SUM-MO, to compare multiple offers on objective terms).

11. FAIR HOUSING RESOURCES: If you have questions about your obligations or rights under the Fair Housing laws, or you think you have been discriminated against, you may want to contact one or more of the sources listed below to discuss what you can do about it, and whether the resource is able to assist you.
A. Federal: **https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp**
B. State: **https://calcivilrights.ca.gov/housing/**
C. Local: local Fair Housing Council office (non-profit, free service)
D. DRE: **https://www.dre.ca.gov/Consumers/FileComplaint.html**
E. Local Association of REALTORS®. List available at: **https://www.car.org/en/contactus/rosters/localassociationroster**.
F. Any qualified California fair housing attorney, or if applicable, landlord-tenant attorney.

12. LIMITED EXCEPTIONS TO FAIR HOUSING REQUIREMENTS: No person should rely on any exception below without first seeking legal advice about whether the exception applies to their situation. Real estate licensees are not qualified to provide advice on the application of these exceptions.
A. Legally compliant senior housing is exempt from FHA, FEHA and Unruh as related to age or familial status only;
B. An owner of a single-family residence who resides at the property with one lodger may be exempt from FEHA for rental purposes, PROVIDED **no real estate licensee is involved** in the rental;
C. An owner of a single-family residence may be exempt from FHA for sale or rental purposes, PROVIDED **(i) no real estate licensee is involved** in the sale or rental and **(ii)** no discriminatory advertising is used, and **(iii)** the owner owns no more than three single-family residences. Other restrictions apply;
D. An owner of residential property with one to four units who resides at the property, may be exempt from FHA for rental purposes, PROVIDED **no real estate licensee is involved** in the rental; and
E. Both FHA and FEHA do not apply to roommate situations. See, *Fair Housing Council v Roommate.com LLC*, 666 F.3d 1216 (2019).
F. Since both the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the Civil Rights Act of 1866 prohibit discrimination based on race; the FHA and FEHA exemptions do not extend to discrimination based on race.

Buyer/Tenant and Seller/Housing Provider have read, understand and acknowledge receipt of a copy of this Fair Housing & Discrimination Advisory.

Buyer/Tenant _____ Date _____

Buyer/Tenant _____ Date _____

Seller/Housing Provider AuthentiSign Vincent W Shack **Vincent W Shack** Date 11/19/2024

Seller/Housing Provider _____ Date _____

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EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY