

Section 504 Fundamentals: Reasonable Accommodations and General Fair Housing Guidelines

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I4th Annual AHMA-PSW AZ Conference & Expo July 26, 2023



- Any person involved in a housing transaction is responsible for following and upholding fair housing laws.
- Owners of property, property managers, rental agents, mortgage lenders, real estate brokers and leasing agents, service coordinators, maintenance technicians, etc.

- Be aware of which fair housing laws apply to your property or properties, especially the Federal Fair Housing Act.
- Be aware of your local ordinances with additional protected classes that apply to your property based upon its location.

- Provide fair housing training for all team members, including maintenance technicians is a good risk management strategy.
- Develop reasonable accommodations policies & procedures that reinforce your commitment to fair housing.

- While your residents are not your friends, having a congenial business relationship with them is an integral part to successful property management.
- One of property management's most difficult roles is in being "friendly to all but friend to no one." It is very difficult, if not impossible, to fire, evict, or reprimand a 'friend."

- Treat ALL resident fairly, always.
- It's important to be honest and transparent in all personal and business interactions.
- Be firm and fair and don't compromise on your responsibilities for the sake of avoiding unpleasantness or conflict.

Federal Fair Housing Laws

- The Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act)
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Federal Fair Housing Laws

 Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

 Housing for Older Persons Act of 1995 (HOPA)

The Civil Rights Act of 1866

- Declared all people born in the U.S. are citizens and have the same rights regardless of race, color or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude.
- Gives all U.S. citizens the same right to inherit, buy, lease or sell property regardless of race and color.

The Civil Rights Act of 1866

 Was followed by segregation laws ("separate but equal").

Continues to be an active law today and is often cited in cases of intentional racial discrimination.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Protects individuals from discrimination based on their race, color, religion or national origin in programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance.
- Federally-subsidized and public housing are covered by this law.

Laws & Regulations that Govern Fair Housing for Apartments

- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968
- FHAA of 1968
- Section 504 Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Age Discrimination Act
- State and Local Laws

Redlining

- Discriminatory practice by which banks, insurance companies, etc., refuse or limit loans, mortgages, insurance, etc., within specific geographic areas, especially inner-city neighborhoods.
- Although, Redlining was banned over 55 years ago. It's still hurting LGBTQ and BIPOC communities today.

Blockbusting

Real estate agents used a business practice called "Blockbusting" in which they would buy a home in a white neighborhood, rent it to a black family, and buy the rest of the neighborhood at a discounted price after urging nervous white families to leave the neighborhood. KickassFacts.com



THE FAIR HOUSING ACT (1)

- The 1968 Fair Housing Act (Title VIII of the 1968 Civil Rights Act)
 - Bars discrimination in the private sector housing market (based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status or disability)
 - In the sale and rental of housing
 - In mortgage lending
 - o Illegal to coerce, intimidate or interfere with someone's fair housing rights
 - Illegal to advertise limitations housing availability based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status or disability
 - Some exemptions (owners with four units or less; private clubs, single family homes sold without a broker)
- Also contains provision that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has a duty to affirmatively further fair housing
 - "administer the programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner affirmatively to further the policies of this subchapter"

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Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act) This law, and its subsequent amendment in 1974 makes it illegal to:

 Refuse to sell, rent to, or discriminate against a person in terms, conditions, privileges or advertising.

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act)

•It is Illegal to threaten, coerce, intimidate or interfere with anyone exercising a fair housing right or assisting others who exercise that right.

 It is illegal to indicate any limitation or preference based on race, color, religion, national origin or sex (added in 1974).

History of the Fair Housing Act

- The Fair Housing Act was passed in 1968
 - Prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion and national origin – Sex was added in 1974
- Fair Housing Amendments Act was enacted in 1988 to include protection for people with disabilities and familial status
- It is enforced by:
 - The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
 - The Department of Justice
 - State and local fair housing enforcement agencies
 - Private lawsuits in federal and state courts

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Understanding Fair Housing Rules

- Fair housing laws specify clearly illegal reasons to refuse to rent to a resident.
- The Federal Fair Housing Acts (42 U.S. Code § §3601-3619, 3631) prohibits discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, gender, age, familial status, physical or mental disability (including recovering alcoholics and people with a past drug addiction).
- Many states and cities also prohibit discrimination based on marital status or sexual orientation.

Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA)

Added two (2) additional protected classes:

- Familial status
- Individuals with disabilities

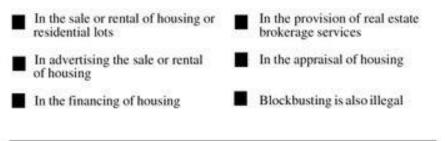
Added "teeth" to the enforcement of fair housing laws. (HUD, DOJ, Local Office of Civil Rights, etc.



We Do Business in Accordance With the Federal Fair Housing Law

(The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)

It is illegal to Discriminate Against Any Person Because of Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Handicap, Familial Status, or National Origin



Anyone who feels he or she has been discriminated against may file a complaint of housing discrimination: 1.800-669-9777 (Toll Free) 1.800-927-9275 (TTY) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Washington, D.C. 20410

Previous-attrious are obsolide 504 Coordinator: Barbara Smith, (415) 715-3220

form HR.85-928.1 (2/2003)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

- Prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities
- Hiring, advancement, compensation
- Reasonable accommodations

*



FHAA Definition of a Person with a Disability

Sec. 802. [42 U.S.C. 3602] Definitions

(h) "Handicap" means, with respect to a person--

- a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities, (2) a record of having such an impairment, or
- (3) being regarded as having such an impairment, but such term does not include current, illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).

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Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

Deals with public accommodations and services operated by private entities and requires that facilities that are open to the public be accessible to persons with disabilities, including the leasing office of the apartment community.

Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

People with disabilities who visit the public areas of the property must have access to all services and amenities, such as parking, curbs, ramps, stairs, elevators, public drinking fountains, restrooms and public telephones.

HOUSING FOR OLDER PERSONS ACT OF 1995

This amendment is an exemption to the Fair Housing Act allowing communities to restrict based on age "55+" or "age restricted," provided certain requirements are followed

Requires a "55+" community to:

- Maintain at least 80% of the occupied units with at least one person who is 55 years of age or older living in that unit
- Publicize and adhere to policies that demonstrate intent to be housing for older persons
- Comply with the rules for verification of occupancy

Reasonable Accommodations Defined

A change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice or service that may be necessary for a person with a disability to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use spaces.

Intent

- Provides that no otherwise qualified individual with handicaps in the U.S. shall, solely by reason of his or her handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.
- Prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in any program or service receiving federal financial assistance.

Who is Covered?

Public Housing Agencies (PHAs)

 Cities and towns that receive funds such as CDBG

Section 8 and other PHA programs and services

Private, HUD-assisted housing providers

Who is Covered?

- Student housing
- Military housing
- Non-profits developing housing activities with: Section 811, HOME, CDBG, HOPWA, HOPE, Homeless Programs, Emergency Shelter Grants, Supportive Housing Program, Shelter Plus Care And SRO Moderate Rehab Program
- Any other organization receiving funds from HUD or other Federal agencies

Reasonable Accommodations

- Must be requested.
- May be requested at any time, by the person with disability, family member, or by someone else acting on their behalf.
- Request may be made to any of the housing provider's team member.

https://www.kcha.org/documents/2.pdf

Reasonable Accommodations Guidelines

- Request do not have to be in writing; can be oral; or by any other effective method.
- It is recommended that all requests be documented in writing; records maintained; and outcomes tracked.

Reasonableness Defined

- 1. Does not impose an undue financial and administrative burden. (elevator)
- 2. Does not fundamentally alter the nature of the Housing Provider's operation. (chore services)
- Decisions must be made on a caseby-case basis. (No need for precedent)

Reasonableness Defined

- There must be an identifiable relationship or nexus between the requested accommodation and the individual's disability.
- The requested accommodation must remedy the disabled individual's inability to use and enjoy their dwelling or public and common areas.

Disability Defined

- A physical impairment that includes but is not limited to a physiological disorder, contagious disease, cosmetic disfigurement or anatomical loss in one or more systems.
- Includes: neurological, musculosketal, respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive, reproductive, genito-urinary, hemic, lymphatic, skin or endocrine conditions.



Disability Defined

- Mental impairment or psychological disorder.
- Includes, but is not limited to, mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, or specific learning disorders.
- Hoarding disorder.



Disability Defined

- Disability impedes with major life activities such as: caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.
- This is not an exhaustive list; other life activities may also be considered major.



Verification of Disability

- Housing provider may request documentation of the need only to extent necessary to verify a disability and determine if the requested reasonable accommodation is needed.
- Housing provider may not request or acquire confidential medical records or inquire into the nature or severity of individual's disability.

Verification of Disability

- Resident is not required to provide medical records as proof of disability.
- Letter from the resident's primary care physician or any other qualified professional stating that they have a disability satisfies the eligibility requirement and would be considered sufficient documentation.

Qualified Service Professionals

Include, but are not limited to the following:

- Rehabilitation center personnel
- MH provider
- Social worker
- Disability agency
- Resident Services Coordinator
- Any other qualified service professional that can verify the disability

1. Resident may request a structural change or modification to their dwelling unit.





- The housing provider retains the right to investigate any alternative methods of providing the requested accommodation.
- The most appropriate accommodation must be accepted by the resident.



2. Resident may request structural change or modification in the public and common areas of a housing development community.





If several potential accommodations satisfy the needs and are equally effective, the housing provider retains the right to select the accommodation that is most convenient and cost-effective.

Transfer Bench



Tub Cut-Out



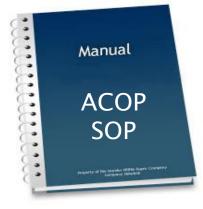
Roll-in-Shower



General Reasonable Accommodations Policy Guidelines A change in the housing provider's rules, policies or procedures, including, how the housing provider communicates with residents.







The housing provider may select a change in procedure or policy, rather than to make a structural change, when the procedure changes would be equally effective.

(Example: making a change to the transfer policy vs. unit modification)

- If the requested accommodation constitutes a fundamental alteration in the nature of the operation or program, the request may be denied.
- Examples: request to provide case management, transportation, chore services, food preparation, or any other service that alters the fundamental mission, nature or operations of the housing provider.

If the requested accommodation creates an undue financial and/or administrative burden for the housing provider, the request may be denied.



Reasonable Modification

- Should not be confused with a reasonable accommodation.
- Private landlords may require a resident to pay for modifications to the property and require that those modifications be removed when the resident vacates the property.
 (Not if landlord receives Federal funding)

Reasonable Modification

In addition, this law requires housing providers to take additional steps to accommodate people with disabilities, such as paying for certain structural changes to increase the accessibility of housing and common areas.

Reasonable Modification

- If the modification were for something that federal law already requires a landlord to have in place, then the landlord would be responsible for the cost of the modifications.
- Landlords should check to determine where financial responsibility for common-area modifications lay, and whether the resident would be responsible for both the installation and removal of the modifications.
- As with accommodations, the modifications must be reasonable.

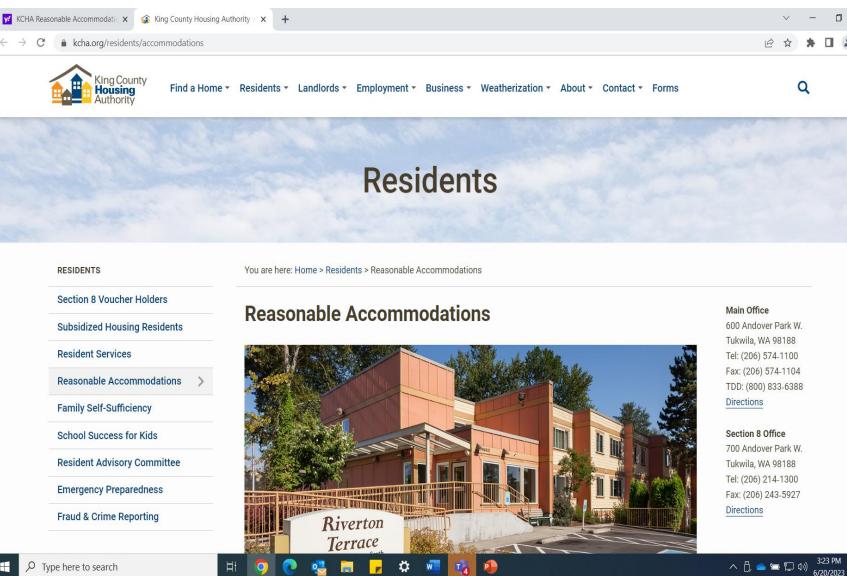
Reasonable Accommodations: Common Examples

- Parking
- Assistive Animals
- Rent payment plans
- Early termination of lease
- Relocation to a more accessible unit
- Extension of search time for relocation

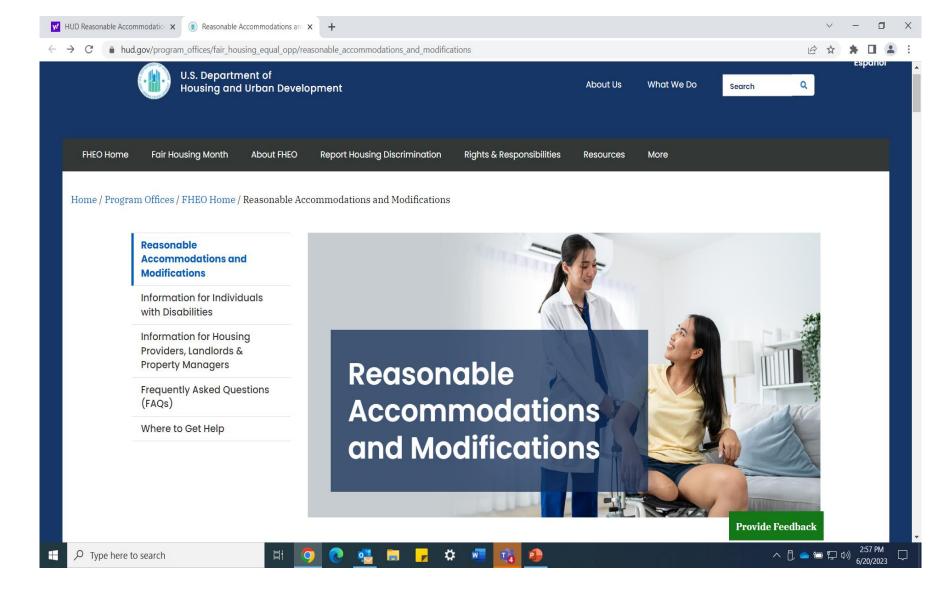
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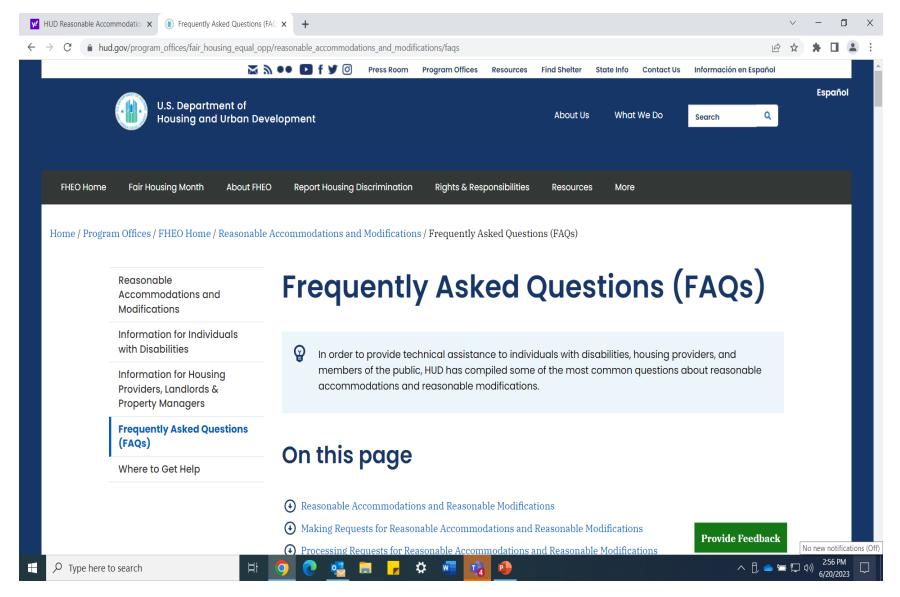




https://www.kcha.org/residents/accommodations



https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/ reasonable_accommodations_and_modifications



https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/ reasonable_accommodations_and_modifications/faqs Housing and Urban Development



HUD defines assistive animals as animals that serve persons with disabilities by assisting those individuals in some identifiable way by making it possible for them to make more effective use of their housing.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/assistan ce_animals

Service and Companion Animals

Are NOT considered a pet.

 Most often are dogs and cats but may be other species including monkeys, snakes, ferrets, hamsters, birds, potbelly pigs, ducks, etc.

Service and Companion Animals

Must be allowed to always accompany the resident in public and common areas, except where animals are prohibited for safety reasons: community room kitchen when food is present, swimming pool or sauna areas.



Service Animals

Service and Companion Animals

- Housing providers cannot restrict the breed, size or weight, unless prohibited by local jurisdiction or municipality. (i.e.: Pit Bull or Rottweiler)
- May wear special collars or harnesses, but in some States including WA, may not be required to have special licenses, be certified, or have any visible identification.

Assistance Animals

- Has a technical meaning under the ADA, and the distinction can matter in property management.
- Under the ADA, a person may be accompanied anywhere by his or her service animal (a dog or a miniature horse) without the grant of a reasonable

accommodation.







Guide Animals

Serves as a travel aide for a person who is legally blind.







Hearing or Signal Animals

Alerts a person with hearing loss or deafness when a sound occurs, such as an alarm, ringing telephone, or a knock on the door.







Mobility Assistance Animals

Helps a person who has a mobility or health disability. Examples: fetch/carry items, open doors, ring doorbells, activate elevator buttons, pull wheelchairs, steady a person while walking, and help someone get up after a fall, etc.





Seizure Response Animals

Warns a person of an impending seizure, or provides aid during a seizure, such as going for help or standing guard over the person.



Therapeutic Assistance Animals

- Assists people with cognitive or psychological disabilities.
- Brings a phone during a crisis, calls 911 or the suicide hotline, turns on the lights in a dark room, brings medications, barks for help in an emergency, assists a person with panic disorder in coping with crowds, etc.



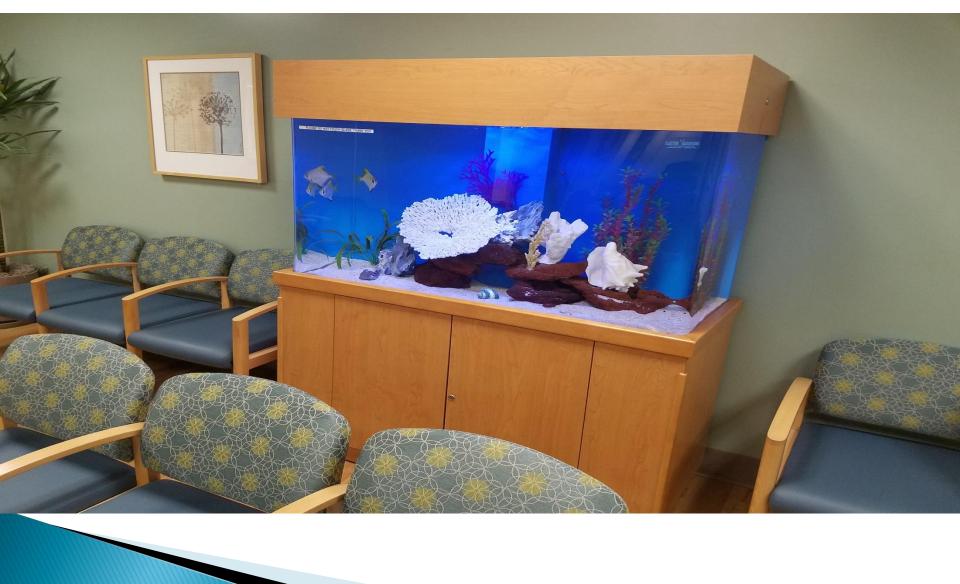


Therapeutic Benefits of Animals

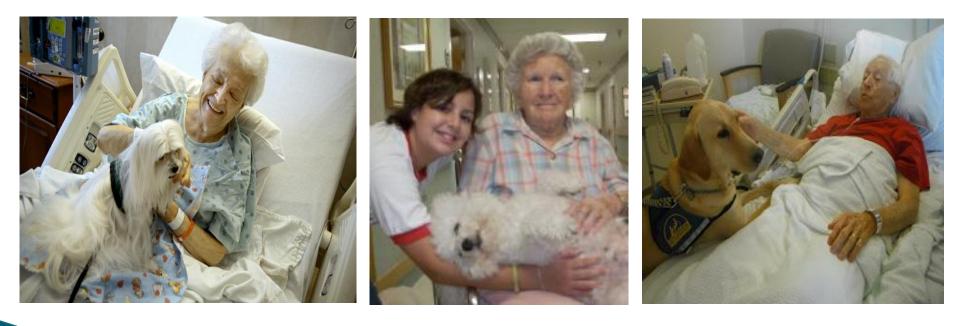
- Growing evidence suggests that contact with animals speeds recovery times, combats depression and lowers blood pressure and cholesterol levels.
- Over 50% of all nursing homes, clinics and hospitals use animals in a therapeutic capacity.



Hospital and Clinic Waiting Room



Companion Animals Provide emotional support and companionship



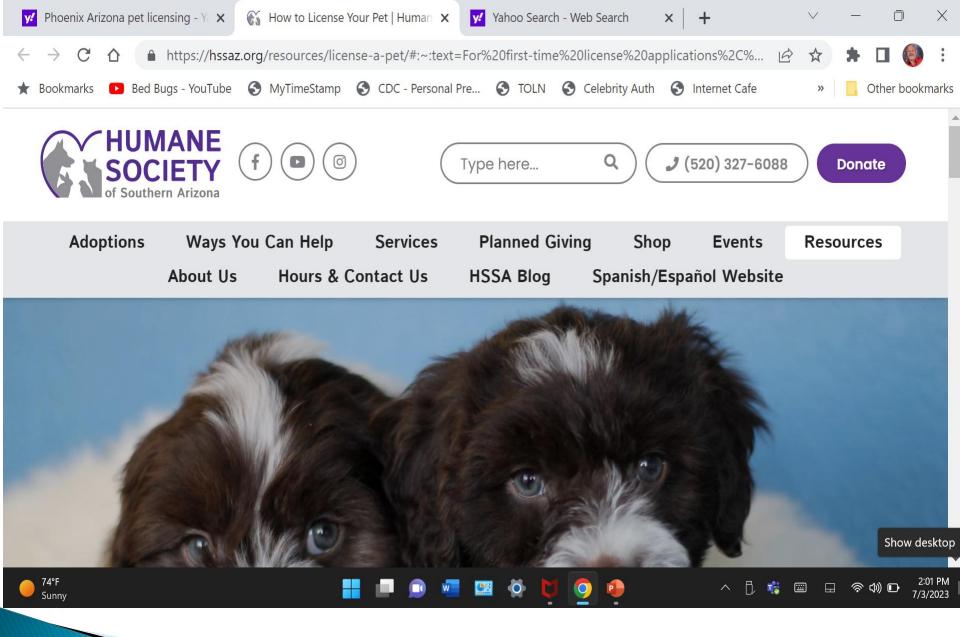
Companion Animals

- Provides support and assistance to individuals with psychological disabilities.
- Alleviates symptoms associated with depression, anxiety, stress, PTSD, social phobias, panic attacks, and difficulties with social interactions.

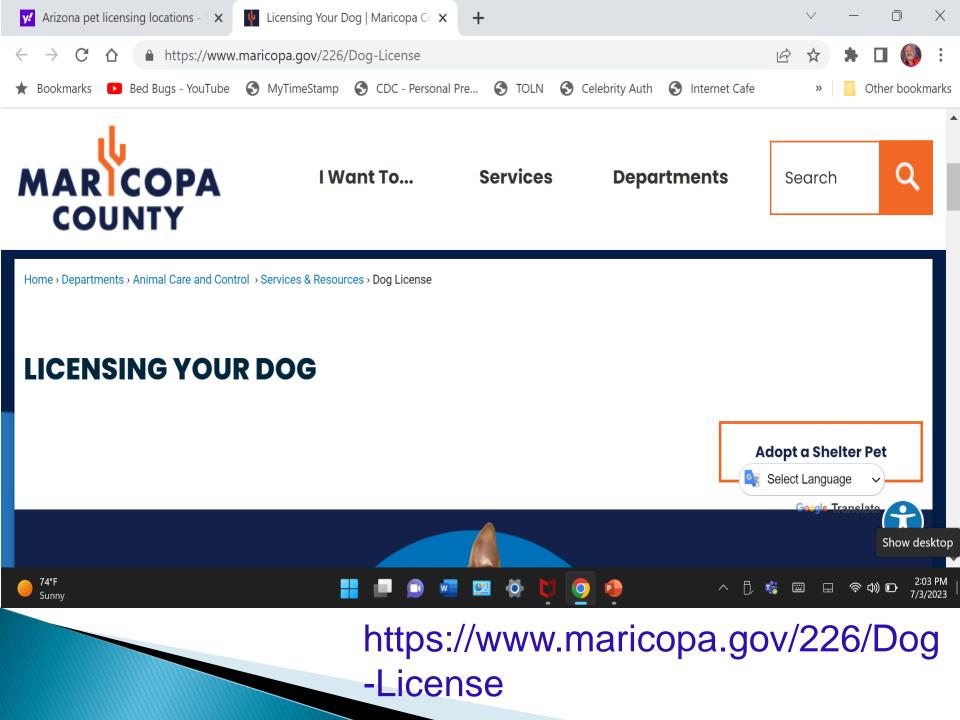


Pet Policy

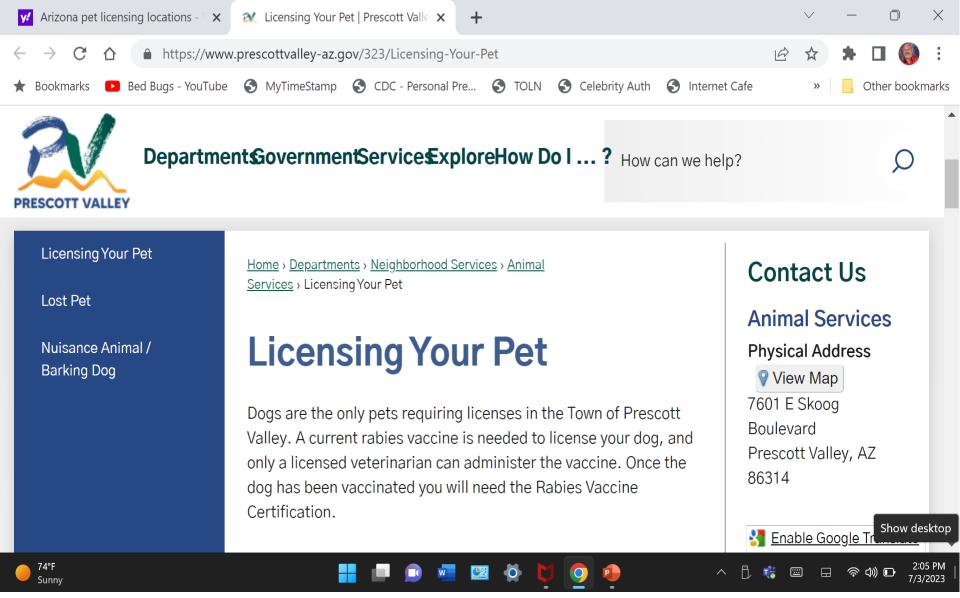
- Housing provider may charge residents a pet deposit. However, companion/service animal can not be charged a pet deposit.
- Damage, cleaning fees allowed if all residents are charged.
- Housing provider may require that all animals have current inoculations; distemper, rabies.
- Housing provider may require that all animals have current license and/or wear ID tag.



https://hssaz.org/



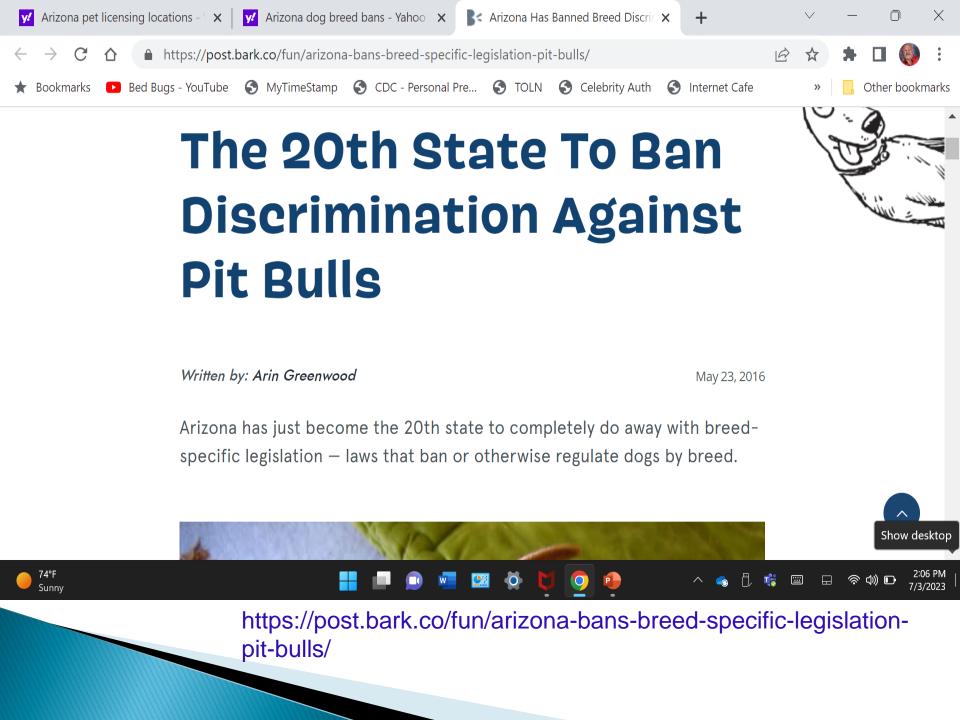
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PINAL CO	JNTY LIVE WO	K EXPLORE	OUR COUNTY			
Animal Protection Services Licensing						
Early Disposition Class	State law requires all dogs over the age of th	ree months to be vaccinated again	st rabies. The license			
Kennel Permits	requirement is to allow city or county agencies to ensure that the dog has a current rabies vaccination. It also gives animal control agencies a way to identify the owner of an impounded animal so they can get the animal back home.					
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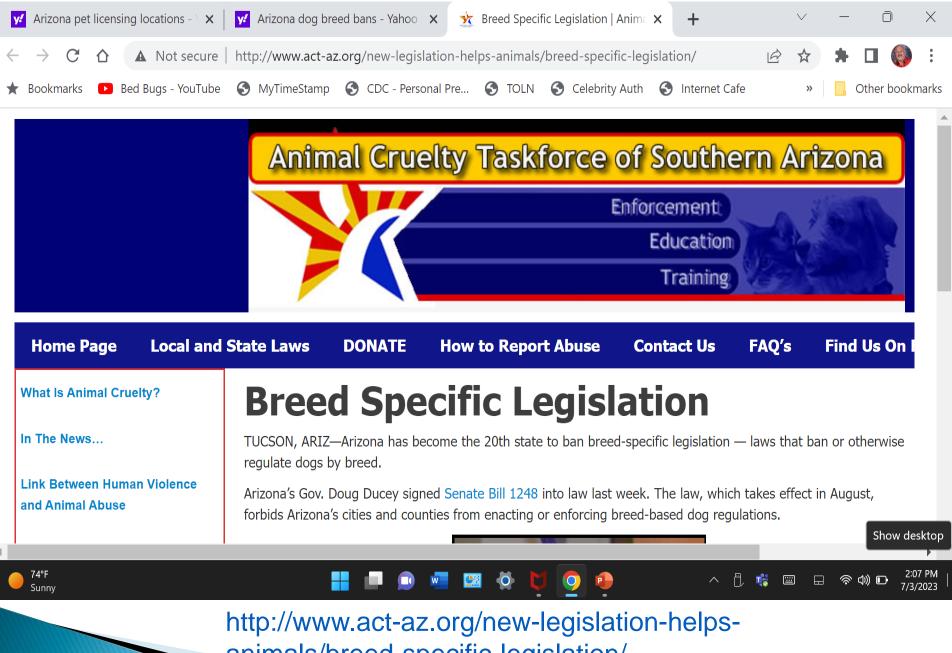


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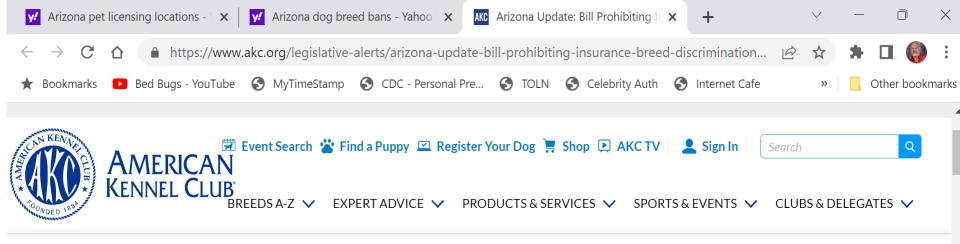
Pet Policy

- Housing providers may require that pets not exceed a certain height and weight.
- Housing providers are not allowed to restrict breed type, weight, height or size of companion/service animals in WA State. (Waiver)





animals/breed-specific-legislation/



Home / Legislative Alerts / Arizona Update: Bill Prohibiting Insurance Breed Discrimination Passes the House

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Arizona Update: Bill Prohibiting Insurance Breed Discrimination Passes the House

https://www.akc.org/legislative-alerts/arizona-update-billprohibiting-insurance-breed-discrimination-passes-house/ Feedback

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Pet Policy

- Housing providers may require that all residents be liable for damages caused by their animal including the cost of cleaning of carpets and/or fumigation of units.
- Housing providers may require that all residents retain control of their animal while their animal is in common area(s).

Pet Policy

- Housing providers may require that all animals be kept on a leash, in a carrier, or otherwise in direct control of owner or handler.
- Housing providers may require that all dogs and cats must be spayed or neutered.



 Fear of, or minor allergies to animals is not considered a disability.

 Housing providers are not obligated to accommodate residents with minor allergies under the reasonable accommodations process.



Residents who suffer severe allergic reactions that cause respiratory distress may request a RA to be moved to another unit within their building or transferred to another building.

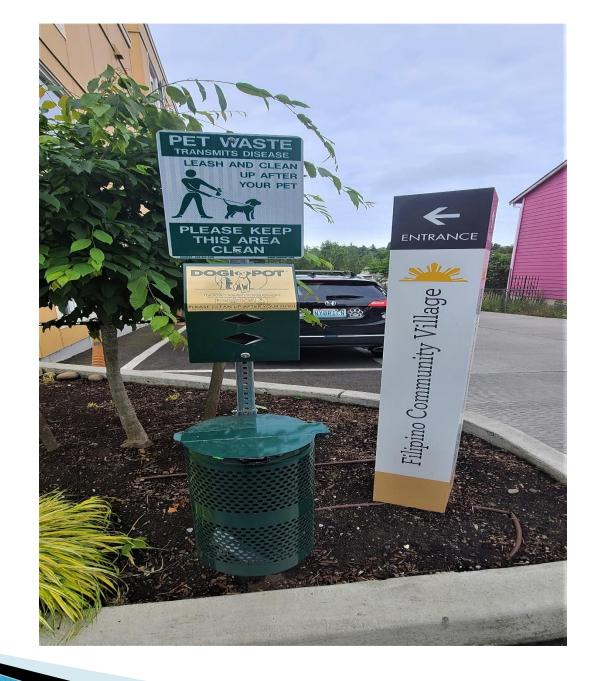
Refer to: your Organization's Reasonable Accommodation and Transfer Policy



- Residents are responsible for the safe removal of their animal's waste products.
- Residents should carry equipment to clean up after their animal's feces.

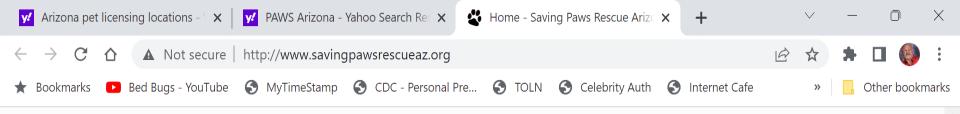






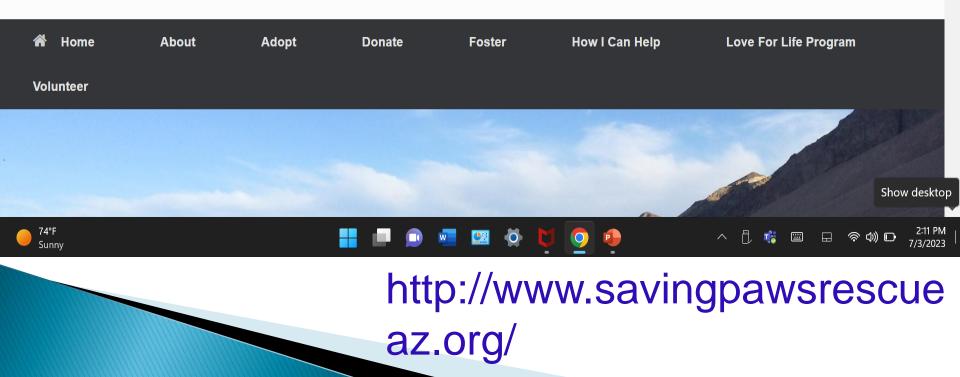


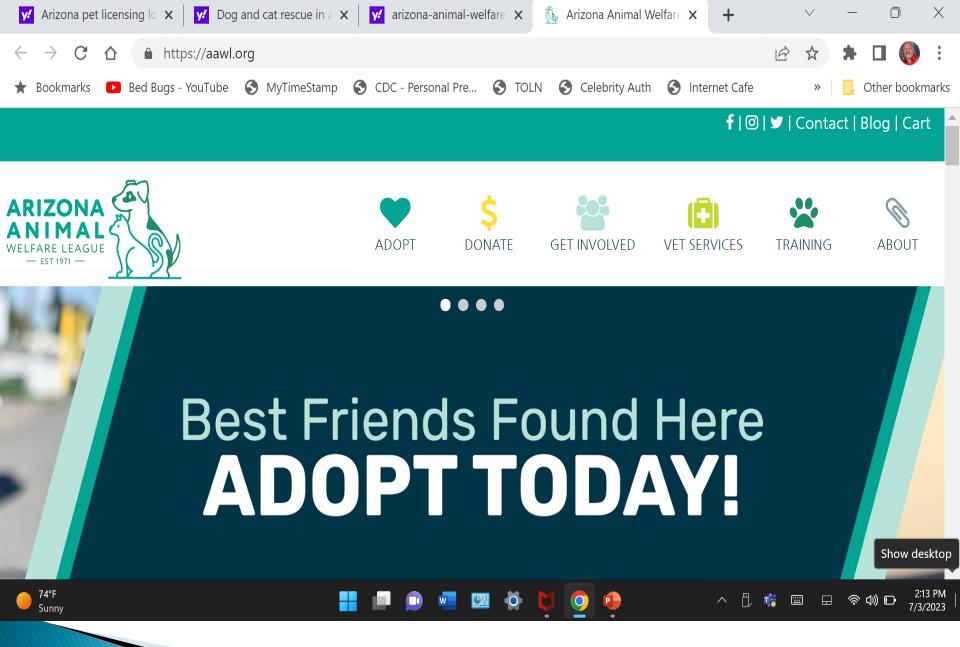
- When a resident is not able to pick up after their animal, assistance with cleanup should be arranged with family, friends or animal welfare advocates. (PAWS)
- Housing providers may designate certain areas off limits to pets and service and companion animals but cannot infringe upon the right of a person with disabilities to full enjoyment of the amenities of the community.



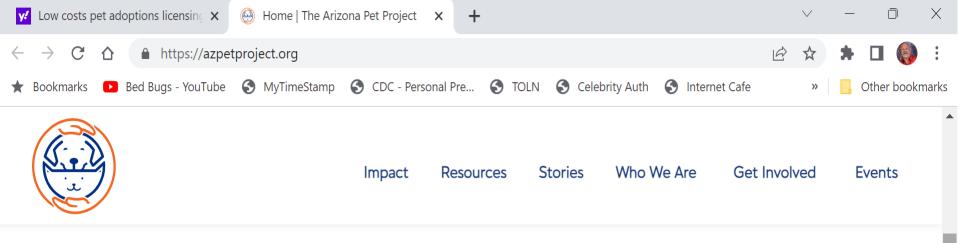


Saving Paws Rescue Arizona





https://aawl.org/



The Arizona Pet Project

Donate Today to Support Families and Save Pets!

Your gift today provides critical support to families and pets who are in a crisis.

You make a difference by helping our community's most vulnerable residents—including the elderly, veterans, domestic violence survivors, and people experiencing homelessness—with basic care for them and their beloved pets. Our revolutionary programs have impacted over 150,000 pets and the people who need them most since 2005. With your help, together, we can save even more!

*The Arizona Pet Project is a 501c3 nonprofit (Tax ID #86-1008549) which makes your gift tax-deductible to the extent allowed under IRS regulations.

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https://azpetproject.org/



- All animals must be on a leash, in a carrier, or otherwise in direct control of owner or handler always.
- When around people or other animals, all animals must be well behaved, no jumping, snarling, growling, nipping, excessive barking, etc.

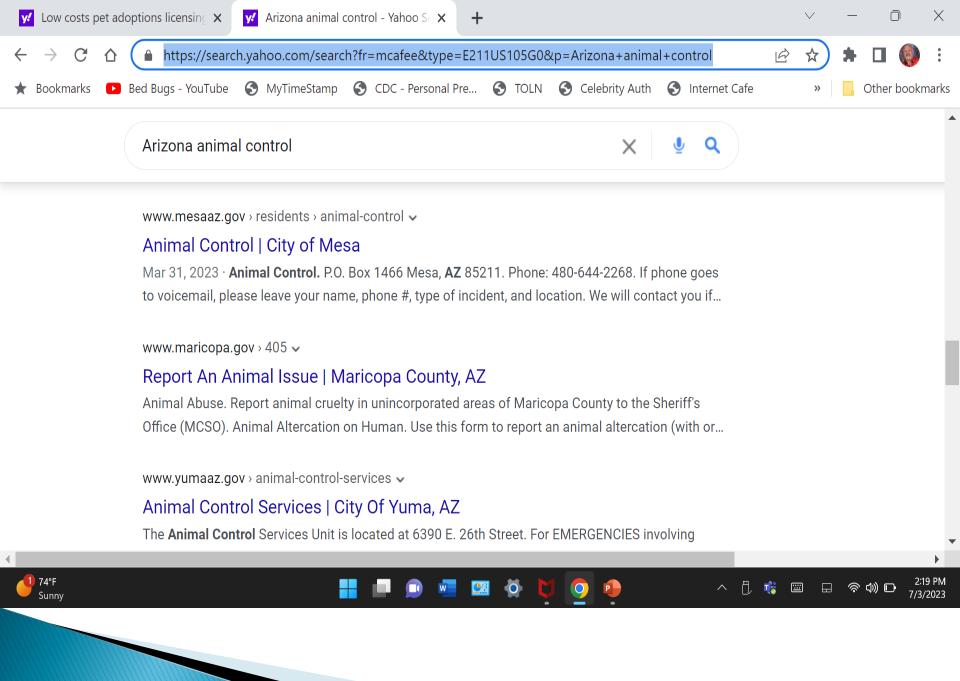


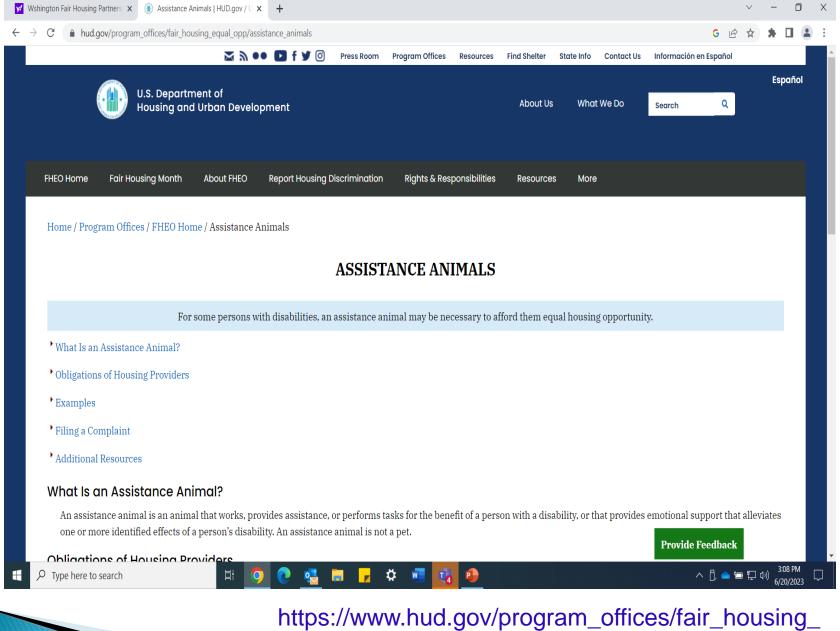
- Housing provider may ask the resident to remove any animal that is unruly or disruptive i.e.: aggressively jumping, growling, snarling, nipping, and barking from common areas or building.
- If animal's behavior creates a lease violation, resident may be given verbal and/or written warnings, notices, etc.



If unruly, disruptive, aggressive behavior occurs repeatedly, the housing provider may request that the resident not bring the animal into common areas until steps have been taken to mitigate the behavior or ask that the animal be removed from the premises. (eviction violation notices)





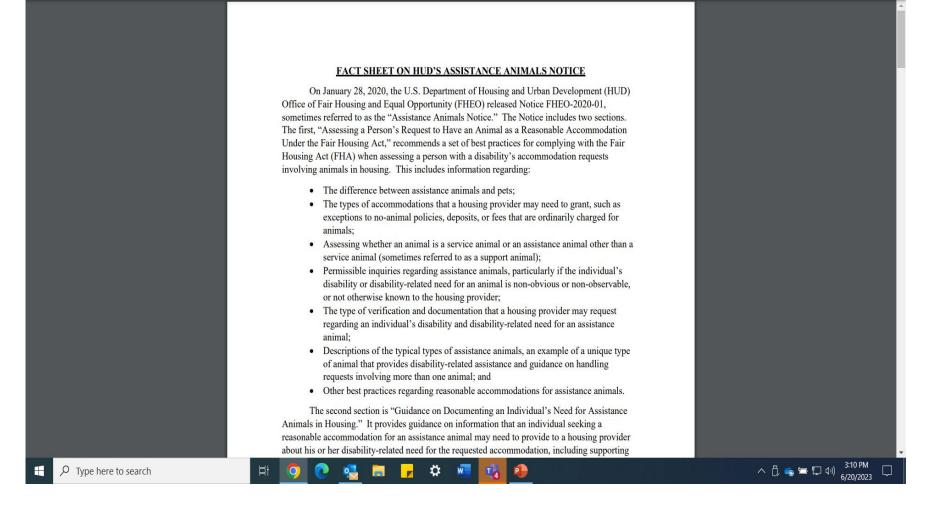


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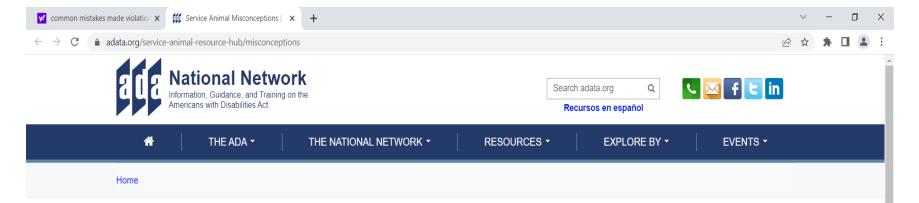
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Service Animal Misconceptions

What are some common misconceptions about service animals?

A service animal must wear a vest.

Some individuals with a disability with service animals may have their animals wear vests as a way of communication with the public, but it isn't required. In fact, there is no requirement for service animals to wear any form of identification or for the owner to carry any identification proving the animal is indeed a service animal. Watch the "Do they need a vest?" video e which provides more information.

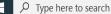
A service animal will never bark.

While service animals are quite often better trained than most dogs who are pets, some dogs are actually trained to bark. For example, a diabetic alert may be trained to bark if their handler's blood sugar levels are changing.

An individual with a service animal can only have one animal at a time.

Most individuals with disabilities have only one service animal, but it is not true that they are limited to only one animal. There are many reasons why individuals may have more than one animal. For example, an individual may have a mobility disability and uses a service animal to provide stability support. The same individual may also have a psychiatric service animal to provide reminders to take medications at a certain time.

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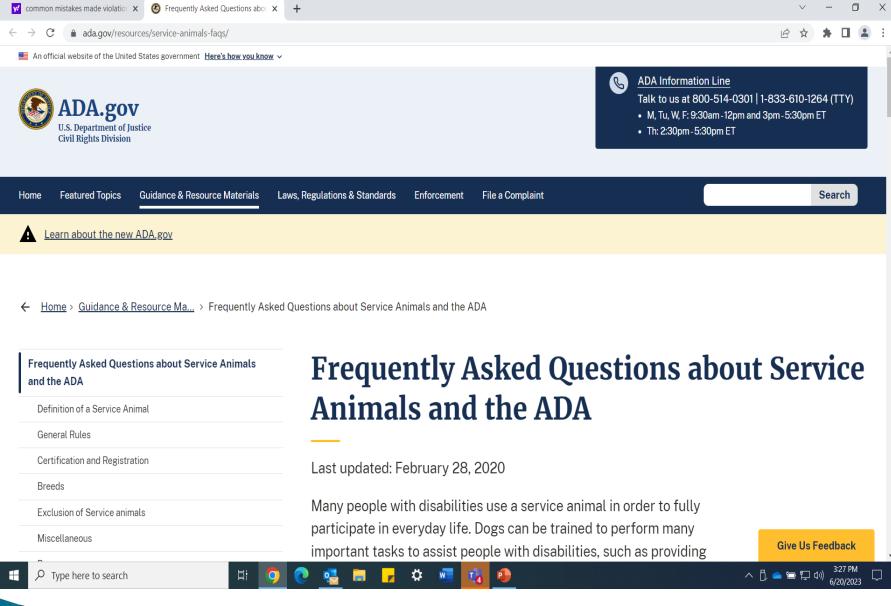


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https://www.ada.gov/resources/service-animals-faqs/

Make Decisions Based on Business Reasons

 You are legally free to choose among prospective residents if your decisions are based on legitimate business criteria.

Don't make choices based on personal reasons.

Be Consistent

 Consistency is crucial when dealing with residents.

If you don't treat all residents equally.

What you do for one, you must be willing to do for all.

Practices that are Legal

Property Managers may

- Develop and implement reasonable accommodation guidelines and policies and procedures for their properties.
- Set criteria for approving and denying reasonable accommodation requests.
- Set rules for their properties. (Pet Policy)
- Evict lease violators. (Document)

Be Detailed in Your Eviction Process

- Under fair housing laws, residents can be evicted for legitimate reasons such as non-payment of rent and other lease violations.
- Address all lease violations and ensure you document eviction of other residents for similar lease violations.

Practices that are Illegal

It is against the law to do any of the following because of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status or disability:

- Refusing to rent or sell housing.
- Refusing to negotiate for housing.
- Making housing unavailable or denying that housing is available.

Practices that are Illegal

- Setting different terms, conditions or privileges for rental of housing.
- Advertising in a discriminatory way.
- Threatening, coercing or intimidating anyone exercising a fair housing right or assisting others in exercising those rights.



We Do Business in Accordance With the Federal Fair Housing Law

(The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)

It is illegal to Discriminate Against Any Person Because of Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Handicap, Familial Status, or National Origin

In the sale or rental of housing or residential lots
In advertising the sale or rental of housing
In the appraisal of housing

In the financing of housing

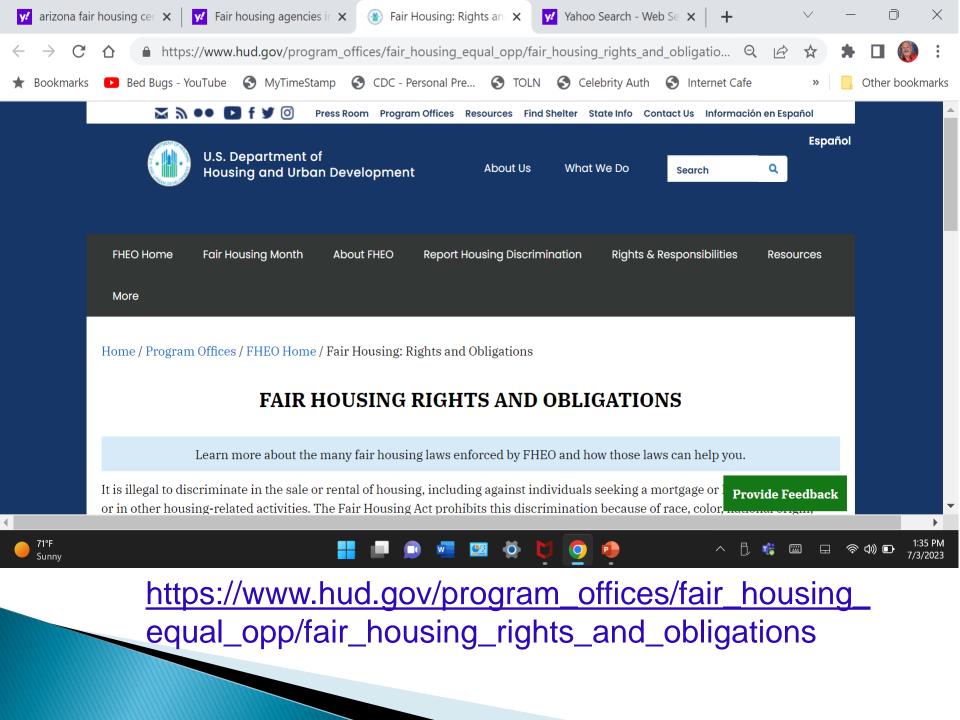
Blockbusting is also illegal

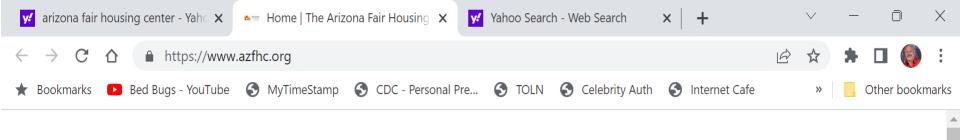
Anyone who feels he or she has been discriminated against may file a complaint of housing discrimination: 1-800-669-9777 (Toll Free) 1-800-927-9275 (TTY) www.hud.gov/fairhousing

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Washington, D.C. 20410

Previous editions are obsolete

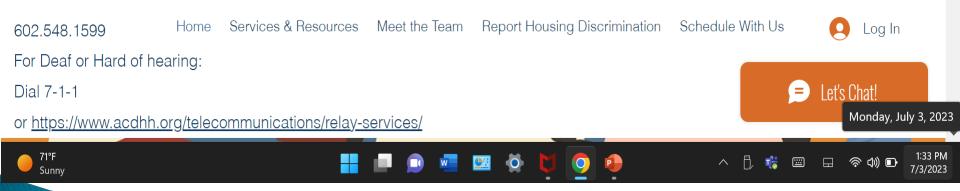
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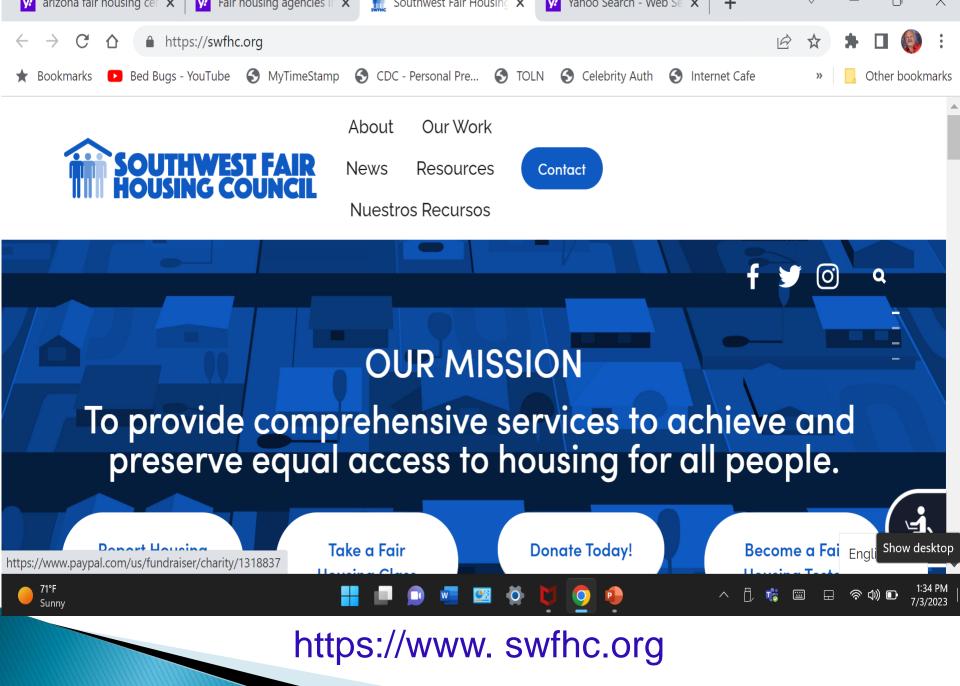


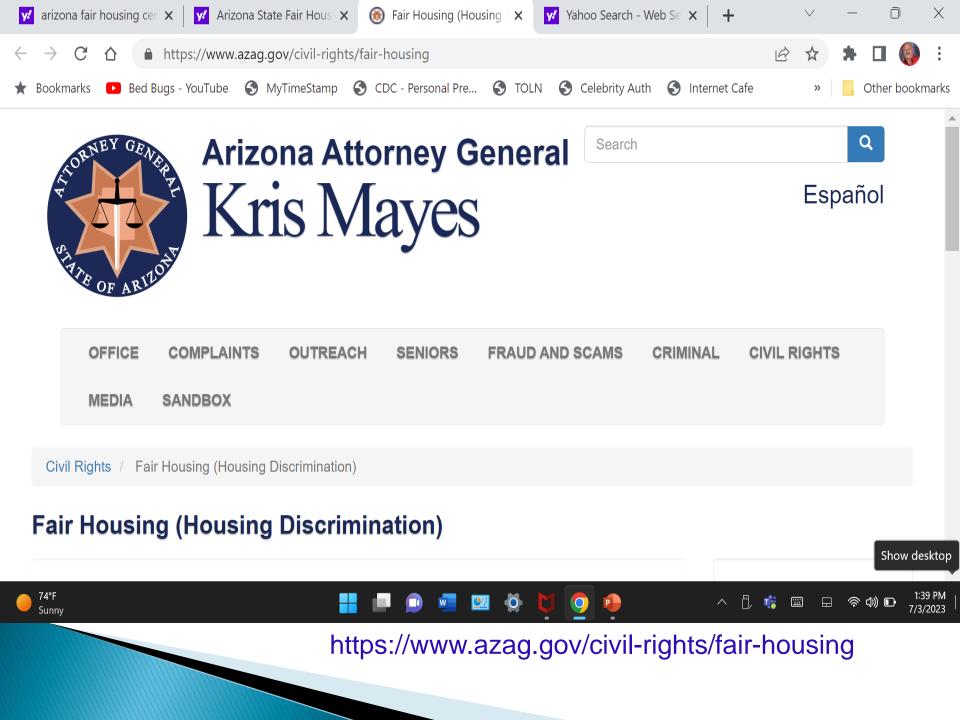


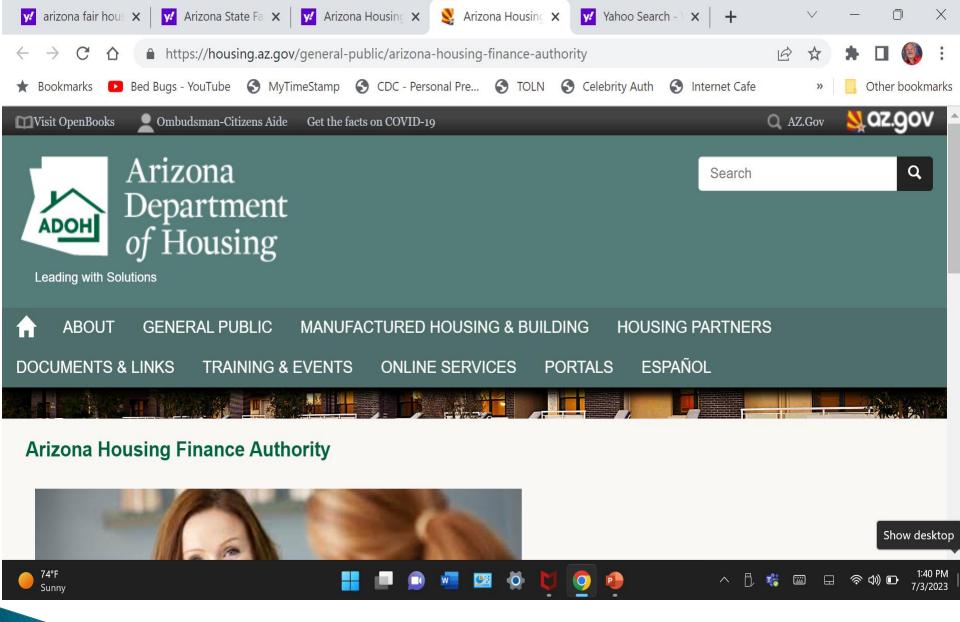
THE ARIZONA FAIR HOUSING CENTER



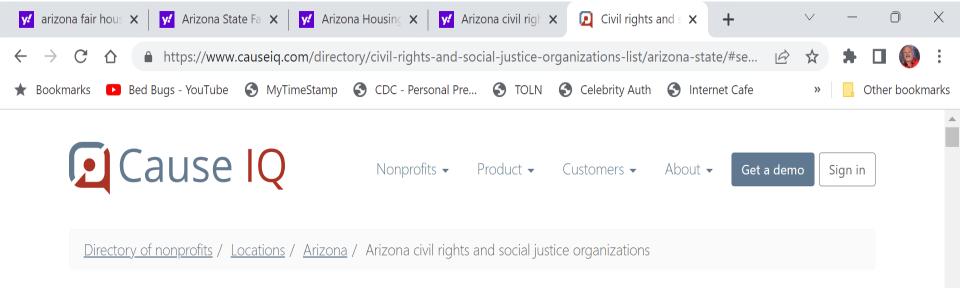
https://https://www.azfhc.org/







https://housing.az.gov/general-public/arizonahousing-finance-authority



Categories

Arts, culture, and humanities nonprofits

Educational institutions

Environmental organizations

Animal exercitation

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Arizona civil rights and social justice organizations

There are <u>220 civil rights and advocacy organizations</u> in Arizona. Combined, these Arizonan civil rights and social justice organizations <u>employ 1,262 people</u>, earn more than <u>\$102 million in revenue each year and have assets of \$158 million</u>

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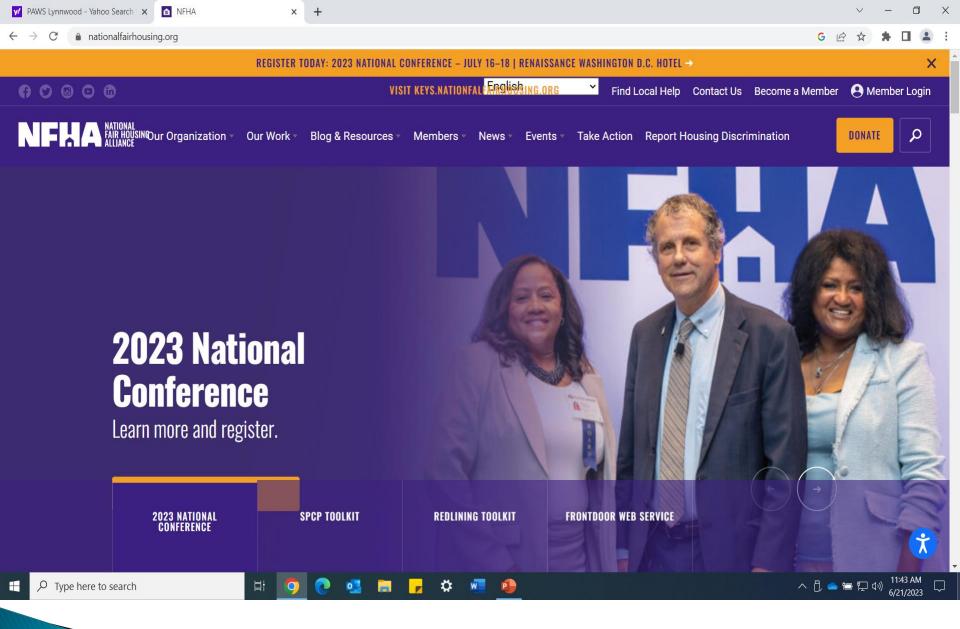
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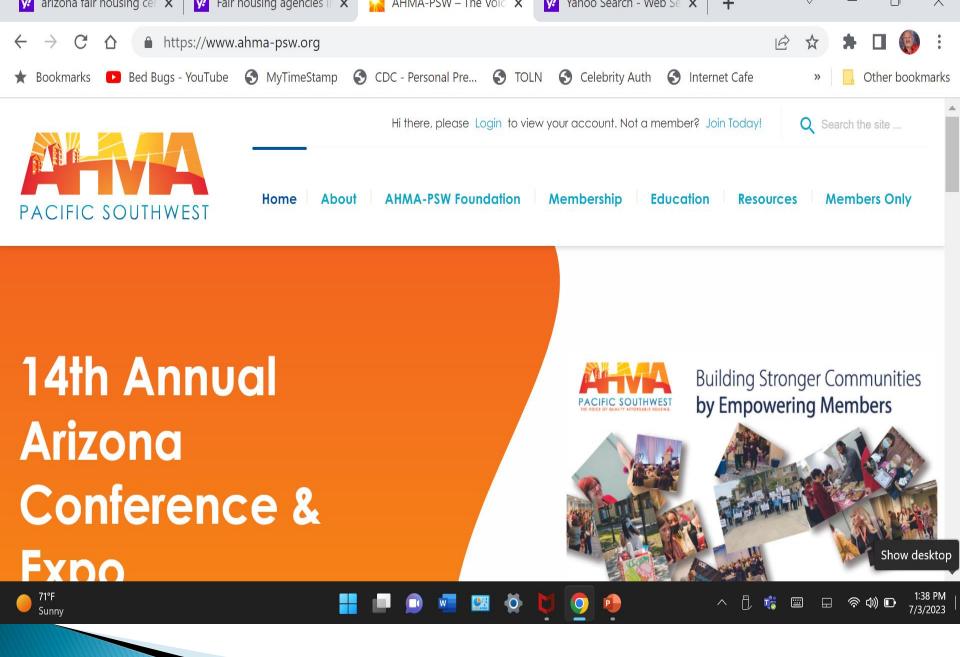
https://www.causeiq.com/directory/civil-rightsand-social-justice-organizations-list/arizonastate/#search_section

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 <u>History museums</u> (4,125) <u>Natural history</u> <u>museums</u> (526) <u>Science museums</u> (340) <u>Performing arts</u> <u>organizations</u> (33,195) 	 Organizations supporting a public safety organization (668) Organizations supporting multiple public safety organizations (1,263) 	 <u>Pine Bluff</u> (620) <u>Texarkana, TX</u> (211) <u>Arizona</u> (28,683) <u>Flagstaff</u> (834) Lake Havasu City (757) 	 <u>Scranton, PA</u> (1) <u>Virginia Beach, VA</u> (360) <u>Washington DC</u> (1) <u>Wilmington</u> (1,688) <u>Winston-Salem</u> (3,342))
 <u>Performing arts</u> <u>centers</u> (1,417) <u>Dance</u> <u>organizations</u> (3,467) <u>Ballet companies</u> (801) 	 <u>Disaster relief</u> organizations (16,761) <u>Search and rescue</u> organizations (1,227) <u>Volunteer fire</u> departments (12,644) 	 <u>Phoenix</u> (17,891) <u>Prescott Valley</u> (1,553) <u>Sierra Vista</u> (798) <u>Tucson</u> (4,715) 	North Dakota (6,221) Bismarck (1,116) Fargo (1,189) Grand Forks (511) 	
 <u>Theaters</u> (7,318) <u>Music festivals and</u> <u>events</u> (7,578) <u>Symphony</u> <u>orchestras</u> (1,897) 	 <u>Safety education</u> programs (2,393) <u>Recreation, sports, and social</u> <u>clubs</u> (136,804) 	 Yuma (516) <u>California</u> (190,787) <u>Bakersfield</u> (2,925) <u>Chico</u> (1,120) 	Nebraska (14,583) Grand Island (735) Lincoln (2,907) Omaha (4,948) 	·
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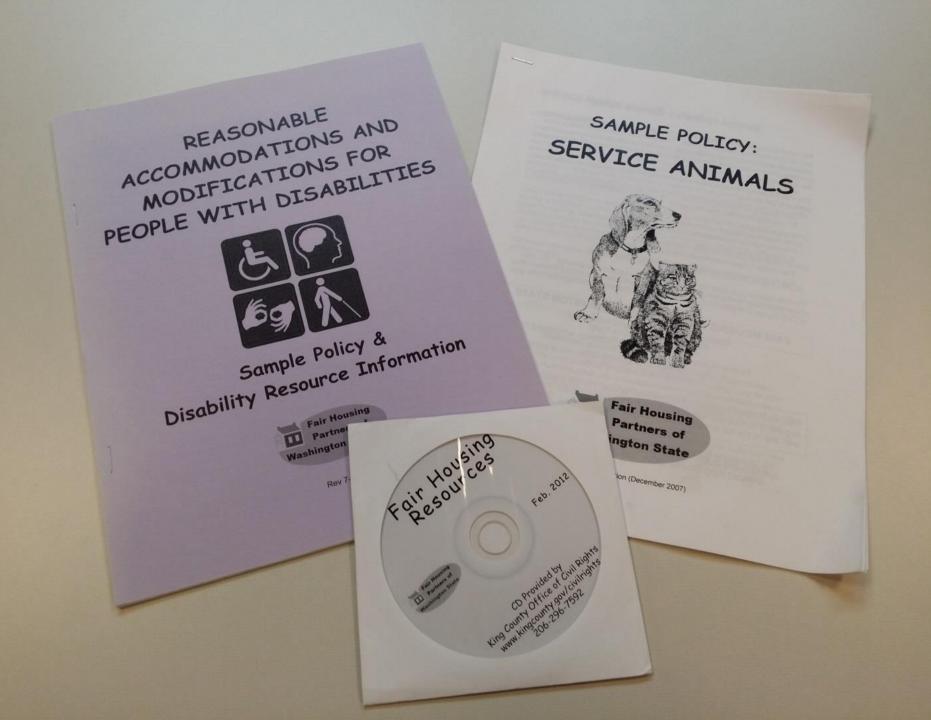
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https://nationalfairhousing.org/



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10 Facts Rental Owners and Managers Need to Know

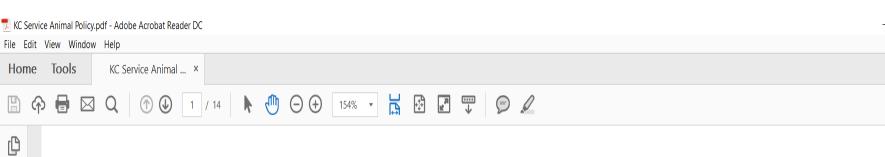


- 1. Service animals are a type of "reasonable accommodation for residents with disabilities. Follow your accommodation policy and request a verification letter if necessary.
- 2. Service animals are NOT pets. Service animals do work or perform tasks or otherwise provide a disability-related benefit for a person who has a disability.



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3 "Companion animals" are convice animals. Also colled



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SAMPLE POLICY: SERVICE ANIMALS

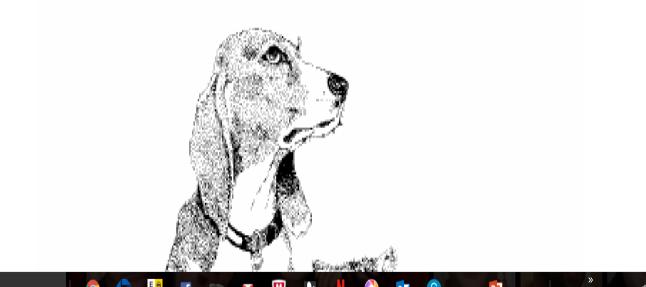
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SAMPLE POLICY:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & FAIR HOUSING



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Fair Housing for **Real Estate Industry** Professionals: 100 FAQs