

The Indiana Civil Rights Commission "Your Rights. Our Mission."

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DISCLAIMER

 The ICRC doesn't make the laws, we just enforce them.

 This is not legal advice. For legal advice, please contact an attorney.

 This presentation provides general information and guidelines, and not be considered official Indiana Civil Rights Commission policy.



ICRC JURISDICTION & MISSION

- The Indiana Civil Rights Commission enforces Indiana Civil Rights Code (IC 22-9) and the Indiana Fair Housing Act (IC 22-9.5)
- ICRC's jurisdiction extends to individuals, private or public entities, housing providers, and business establishments within the State of Indiana.
- The Indiana Civil Rights Commission's mission is the <u>neutral</u> investigation of complaints with the goal of eliminating discrimination against protected classes in the enforcement areas designated by Indiana law.



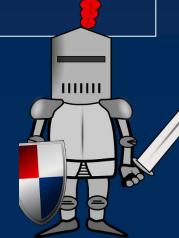
ICRC JURISDICTION & MISSION

In Indiana, a person may not be treated differently because of their:

- Race
- Religion
- Color
- Sex
- Disability
- National Origin
- Ancestry
- Familial Status (having children under 18, in housing)
- Veteran Status (Employment)
- Age (IN Dept. of Labor or referred to EEOC)
- Active Duty in the Military

ICRC enforces equal opportunity in five (5) specific areas:

- Housing/Real Estate
- Employment
- Public
 Accommodations
- Education
- Credit





ICRC JURISDICTION & MISSION

Complaints submitted to ICRC:

- Intake
- Investigation
- Litigation
- Administrative and/or Judicial Review
- Mediation (anytime)





Indiana Fair Housing Act, Ind. Code 22-9.5-1-1 et seq.

"The purposes of this article are the following:

- (1) To provide for fair housing practices in Indiana.
- (2) To create a procedure for investigating and settling complaints of discriminatory housing practices.
- (3) To provide rights and remedies substantially equivalent to those granted under federal law."



Who Is Subject to Fair Housing Laws

- Sellers, landlords, leasing agents, etc.
- Realtors
- Homeowners Associations
- Mortgage Providers



Common Forms of Housing Discrimination

Disparate treatment

When a housing provider treats people in a protected class differently than others not in that class.

Disparate impact

When a housing provider employs a facially neutral rule, policy, or practice that results in different outcomes.



When can Violations of Indiana's Fair Housing Laws Occur

- Before Sale or Tenancy
 - Refusal to sell, rent, or deal
 - False representations of availability and/or steering
- During Tenancy or Homeownership
 - Discrimination in Insurance
 - Coercion, Intimidation, Threats, and Interference
- After Tenancy
 - Eviction, Termination, or Refusal to Renew
 - Retaliation



Reasonable Accommodations and Modifications

Reasonable Modifications

Request to make a physical change to a property that is necessary for an individual to fully use and enjoy the property

Reasonable Accommodations

Request for a change or exception to a rule, policy, or practice to accommodate a tenant's disability.

As a general rule, *reasonable* modification and accommodation requests must be granted



Recurring Issues Relating to COVID-19 and Fair Housing

Fair Housing laws still apply

Appropriate actions if a property operator learns a resident has been diagnosed with COVID-19

Increased discrimination complaints pertaining to certain protected classes

Reasonable modification and accommodation requests



Contact Information

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