

BOWLING GREEN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

VOLUME 3 YR 19

FEATURES APRIL 2023 IS FAIR HOUSING MONTH NEWSLETTER

"Eviction Prevention in Housing"

Mission Statement & History

The Bowling Green Human Rights Commission was established by City Ordinance on August 1, 1966 with a mission to promote fair treatment and equal opportunity regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, age (over 40), sex or disability. The Commission dedicates itself to opening doors of opportunity, eliminating discrimination, and promoting positive human relations within the community. Additional responsibilities & goals of the Human Rights

Commission are as follows:

- a. To receive, initiate, investigate and seek to conciliate complaints alleging discrimination in the areas of housing, employment and public accommodation.
- b. To promote mutual understanding and respect that will lead to elimination of discrimination among all economic, social, Racial, religious, and ethnic groups.
- c. To recommend methods for elimination of discrimination and inter-group tensions, and to secure compliance with recommendations.
- d. To cooperate with various departments, agencies, and boards of the city and the commonwealth in effectuating these purposes.

- e. To enlist the support of civic, labor, religious, professional, educational organizations and institutions in
- f. Community activities and programs that will further these purposes.
- g. To organize community committees and councils that will work toward these goals.



“WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF FAIR HOUSING”

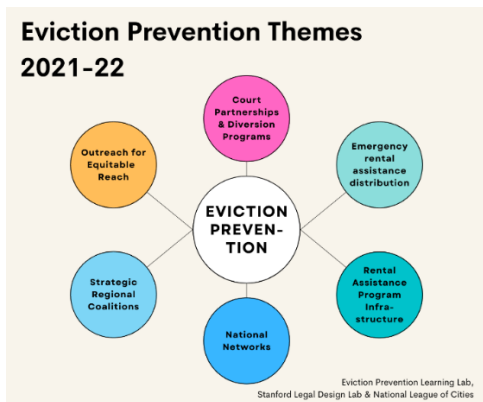
WHAT IS FAIR HOUSING?

The Fair Housing Act of 1968 was the last Civil Rights Movement important legislature initiatives passed in the tumultuous 1960's.

Following the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which addressed public accommodations, and Voting Rights Act of 1965 which addressed voting rights, the Fair Housing Act of 1968 was passed and signed into law on April 11, 1968 just a week after the murder of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It is often stated and believed that the assassination of Dr. King was the final event that led to the passage of the act. The act is officially known as the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of: race, color, national origin, religion, sex. In the sale and rental or sell housing it is prohibited to refuse to rent or sell housing, refuse to negotiate for housing, make housing unavailable, deny a dwelling, set different terms, conditions or privileges for sale or rental of a dwelling, provide different housing services or facilities.

In 1988, the Fair Housing Amendments of 1988 were passed and expanded coverage of Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination in housing practices based on disability and familiar status.



The Bowling Green Human Rights Commission will be hosting it's Annual Fair Housing event!

The event is Free to the Public

Guest Speakers:

Katina B. Miner, Kentucky Legal Aid

Laura Harper Knight, Kentucky Equal Justice Center

Date: Wednesday, April 26, 2023

Time: 11:00 a.m. ~ 2:00 p.m.

Location: The Garvin House

The main focus of the event is to inform tenants and the community about Eviction(s) Prevention

- **There will be door prizes**
 - **Food**
- **Valuable Information**

The event is provided by the Community Development Block Grant Program

EXAMPLES OF DISCRIMINATION

- A real estate agent tries to persuade someone not to buy or rent a house in a certain neighborhood. This is called steering.
- A landlord refuses to rent an apartment to a man because he is a person with a mental disability.
- A newspaper ad says that housing is available for white applicants.
- A black person answers a newspaper ad for an apartment. The landlord tells him that apartment has already been rented. It turns out that the apartment was not rented, and the landlord later rents it to a white applicant who answers the same ad.
- A landlord evicts a white tenant from her mobile home because her black friends visit her there.
- A resident manager refuses to rent an apartment to a family with children, will only allow families with children to live in certain buildings or on certain floors, or charges families higher security deposits.
- A landlord checks the credit records of all black and Hispanic applicants and uses small credit problems as an excuse to refuse to rent apartments to them. It turns out that the landlord does not always check white applicants' credit records or overlooks small credit problems in their records.
- A property manager refuses to rent an apartment to a single woman, but he will rent the apartment to a single man.
- A bank refuses to lend money to a house buyer because the house he wants to buy is in a minority neighborhood. This is called redlining.
- A rental manager charges minority tenants a larger security deposit, or higher rent, than white tenants.
- A female tenant and her family are evicted from their apartment because the tenant refused the landlord's sexual advances.
- A landlord refuses to rent an apartment to a blind woman because she has a seeing-eye dog.

Characteristics of the Protected Classes!

Race:



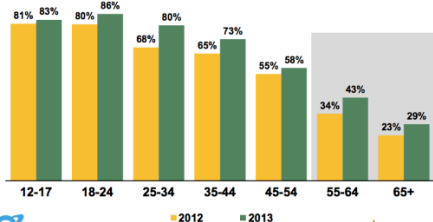
Color:



Age:

Year-Over-Year Growth in Social Networking Greatest Among People Age 55 and Older

% by Age Group Who Currently Have a Profile on Any Social Network



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ARBITRON

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Sex/Gender:



National Origin:



Disability:

CELEBRATE

G A A D

Global Accessibility Awareness Day



Familiar Status:



Religion:

Religions of the World

INTRODUCTION

CHRISTIANITY

HINDUISM

ISLAM

BUDDHISM

JUDAISM



Select a religion from the menu or select NEXT to continue.

If you feel like you have been discriminated

against you can contact our office by:

Telephone: 270-782-7900

Walk-ins are welcome

Email: bghumanrightscom@gmail.com

chiquitasbghrc@gmail.com