THE SENATE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, 2021 STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO. ³⁶ S.D. 2 H.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO RENTAL DISCRIMINATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the federal housing 2 choice voucher program, also known as section 8 of the United 3 States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, provides federally-4 funded, tenant-based vouchers to low-income households that are 5 responsible for finding appropriate rental units in the private 6 market. Once a household receives a Section 8 voucher, the challenge is finding a landlord who is willing to accept the 7 voucher. The legislature believes that renters who participate 8 9 in housing assistance programs, such as section 8, should have 10 an equal opportunity to find housing and should not be 11 discriminated against because their source of income includes 12 funds from housing assistance programs.

Studies have shown that when there are laws that prevent discrimination against renters with housing assistance vouchers, these renters are twelve per cent more likely to find housing. The American Bar Association adopted a resolution in 2017 that called for the enactment of laws that ban housing discrimination

2021-2570 SB36 HD1 HMS0

S.B. NO. ³⁶ ^{S.D. 2} ^{H.D. 1}

1 based on lawful sources of income. The legislature notes that 2 source of income discrimination laws do not alter or restrict 3 standard industry practices to vet prospective renters. Rather, 4 these laws prohibit landlords from rejecting prospective renters 5 who receive section 8 vouchers or other housing assistance 6 simply because of the voucher or assistance.

7 The legislature further finds that ten states, the District 8 of Columbia, fourteen counties, and fifty-six major cities 9 across the country have laws that prohibit source of income 10 discrimination in housing. Honolulu is one of the largest 11 cities in the United States that does not prohibit source of 12 income discrimination in housing.

13 The legislature also finds that low-income individuals 14 experience extreme difficulty in finding affordable rentals in 15 Hawaii. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, local and national news 16 reports documented that prospective tenants are often rejected 17 by landlords due to their use of section 8 vouchers or other 18 forms of housing assistance, or based on requirements for participation in a housing assistance program. This situation 19 20 becomes all the more frustrating when housing vacancy 21 advertisements state "No section 8 accepted" or "Section 8 need

2021-2570 SB36 HD1 HMSO

S.B. NO. ³⁶ ^{S.D. 2} ^{H.D. 1}

3

not apply" in an effort to prevent low-income individuals
 receiving housing assistance from being considered as tenants.

3 The legislature additionally finds that the COVID-19 4 pandemic and resulting economic conditions have impacted many residents' ability to pay their rent. An August 2020 survey of 5 two hundred seventy-one landlords and property managers 6 7 statewide conducted by the University of Hawaii economic 8 research organization indicated that more than nine thousand 9 households were two months or more behind in rent, and more 10 tenants were thirty days behind in rent than prior to the 11 pandemic.

12 The legislature further finds that prior to the pandemic, 13 nationally, eighty-three per cent of households participating in 14 section 8, were led by women. Currently, there are more than 15 twenty-two thousand single mothers in Hawaii. Ninety-two 16 per cent of fifty-five single mothers surveyed in Hawaii during 17 the COVID-19 pandemic reported that they have lost financial independence due to the economic crisis. Allowing landlords to 18 consider a rental applicant's source of income can also function 19 20 as a proxy for discrimination against single mothers.

2021-2570 SB36 HD1 HMS0

Page 3

Page 4



1 The purpose of this Act is to prohibit discrimination, 2 including in advertisements for rental property, in rental transactions based on participation in a section 8 housing 3 4 choice voucher program or any permanent supportive housing 5 program or requirements related to participation in these housing assistance programs. 6 7 SECTION 2. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by 8 adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read 9 as follows: 10 "CHAPTER 11 RENTAL DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SOURCE OF INCOME 12 S -1 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the 13 context clearly requires otherwise: "Housing assistance program" means a section 8 housing 14 15 choice voucher program or any permanent supportive housing 16 program. 17 "Rental transaction" means any part of the process for the 18 rental or lease of a premises for residential purposes. 19 S -2 Discriminatory practices in a rental transaction 20 based on source of income. (a) It shall be a discriminatory 21 practice for a landlord to:

2021-2570 SB36 HD1 HMS0

Page 5

S.B. NO. ³⁶ S.D. 2 H.D. 1

1	(1)	Indicate in any manner used to advertise the
2		availability of a rental property that the landlord
3		will not rent a property to a person participating in
4		a housing assistance program;
5	(2)	Discourage in any manner a person from seeking to
6		engage in a rental transaction based on the person's
7		participation in a housing assistance program;
8	(3)	Refuse to engage in a rental transaction with a person
9		because of the person's participation in a housing
10		assistance program or requirements related to
11		participation in a housing assistance program; or
12	(4)	Require rental conditions that are different from
13		those required for a person not participating in a
14		housing assistance program.
15	(b)	Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit a
16	landlord	from determining in a commercially reasonable manner
17	the abili	ty of a potential tenant to pay rent by:
18	(1)	Verifying the source and amount of income of the
19		potential tenant; or

2021-2570 SB36 HD1 HMS0

S.B. NO. ³⁶ ^{S.D. 2} ^{H.D. 1}

6

1 (2) Evaluating the stability, security, and 2 creditworthiness of the potential tenant or any source 3 of income of the potential tenant. 4 S -3 Remedies. (a) Any individual claiming to be 5 aggrieved by an alleged unlawful discriminatory practice by a landlord may bring a civil action in district court within one 6 7 year of the occurrence of the alleged violation for appropriate 8 injunctive relief and damages.

9 (b) In an action brought pursuant to subsection (a), a
10 district court may issue an injunction to enjoin a violation of
11 this chapter. If the court issues an injunction, the court may
12 also award damages not to exceed \$2,500 to the person bringing
13 the action, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in
14 the civil action."

15 SECTION 3. This Act does not affect rights and duties that 16 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were 17 begun before its effective date.

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SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.

2021-2570 SB36 HD1 HMS0

Page 6



Report Title:

Permanent Supportive Housing; Source of Income; Rental Discrimination; Prohibited Practices; Housing Assistance Program; Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers

Description:

Prohibits discrimination, including in advertisements for rental property, in rental transactions based on participation in a section 8 housing choice program or any permanent supportive housing program or requirements related to participation in these housing assistance programs. Effective 7/1/2050. (HD1)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

