

110TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1095

Recognizing and honoring the 40th anniversary of congressional passage of title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (the Fair Housing Act) and the 20th anniversary of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 9, 2008

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. BACA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SIREs, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WATT, Mr. WYNN, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. SMITH of Texas) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Recognizing and honoring the 40th anniversary of congressional passage of title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (the Fair Housing Act) and the 20th anniversary of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

Whereas April 11, 2008, marks the 40th anniversary of congressional passage of the Fair Housing Act;

Whereas September 13, 2008, marks the 20th anniversary of congressional passage of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988;

Whereas the Chicago Freedom Movement, led by the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., expanded the fight for civil rights from the South to the North, raised the national consciousness about housing discrimination, and shaped the debate that led to the landmark fair housing legislation, the Fair Housing Act;

Whereas the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson and commonly known as the Kerner Commission, found in 1968 that “[o]ur nation is moving toward two societies, one black and one white—separate and unequal”;

Whereas Congress passed the Fair Housing Act as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, and President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Act into law on April 11, 1968, one week after the assassination of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas the Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in housing and housing-related transactions on the basis of race, color, national origin, and religion;

Whereas in section 808 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Congress amended the Fair Housing Act to include protection on the basis of sex;

Whereas the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, passed by overwhelming margins in Congress, included protection on the basis of familial status and disability, created an important enforcement mechanism, and expanded the definition of “discriminatory housing practices” to include interference and intimidation, requiring the Depart-

ment of Housing and Urban Development to issue regulations to implement and interpret the Fair Housing Act and report annually to Congress on the nature and extent of housing discrimination;

Whereas the intent of Congress in passing the Fair Housing Act was broad and inclusive, to advance equal opportunity in housing and achieve racial integration for the benefit of all people in the United States;

Whereas housing integration affects educational attainment, employment opportunities, access to health care, and home equity;

Whereas the majority of Americans support neighborhood integration, and numerous studies have shown the universal benefits of residential integration;

Whereas more than 4,000,000 violations of fair housing laws still occur each year against people of all protected classes, and testing of the enforcement of fair housing laws continues to uncover a high rate of discrimination in the rental, sales, mortgage lending, and insurance markets;

Whereas less than 1 percent of violations of fair housing laws are reported each year;

Whereas fair housing centers funded by Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) are the frontline in the effort to resolve housing discrimination;

Whereas in 2006, approximately 27,000 housing discrimination complaints were filed, of which 18,000 complaints were resolved by fair housing centers;

Whereas the Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) funds fair housing grants annually on a non-competitive basis to State and local fair housing enforcement agencies which are used for complaint processing, administra-

tive costs, special enforcement efforts, training and other projects designed to enhance the agency's administration and enforcement of its fair housing law;

Whereas fair housing education and enforcement play a pivotal role in increasing housing choice and minority homeownership and combating predatory lending; and

Whereas the Fair Housing Act is an essential component of our Nation's civil rights legislation: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) recognizes and honors the 40th anniversary
3 of the enactment of the Fair Housing Act (42
4 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) and the 20th anniversary of the
5 enactment of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of
6 1988 (Public Law 100–430; 102 Stat. 1619);

7 (2) supports activities to recognize and cele-
8 brate the important historical milestones represented
9 by the anniversaries of the enactment of the Fair
10 Housing Act and the enactment of the Fair Housing
11 Amendments Act of 1988; and

12 (3) encourages all people and levels of govern-
13 ment to rededicate themselves to the enforcement
14 and the ideals of fair housing laws.

○