



Special Attention of:

FHEO Office Directors
FHEO Regional Directors
FHEO Program Center Directors
Staff, Office of Enforcement

Notice FHEO-2012-01

Issued:

**Expires: Effective until Amended,
Superseded, or Rescinded**

Cross References: FHEO 97-1,
FHEO 2002-02, FHEO 2003-02,
FHEO 2004-01, FHEO 2005-01,
FHEO 2006-01, FHEO 2007-01,
FHEO 2008-01, FHEO 2009-01

Subject: Substantive and Procedural Limitations on Filing and Investigating Fair Housing Act Complaints That May Implicate the First Amendment

This Notice extends Notice FHEO 2009-01, same subject, which expired on April 30, 2010. This Notice makes no substantive changes to the policy set forth in FHEO Notice 97-1, which Notices FHEO 2002-02, FHEO 2003-02, FHEO 2004-01, FHEO 2005-01, FHEO 2006-01, FHEO 2007-01, FHEO 2008-01, and FHEO 2009-01 extended.

This Notice sets forth specific substantive and procedural restrictions regarding the filing and investigation by the Department of complaints under the Fair Housing Act (the Act) that may involve issues relating to the protections guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.¹

¹ The Department well recognizes that there may be disagreement with the Department's decision not to accept complaints in certain categories of cases outlined in this guidance. This guidance is not meant to circumscribe the right of any individual who believes that his/her rights under the Fair Housing Act have been violated to seek redress through private legal action. Nevertheless, the Department recognizes that the power and resources of the state are unique and that, for many private citizens, being the subject of a "federal investigation" can be inherently and unavoidably "chilling."

It provides guidance to field and Headquarters staff concerning the appropriate handling of any matter involving third parties, such as neighbors who are not directly participating in real estate transactions, who are alleged to have violated Section 818 of the Act, which makes it unlawful to "coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment" of rights granted or protected under the Act.

Absent force, physical harm, or a clear threat of force or physical harm to one or more individuals,² public activities directed toward achieving action by a governmental entity or official -- even where hostile, distasteful, and/or bigoted -- can be part of a robust discussion of public issues. Activities to urge governmental action are an essential part of a constitutional democracy. Thus, this Department will not accept for filing, and will not investigate, any complaint under Section 818 that involves public activities:

- that are directed toward achieving action by a governmental entity or official; and
- that do not involve force, physical harm, or a clear threat of force or physical harm to one or more individuals.

Examples of the types of public activities that are "directed toward achieving action by a governmental entity or official" and are covered by these guidelines include:

Where activities that on their face implicate the protections of the First Amendment are the subject of a complaint, the Department chooses to err on the side of the First Amendment. The Department believes that the primacy of the First Amendment, which guarantees full and unfettered discussion in the political forum, weighs against the initiation of investigations of those activities by the federal government except under the conditions set out in this Notice.

² This Notice in no way affects the Department's practice of referring certain complaints involving threats of violence to the Department of Justice for possible criminal prosecution.

- distributing fliers, pamphlets, brochures, posters, or other written materials to the public at large;
- holding open community or neighborhood meetings;
- writing articles or letters to the editor or making statements in a newspaper;
- conducting peaceful demonstrations;
- testifying at public hearings; and
- communicating directly with a governmental entity concerning official governmental matters.³

Moreover, in order to ensure that the Department's investigative process does not interfere with protected rights under the First Amendment, no complaint alleging a violation of Section 818 as described above may be filed absent prior formal approval from Headquarters.

Finally, this Notice details a number of procedural safeguards designed to ensure that, when investigations do proceed, they are conducted promptly and in a manner that does not interfere with or chill in any way the rights of individuals to engage in speech protected by the First Amendment.

The Law

This Department must always act with great respect for the Constitutional protections embodied in the First Amendment, including the rights to freedom of speech, press, and religion, and the right to petition peaceably the government for redress of grievances. Where Fair Housing Act concerns intersect with First Amendment protections, the deference required under the First Amendment to protected activities requires that the

³ This does not include litigation filed in courts. Procedures for complaints alleging the filing of frivolous litigation are discussed separately in this Notice.

Department must not engage in investigation of certain behavior that, although alleged to be discriminatory, is nonetheless clearly protected by the First Amendment.

In other cases, when the facts available to the Department do not reasonably indicate the precise applicability of the First Amendment, the Department's investigations must be prompt and carefully tailored to be consistent with applicable First Amendment law and must cease where First Amendment protection is determined to apply. In any case, increased sensitivity to First Amendment protections must be the watchword of any investigative activity. The Department must make every effort to assure that its actions do not unduly chill the exercise of free speech rights.

It is clear that the Supreme Court has, in the civil rights context, determined that certain kinds of "speech" may Constitutionally be prohibited because the speech is limited as part of a general prohibition against behavior which amounts to unlawful discrimination or interference with the exercise of civil rights. See R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul, 112 S. Ct. 2538 (1992); Wisconsin v. Mitchell, 113 S. Ct. 2194, 2200 (1993) (citing Roberts v. United States Jaycees, 468 U.S. 609, 628 (1984); Hishon v. King & Spalding, 467 U.S. 69, 78 (1984); Runyon v. McCrary, 427 U.S. 160, 176 (1976)).

The Fair Housing Act, therefore, constitutionally prohibits certain combinations of speech with behavior and speech itself that rises to the level of conduct. For example, where third parties, such as neighbors, engage in behavior, including speech, which is coercive, threatening, intimidating or harassing, the behavior may violate Section 818 of the Act. See, e.g., Sofarelli v. Pinellas County, 931 F.2d 718 (11th Cir. 1991); People Helpers Foundation v. Richmond, 781 F. Supp. 1132 (E.D. Va. 1992); HUD v. Johnson, HUDALJ 06-93-1316-8 (HUD Office of Admin. Law Judges 7-26-94); HUD v. Williams, 2 Fair Housing-Fair Lending (Prentice Hall), ¶ 25,007 (HUD Office of Admin. Law Judges 2-18-93); HUD v. Weber, 2 Fair Housing-Fair Lending (Prentice Hall), ¶ 24,041 (HUD Office of Admin. Law Judges 2-18-93); HUD v. Hope, HUDALJ 04-99-3640-8 & HUDALJ 04-99-3509-8, (2002 WL 983040 (HUD Office of Admin. Law Judges 5-8-02)).

In order to ensure that First Amendment rights are not chilled, the steps detailed in this Notice must be followed in any case involving alleged violations of Section 818 of the Act by third parties not directly involved in a real estate transaction and which may involve speech protected by the First Amendment.

Allegations that public activities coerced, intimidated, threatened, or interfered with a person's exercise or enjoyment of rights under the Fair Housing Act will not be accepted for filing if those public activities:

- were directed toward achieving action by a governmental entity or official; and
- did not involve force, physical harm, or the threat of force or physical harm to one or more individuals.

Each case submitted for filing must be reviewed on its own facts. Examples of the types of public activities that are "directed toward achieving action by a governmental entity or official" include:

- distributing fliers, pamphlets, brochures, posters, or other written materials to the public at large;
- holding open community or neighborhood meetings;
- writing articles or letters to the editor or making statements in a newspaper;
- conducting peaceful demonstrations;
- testifying at public hearings; or
- otherwise communicating with a governmental entity concerning an official governmental matter.⁴

⁴ This does not include litigation filed in courts.

In certain circumstances where such activities repeatedly occur in close proximity to a captive audience, such as in front of an individual's home, a claim under the Fair Housing Act may be cognizable. See, e.g., People Helpers Foundation v. Richmond, 781 F. Supp. 2132 (E.D. Va. 1992) (a course of harassment, which included neighbors organizing in front of a group home for persons with disabilities, using derogatory language to refer to the occupants, and photographing occupants and volunteers, stated a claim under Section 818). Because of the complexity of the legal analysis required in these cases, however, intake staff is directed to refer allegations of this type to Headquarters immediately. No such complaint may be filed without prior written approval from Headquarters.

An intemperate and perhaps even hostile statement made at a zoning hearing that has the effect of making persons protected by the Fair Housing Act feel unwelcome in a neighborhood will not be sufficient for filing a complaint or beginning an investigation under the Fair Housing Act.

Furthermore, in order to assure maximum protection for freedom of speech, no complaint involving speech under Section 818 may be accepted for filing absent prior written approval from Headquarters.

Cases Involving Frivolous Litigation

Where the action alleged to be discriminatory is the filing or prosecution of a lawsuit, similar standards will apply. A lawsuit that is frivolous can be a violation of the Act. Sofarelli v. Pinellas County, 931 F.2d 718, 725 (11th Cir. 1991); Woods-Drake v. Lundy, 667 F.2d 1198, 1202 (5th Cir. 1982); Miller v. Towne Oaks East Apartments, 797 F. Supp. 557, 561-62 (E.D. Tex. 1992); U.S. v. Scott, 788 F. Supp. 1555, 1561 (D. Kan. 1992); Northside Realty Associates, Inc. v. Chapman, 411 F. Supp. 1195, 1199-1200 (N.D. Ga. 1976); HUD v. Grappone, 2 Fair Housing-Fair Lending (P-H), Para. 25,059 (HUD Office of Admin. Law Judges 10-1-93); U.S. v. Robinson, Civ. No. 3:92CV00345 (D. Conn. Jan. 26, 1995); Fair Housing-Fair Lending (P-H), Para. 15,881 (D. Conn. 1993) (Magistrate Judge's Opinion).

However, given the sensitivity and complexity of the issues relating to such litigation, all situations involving claims that litigation amounts to a violation of Section 818 must be cleared with Headquarters before the complaint is filed.

Investigatory Process

To avoid infringing upon protected speech, any investigation that may be necessary to obtain information about the extent to which the First Amendment may be applicable should be prompt, narrowly tailored to gather sufficient preliminary data to allow such a decision to be made, and conducted in close consultation with counsel. Headquarters must concur in the investigative plan for all cases relating to possible First Amendment issues before the investigation is conducted.

Where investigation is undertaken, particularly when the speech is ongoing, great care must be taken to avoid chilling the First Amendment rights of the speakers. Such care must include, at a minimum, conducting an expedited investigation and avoiding any direct or indirect interference with any ongoing speech. Where possible, investigation of speech-related activity protected by the First Amendment should be conducted through public records, such as transcripts or tapes of hearings, newspaper records, or interviews of public decision makers, rather than interviews of the speakers or review of private correspondence.

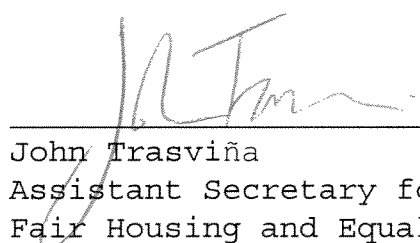
Production of Documents

Under no circumstances should document requests be made or a subpoena be served or threatened in an effort to acquire membership lists, fundraising information, or financial data of an organization that is, or may be engaging in protected speech activities.

Conciliation Efforts

Section 810(b) of the Fair Housing Act mandates that conciliation efforts must be made in every case, where feasible, commencing from the initial date on which a complaint is filed with the Department. Because the government carries special responsibilities under the First Amendment that private parties do not, special sensitivity to Constitutional concerns must be demonstrated in the preparation and transmittal of conciliation proposals. Under no circumstances should the Department make or transmit a conciliation proposal that would deprive any party to the complaint of his or her First Amendment rights.

By following these guidelines, the Department can be certain that any investigations that are conducted will not chill protected political speech in any manner. Questions regarding this guidance or specific situations should be addressed to Lynn Grosso, Director, Office of Enforcement, at (202) 402-5361.



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