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Federal Trade Commission
Office of the Secretary
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20580

Submitted via regulations.gov

Re: Tenant Screening Request for Information (FTC-2023-0024)

Executive summary

Tenant screening reports drive housing insecurity and discrimination by entrenching criminal, credit, and eviction histories as universal barriers to housing. Tenant screening companies' core function is to repackage credit, criminal, and eviction histories. Their business model and rhetoric perpetuate the narrative that people with certain backgrounds don't deserve dignified housing. These practices drive racial and other forms of housing discrimination.

Tenant screening companies make housing decisions, automate rejections, and encourage landlords to rely on them. Tenant screening companies automate housing discrimination by using eviction, credit, and criminal histories as a basis for making eligibility determinations — such as scores, predictions, and recommendations. They intentionally design their reports, services, and marketing to encourage landlords to rely on their interpretations and conclusions.

Tenant screening reports undermine policies and funding aimed at improving access to housing. Federal, state, and local governments — as well as community organizations, tenant organizers, and direct service providers — spend significant money and resources to improve equitable access to housing, make housing more affordable, and enforce fair housing laws. But the efficacy of these efforts hinges on people actually being able to get

housing. Screening out tenants based on background checks undermines efforts to improve access to fair and affordable housing.

“Objectivity” and standardization in tenant screening do not protect against discrimination. Tenant screening is based on fundamentally discriminatory information and on racist, anti-poor, anti-renter political decisions about who deserves to choose where they live. Federal agencies should limit the information that can be used to screen tenants, but the government should avoid establishing a set of criteria that it deems “fair” or “objective” for screening out renters. The burden should always be on housing providers and screeners to rigorously justify any criteria or information they use to deny someone housing.

Existing remedies leave large gaps in renter protections and enforcement. Existing protections are too limited in scope and enforcement. Enforcing tenant screening protections often requires information, time, and resources that renters — and often legal service providers — don’t have access to. The whole federal government must work to fill these gaps, but the FTC is particularly well positioned to enforce against tenant screening companies’ unfair and deceptive practices and to ensure that renters are preemptively protected from discriminatory tenant screening reports.

Summary of recommendations

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) should use its authority under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (“FTC Act”) to enforce against unfair and deceptive tenant screening practices. The FTC should prioritize enforcing against tenant screening practices that are likely to have discriminatory impacts. The FTC should also consider issuing guidance clarifying what constitutes an unfair or deceptive tenant screening practice.

- The FTC should enforce against unfair tenant screening practices including:
 - **Screening out tenants based on criminal, eviction, and credit histories.** These practices reproduce housing discrimination and unjustifiably limit access to housing. The FTC should enforce against tenant screening companies’ and landlords’ reliance on these records as screening criteria, including their dissemination in tenant screening reports and incorporation into scores and recommendations.

- **Making and disseminating tenant screening reports, scores, and other eligibility determinations that encourage landlords to reject housing applicants without an individualized assessment.** Tenant screening companies use algorithms to produce scores, risk predictions, and recommendations about tenants’ “eligibility” that collapse any context or nuance in tenants’ backgrounds. These features encourage landlords to apply rigid rules that deny tenants an individualized assessment and an opportunity to provide mitigating information. As FTC Commissioners have recognized, the FTC is well positioned to address the unfair design and use of algorithms and “predictive” technologies in tenant screening.
- **The FTC should also enforce against deceptive tenant screening practices,** including the misrepresentation of information within tenant screening reports, and misleading representations about their ability to predict tenant outcomes and behavior.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) should clarify that tenant screening companies’ record matching practices don’t meet reasonable accuracy standards under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA). Two practices in particular raise substantial accuracy concerns:

- **Matching and reporting court records.** Matching and reporting on civil and criminal court records is unavoidably inaccurate and must end.
- **Relying on automated processes to match and include records on tenant screening reports.** The CFPB has observed that most tenant screening companies appear to rely on fully automated matching and don’t regularly conduct manual checks to ensure the accuracy of the records they report. The CFPB should clarify that these practices violate consumer reporting agencies’ (CRAs’) accuracy obligations.

The CFPB should consider whether tenant screening companies’ reports and eligibility determinations represent abusive practices under the Dodd-Frank Act. Eligibility determinations can “overshadow” underlying data, which can materially interfere with a landlord’s understanding of the product.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) should provide guidance and enforcement against discriminatory tenant screening practices under the Fair Housing Act.

- HUD's guidance on criminal record screening has raised landlords' and tenant screeners' awareness that their use of criminal records can be discriminatory and unrelated to tenancy outcomes. **HUD should extend the reasoning in its criminal records guidance to address screening based on eviction and credit histories.**
- **HUD should also clarify, through guidance and enforcement, that providing eligibility determinations in tenant screening reports violates the Fair Housing Act.** Eligibility determinations, such as scores and predictions, are susceptible to disparate impacts, and they make it impossible to conduct the kind of individualized, fact-based assessment required to determine whether they are necessary to achieve a substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interest.

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Introduction

Housing is an essential survival need, but to access rental housing, almost every renter must undergo and pay for an application and background check (usually several). At the end of this process — often after paying hundreds of dollars in fees and searching for months — many people are still left without homes, even if they can afford rent. Landlords, usually relying on tenant screening reports, systematically screen out applicants based on information like criminal, eviction, and credit histories, all of which are artifacts of structural discrimination and should not be used to deprive people of housing. The majority of tenants who are locked out by background checks have little effective recourse for these harms — existing laws leave large gaps in renter protections and enforcement.

Tenant screening technologies exacerbate these harms by further entrenching discriminatory information into the tenant screening process, automating discrimination by making eligibility determinations for landlords, and obscuring the nature and flaws of underlying records.

Barriers to housing are only intensifying as housing costs rise well beyond wages, governments cut pandemic-era funding for programs like rental assistance and eviction defense, evictions continue apace, and landlords ratchet up their eligibility standards. Tenant screening also deadens the impact of federal, state, and local funding (such as vouchers) aimed at increasing access to fair and “affordable” housing.

Tenant screening gives landlords and consumer reporting agencies (CRAs) the power to decide who is worthy of a home, leaves people homeless, and causes housing subsidies to go unused. Our systems for distributing housing must be transformed, but in the meantime, the Biden-Harris administration must acknowledge that today’s tenant screening practices are inconsistent with its stated goals of increasing fair and affordable housing. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) must use the full extent of their authority to protect people from the harms of tenant screening, especially its discriminatory impacts.

This comment describes the role of tenant screening reports, records, and eligibility determinations in the tenant screening process, and their impacts on individual renters and on access to housing more broadly. It recommends actions for the FTC and CFPB to

take under their respective authorities, as well as actions for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to take under the Fair Housing Act.

I. The tenant screening process

Tenant screening is any process by which a landlord evaluates and decides whether to accept or reject potential renters, or to accept them with conditions (such as a higher security deposit). Usually, landlords use information provided by the applicant, such as their income, as well as public and proprietary records from third-party sources.¹ Renters are often screened based on income (often rent-to-income ratio), criminal history, credit history, and rental (or eviction) history.² Many landlords use tenant screening services, which use automated processes to conduct background checks and create tenant screening reports.³ Tenant screening can be broken down into a few steps, which we summarize below.

¹ See, e.g., Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Tenant Background Checks Market 10–17, Nov. 2022, https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_tenant-background-checks-market_report_2022-11.pdf [hereinafter “Tenant Screening Market Report”]; Kaveh Waddell, How Tenant Screening Reports Make It Hard for People to Bounce Back from Tough Times, Consumer Reports, Mar. 11, 2021, <https://www.consumerreports.org/algorithmic-bias/tenant-screening-reports-make-it-hard-to-bounce-back-from-toughtimes-a2331058426/>; Letter from Sens. Elizabeth Warren et al. to Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Acting Dir. Dave Uejio, March 1, 2021, <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/20510708-20210301-letter-to-cfpb-on-oversight-of-tenant-screening-technology-companies>; Eric Dunn & Marina Grabchuk, Background Checks and Social Effects: Contemporary Residential Tenant-Screening Problems in Washington State, 9 Seattle Journal for Social Justice 319, 336, 2010; Tech Equity Collaborative, Tech, Bias, and Housing Initiative: Tenant Screening, Feb. 23, 2022, <https://techequitycollaborative.org/2022/02/23/tech-bias-and-housing-initiative-tenant-screening/>; Tex Pasley, Henry Oostrom-Shah & Eric Sirota, Shriver Center on Poverty Law, Screened Out: How Tenant Screening Reports Deprive Tenants of Equal Access to Housing, Jan. 2020, <https://www.povertylaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/tenant-screening-final-report.pdf>; New York State Bar Ass’n, The Use of Tenant Screening Reports and Tenant Blacklisting, 2018, https://nysba.org/NYSBA/Publications/LegalEASE%20Pamphlet%20Series/PUB_LegalEase_Tenant%20Screening%20and%20Blacklisting.pdf.

² See, e.g., TransUnion SmartMove, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/> (advertising screening reports that let landlords “see the full picture of [their] tenant,” and listing credit reports, criminal reports, eviction reports, and “income insights report[s]” as the components included in their tenant screening reports); SafeRent Solutions, Resident Screening, <https://saferentsolutions.com/resident-screening/> (listing credit reports, eviction & address history, criminal records, credit, and ID verification); SafeRent Solutions, SafeRent Score, <https://saferentsolutions.com/saferent-score/> (listing rent-to-income ratio, credit reports, and eviction history as the “key factors” influencing the score in a sample image of a tenant screening report); Dunn & Grabchuk, *supra* note 1, at 323; CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 14; N.Y. State Bar Ass’n, *supra* note 1. An online search for affordable housing in DC in October 2020 returned 806 listings (including those with waitlists), 95% of which required criminal background and credit checks. We conducted this search on DCHousingSearch.org, DC’s affordable housing listing and search engine, using the filters for criminal and credit checks.

³ See CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1 at 11–12, 26–27, 30; Lauren Kirchner & Matthew Goldstein, Access Denied: Faulty Automated Background Checks Freeze out Renters, The Markup and The N.Y. Times, May 28, 2020, <https://themarkup.org/locked-out/2020/05/28/access-denied-faulty-automated-background-checks-freeze-out-renters>; Lauren Kirchner, When Zombie Data Costs You a Home, The Markup, Oct. 6, 2020, <https://themarkup.org/locked-out/2020/10/06/zombie-criminal-records-housing-background-checks>.

A. Criteria selection

Tenant screening companies either fully determine the criteria used to screen applicants,⁴ or co-create the criteria with their landlord clients.⁵ They usually design and sell tenant screening reports that include some credit history, rental history (including evictions), and criminal history.⁶ Reports might also include other elements like income verification, rent-to-income ratio, and employment history.⁷ A few services advertise less common features, such as predictions about specific tenancy outcomes, like lease terms or pet liability.⁸

Many tenant screening companies assign scores or other eligibility determinations to tenants.⁹ There is little public information about how tenant screening companies generate these recommendations. In some cases, it appears that a single factor, such as an arrest record¹⁰ or eviction filing,¹¹ can trigger a conclusion that a tenant is unqualified. Often, tenant screening companies use a proprietary formula, based on multiple screening criteria, to calculate a three-digit score and provide a high-medium-low score range to convey the applicant's eligibility or relative risk.

Some tenant screening services offer customization options for their landlord clients. For example, CoreLogic provided a list of categories of criminal records and allowed landlords

⁴ See, e.g., SafeRent Solutions, Resident Screening: Applicant Background Data, <https://saferentsolutions.com/resident-screening/> (including the information SafeRent includes in its tenant screening reports and claiming that its “proprietary . . . SafeRent Score is based on an analysis of key rental data . . .”).

⁵ See, e.g., Conn. Fair Housing Ctr. v. Corelogic Rental Property Solutions, 369 F. Supp. 3d 362, 367 (D. Conn. 2019), <https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.ctd.125021/gov.uscourts.ctd.125021.41.0.pdf> (“Defendant marketed CrimSAFE as an ‘automated tool [that] processes and interprets criminal records and notifies leasing staff when criminal records are found that do not meet the criteria you establish for your community.’ Defendant provides housing providers with a form that lists general categories of crimes for which the algorithm should screen. After Defendant conducts the screen, it returns a one-page report which indicates whether disqualifying records were found.”) (internal citations omitted); *id.* at 375 (“Defendant argues that it did not select the screening criteria. Although WinnResidential may have selected a subset of the criteria listed on the form, Defendant drafted the form and thereby provided *all* the criteria available for WinnResidential to select. Defendant cannot downplay its role in the screening process. It was Defendant’s form, Defendant’s screening process and Defendant’s adverse action letter that contributed to the denial of Mr. Arroyo’s application.”); RentPrep, Tenant Screening Criteria, <https://rentprep.com/tenant-screening/tenant-screening-criteria/>; RentPrep, sample tenant screening criteria form, <https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/t3km1zlji4115pds80e86/Tenant-Screening-Criteria-Sample.docx?dl=0&rlkey=9qqzj24jqjvnm98vllsusyyj> (including lists of criteria that “can be considered a deniable factor”); Andrea Collatz, TransUnion SmartMove, How to Qualify and Deny Rental Applicants the Right Way, May 27, 2019, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/how-qualify-deny-rental-applicants.page> (including “seven criteria that an ideal tenant should have”).

⁶ See sources cited *supra* note 2.

⁷ See CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 14–17.

⁸ See, e.g., Naborly, <https://naborly.com/index.html?hsLang=en>.

⁹ See, e.g., Tinuola Dada & Natasha Duarte, Upturn, How to Seal Eviction Records: Guidance for Legislative Drafting 16–19, July 2022, <https://www.upturn.org/work/how-to-seal-eviction-records/>.

¹⁰ CoreLogic, 369 F. Supp. 3d at 367.

¹¹ National Tenant Network DecisionPoint sample report, appendix D.

to choose which ones would be used as screening or disqualifying criteria.¹² RentPrep provides a sample tenant screening criteria form that includes a suggested minimum credit score (620) and rent-to-income ratio (three times the monthly rent), and lists items that “can be considered a deniable factor.”¹³

B. Application and fees

Landlords initiate tenant screening by requiring potential renters to submit an application and pay an application fee. Some landlords accept applications (and fees) from multiple renters and choose among them, while others may only accept one application at a time and/or rent to the first qualified applicant.¹⁴ Applicants are asked to provide personal information — such as their names, date of birth, previous addresses, and their Social Security number — that can be used to run a background check. Some landlords create their own application forms, but often they use a tenant screening service’s application portal and forms.¹⁵

Landlords usually charge applicants a non-refundable fee, and renters often pay multiple non-refundable application fees before finding a home.¹⁶ A study by Zillow found that Black, Latine, and Asian American and Pacific Islander renters pay an average of \$50 per application fee compared to \$35 for white renters, and that renters of color are almost twice as likely to submit more than five applications before finding a place to live.¹⁷

Tenant screening companies encourage landlords to pass on the cost of the tenant screening service to rental applicants;¹⁸ however, landlords often do not disclose or itemize

¹² *Corelogic*, 369 F. Supp. 3d at 367.

¹³ RentPrep, Tenant Screening Criteria, *supra* note 5.

¹⁴ *See, e.g.*, Zillow, Tenant Screening: Finding a Great Renter, Apr. 1, 2021, <https://www.zillow.com/rental-manager/resources/tenant-screening/> (“How to select from multiple qualified rental applications”); Flock DC, Best Practices for Tenant Screening in DC 2022, Nov. 3, 2022, <https://flock-dc.com/best-practices-tenant-screening-dc-2022> (noting that Nest rents to the first qualified applicant, though it’s unclear whether they accept multiple applications before choosing a renter). Some jurisdictions, such as Portland, Oregon, have first-in-time laws that require landlords to consider applicants in the order they applied and accept the first qualified applicant. Portland City Code § 30.01.086(C)(2)(a)(3). However, Portland’s ordinance still allows landlords to accept multiple applications with non-refundable fees.

¹⁵ *See, e.g.*, TransUnion SmartMove, <https://www.mysmartmove.com> (“Renters who use SmartMove tenant screening service submit their personal information directly to TransUnion online, without having to provide sensitive information (such as a Social Security number) to the landlord.”).

¹⁶ *See generally* Eric Dunn, The Case Against Rental Application Fees, 30 *Geo. J. on Poverty L. & Pol’y* 21, Fall 2022, <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/poverty-journal/wp-content/uploads/sites/25/2023/01/The-Case-Against-Rental-Application-Fees.pdf>.

¹⁷ Zillow, Renters of Color Pay Higher Upfront Costs, Apr. 6, 2023, <https://zillow.mediaroom.com/2023-04-06-Renters-of-color-pay-higher-upfront-costs>.

¹⁸ *See, e.g.*, TransUnion SmartMove, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/> (“ . . . SmartMove enables landlords the choice to pay themselves or pass the cost of background screening onto tenants.”); Stephen Michael White, RentPrep, How Much Does Tenant Screening Cost? Average Pricing Guide, June 15, 2021,

how they use the fees they charge, or how the amount of the application fee relates to the landlord’s actual tenant screening costs.¹⁹ While the cost of tenant screening services can vary widely, some landlords — especially larger ones with tenant screening subscriptions — may only pay a few dollars for each report,²⁰ and there is evidence that some landlords use application fees as a source of profit.²¹

C. Matching

Fundamentally, all tenant screening companies create their reports by attempting to match the rental applicant’s personal information with records in various public and private databases.²² The sources of these records include public court websites, credit files from nationwide consumer reporting agencies (NCRAs), and data that tenant screening companies purchase from other data brokers, which may be held and maintained by the tenant screening company itself or by a third party.

Tenant screening companies use algorithms, sometimes referred to as “matching logic,”²³ to search databases and retrieve records that have information that matches (or partially

<https://rentprep.com/blog/landlord-tips/how-much-does-tenant-screening-cost/> (“If you have a rental in a high-demand location, you shouldn’t have any problem having a tenant applicant pay for a \$35 background check and credit report.”); Dunn, *The Case Against Rental Application Fees*, *supra* note 16, at 28. *See also* American Apartment Owners Association, *Can I Charge Applicant for Tenant Screening?*, <https://www.american-apartment-owners-association.org/tenant-screening/can-i-charge-applicant-for-tenant-screening/> (“Landlords are generally allowed to pass the costs of tenant screening on to rental applicants.”).

¹⁹ *See* Dunn, *The Case Against Rental Application Fees*, *supra* note 16, at 30–32.

²⁰ *See* CFPB, *Tenant Screening Market Report*, *supra* note 1, at 14–15; RentPrep, *How Much Does Tenant Screening Cost?*, *supra* note 18; Dunn, *The Case Against Rental Application Fees*, *supra* note 16, at 25 n.17.

²¹ *See, e.g.*, Robert McCain, American Apartment Owners Association, *How and Why to Collect Application Fees*, <https://www.american-apartment-owners-association.org/property-management/latest-news/how-and-why-to-collect-application-fees/> (“The fact that some landlords used application fees as profit centers resulted in the legislature adding [application fee disclosure requirements] to the Landlord/Tenant laws of many states.”). *See also* Record of written testimony, DC Council Committee on Government Operations, Hearing on B23-0149 - Fair Tenant Screening Act of 2019 66–67, Oct. 27, 2020, https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/41897/Hearing_Record/B23-0149-Hearing_Record1.pdf (testimony of Mel Zahnd & Emily Near, Legal Aid Society of DC) (“When calling to inquire about unit availability or [] eligibility criteria, prospective renters are often met with vague and dismissive answers. . . . [P]rospective renters are denied the information they need to gauge if applying for a rental unit is worth their time and money.”).

²² *See, e.g.*, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, *Advisory Opinion, Fair Credit Reporting; Name-Only Matching Procedures*, 86 Fed. Reg. 62468, 62469, 2021 [hereinafter “name-only matching”]; Kirchner & Goldstein, *supra* note 3; Kirchner, *supra* note 3. *See also, e.g.*, DOJ v. AppFolio, 1:20-cv-03563, 2020, <https://www.ftc.gov/legal-library/browse/cases-proceedings/1923016-appfolio-inc>; TransUnion SmartMove, MySmartMove.com (“Advanced matching logic using consumer address and name history helps match your rental applicants to our report histories.”).

²³ *See, e.g.*, TransUnion SmartMove, MySmartMove.com (“Advanced matching logic using consumer address and name history helps match your rental applicants to our report histories.”); Ariel Nelson, Nat’l Consumer Law Ctr., *Broken Records Redux: How Errors by Criminal Background Check Companies Continue to Harm Consumers Seeking Jobs and Housing* 10, Dec. 2019, <https://www.nclc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/report-broken-records-redux.pdf>.

matches) one or more pieces of personal information provided by the rental applicant.²⁴ For example, “name-only matching” refers to the process of searching for, and then including in a tenant screening report, records that match the name of the rental applicant, regardless of whether any other information in the record (such as address, Social Security number, or the date the record was created) can be verified as matching the rental applicant’s profile.²⁵ TransUnion SmartMove’s marketing language suggests that it uses tenants’ names and addresses to match them with records.²⁶

At least some tenant screening companies may be relying on fully automated processes to match rental applicants to records and include those records on tenant screening reports, without manually checking for even the most obvious accuracy problems, like mismatched personal information or missing case dispositions. In its Tenant Background Checks Market Report, the CFPB observed that “most tenant screeners[] . . . appear to rely on the low-cost automated retrieval of court records for criminal and eviction records, without the more costly manual verification needed to ensure accuracy.”²⁷

D. Categorizing, labeling, and interpreting information in a report

Tenant screening companies modify, interpret, and assign priority or value to the information they surface from records and include in tenant screening reports. For example, the information and offense types listed in criminal records vary widely by jurisdiction, so background check companies usually sort them into a smaller number of uniform categories and attach labels to them, like “traffic” or “felony” — a process known to introduce errors and misleading information.²⁸ Criminal background check service Checkr claims to “[a]utomatically standardize charge data” using a machine-learning classifier to “quickly categorize criminal charges, making charge language clearer and reducing the amount of time spent on manual review.”²⁹

Tenant screening companies design their reports to prioritize and highlight certain information for landlords to pay attention to in their decision-making, often emphasizing negative information (or interpreting ambiguous information as “derogatory”). Some

²⁴ See Nelson, Broken Records Redux, *supra* note 23; *AppFolio*, 1:20-cv-03563; Kirchner & Goldstein, *supra* note 3.

²⁵ See generally CFPB, Name-only Matching, 86 Fed. Reg. 62468. See also Kirchner & Goldstein, *supra* note 3 (“Lax Rules and Wild Cards”).

²⁶ TransUnion SmartMove, *mysmartmove.com* (“More accurate: Advanced matching logic using consumer address and name history helps match your rental applicants to our report histories.”). See also Complaint 3–4, CFPB v. Sterling Infosystems, Inc., 1:19-civ-10824, Nov. 22, 2019, <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/enforcement/actions/sterling-infosystems-inc/>; text accompanying *infra* notes 244–48.

²⁷ CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 3. See also *id.* at 12; *id.* at 12 n.35.

²⁸ See, e.g., Nelson, Broken Records Redux, *supra* note 23, at 21–22.

²⁹ Checkr, Our Technology, <https://checkr.com/our-technology>.

reports include a summary at the top, created wholly by the tenant screening service, that includes phrases like “eviction record found” or “negative tradelines,” indicating derogatory information. For example, Turbo Tenant’s sample report includes a credit “profile summary” that includes a category for “derogatory items”³⁰ and indicates one “negative tradeline.”³¹ Scrolling further down the report reveals that the “negative tradeline” is \$323 past due on a student loan.³² Some tenant screening reports will only provide summaries or recommendations to landlords and omit the underlying details of records found.³³

E. Scoring and making eligibility determinations

Many tenant screening reports include features that are intended to communicate to a landlord whether they should accept, reject, or in some cases conditionally accept (*e.g.*, with a higher security deposit) a renter. These features effectively function as eligibility determinations. Some reports include a three-digit score that resembles a credit score but does not use traditional credit scoring formulas. As is common with traditional credit scores, reports often include a score range, with some indication (like a color gradient from red to green) of what is considered a “good” or “bad” score.³⁴ Some establish a minimum score below which they recommend rejecting a potential renter.

Some reports declare outright that an applicant is eligible or ineligible, or recommend that the landlord accept or reject the applicant. For example, tenant screening company National Tenant Network (NTN)’s sample report includes red, bolded font that says “Does Not Meet Criteria.”³⁵ In *Connecticut Fair Housing Center v. CoreLogic*, CoreLogic sent the property manager a screening report indicating that “disqualifying records were found” and “provide[d] no additional information such as the underlying records, the nature of the alleged crime, the date of the offense or the outcome of the case, if any.”³⁶ In both of these cases, the eligibility determination was apparently triggered by a single record (an arrest record in the case of CoreLogic and an eviction filing in the case of NTN). Some services, like Naborly, prompt landlords to move forward with a rejection (*e.g.*, by clicking a button),³⁷ and some automatically generate an adverse action notice.³⁸

³⁰ TurboTenant sample report, Appendix A.

³¹ TurboTenant sample report cont’d, Appendix B.

³² *Id.*

³³ *Corelogic*, 369 F. Supp. 3d 362, 367.

³⁴ *See, e.g.*, SafeRent Score sample image, Appendix F; National Tenant Network DecisionPoint sample report, Appendix D.

³⁵ National Tenant Network DecisionPoint sample report, Appendix D.

³⁶ *Corelogic*, 369 F. Supp. 3d 362, 367.

³⁷ Naborly sample report, Appendix C.

³⁸ *Corelogic*, 369 F. Supp. 3d 362, 367.

We have very little public information about the algorithms tenant screening companies use to generate scores and recommendations. Some companies suggest or claim that they use machine learning or artificial intelligence (AI). For example, RealPage claims to use “AI Screening” that “leverages the power of AI and machine learning to precisely analyze your applicant pool [and] deliver[] a stronger predictor of future performance and renter behaviors.”³⁹ But most of the information we can glean from sample reports and other marketing materials suggests that tenant screening companies’ scores and recommendations rely primarily on credit, eviction, and criminal histories, as well as income (or rent-to-income ratios).⁴⁰

Tenant screening scores and other eligibility determinations can automate the process of rejecting tenants due to the records they’ve been matched with. Tenant screening companies often claim that they don’t make rental decisions,⁴¹ but features like scores, recommendations, and automatically generated adverse action notices are designed to encourage landlords to rely in whole or large part on the tenant screening report’s interpretations and conclusions to make a rental decision. For example, SafeRent says that its reports are intended to “eliminate reliance on judgment calls by the leasing staff.”⁴² And research suggests that landlords do tend to rely on tenant screening reports and scores to make decisions. In a study of landlord decision-making based on tenant screening reports, Wonyoung So found that landlords tend “. . . toward automation bias [and] are influenced by the risk assessments and scores presented by tenant screening reports.”⁴³ The study found that “tenant screening reports that displayed [“mid,” or medium] risk scores were significantly associated with an additional 65.4% decrease in the odds of acceptance”⁴⁴

³⁹ RealPage Resident Screening, <https://www.realpage.com/apartment-marketing/resident-screening/>.

⁴⁰ See, e.g., source cited *supra* note 2.

⁴¹ See, e.g., Contract between RentGrow, Inc. DBA Yardi Resident Screening and the Chicago Housing Authority (“CHA”) for Resident Screening Services, Mar. 31, 2017, <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6819638-Chicago-IL-Yardi-Contract> (“YRS plays no role whatsoever in determining the Eligibility Criteria for any Property, plays no role in any tenancy decisions and does not guarantee the effectiveness of Client’s Applicant selection policies or the accuracy of any Credit Bureau, CRA or other information delivered by way of the Services or in a Tenant Screening Report.”); Subscription agreement between On-Site and King County Housing Authority, Washington, Jan. 5, 2018, <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6819661-King-County-WA-on-Site-Contract> (“ On-Site will have no liability to Client or other person or entity for any acceptance or the failure to accept . . . regardless of whether or not Client’s decision was based on the Client Generated Report or other information generated by Client through the Screening Software. Client must state that the Vendors and/or On-Site did not make the decision to take adverse action against the applicant. . .”).

⁴² SafeRent, Resident Screening, <https://saferentsolutions.com/resident-screening/>.

⁴³ Wonyoung So, Which Information Matters? Measuring Landlord Assessment of Tenant Screening Reports 1, 16–17, Housing Policy Debate, 2022, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10511482.2022.2113815>.

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 16 (parentheticals omitted).

F. Rental decision

Landlords often use tenant screening reports to inform their decisions to accept or reject potential renters. Many tenant screening reports functionally come with rental decisions — eligibility determinations (like scores and “disqualifying” records) or built-in actions (like generating an adverse action letter) designed for landlords to rely on when choosing a tenant. Research suggests that landlords tend to be deferential to tenant screening companies’ recommendations.⁴⁵ Some landlords have also reported that they tend to reject any tenant with an eviction record, regardless of the disposition of the case.⁴⁶

Rental applicants often receive little information about why they were rejected, even when the law requires it. As the CFPB has reported, many tenants don’t even receive adverse action notices required under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) — and even those who do are often still left confused about why, exactly, they were rejected.⁴⁷

Some state and local laws limit the information landlords can use to evaluate and reject potential renters,⁴⁸ or enforce procedural requirements such as giving rental applicants an opportunity to dispute inaccurate information used to screen them or provide mitigating information to offset negative records.⁴⁹ However, these laws usually don’t require landlords to hold the unit open while tenants review and dispute information in their tenant screening reports.⁵⁰ Renters — especially those who need housing most urgently — seldom have the time, resources, or incentive to request access to or dispute their reports.

⁴⁵ See *supra* text accompanying notes 43–44; Anna Reosti, “We Go Totally Subjective”: Discretion, Discrimination, and Tenant Screening in a Landlord’s Market, 45 *Law & Social Inquiry* 618, 633 (“They’re [landlords] saying ‘We like using SafeRent because it tells us red, yellow, green lights and our people don’t have to think. We don’t want them to think.’”).

⁴⁶ So, *supra* note 43, at 16–17 (“I basically wouldn’t rent to anyone with an eviction, it doesn’t matter how long ago or how the case was disposed[.]”).

⁴⁷ Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 24 n. 83; Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, CFPB Reports Highlight Problems with Tenant Background Checks, Nov. 15, 2022, <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/newsroom/cfpb-reports-highlight-problems-with-tenant-background-checks/> (“Renters often do not receive adverse action notices . . .”); Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Consumer Snapshot: Tenant Background Checks 3, Nov. 2022, https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_consumer-snapshot-tenant-background-check_2022-11.pdf [hereinafter “Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot”] (“Complaints and interviews showed that landlords who took adverse action did not consistently inform prospective tenants of their right to dispute information in reports or provide them the information necessary to do so, as required under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA).”); *id.* at 23 (“Typically, rental applicants were simply told whether they were approved or they never heard back about the application at all. In some cases, landlords refused to provide all of the required information.”).

⁴⁸ See, e.g., Seattle Ord. 125393, <http://clerk.seattle.gov/search/ordinances/125393>; Phila. Code § 9–810; DC Law 24-115, DC Code § 42–3505.10; DC Code § 42–3541; Berkeley Municipal Code Ch. 13.106; Rev. Code Wash. § 59.18.580;

⁴⁹ See, e.g., Rev. Code Wash. 59.18.257; DC Code § 42–3505.10; Portland City Code § 30.01.086; Phila. Code § 9–1108(3)–(4).

⁵⁰ Philadelphia’s Renters’ Access Act is a rare exception, requiring landlords with five or more units who incorrectly screen out tenants to offer those tenants the next available unit. Phila. Code § 9–810(5).

II. Tenant screening reports drive housing insecurity and discrimination by entrenching criminal, credit, and eviction histories as universal barriers to housing.

A. Tenant screening companies primarily repackage eviction, criminal, and credit histories.

Tenant screening companies' core function is to compile records from public and private databases and repackage them into consumer reports. They often purchase access to databases compiled by third-party data brokers⁵¹ and some may maintain their own databases.⁵²

Some tenant screening companies try to set themselves apart from others in the market by highlighting different features (sometimes marketed as “predictive”), such as proprietary scores that indicate an applicant’s likelihood of completing a successful tenancy, or assessing the property’s “suitability” for the applicant’s needs.⁵³

However, publicly available information⁵⁴ and tenants’ experiences⁵⁵ suggest that tenant screening reports and scores still rely primarily on three types of information: (1) credit

⁵¹ Many tenant screening companies use common sources for criminal background checks, credit reports, and court records. *See, e.g.*, Complaint at 5, *AppFolio*, 1:20-cv-03563 (noting that AppFolio obtained criminal records from CoreLogic); Checkr, Our Technology, Embedded Integrations, <https://checkr.com/our-technology/embeds> (allowing Checkr background checks to be embedded into other application products); LexisNexis, Product Spotlight: LexisNexis Public Records, <https://www.lexisnexis.com/community/insights/legal/b/product-features/posts/product-spotlight-lexisnexis-public-records> (“LexisNexis plugs you into a massive library of public records, from thousands of sources.”). Tenant screening companies often provide credit information from one of the “Big Three” nationwide credit reporting agencies. *See, e.g.*, Naborly, naborly.com (“The Naborly Report includes a tenant’s Equifax Credit Report.”).

⁵² Several tenant screening companies are subsidiaries of the nation’s largest data brokers; for example, TransUnion and LexisNexis both offer tenant screening services. TransUnion SmartMove, mysmartmove.com; LexisNexis, LexisNexis Screening Solutions, <https://www.lexisnexis.com/government/solutions/literature/screening.pdf>.

⁵³ *See, e.g.*, Naborly, naborly.com.

⁵⁴ *See* sources cited *supra* note 2.

⁵⁵ *See, e.g.*, DC Council hearing testimony on B23-0149, *supra* note 21, at 25 (testimony of D.C. Tenants Rights Center) (“Countless D.C. tenants are denied housing each year as a result of credit report screenings . . .”); *Id.* at 52 (testimony of Lori Leibowitz, Neighborhood Legal Services Program) (“Every week, NLSP receives calls from people who have been rejected by landlords and want our help. Unfortunately, almost half of the time, landlords have rejected them because of their credit or their rental history . . .”); *Id.* at 56 (testimony of Amber W. Harding, Washington Legal Clinic for the Homeless) (“Since 2015 I have chaired [] a workgroup on eliminating barriers to rental housing for DC residents experiencing homelessness. . . . At our first meeting in September 2015, we identified major barriers to housing beyond the obvious lack of affordability. We identified credit, rental history, criminal history and voucher discrimination as the most prevalent and significant barriers to rental housing . . .”); *Id.* at 71 (testimony of Melanie A. Acuña et al., Legal Counsel for the Elderly) (“For tenants in the District’s competitive rental market, a high credit score can often make the difference between a rental application being accepted or rejected.”); *Id.* at 78 (testimony of Lynell Proctor).

and financial histories, including income and credit scores and reports; (2) criminal histories; and (3) rental histories — especially eviction records, but also sometimes rental debt reports⁵⁶ and other data about previous tenancies, such as their length. Tenant screening companies’ marketing materials and sample reports suggest that these are the primary — if not the only — inputs into their tenant screening scores and other eligibility determinations.⁵⁷ For example, SafeRent tells landlords that it uses “key rental data” to identify “tenants who are more likely to pay rent on time, treat the property with care, and stay for longer periods of time.” The “key rental data” SafeRent lists on its website consists of credit history, rental history, and rent-to-income ratio.⁵⁸

Tenant screening companies use their marketing materials, including blog posts and articles, to emphasize the importance of using credit, criminal, and eviction histories to evaluate (and in some cases screen out) renters. For example, TransUnion has published dozens of blog posts telling landlords about the importance of choosing tenants who have no eviction history, a good credit score, a clean criminal background, income that is three times the monthly rent, and a “stable employment history” with no “significant gaps.”⁵⁹

As the following sections will discuss further, eviction, criminal, and credit histories are artifacts of discrimination that should not be used to make housing decisions. People of

⁵⁶ See April Kuehnhoff et al., National Consumer Law Center, *Unfair Debts with No Way Out: Consumers Share Their Experiences with Rental Debt Collectors*, Oct. 2022, <https://www.nclc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/UnfairDebts-Rpt.pdf>; Chi Chi Wu, National Consumer Law Center, *Even the Catch-22s Come with Catch-22s: Potential Harms & Drawbacks of Rent Reporting*, Oct. 24, 2022, <https://www.nclc.org/resources/even-the-catch-22s-come-with-catch-22s-potential-harms-drawbacks-of-rent-reporting/>.

⁵⁷ See *supra* note 2.

⁵⁸ SafeRent Solutions, *SafeRent Score*, saferentsolutions.com/saferent-score.

⁵⁹ See, e.g., Andrea Collatz, TransUnion SmartMove, *How to Qualify and Deny Rental Applicants the Right Way*, May 27, 2019, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/how-qualify-deny-rental-applicants.page>; Andrea Collatz, TransUnion SmartMove, *7 Renter Screening Warning Signs that Aren’t So Obvious*, March 17, 2023; TransUnion SmartMove, *What Should Landlords Look for in Credit Checks? [6 Red Flags]*, Feb. 26, 2021, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/what-to-look-for-landlord-credit-check.page>; TransUnion SmartMove, *5 Red Flags that Your Rental Applicant Might Stop Paying Rent*, May 5, 2023, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/five-red-flags-that-a-renter-might-stop-payent-rent.page>; TransUnion SmartMove, *How to Run an Apartment Background Check*, Nov. 29, 2022, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/apartment-background-check.page>. These blog posts follow a familiar formula: scare landlords about irresponsible tenants and the high cost of having to evict someone; emphasize the importance of screening to avoid these costs; and tell landlords they can find the right tenant using TransUnion’s services. They also often cite dubious statistics produced by their own internal survey research. See TransUnion SmartMove, *mysmartmove.com* (claiming that their ResidentScore predicts rental eviction risk 15% better than traditional credit scores, and citing a 2019 SmartMove user survey). Finally, they often remind landlords that they can pass the cost of tenant screening onto their applicants. See, e.g., Andrea Collatz, TransUnion SmartMove, *The Do’s and Don’ts of Rental Application Fees*, June 5, 2018, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/dos-donts-collecting-rental-application-fees.page>; TransUnion SmartMove, *Tenant Screening: A Cost-Benefit Analysis*, Oct. 9, 2020, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/tenant-screening-cost-benefit-analysis.page> (“Many screening services allow you to pass the fee on to the renter.”).

color, people with disabilities, and people with lower incomes are disproportionately “marked” by these records⁶⁰ because of structural racism, structural violence,⁶¹ and organized abandonment.⁶² These records are also notoriously inaccurate, and even when they don’t contain errors, they don’t indicate a renter’s ability to pay rent or uphold a lease agreement.⁶³

Tenant screening companies’ business model and rhetoric have helped entrench the idea that people with a criminal or eviction record or negative credit history don’t deserve stable, dignified housing, and don’t deserve to choose where they live. This narrative, and the tenant screening industry that upholds it, continue to deepen racial and other forms of housing discrimination, undermining policies and funding aimed at expanding fair housing access.

The following subsections more specifically address the uses of — and problems with — these records in tenant screening.

⁶⁰ See generally, e.g., Issa Kohler-Hausmann, *Misdemeanorland: Criminal Courts and Social Control in an Age of Broken Windows Policing*, Chapter 4; *id.* at 144 (“One of the primary penal techniques in managerial misdemeanor courts is that of *marking* — the practice of indexing certain behaviors and status determinations about individuals. The import of the mark is determined both by the content of the mark — what it designates — and by how the mark is accessed — where and subject to what rules it can be retrieved by people who would consult the records in making important decisions.”).

⁶¹ See, e.g., Mienah Zulfacar Sharif et al., *Racism and Structural Violence: Interconnected Threats to Health Equity*, 9 *Frontiers in Public Health* article 676783, <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2021.676783/full>.

⁶² See generally, e.g., The Intercept Podcast, Ruth Wilson Gilmore Makes the Case for Abolition, with guest host Chenjerai Kumanyika, June 10, 2020, <https://theintercept.com/2020/06/10/ruth-wilson-gilmore-makes-the-case-for-abolition/>; Beatrice Adler-Bolton, *Death Panel* podcast, *Organized Abandonment w/ Ruth Wilson Gilmore*, Oct. 6, 2022, <https://www.deathpanel.net/transcripts/organized-abandonment-with-ruth-wilson-gilmore>; Prison Policy Initiative, *Poverty and Debt*, <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/poverty.html> (“ . . . [O]ur criminal justice system frequently punishes those who never had a *first* chance: people in poverty. . . . [O]ur country effectively punishes people for being poor. . . . Poverty is not only a predictor of involvement with the justice system: Too often, it is also the outcome.”); Jaboa Lake, *Center for American Progress*, *Criminal Records Create cycles of Multigenerational Poverty*, Apr. 15, 2020, <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/criminal-records-create-cycles-multigenerational-poverty/>; Fines & Fees Justice Center, *How Fines and Fees Criminalize Poverty: Explained*, July 18, 2018, <https://finesandfeesjusticecenter.org/articles/how-fines-and-fees-criminalize-poverty-explained/>; Josette M. Barsano, *The Collateral Consequences of Substandard Public Housing on Tenant-Families*, 27 *Geo. J. Poverty L. & Pol’y* 147, 2019, <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/poverty-journal/in-print/volume-27-issue-i-fall-2019/the-collateral-consequences-of-substandard-public-housing-on-tenant-families/>; Eric S. Tars, *Criminalization of Homelessness*, *Nat’l Low Income Housing Coalition 2021 Advocates’ Guide*, 6-36, 2021, https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/AG-2021/06-08_Criminalization-of-Homelessness.pdf.

⁶³ See text accompanying *infra* notes 75–84; 102–10; 125–44.

1. *Credit reports and scores*

TransUnion tells landlords that “[a] credit score may be one of the most important criteria when evaluating an applicant’s ability and willingness to pay their rent on time.”⁶⁴ Some tenant screening reports include a full traditional credit report from a national credit bureau, and some include only certain elements of credit history, like credit scores, collections, or accounts with past due amounts.⁶⁵ Relying on credit scores to screen tenants is a form of digital redlining⁶⁶ that reproduces racist, classist, and ableist barriers to housing, and locks people out even when they have the income to pay rent.⁶⁷

Credit reports and scores “reflect stunning racial disparities,”⁶⁸ as well as disparities based on disability,⁶⁹ income,⁷⁰ immigration status,⁷¹ gender,⁷² and LGBTQ+ identity.⁷³ The distribution of credit scores by neighborhood, in particular, demonstrates how credit-based tenant screening acts as a form of digital redlining. An Urban Institute survey of financial health in 60 major cities found that, of the 60 cities, 38 had “differences in median credit scores of 100 points or more between predominantly white and nonwhite

⁶⁴ TransUnion SmartMove, How to Screen Tenants in 5 Steps, May 28, 2019, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/how-screen-tenant-infographic.page>.

⁶⁵ See, e.g., TurboTenant sample report, Appendix A.

⁶⁶ The term “digital redlining” applies when digital technologies and/or data-driven decisions are based on or exacerbate existing inequities, especially those related to housing and neighborhood segregation. See, e.g., National Fair Housing Alliance, NFHA Files Federal Discrimination Lawsuit to Stop Redfin’s Real Estate Redlining, Oct. 29, 2020,

<https://nationalfairhousing.org/nfha-files-federal-discrimination-lawsuit-to-stop-redfins-real-estate-redlining-2/>; Linda Morris & Olga Akselrod, Am. Civ. Liberties Union, Holding Facebook Accountable for Digital Redlining, Jan. 27, 2022, <https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/holding-facebook-accountable-for-digital-redlining>.

⁶⁷ See generally, e.g., Complaint, *Louis v. SafeRent*, 1:22-cv-10800 (D. Mass. 2022), <https://www.cohenmilstein.com/sites/default/files/Complaint%20-%20Louis%20v%20SafeRent%2005252022.pdf>.

⁶⁸ Chi Chi Wu, Reparations, Race, and Reputation in Credit: Rethinking the Relationship Between Credit Scores and Reports with Black Communities, Aug. 7, 2020, https://medium.com/@cwu_84767/reparations-race-and-reputation-in-credit-rethinking-the-relationship-between-credit-scores-and-852f70149877. Over a dozen studies have found that Black consumers have lower credit scores as a group than whites. See National Consumer Law Center, Racial Justice & Equal Economic Opportunity Project, Past Imperfect: How Credit Scores and Other Analytics “Bake In” and Perpetuate Past Discrimination 6–7, May 2016, <https://www.nclc.org/resources/past-imperfect-how-credit-scores-and-other-analyticsbake-in-and-perpetuate-past-discrimination/>.

⁶⁹ See, e.g., Nanette Goodman & Michael Morris, National Disability Institute, Access to Credit for Adults with Disabilities, June 2018, <https://www.nationaldisabilityinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/access-credit-brief.pdf>.

⁷⁰ See, e.g., Complaint, *SafeRent*, 1:22-cv-10800.

⁷¹ See, e.g., Jennifer Brown, UnidosUS, Unscoreable: How the Credit Reporting Agencies Exclude Latinos, Younger Consumers, Low-Income Consumers, and Immigrants, submitted to the U.S. House Committee on Financial Services, Services, Feb. 26, 2019, <https://www.congress.gov/116/meeting/house/108945/witnesses/HHRG-116-BA00-Wstate-BrownJ-20190226.pdf>.

⁷² See, e.g., Geng Li, Gender-Related Differences in Credit Use and Credit Scores, FEDS Notes, June 22, 2018, <https://www.federalreserve.gov/econres/notes/feds-notes/gender-related-differences-in-credit-use-and-credit-scores-20180622.html>.

⁷³ See, e.g., Ctr. for LGBTQ Econ. Advancement & Research, Credit Reports & Scores, <https://lgbtq-economics.org/issues/credit-reports-and-scores/>.

areas. Nationally, the difference in median credit score is nearly 80 points Predominantly non-white areas in more than 50 of the 60 cities ha[d] below-prime median credit scores[,]” while “predominantly white areas in only 4 of the 60 cities ha[d] below-prime median credit scores.”

These disparities are caused by social and economic structures like the lack of a financial safety net, the increasing gap between wages and cost of living, the unaffordability of basic needs like healthcare and housing, the historic exclusion of minority groups from wealth-building economic opportunities like home ownership, and the predatory lending practices that feed off of these dynamics. The credit system itself perpetuates these disparities. Abbye Atkinson and other scholars have observed that “credit provides a channel for wealth to leave economically vulnerable communities and travel upward toward the more affluent.”⁷⁴ Credit-based tenant screening deepens disparities in access to credit and, more broadly, exacerbates wealth inequality by locking people with lower credit scores out of neighborhoods with better housing conditions, and pushing them further into social and economic precarity.

Credit reports and scores are also frequently inaccurate. A study conducted by the FTC in 2012 found that at least one in five consumers had errors in their credit reports and 13% had errors that affected their credit scores.⁷⁵ More recently, Consumer Reports conducted a survey using almost 6,000 credit reports and found that over 30% had at least one error.⁷⁶ Errors vary in severity and can include incorrect identifying information such as a name or address, incorrectly reported delinquent accounts, or duplicative listings of debt.⁷⁷ At best, these errors can be an inconvenience to consumers that require significant time and energy to fix. At worst, these errors can negatively affect one’s credit and potential life opportunities, including access to housing, which is especially detrimental for marginalized communities with already limited access to credit.

⁷⁴ Abbye Atkinson, Rethinking Credit as a Social Provision, 71 *Stanford L. Rev.* 1093, 1154, 2019, <https://review.law.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2019/05/Atkinson-71-Stan.-L.-Rev.-1093-2019.pdf> (citing *Ctr. for Competition Pol’y*, Gunnar Trumbull at CCP Annual Conference, 2011, <https://perma.cc/8X3R-98C7>).

⁷⁵ Federal Trade Commission, In FTC Study, Five Percent of Consumers Had Errors on Their Credit Reports That Could Result in Less Favorable Terms for Loans, Feb. 11, 2013, <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/news/press-releases/2013/02/ftc-study-five-percent-consumers-had-errors-their-credit-reports-could-result-less-favorable-terms>.

⁷⁶ Syed Ejaz, Consumer Reports, A Broken System: How The Credit Reporting System Fails Consumers And What To Do About It 15, June 12, 2021, <https://advocacy.consumerreports.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/A-Broken-System-How-the-Credit-Reporting-System-Fails-Consumers-and-What-to-Do-About-It.pdf>.

⁷⁷ Liane Fiano, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Common Errors People Find on Their Credit Report - And How to Get Them Fixed, Feb, 5, 2019, <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/blog/common-errors-credit-report-and-how-get-them-fixed/>.

Even when they don't contain reporting errors, credit reports and scores are unreliable and inappropriate for use in rental housing decisions. As NCLC and other consumer advocates have argued, landlords (and tenant screening companies) "should not rely on credit reports and scores for many reasons."⁷⁸

First, credit reports and scores are not intended to gauge whether someone will be a good tenant. Credit scores are designed to predict the likelihood that a borrower will become 90 days late on a credit obligation—not rent, which is a different sort of obligation. What's more, credit reports tell a story about past ability to pay in particular instances, not current ability to pay rent, which is a high-priority bill that families pay before all others. A prospective tenant could show their current ability to pay with paystubs, tax returns, W-2s, and bank statements. . . . [T]here are no quantitative or scientific studies showing that credit reports and scores accurately predict a successful tenancy. Landlords appear to be using credit checks as a result of successful marketing by the credit bureaus or untested assumptions about predictiveness.⁷⁹

Moreover, "[b]ecause tenants recognize the importance of paying their rent, rental payments are paid on-time more than many other kinds of bill, including credit card bills."⁸⁰

Credit histories are even more irrelevant for renters with housing subsidies. Housing subsidies such as Section 8 vouchers guarantee that a landlord will get a monthly rent payment, and can only be used to pay rent. Yet many voucher holders — who unsurprisingly tend to have lower credit scores — are screened out of housing they can demonstrably afford.⁸¹ As a result, many housing subsidies go unused, and people who need housing most — who wait on voucher waiting lists for months or years before finally

⁷⁸ Chi Chi Wu & Ariel Nelson, Nat'l Consumer Law Ctr., *Mission Creep: A Primer on Use of Credit Reports & Scores for Non-Credit Purposes* 7, Aug. 2022, https://www.nclc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Mission_Creep_rpt.pdf [hereinafter "Mission Creep"].

⁷⁹ *Id.* at 7.

⁸⁰ Complaint at 12, *SafeRent*, 1:22-cv-10800. *See also* Matthew Desmond, *The Rent Eats First, Even During a Pandemic*, N.Y. Times, Aug. 29, 2020, www.nytimes.com/2020/08/29/opinion/sunday/coronavirus-evictions-superspreader.html.

⁸¹ *See, e.g.*, DC Council hearing testimony on B23-0149, *supra* note 21, at 25 (testimony of D.C. Tenants Rights Center) ("Countless D.C. tenants are denied housing each year as a result of credit report screenings . . ."); *Id.* at 52 (testimony of Lori Leibowitz, Neighborhood Legal Services Program) ("Every week, NLSP receives calls from people who have been rejected by landlords and want our help. Unfortunately, almost half of the time, landlords have rejected them because of their credit or their rental history . . ."); *Id.* at 71 (testimony of Melanie A. Acuña et al., Legal Counsel for the Elderly) ("For tenants in the District's competitive rental market, a high credit score can often make the difference between a rental application being accepted or rejected.").

getting one — remain locked out of actual housing opportunities.⁸² DC acknowledged and sought to partially address this problem in a recent law that prohibits landlords from considering voucher holders’ rental or credit history from before they obtained their voucher.⁸³ A recent lawsuit against SafeRent alleges that its tenant screening scores have unjustifiable disparate impacts based on race under the Fair Housing Act, because the scores take credit history into account but don’t give tenants credit for having income in the form of a housing subsidy.⁸⁴

2. Criminal records

Advocates,⁸⁵ researchers,⁸⁶ federal agencies,⁸⁷ and some legislative bodies⁸⁸ have recognized that criminal record⁸⁹ screening perpetuates racial disparities and lacks predictive value, but tenant screening companies continue to emphasize the importance of criminal background checks to “help property owners steer clear of problem renters.”⁹⁰ Research suggests that landlords tend to reject tenants who have a criminal record on their tenant screening report.⁹¹ A growing number of state and local laws have sought to limit or

⁸² See, e.g., Corina Knoll, A Homeless Student Received Aid for an Apartment. Then Came the Hard Part, N.Y. Times, Feb. 17, 2023, <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/02/17/us/housing-voucher-search-los-angeles.html>; Brandon Block, Housing Vouchers Sit Unused at Some Rural Washington Agencies, Crosscut, Nov. 3, 2022, <https://crosscut.com/news/2022/11/housing-vouchers-sit-unused-some-rural-washington-agencies> (“Housing officials . . . said they lack the staffing to shepherd clients with high rental barriers through a tight market . . .”); Jacqueline Rabe Thomas, Why Half of Affordable Housing Vouchers in CT Go Unused: ‘A Slamming Door in My Face,’ CT Insider, <https://www.ctinsider.com/news/article/Half-of-CT-affordable-housing-lottery-winners-17597460.php>.
⁸³ DC Code § 2-1402.21(g)(1)–(2). See also Annemarie Cuccia, DC’s New Tenant Rights Bill Protects Voucher Holders, Seals Certain Eviction Records, DC Line, Mar. 28, 2022, <https://thedcline.org/2022/03/16/dcs-new-tenant-rights-bill-protects-voucher-holders-seals-certain-eviction-record/> (“We should not be throwing barriers in the way of the actions we’ve just taken to help people get housed,” [Ward 6 Councilmember Charles Allen] said.”).

⁸⁴ Complaint, *SafeRent*, 1:22-cv-10800.

⁸⁵ See, e.g., Nelson, Broken Records Redux, *supra* note 23; Eric Sirota, Shriver Center on Poverty Law, Smokescreen: Unfair Tenant Screening Practices Perpetuate Housing Discrimination, May 10, 2023, <https://www.povertylaw.org/article/unfair-tenant-screening-practices/>; Kim Johnson, Housing Access for People with Criminal Records, National Low Income Housing Coalition 2021 Advocates’ Guide 6–28, 2021, https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/AG-2021/06-07_Housing-Access-Criminal-Records.pdf.

⁸⁶ See, e.g., Daniel K. Malone, Assessing Criminal History as a Predictor of Future Housing Success in Homeless Adults with Behavioral Health Disorders, 60 Psych. Serv. 224, 2009, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19176417/>.

⁸⁷ See, e.g., Calvin Johnson, Tenant Screening with Criminal Background Checks: Predictions and Perceptions are Not Causality, Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development & Research, May 17, 2022.

⁸⁸ See, e.g., Seattle Municipal Code § 14.09; Berkeley Municipal Code § 13.106.

⁸⁹ A criminal record can include both arrest records and convictions as well as other instances of contact with the criminal legal system such as pending charges, sentences, and dismissals.

⁹⁰ TransUnion SmartMove, Criminal Report,

<https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/tenant-background-report.page>. See also TurboTenant, Why a Tenant Background Check is Essential for Landlords,

<https://www.turbotenant.com/blog/tenant-background-check-landlords>; RentPrep, Tenant Screening Criteria, <https://rentprep.com/tenant-screening/tenant-screening-criteria/>; TransUnion SmartMove, How to Screen Tenants in 5 Steps, May 28, 2019, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/how-screen-tenant-infographic.page>.

⁹¹ So, *supra* note 43, at 15–17. But see *Id.* at 17 (“By contrast [to eviction records], 60% of the landlords noted that they did consider various details of criminal records. . . . For example, some landlords mentioned precise types of charges

prohibit criminal record screening for housing,⁹² although the 9th Circuit recently struck down Seattle’s ban on *inquiring* into applicants’ criminal history on First Amendment grounds, meaning landlords are allowed to conduct criminal background checks even if they aren’t supposed to use the information.⁹³

It is well established that criminal record screening perpetuates racial and other forms of injustice.⁹⁴ Criminal record screening extends the oppressive power of the criminal legal system by ensuring that contact with the system leads to the denial of basic survival needs like housing and employment, leaving people in a perpetual state of financial and social precarity, which in turn exposes them to further criminalization.⁹⁵ Criminal record screening also fundamentally undermines fair housing laws by guaranteeing inequitable access to housing based on race and ethnicity, national origin,⁹⁶ disability,⁹⁷ sexual orientation and gender identity,⁹⁸ and familial status.⁹⁹

(‘I wouldn’t let someone selling or doing cocaine in my rental. But if it was just a marijuana possession then I would not mind[.]’ . . .)” (parentheticals omitted).

⁹² See, e.g., Seattle Municipal Code § 14.09; Berkeley Municipal Code § 13.106; D.C. Code § 42–3541.

⁹³ Yim v. City of Seattle, 2:18-cv-00736-JCC (9th Cir. 2023), <https://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/datastore/opinions/2023/03/21/21-35567.pdf>.

⁹⁴ See Department of Housing and Urban Development, Memorandum from Demetria L. McCain, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity, to the Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity, Fair Housing Assistance Program Agencies, and Fair Housing Initiative Program Grantees, on the Implementation of the Office of General Counsel’s Guidance on Application of the Fair Housing Act Standards to the Use of Criminal Records by Providers of Housing & Real Estate-Related Transactions 2–3, June 10, 2022, <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/FHEO/documents/Implementation%20of%20OGC%20Guidance%20on%20Application%20of%20FHA%20Standards%20to%20the%20Use%20of%20Criminal%20Records%20-%20June%2010%202022.pdf> [hereinafter “HUD Criminal Record Screening Implementation Memo”].

⁹⁵ See, e.g., Lucius Couloute, Prison Policy Initiative, Nowhere to Go: Homelessness Among Formerly Incarcerated People, Aug. 2018, <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/housing.html>; Tars, *supra* note 62; Lake, *supra* note 62.

⁹⁶ See, e.g., Michael T. Light, Michael Massoglia & Ryan D. King, Citizenship & Punishment: The Salience of National Membership in U.S. Criminal Courts, 79 Am. Soc. Rev. 825, 2014, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6234017/> (finding that “citizenship status is a salient predictor of sentencing outcomes”).

⁹⁷ See, e.g., Elliot, Oberholtzer, Prison Policy Initiative, Police, Courts, Jails, and Prisons All Fail Disabled People, Aug. 23, 2017, <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2017/08/23/disability/>. See generally *CoreLogic*, 369 F.Supp.3d 362.

⁹⁸ See, e.g., Alexi Jones, Prison Policy Initiative, Visualizing the Unequal Treatment of LGBTQ People in the Criminal Justice System, Mar. 2, 2021, <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2021/03/02/lgbtq/>.

⁹⁹ For example, low-income mothers — especially Black mothers — are targeted by the family policing system (also known as the “child welfare system”). See, e.g., Victoria Copeland & Maya Pendleton, upEND, Surveillance of Black Families in the Family Policing System, https://upendmovement.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/upEND-Surveillance-06_2022.pdf; Victoria Copeland, Dissertation, Dismantling the Carceral Ecosystem: Investigating the Role of “Child Protection” and Family Policing in Los Angeles, 2022, <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3rc7z257>; Stop LAPD Spying Coalition et al., DCF(S) Stand for Dividing and Conquering Families: How the Family Policing System Contributes to the Stalker State, 2023, <https://stoplapdspying.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Dividing-and-Conquering-Families.pdf>. Also, as abortion becomes increasingly criminalized, people may be disproportionately exposed to charges and prosecutions based on their pregnancy status. See, e.g., Martin Antonio Sabelli et al., Nat’l Ass’n of Criminal Defense Lawyers, Abortion in America: How Legislative Overreach is Turning Reproductive Rights into Criminal Wrongs, 2021, <https://www.nacdl.org/Document/AbortioninAmericaLegOverreachCriminalizReproRights>.

Criminal record screening for housing is also a vestige of the “War on Drugs,” when lawmakers passed exclusionary requirements for federally subsidized housing.¹⁰⁰ Since then, comprehensive criminal record screening for all types of housing has been cemented as the norm, propping up a vast and exploitative industry that profits from collecting, buying, and reselling criminal court records. Tenant screening companies are a subset of this industry (tenant screeners are often subsidiaries of or have partnerships with large data brokers), and have a deep financial interest in perpetuating it.¹⁰¹ Tenant screening companies peddle the baseless idea that landlords must do criminal background checks to protect their neighbors’ or other tenants’ safety.

Criminal records are significantly prone to errors. Errors begin at the source when law enforcement agencies and courts fail to update arrest records or charges with information about the outcome of a case (or fail to do so in a timely manner).¹⁰² Furthermore, when criminal record data is purchased by third-party data brokers or maintained by tenant screening companies themselves, it may be even less likely to be complete or updated for accuracy.¹⁰³ Tenant screening companies will also automatically sort criminal records under more simplified labels that can obscure the outcome or context of the case. As a result, charges and offenses can be misclassified (for example, reporting a misdemeanor as a felony).¹⁰⁴ Additionally, it is not uncommon for tenant screening companies to incorrectly — and illegally — report criminal records that have been sealed, expunged, or are older than the FCRA allows.¹⁰⁵ Combined with inaccuracies that stem from sloppy matching practices, reporting criminal records on tenant screening reports is not a reliable practice.

As HUD has acknowledged in its guidance, “criminal history is not a good predictor of housing success.”¹⁰⁶ Criminal records indicate nothing about a renter’s ability to pay rent or otherwise uphold their lease agreement.¹⁰⁷ There is no evidence that criminal records have any predictive value.¹⁰⁸ Some landlords and tenant screening companies use references to “recidivism” to justify their criminal record screening policies; however, recidivism studies are highly problematic and inherently reliant on data created by the

¹⁰⁰ See Drug Policy Alliance, Report: The War on Drugs Meets Housing, 2021, https://uprootingthedrugwar.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/uprooting_report_PDF_housing_02.04.21.pdf.

¹⁰¹ See *supra* note 52.

¹⁰² Martin Wells et al., US Department of Labor, Criminal Record Inaccuracies and the Impact of a Record Education Intervention on Employment-Related Outcomes 2, Jan. 2, 2020, https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/OASP/evaluation/pdf/LRE_WellsFinalProjectReport_December2020.pdf.

¹⁰³ CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 35.

¹⁰⁴ Nelson, Broken Records Redux, *supra* note 23, at 21.

¹⁰⁵ CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra* note 47, at 35.

¹⁰⁶ HUD Criminal Record Screening Implementation Memo, *supra* note 94, at 8 (citing Johnson, *supra* note 87).

¹⁰⁷ See, e.g., Johnson, *supra* note 87; Malone, *supra* note 86; Nelson, Broken Records Redux, *supra* note 23.

¹⁰⁸ See sources cited *supra* notes 106–07.

criminal legal system itself to establish the system’s validity.¹⁰⁹ As the Shriver Center on Poverty Law and other advocates have pointed out, recidivism statistics “fail to account for the impact of critical supports, such as access to affordable housing. . . . [R]ecidivism rates are a more appropriate measure of the success (or lack thereof) of the prison system than of individuals themselves.”¹¹⁰

3. *Eviction records*

Tenant screening companies have helped entrench eviction records as overwhelming barriers to housing.¹¹¹ As with criminal records, data brokers collect eviction records from public court databases, often as soon as landlords file them. Landlords often reject applicants on the basis of any eviction record, including filings, dismissals, and judgments in favor of the tenant.¹¹² But tenant screening companies mislead landlords about what eviction records represent.¹¹³ Eviction histories are not reliable indicators of tenants’

¹⁰⁹ See, e.g., Letter from Shriver Center on Poverty Law et al. to the Dep’t of Housing & Urban Development Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity, Re: Subregulatory Suggestions to Enhance Housing Access for Those With Criminal Records 5, Nov. 22, 2021, <https://www.povertylaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Updated-HUD-Letter-with-Exhibits.pdf> [hereinafter “Shriver Center Letter to HUD”]; Prison Policy Initiative, Recidivism & Reentry, https://www.prisonpolicy.org/research/recidivism_and_reentry/ (“ . . . [R]elying too much on rates of recidivism . . . can result in incomplete conclusions, because recidivism data is skewed by inconsistencies in policing, charging, and supervision. Furthermore, perfect outcomes are often difficult-to-impossible for people leaving incarceration, as evidenced by the overwhelming prevalence of homelessness, unemployment, and poverty among formerly incarcerated people.”). See generally Cecelia M. Klingele, Measuring Change: From Rates of Recidivism to Markers of Desistance, 109 J. Crim. L. & Criminology 769, 2019, <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7658&context=jclc>.

¹¹⁰ Shriver Center Letter to HUD, *supra* note 109, at 5 (citing Klingele, *supra* note 109).

¹¹¹ See generally Dada & Duarte, How to Seal Eviction Records, *supra* note 9; Tinuola Dada & Natasha Duarte, Tenant Screening Companies Profit from Eviction Records, Driving Housing Insecurity, Shelterforce, Jul. 19, 2022, <https://shelterforce.org/2022/07/19/tenant-screening-companies-profit-from-eviction-records-driving-housing-insecurity/>.

¹¹² So, *supra* note 43, at 15–18. See also Esme Caramello & Nora Mahlberg, Combating Tenant Blacklisting Based on Housing Court Records: A Survey of Approaches, Shriver Center on Poverty Law Clearinghouse Rev., Sept. 2017, <https://perma.cc/PZX2-9HJE> (quoting Teri Karush Rogers, Only the Strongest Survive, N.Y. Times, Nov. 26, 2006, <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/11/26/realestate/26cov.html>) (“It is the policy of 99 percent of [On-Site’s] customers in New York to flat out reject anybody with a landlord-tenant record, no matter what the reason is and no matter what the outcome is, because if their dispute has escalated to going to court, an owner will view them as a pain.”); Community Legal Services of Philadelphia, Breaking the Record: Dismantling the Barriers Eviction Records Place on Housing Opportunities 9, Nov. 2020, https://clsphila.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Breaking-the-Record-Report_Nov2020.pdf; Nathan Leys, Testimony in support of H.B. 6528, before the Connecticut General Assembly Housing Committee 1, 2021, <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2021/hsgdata/tmy/2021HB-06528-R000304-Leys,%20Nathan-Sealing%20Eviction%20Records-TMY.PDF>; Complaint 1, 4, Smith v. Wasatch Property Management, Inc., 2:17- cv-00501 (W.D. Wash., Mar. 30, 2017), <https://www.aclu-wa.org/docs/complaint-smith-v-wasatch-property-management>.

¹¹³ See, e.g., Dada & Duarte, How to Seal Eviction Records, *supra* note 9, at 20 (citing AAA Credit, Eviction Reports, <https://www.aaacredit.net/eviction-reports> (stating that screening applicants for eviction records helps protect landlords from risks including property damage and criminal activity)); Andrea Collatz, TransUnion SmartMove, How Eviction Works: 11 Things Every Independent Landlord Should Know, Apr. 26, 2018, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/top-things-every-independent-landlord-should-know-about-evictions.page> (suggesting that eviction record screening can save landlords money from “property repairs”).

behavior or ability to pay rent, and they are products of an unjust, racist, anti-tenant housing system. Using them to screen renters deepens housing insecurity, discrimination, and conditions of poverty.

Tenant screening companies use fear mongering to sell landlords on the importance of screening out tenants with eviction records.¹¹⁴ They claim that eviction is an expensive and difficult process that landlords want to avoid at all costs. However, at a systemic level, eviction is a tool that larger landlords use habitually to exert control over their tenants and extract the maximum possible rents and fees for their units.¹¹⁵

Eviction records reflect “striking racial disparit[ies].”¹¹⁶ As Eviction Lab has found, the rates of eviction and eviction filings are “. . . on average, significantly higher for Black renters than white renters.”¹¹⁷ In many cities, evictions are concentrated in low-income Black and Latine neighborhoods.¹¹⁸ Black and Latine women also face higher eviction rates than men.¹¹⁹ Researchers speculate that these gender disparities could be due to Black and Latine mothers facing severe financial strain, housing discrimination based on their familial status, low wages, and gender-motivated power imbalances with their landlords.¹²⁰ Black and Latine renters are also more likely to be serially evicted,¹²¹ meaning that landlords file multiple repeated evictions against them at the same address.¹²² Evictions can also disproportionately burden people with disabilities. For example, some localities have nuisance laws that encourage or require landlords to evict renters for

¹¹⁴ See *supra* note 59.

¹¹⁵ See, e.g., Philip ME Garboden & Eva Rosen, *Serial Filing: How Landlords Use the Threat of Eviction*, 18 *City & Community* 638, 2019.

¹¹⁶ Peter Hepburn, Renee Louis & Matthew Desmond, *Eviction Lab, Racial & Gender Disparities Among Evicted Americans*, Dec. 16, 2020, <https://evictionlab.org/demographics-of-eviction/>.

¹¹⁷ *Id.*

¹¹⁸ *Id.*

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ Matthew Desmond, *Poor Black Women Are Evicted at Alarming Rates, Setting Off a Chain of Hardship*, MacArthur Foundation, Mar. 2014, https://www.macfound.org/media/files/hhm_-_poor_black_women_are_evicted_at_alarming_rates.pdf.

¹²¹ Hepburn, Louis & Desmon, *supra* note 116.

¹²² See generally Garboden & Rosen, *supra* note 115; Lillian Leung, Peter Hepburn & Matthew Desmond, *Serial Eviction Filing: Civil Courts, Property Management, and the Threat of Displacement*, 100 *Social Forces* 316, Sept. 2021, <https://academic.oup.com/sf/article/100/1/316/5903878> (“Serial eviction filings occur when a property manager files to evict the same household repeatedly from the same address. Almost half of all eviction filings in our sample are associated with serial filings. . . . When legal environments expedite the eviction process, property managers use the housing court to collect rent and late fees, passing costs on to tenants. . . . The study challenges existing views of eviction as a discrete event concentrated among poor renters. Rather, it may be better conceived of as a routinized, drawn-out process affecting a broader segment of the rental market and entailing consequences beyond displacement.”); DC Council hearing testimony on B23-0149, *supra* note 21, at 62 (testimony of Jessica Mugler, Rising for Justice) (describing a client who, while pregnant and laid off, got behind on rent and consistently paid a few weeks late, whose landlord “filed 24 cases against Ms. Jones, each for just a single month of rent, but has never evicted her. . . . Because she has always ultimately paid her rent in full.”).

behavior like making a certain number of 911 calls, even if they need emergency medical services.¹²³

HUD’s Title VI guidance for subsidized housing providers notes that screening criteria, including eviction histories, “may operate unjustifiably to exclude individuals based on their race, color, or national origin,” and that negative records should not trigger an automatic denial of tenancy.¹²⁴ Given the racist distribution of eviction filings, their use in tenant screening is unjustifiable and can only deepen racial injustice in access to housing.

Much like criminal records, eviction records are very prone to errors. A 2020 study found that on average, 22% of eviction records contained ambiguous information on how a case was resolved or falsely represented a tenant’s eviction history.¹²⁵ Common errors include missing and inaccurate case dispositions that can make it look like someone was evicted even if their case was dismissed or they reached a settlement.¹²⁶ Eviction records are also subject to the same types of matching errors as criminal records.

Even when eviction records don’t contain errors, they are unreliable for determining whether someone can pay their rent or otherwise uphold their lease agreement. The vast majority of eviction records do not represent any court finding that the tenant violated their lease agreement.¹²⁷ Many eviction records that appear on tenant screening reports are just filings, meaning they only represent that a landlord filed for eviction.¹²⁸ Many eviction filings get dismissed because the landlord had no legal basis to evict the tenant or because the tenant paid the rent they owed. Most jurisdictions allow landlords to file for eviction for reasons that involve no fault (or without “good cause”), such as the landlord deciding

¹²³ Alisha Jarwala & Sejal Singh, When Disability is a “Nuisance”: How Chronic Nuisance Ordinances Push Residents with Disabilities Out of Their Homes, 54 *Harvard Civ. Rights-Civ. Liberties L. Rev.* 875, 2019, <https://harvardcrcl.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2019/07/54.2-Jarwala-Singh.pdf>.

¹²⁴ Dep’t of Housing & Urban Development Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity, Guidance on Compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act in Marketing and Application Processing at Subsidized Multifamily Properties 6–7, Apr. 21, 2022, <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/FHEO/documents/HUD%20Title%20VI%20Guidance%20Multifamily%20Marketing%20and%20Application%20Processing.pdf> [hereinafter FHEO Title VI Guidance].

¹²⁵ Adam Porton, Ashley Gromis & Matthew Desmond, Inaccuracies in Eviction Records: Implications for Renters and Researchers, 6 *Housing Policy Debate* 377, 2020, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10511482.2020.1748084>.

¹²⁶ CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 30; CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra* note 47, at 14.

¹²⁷ See, e.g., Dada & Duarte, How to Seal Eviction Records, *supra* note 9, at 21–22; Brian J. McCabe & Eva Rosen, Eviction in Washington, DC: Racial and Geographic Disparities in Housing Instability 11–13, 23, 25–27, 31, Fall 2020, <https://georgetown.app.box.com/s/8cq4p8ap4nq5xm75b5mct0nz5002z3ap>.

¹²⁸ See, e.g., McCabe & Rosen, *supra* note 127, at 10–13 (reporting that only 5.5% of eviction filings in DC in 2018 resulted in executed evictions); Garboden & Rosen, *supra* note 115, at 639 (only 4.3% of evictions filed in Baltimore are executed); New York City Council, Evictions, <https://council.nyc.gov/data/evictions/> (only 9% of evictions filed in New York City in 2017 resulted in executed evictions).

to remove their property from the rental market.¹²⁹ In King County, WA, no-cause terminations were the second most common basis for evictions in 2019.¹³⁰

Eviction records do not represent tenants' behavior; they represent the vast power imbalance between landlords and tenants. It costs relatively little to file an eviction action — as little as \$15¹³¹ — which helps explain the high rate of eviction filings compared to judgments. The threat of eviction allows landlords to leverage the state's police power to collect on missing rent, to avoid making repairs,¹³² or to push current tenants out and raise rents without running afoul of rent control restrictions. When landlords threaten to evict, tenants often leave voluntarily to avoid a record that will imperil their future housing opportunities.¹³³

Recently, the CEO of TransUnion testified before Congress that TransUnion plans to stop reporting on eviction records except for the “final outcomes of eviction proceedings.”¹³⁴ This change would improve upon the status quo if adopted by all CRAs. But eviction judgments still belie a court process that is heavily anti-renter.¹³⁵ Many tenants lose their cases because of a lack of notice about how and when to appear in court, the cost and time required to defend against an eviction, a lack of representation (many places still do not

¹²⁹ See, e.g., Leys, *supra* note 112.

¹³⁰ King County Bar Ass'n, 2019 - A Year of Evictions, <https://www.kcba.org/?pg=2019-A-Year-Of-Evictions>.

¹³¹ McCabe & Rosen, *supra* note 127, at 6.

¹³² See DC Council hearing testimony on B23-0149, *supra* note 21, at 100 (testimony of the Fair Housing Clinic at Howard University School of Law) (“To avoid [being blacklisted or having an eviction record], many tenants choose to tolerate unacceptable mold, rodent infestations, foul odors, or worse, rather than end up on a tenant blacklist in our tight housing market.”).

¹³³ See, e.g., Sabiha Zainulbhai & Nora Daly, *New America Future of Land & Housing, Informal Evictions: Measuring Displacement Outside of the Courtroom*, Jan. 20, 2022, <https://www.newamerica.org/future-land-housing/reports/informal-evictions-measuring-housing-displacement-outside-the-courtroom/>.

¹³⁴ Testimony of TransUnion CEO Chris Cartwright, before the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs, Apr. 27, 2023, <https://www.banking.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Cartwright%20Testimony%204-27-23.pdf>.

¹³⁵ See, e.g., Dada & Duarte, *How to Seal Eviction Records*, *supra* note 9, at 23–24 (citing Allyson E. Gold, *How Eviction Courts Stack the Deck Against Tenants*, *The Appeal*, Apr. 13, 2021, <https://theappeal.org/the-lab/explainers/how-eviction-courts-stack-the-deck-against-tenants/>; Am. Bar Assoc., *Ten Guidelines for Residential Eviction Laws*, Guidelines 3–6, 8–9, March 14, 2022, https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_aid_indigent_defense/sclaid-task-force-on-eviction--housing-stability--and-equity/guidelines-eviction/; Russell Engler, *Connecting Self-Representation to Civil Gideon: What Existing Data Reveal About When Counsel is Most Needed*, 37 *Fordham Urban L.J.* 37, 46–51 (2010); Kathryn Ramsey Mason, *Housing Injustice and the Summary Eviction Process: Beyond Lindsey v. Normet*, 74 *OK L. Rev.* 391, 2022, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2234&context=olr>; William E. Morris Inst. for Justice, *Injustice in No Time: the Experience of Tenants in Maricopa County Justice Courts*, June 2005, <https://morrisinstituteforjustice.org/helpful-information/landlord-and-tenant/4-final-eviction-report/file>; Lawyers' Comm. for Better Housing, *No time for Justice: A Study of Chicago's Eviction Court*, Dec. 2003, <https://lcbh.org/sites/default/files/resources/2003-lcbh-chicago-eviction-court-study.pdf>; Monitoring Subcomm. of the City Wide Task Force on Housing Court, 5 *Minute Justice*, or, “Aint nothing going on but the rent!”, 1986; Leys, *supra* note 112, at 6 (“[P]lenty of people who have good factual or legal defenses lose their cases by default because of the blisteringly fast nature of eviction cases and the shoddy procedural guardrails baked into the process.”)).

have a right to counsel in eviction court), and the “one-sided, factory-like process in favor of landlords.”¹³⁶

Even when eviction records reflect missed rent payments, they don’t necessarily reflect renters’ current ability to pay rent.¹³⁷ Temporary financial hardship should not sentence people to be locked out of future housing.¹³⁸ Eviction histories are especially irrelevant for renters who have housing subsidies — the very thing intended to help people who are struggling to pay rent — because housing vouchers guarantee that landlords will get paid. Landlords almost always ask for prospective tenants’ current income information on rental applications, which should obviate the need to use unreliable eviction records as a basis for predicting whether someone can pay rent.¹³⁹ Yet, tenants, especially those with housing vouchers, are often screened out of housing they can afford because of their eviction histories.¹⁴⁰

Finally, the vast majority of evictions are filed for alleged nonpayment of rent, yet tenant screening companies sometimes claim that eviction records indicate other types of risk, such as the risk that a tenant will damage the property. For example, AAA Credit Screening Services encourages landlords to check eviction records to reduce landlords’ risk of legal responsibility for tenants’ criminal activities.¹⁴¹ TransUnion, one of the largest consumer credit reporting agencies, advises landlords that checking eviction histories protects against “lost rent, property repairs, and eviction-related expenses.”¹⁴²

¹³⁶ Chester Hartman & David Robinson, Evictions: The Hidden Housing Problem, 4 Housing Policy Debate 461, 478, 2003.

¹³⁷ See, e.g., Dada & Duarte, How to Seal Eviction Records, *supra* note 9, at 22–23. For example, Some tenants are evicted for withholding rent due to — or simply for complaining about — poor living conditions. See Ann O’Connell, State Laws on Rent Withholding and Repair and Deduct Remedies, Nolo, Jan. 26, 2022 <https://www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/state-laws-on-rent-withholding-and-repair-and-deduct-remedies.html>; Public Justice Center, Justice Diverted: How Renters in Baltimore Are Processed in the Baltimore City Rent Court 33, 2015, http://www.publicjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/JUSTICE_DIVERTED_PJC_DEC15.pdf (“The survey data demonstrate clearly that disputants more than likely had valid defenses. An overwhelming 85 percent (53 of 62) of this subset indicated that they had already complained to their landlord about the threats to health and safety existing on the trial date.”); Barbara Bezdek, Silence in the Court: Participation and Subordination of Poor Tenants’ Voices in Legal Process, 20 Hofstra Law Review 533, 554, 1991 (“In short, landlords avoided the imposition of rent abatement or damages for impaired habitability in 98.25% of all cases.”). Many landlords file serial evictions despite receiving consistent, late rent payments in full. See DC Council hearing testimony on B23-0149, *supra* note 21, at 62 (testimony of Jessica Mugler, Rising for Justice) (describing a client who, while pregnant and laid off, got behind on rent and consistently paid a few weeks late, whose landlord “filed 24 cases against Ms. Jones, each for just a single month of rent, but has never evicted her. . . . Because she has always ultimately paid her rent in full.”).

¹³⁸ See Rasheedah Phillips, Eviction Records Follow People Around for Years. This Isn’t Fair, Next City, Jun. 4, 2021, <https://nextcity.org/urbanist-news/eviction-records-follow-people-around-for-years-this-isnt-fair>.

¹³⁹ Wu & Nelson, Mission Creep, *supra* note 78, at 7 (“A prospective tenant could show their current ability to pay with paystubs, tax returns, W-2s, and bank statements.”).

¹⁴⁰ See sources cited *supra* note 82.

¹⁴¹ AAA Credit, Eviction Reports, <https://www.aaacredit.net/eviction-reports>.

¹⁴² Andrea Collatz, TransUnion SmartMove, How Eviction Works: 11 Things Every Independent Landlord Should Know, Apr. 26, 2018,

Eviction is a consequence of a housing system that is unjust, unaffordable for too many people, and prioritizes the interests of investors and profits over providing housing for people.¹⁴³ The records produced by this system represent deep racial, economic, and social inequities. Especially given the lack of reliable information about tenants contained in eviction records, using them to make housing decisions is unjustifiable.

B. Tenant screening companies effectively make housing decisions and encourage landlords to rely on them.

Tenant screening companies often try to disclaim any responsibility for making housing decisions, or even for the accuracy or predictive value of the information they present to landlords.¹⁴⁴ For example, RealPage’s terms of service disclaim any liability for the accuracy of the information it provides or its “fitness for a particular purpose.”¹⁴⁵

But tenant screening companies intentionally design their reports, services, and marketing to encourage landlords to rely on tenant screening reports’ interpretations, conclusions, and recommendations. In doing so, tenant screening companies contribute significantly to, and in many cases functionally make, decisions about whether an applicant is accepted or rejected. Some of these services are designed to streamline or significantly automate the

<https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/blog/top-things-every-independent-landlord-should-know-about-evictions.page>.

¹⁴³ Dada & Duarte, How to Seal Eviction Records, *supra* note 9, at 6.

¹⁴⁴ See, e.g., Real Page, Propertyware and On-Site Screening Services Agreement,

<https://www.realpage.com/pw-screening-services/> (“Site Owner and Manager hereby release and hold harmless RealPage . . . from liability for any damages . . . resulting from any failure of the Scores to accurately predict that a United States consumer will repay their existing or future credit obligations satisfactorily. . . . Other than as expressly and specifically set forth in these screening terms, Realpage and its vendors hereby disclaim any warranty or liability concerning (I) the accuracy, correctness, currency, availability, reliability, . . . performance, suitability, . . . or fitness for a particular purpose of . . . or (III) the results that may be obtained from the use of the information or any service.”).

See also, e.g., Contract between RentGrow, Inc. DBA Yardi Resident Screening and the Chicago Housing Authority (“CHA”) for Resident Screening Services, Mar. 31, 2017,

<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6819638-Chicago-IL-Yardi-Contract> (“YRS plays no role whatsoever in determining the Eligibility Criteria for any Property, plays no role in any tenancy decisions and does not guarantee the effectiveness of Client’s Applicant selection policies or the accuracy of any Credit Bureau, CRA or other information delivered by way of the Services or in a Tenant Screening Report.”); Subscription agreement between On-Site and King County Housing Authority, Washington, Jan. 5, 2018,

<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6819661-King-County-WA-on-Site-Contract> (“On-Site will have no liability to Client or other person or entity for any acceptance or the failure to accept . . . regardless of whether or not Client’s decision was based on the Client Generated Report or other information generated by Client through the Screening Software. Client must state that the Vendors and/or On-Site did not make the decision to take adverse action against the applicant. . . . ON-SITE AND THE VENDORS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE INFORMATION FURNISHED AND WILL BE HELD HARMLESS, RECOGNIZING THAT INFORMATION IS SECURED THROUGH FALLIBLE HUMAN SOURCES AND THAT FOR THE FEE CHARGED, THE VENDORS AND ON-SITE CANNOT BE AN INSURER OF THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION.”).

¹⁴⁵ Real Page, Propertyware and On-Site Screening Services Agreement, *supra* note 144.

process of rejecting applicants based on certain criteria in their backgrounds. For example, CoreLogic automatically generated an adverse action letter for WinnResidential to send to Mikhail Arroyo, which WinnResidential passed along without ever receiving or reviewing Arroyo's records.¹⁴⁶ Naborly's sample report shows thumbs up and thumbs down buttons for landlords to accept or reject an applicant.¹⁴⁷

In their marketing language — which includes articles purporting to give legal compliance advice — tenant screening companies tell landlords that using their services is the best way to “. . . identify whether an applicant is likely to be a good tenant or a problem tenant . . .,” and to comply with relevant laws.¹⁴⁸ They characterize their reports as providing “comprehensive” information and predictions that landlords can rely on “. . . to make sound rental decisions.”¹⁴⁹

Features such as three-digit scores, risk predictions, and other eligibility determinations are designed to point landlords clearly toward a decision. For example, NTN's DecisionPoint product scores applicants from 0 to 100, indicating whether they meet or fall short of specific criteria.¹⁵⁰ Some tenant screening services provide outright conclusions about whether a tenant is qualified.¹⁵¹

Evidence from Wonyoung's So's study on landlords' use of tenant screening reports suggests that landlords do tend to follow tenant screening companies' recommendations.¹⁵² A study by Anna Roesti that included interviews with landlords and tenant screening companies included this quote: “[Landlords are] saying ‘We like using

¹⁴⁶ *CoreLogic*, 369 F.Supp. 3d at 367, 375.

¹⁴⁷ Naborly sample report, Appendix C. *See also, e.g.*, Rentspree, Accept/Deny, rentspre.com/adverse-action-letter.

¹⁴⁸ National Tenant Network, <https://ntnonline.com/>. *See also, e.g.*, TransUnion, ResidentScreening, <https://www.transunion.com/product/resident-screening> (“Clear decisions . . . The insights from ResidentScreening give you a single recommendation based on your screening policies.”); RentPrep, Understanding Tenant Screening Laws, <https://rentprep.com/tenant-screening/tenant-screening-laws/> (“You can use your tenant screening criteria as the legal standard for selecting your next tenant.”); TurboTenant, Tenant Screening Services, <https://www.turbotenant.com/tenant-screening/> (“Rent to a tenant you can trust[.] Whether you've been through an eviction yourself or just heard the horror stories from other property managers, a great rental experience starts with having the right tenant. Join over 400,000 landlords who use TurboTenant to make an informed decision and find a good tenant they trust.”).

¹⁴⁹ National Tenant Network, <https://ntnonline.com/>.

¹⁵⁰ NTN's sample tenant screening report indicates that the hypothetical tenant received a failing score primarily on the basis of an eviction record, National Tenant Network DecisionPoint sample report, Appendix D, even though the fine print on the following page warns that eviction records may be inaccurate or may not represent a lease violation, National Tenant Network DecisionPoint sample report cont'd, Appendix E. Tenant screening reports sometimes include these types of fine-print disclaimers about the accuracy or completeness of records. But these cautionary notes are often directly contradicted by flashier scores or predictions that use this same flawed information to screen out tenants.

¹⁵¹ *See, e.g., CoreLogic*, 369 F.Supp. 3d at 367, 375. *See also* TurboTenant sample report, Appendix A; National Tenant Network DecisionPoint sample report, Appendix D.

¹⁵² So, *supra* note 43, at 16.

SafeRent because it tells us red, yellow, green lights and our people don't have to think. We don't want them to think.”¹⁵³

Tenant screening companies automate housing discrimination by using eviction, credit, and criminal histories as a basis for making conclusions about tenants' eligibility, and producing “passing” or “failing” scores and other features intended to automate the process of rejecting tenants.

¹⁵³ Anna Reosti, *supra* note 45, at 633.

III. Tenant screening reports undermine policies and funding aimed at improving access to housing.

Federal, state, and local governments — as well as community organizations, tenant organizers, and direct service providers — spend significant money and resources to improve equitable access to housing, make housing more affordable, and enforce fair housing laws.¹⁵⁴ During the COVID-19 pandemic, federal and local funding for housing subsidies increased, and more vouchers were distributed.¹⁵⁵ HUD is currently focusing energy and resources on revising the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing rule to strengthen fair housing obligations.¹⁵⁶

But the efficacy of these efforts hinges on people actually being able to get housing. Screening out tenants based on background checks undermines policies and funding aimed at improving access to fair housing, especially funding for vouchers. Stories abound of people who wait for years for a housing voucher only to find that no landlord will accept them after a background check.¹⁵⁷ Our systems for distributing housing must be transformed, but as long as we are relying on vouchers as a way to provide “affordable” housing, the federal government must recognize that prevailing tenant screening practices and tools are completely incompatible with expanding housing access.

¹⁵⁴ See, e.g., White House Office of Management & Budget, Fact Sheet: President Biden’s Budget Lowers Housing Costs and Expands Access to Affordable Rent and Home Ownership, Mar. 9, 2023, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/briefing-room/2023/03/09/fact-sheet-president-bidens-budget-lowers-housing-costs-and-expands-access-to-affordable-rent-and-home-ownership/>.

¹⁵⁵ See, e.g., Alayna Calabro, Neetu Nair & Victoria Bourret, Nat’l Low Income Housing Coalition, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Initial Trends in Housing Investments, Oct. 2022, <https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/State-and-Local-Fiscal-Recovery-Funds-Initial-Trends-in-Housing-Investments.pdf>.

¹⁵⁶ See 88 Fed. Reg. 8516, <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/09/2023-00625/affirmatively-furthering-fair-housing>.

¹⁵⁷ See sources cited *supra* note 82.

IV. “Objectivity” and standardization in tenant screening do not protect against discrimination.

The RFI asks whether “objectivity in the tenant selection process” should be “a regulatory goal.”¹⁵⁸ The RFI does not define what it means by “objectivity,” but in context, it appears to refer to limiting landlords’ subjective discretion in the tenant screening process. Limiting landlords’ discretion is a reasonable policy goal; however, it’s important to acknowledge that removing landlord discretion will not make the tenant screening process unbiased, since tenant screening is informed by and takes advantage of structurally discriminatory systems and records, and political choices about who deserves housing.¹⁵⁹

The federal government could limit the information landlords and tenant screening companies can use to screen tenants. But establishing a standardized, and uniformly applied, set of tenant screening criteria still will not address the underlying housing discrimination problem: using background checks, including credit, eviction, and criminal histories, to screen renters will inevitably have disparate impacts based on race, disability, and other protected classes.

HUD’s Fair Housing Act guidance highlights the tension between standardizing the tenant screening process and preventing housing discrimination. For example, in its criminal record screening guidance, HUD warns against “blanket” criminal record screening policies, and states that “policies or practices that fail to consider the nature, severity, and recency of an individual’s conduct are unlikely to be necessary to serve a substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interest.”¹⁶⁰ Following this guidance, some state and local fair chance housing laws require landlords to engage in an “individualized assessment” or disparate impact-style analysis before rejecting tenants based on criminal records (and in some cases other factors).¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁸ Fed. Trade Comm’n, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Tenant Screening Request for Information 1–2, Feb. 28, 2023, <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/FTC-2023-0024>.

¹⁵⁹ See Wu, *supra* note 68 (“‘Objectivity’ can be racist”).

¹⁶⁰ HUD Criminal Record Screening Implementation Memo, *supra* note 94, at 7. See also Dep’t of Housing & Urban Development, Office of General Counsel Guidance on Application of Fair Housing Act Standards to the Use of Criminal Records by Providers of Housing and Real Estate-Related Transactions, Apr. 4, 2016, https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/HUD_OGCGUIDAPPFHASTANDCR.PDF [hereinafter HUD 2016 Criminal Record Screening Guidance].

¹⁶¹ See, e.g., D.C. Code § 42–3541.02; Minneapolis Renter Protections Ordinance, <https://lims.minneapolismn.gov/Download/FileV2/20980/Renter-Protections-Ordinance.pdf>.

HUD’s guidance has helped raise landlords’ and tenant screening companies’ consciousness about the need to re-examine their practices and assumptions with respect to criminal records.¹⁶² Evidence suggests that landlords tend to be more willing to overlook, or consider mitigating information about, criminal records than they are for eviction records.¹⁶³ The FTC, CFPB, and HUD can use their authority to build a similar level of understanding around the problems with relying on eviction and credit histories.

Federal agencies should avoid establishing a set of criteria that they deem “fair,” “objective,” or legally justifiable for screening out renters. Doing so could set a dehumanizing precedent that renters with certain records in their backgrounds — disproportionately Black, Latine, disabled, and low-income renters — don’t deserve dignified housing, or to choose where they live. It could also undermine future state and local efforts to ban tenant screening based on certain criteria, like criminal records and credit histories. The burden should always be on housing providers to rigorously justify any criteria or information they use to deny someone housing.

¹⁶² See, e.g., RentPrep, What Does a Rental Background Check Consist Of?, <https://rentprep.com/tenant-screening/rental-background-check/> (“[HUD] clearly spells out that a landlord should not deny an applicant based solely on an arrest without conviction . . .”); So, *supra* note 43, at 16–17 (finding that landlords are more likely to consider the underlying details of a criminal record than an eviction record).

¹⁶³ So, *supra* note 43, at 16–17.

V. Existing remedies leave large gaps in renter protections and enforcement.

The coverage and enforcement of existing renter protections are limited in ways that leave gaps for federal agencies to fill. Challenging tenant screening outcomes often requires information, time, and resources that renters — and often legal service providers — don't have access to. The whole federal government must work to fill these gaps, but the FTC is particularly well positioned to enforce against tenant screening companies' unfair and deceptive practices, and ensure that renters are preemptively protected from discriminatory tenant screening reports.

A. The Fair Credit Reporting Act

The primary federal regulatory authority over the creation and use of tenant screening reports stems from the FCRA. The FCRA regulates the purposes for which consumer reports (including tenant screening reports) can be used; how long certain information — including criminal and eviction records — can be reported; requirements for dispute investigation processes and adverse action notices; and reasonable procedures for assuring maximum possible accuracy. Despite these provisions, the FCRA is significantly limited in terms of effective protections for tenants and enforcement processes.

Though the FCRA requires CRAs to “follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy,” it falls short in defining what reasonable procedures are to look like.¹⁶⁴ A few pieces of agency guidance delineate especially abhorrent practices that violate the FCRA, such as name-only matching.¹⁶⁵ While useful, existing guidance is not sufficient to deter ongoing practices that result in inaccuracies (as illustrated by the upward trend in consumer complaints about such inaccuracies).¹⁶⁶ Accuracy requirements must be more specific to effectively protect consumers.

Moreover, current FCRA enforcement is insufficient to ensure that consumer reports contain accurate and up-to-date information. Under the FCRA, CRAs are not allowed to report non-conviction criminal information beyond seven years, yet obsolete information is still reported.¹⁶⁷ This practice ensures that a criminal record follows consumers far beyond what is legally allowed and results in the denial of housing. The reporting of obsolete information is an ongoing problem for applicants which illustrates that existing

¹⁶⁴ 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b).

¹⁶⁵ 86 Fed. Reg. 62468.

¹⁶⁶ CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra* note 47, at 6.

¹⁶⁷ Nelson, Broken Records Redux, *supra* note 23, at 20.

reporting requirements are not adequately enforced to ensure accuracy and fairness for consumers.

When applicants are denied housing, they have the right to know, and this notice plays an especially important role in identifying denials based on inaccurate or obsolete information. Under the FCRA, landlords are required to provide applicants with an adverse action notice if they are rejected or conditionally accepted. Adverse action notices are what inform applicants of their rights to see their tenant screening reports and dispute any information on them, yet landlords often do not provide these notices. This means that despite the FCRA's requirements, applicants are often unaware of the reason behind a denial — including inaccuracies that contributed to that decision — and cannot address the issue in time to be accepted for a unit. This requirement is one of the only forms of redress available to applicants, yet the lack of adequate enforcement means that it is often not available at all.

Even when an applicant is made aware of inaccuracies, the existing process for addressing inaccurate information in a consumer report fails to protect tenants. The FCRA requires that CRAs investigate consumer disputes within 30 days, but that is not quick enough for consumers who are likely to be denied housing in that time, assuming a CRA even responds.¹⁶⁸ It is not uncommon for CRAs to violate consumers' rights to a timely investigation, which prolongs the time it takes to get housing. The CFPB has also found that the national credit bureaus address the concerns of consumers in less than 2% of covered complaints.¹⁶⁹ Even in the rare case that consumers are able to get relief, the same errors may show up later on different tenant screening reports.¹⁷⁰ These problems illustrate that the existing framework for ensuring accuracy and subsequent enforcement actions is inadequate to protect consumers.

B. State and local fair chance housing laws

Many states and localities have passed critical protections, often called “fair chance housing” (FCH) laws, to mitigate the harms of tenant screening.¹⁷¹ FCH laws usually do some combination of:

¹⁶⁸ CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra* note 47, at 18.

¹⁶⁹ Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, CFPB Releases Report Detailing Consumer Complaint Response Deficiencies of the Big Three Credit Bureaus, Jan. 5, 2022, <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/newsroom/cfpb-releases-report-detailing-consumer-complaint-response-deficiencies-of-the-big-three-credit-bureaus/>.

¹⁷⁰ CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra* note 47, at 19.

¹⁷¹ See Nat'l Housing Law Project, Fair Chance Ordinances: An Advocate's Toolkit, 2020, <https://www.nhlp.org/nhlp-publications/fair-chance-ordinances-an-advocates-toolkit/>.

- limiting the criteria, information, and records landlords can use to screen tenants. For example, some FCH laws prohibit landlords from using a credit score¹⁷² and/or an eviction that did not result in a judgment in favor of the landlord,¹⁷³ and many restrict criminal background checks.¹⁷⁴
- requiring landlords to notify potential rental applicants of the criteria and information — and sometimes the tenant screening service — they’ll use to screen applicants;¹⁷⁵
- requiring landlords to tell applicants why they were rejected and to give applicants an opportunity to access the information/reports used to screen them and correct inaccurate information or provide mitigating information.¹⁷⁶ Some laws expressly require landlords to consider the mitigating information or corrections;¹⁷⁷
- requiring landlords to conduct an individualized assessment, rather than use a blanket rejection policy, if they use certain information to screen tenants;¹⁷⁸
- requiring landlords to consider applicants on a first-in-line basis and accept the first qualified applicant;¹⁷⁹ and
- limiting application fees or requiring landlords to disclose how they use application fees.¹⁸⁰

FCH laws provide critical tenant protections that did not exist before, but they leave several gaps that federal agencies can help fill. Most importantly, FCH laws today generally only cover housing providers, not tenant screening companies. The result is that a landlord may be prohibited from considering an arrest record or eviction filing, but may still see that record on a tenant screening report, or it may be incorporated into a tenant screening score unbeknownst to the landlord. The efficacy of these laws thus depends on landlords’ compliance — i.e., ignoring information on a tenant screening report — and on renters’ and tenant advocates’ discovery and notification of violations. Establishing a causal connection between prohibited uses of tenant screening reports and denial of housing, however, is especially difficult when landlords can see restricted criteria and use pretextual reasons to reject renters. This problem has been made worse by the recent decision in *Yim v. Seattle*, in which the 9th Circuit held that prohibiting landlords from “inquiring into” certain information in a tenant’s background violates landlords’ First

¹⁷² See, e.g., D.C. Code § 42–3505.10(e)(1).

¹⁷³ See, e.g., D.C. Code § 42–3505.10(d); Phila. Code § 9–810(3)(b)(2)(a).

¹⁷⁴ See, e.g., See, e.g., Seattle Municipal Code § 14.09; Berkeley Municipal Code § 13.106; D.C. Code § 42–3541.

¹⁷⁵ See, e.g., D.C. Code § 42–3505.10(a).

¹⁷⁶ See, e.g., D.C. Code § 42–3505.10(f)–(g).

¹⁷⁷ Phila. Code § 9–810(4).

¹⁷⁸ See, e.g., Minneapolis Renter Protections Ordinance, <https://lms.minneapolismn.gov/Download/FileV2/20980/Renter-Protections-Ordinance.pdf>.

¹⁷⁹ See, e.g., Portland City Code § 30.01.086(C)(2)(a)(3).

¹⁸⁰ See, e.g., D.C. Code § 42–3505.10(a)(1).

Amendment rights.¹⁸¹ As a result, local ordinances can prohibit landlords from *using* certain criteria to screen tenants, but landlords must still be allowed to seek out such information and receive it in a tenant screening report. The FTC, CFPB, and HUD must fill this gap by restricting tenant screening companies' ability to report information like criminal and eviction records.

FCH laws may be difficult to enforce for the reasons explained above, and because local agencies, tenant advocates, and renters themselves have limited capacity to discover and remedy violations. Local enforcement agencies often rely on renters to submit complaints about violations rather than proactively monitoring tenant screening practices. This often means that when an applicant is rejected, they must take the time to request a copy of their report, provide mitigating information, and/or submit a complaint or seek out legal assistance to do so. Renters — especially low-income renters and renters with discredited backgrounds — likely lack the time and resources to take these steps while also searching for housing. Most applicants must simply move on to the next application to meet their immediate need for housing. Renters must be preemptively protected from screening based on unfair and discriminatory criteria, not forced to constantly explain their histories or try to convince landlords to give them a chance.

When landlords violate FCH laws, the laws usually do not provide the only remedy that really matters: housing. They generally don't require landlords to hold a unit open for long enough to give applicants reasonable time to request their report and provide mitigating information. Philadelphia's Renters' Access Act is a rare exception, requiring landlords with five or more units who incorrectly screen out tenants to offer those tenants the next available unit.¹⁸² In many cases, by the time an applicant does this, the landlord will have already rented to someone else. Without housing as a remedy, renters have little incentive to pursue their rights under FCH laws.

However, some FCH laws include good examples of protections from discriminatory screening that federal agencies should build on. For example, DC prohibits landlords from screening voucher holders based on credit or rental histories from before they received their voucher.¹⁸³ In fact, the law incorporates this type of screening into the definition of voucher discrimination under DC's Human Rights Act.¹⁸⁴ Some particularly strong FCH

¹⁸¹ *Yim*, 2:18-cv-00736-JCC.

¹⁸² Phila. Code § 9-810(5).

¹⁸³ DC Code § 2-1402.21(g)(1)-(2). *See also* Cuccia, *supra* note 82 (“[Ward 6 Councilmember Charles] Allen argued people who have struggled to pay rent on time in the past are extremely unlikely to experience the same challenge with a subsidy. “We should not be throwing barriers in the way of the actions we’ve just taken to help people get housed,” he said.”).

¹⁸⁴ DC Code § 2-1402.21(g)(1)-(2).

laws, such as Seattle’s,¹⁸⁵ ban virtually all criminal record screening, setting a standard that other localities and the federal government should follow.

C. Sealing

Some states and DC have passed laws to seal some eviction records and/or to strengthen existing criminal record sealing regimes.¹⁸⁶ Sealing — especially laws that seal eviction records immediately at the point of filing, as in California¹⁸⁷ — is a critical renter protection because it prevents data brokers from accessing some records and including them in tenant screening reports.¹⁸⁸ The White House set an important precedent in its Blueprint for a Renters Bill of Rights when it stated that “eviction case filings should immediately be sealed, including in cases of nonpayment or rent, thereby reducing the chance for people to be locked out of future housing opportunities without a chance to defend themselves.”¹⁸⁹

However, sealing is necessarily limited. For example, laws that seal pending eviction cases must provide some ability for people to access sealed records for purposes like eviction defense, research, and news reporting.¹⁹⁰ It would not be legal or desirable to seal pending cases so tightly as to assure that no one could ever access them, but data brokers may try to exploit any vulnerabilities or exceptions in sealing laws. Moreover, criminal record sealing laws usually only apply to concluded cases and provide little or no protection to people with open cases. Sealing laws vary between states and localities, so a rental applicant who moves to a state that seals eviction records may still face barriers to housing from an eviction in a different state. Finally, sealing only covers court records and provides no protection against the use of credit reports and other private-sector information. State and local sealing laws must be shored up by federal restrictions on tenant screening companies’ reporting of eviction and other records.

¹⁸⁵ Seattle Municipal Code § 14.09. *See also* Berkeley Municipal Code § 13.106.

¹⁸⁶ *See, e.g.*, Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 1161.2; D.C. Code § 42–3505.09; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 40.2545; 2019 Or. Laws Chap. 351; Minn. Stat. § 484.014; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-40-110.5(1)-(2); 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/9-121; ME R. Electronic Court Systems 4(C); N.Y. Real Prop. Acts § 757.

¹⁸⁷ Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 1161.2.

¹⁸⁸ *See* Dada & Duarte, How to Seal Eviction Records, *supra* note 9; Nada Hussein, Tori Bourret & Sarah Gallagher, Nat’l Low Income Housing Coalition, Eviction Record Sealing & Expungement Toolkit, 2023, <https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/eviction-record-sealing-and-expungement-toolkit.pdf>; Am. Bar Assoc., *supra* note 135, at Guideline 10.

¹⁸⁹ White House Domestic Pol’y Council and Nat’l Econ. Council, The White House Blueprint for a Renters Bill of Rights 16, Jan. 2023, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/White-House-Blueprint-for-a-Renters-Bill-of-Rights.pdf>.

¹⁹⁰ *See* Dada & Duarte, How to Seal Eviction Records, *supra* note 9, at 32–34.

D. Fair Housing Act enforcement

Fair Housing Act enforcement against unfair and anti-renter screening practices could be much more robust. HUD's strongest engagement on tenant screening has been issuing guidance¹⁹¹ and announcing its intent to do rulemaking on criminal background checks for rental housing.¹⁹² Through its guidance, HUD has set a relatively strong precedent that criminal record screening is likely to cause discriminatory effects under the Fair Housing Act, that blanket criminal record screening policies and the use of arrest records cannot be justified under the Act, and that any criminal records used in tenant screening must indicate a "demonstrable risk."¹⁹³

HUD could (and should) extend similar reasoning to eviction and credit histories. HUD and the Department of Justice (DOJ) have acknowledged that "credit screening may, in certain circumstances, have an unjustified discriminatory effect, and therefore be unlawful."¹⁹⁴ In Title VI guidance to subsidized housing providers, HUD warned that

Screening criteria, such as those related to criminal records, credit, and rental history, may operate unjustifiably to exclude individuals based on their race, color, or national origin. . . . In evaluating rental history, housing providers should consider the accuracy, nature, relevance, and recency of negative information rather than having any negative information trigger an automatic denial. For example, records from eviction or related cases in which the tenant prevailed or that were settled without either party admitting fault do not necessarily demonstrate a poor tenant history.¹⁹⁵

However, HUD has not yet provided comprehensive Fair Housing Act guidance on eviction and credit histories or other tenant screening practices.

HUD should work to fill these gaps in Fair Housing Act enforcement, but the FTC and CFPB also collectively have the authority and responsibility to enforce against the unfair, deceptive, inaccurate, and discriminatory use of background screening. The FTC and CFPB

¹⁹¹ HUD Criminal Record Screening Implementation Memo, *supra* note 94; HUD 2016 Criminal Record Screening Guidance, *supra* note 160.

¹⁹² Dep't of Housing & Urban Development, Press Release, HUD Outlines its Action Plan to Remove Unnecessary Barriers to Housing for People with Criminal Records, Apr. 24, 2023, https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/hud_no_23_083.

¹⁹³ HUD Criminal Record Screening Implementation Memo, *supra* note 94; HUD 2016 Criminal Record Screening Guidance, *supra* note 160.

¹⁹⁴ Statement of Interest of the United States, *Louis v. SafeRent*, 22-cv-10800-AK, 2023, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-release/file/1561526/download> (citing General FAQ – Housing Providers and Fair Housing, <https://perma.cc/68LE-DLYM>). *See also Id.* at 9 n. 9.

¹⁹⁵ FHEO Title VI Guidance, *supra* note 124, at 6

are well positioned to address these technologies and to contribute their expertise and information to HUD's development of guidance and enforcement priorities.

Renters also need the FTC and CFPB to enforce against a broader set of consumer harms that may exceed the scope of discrimination covered under the Fair Housing Act, or where disparate impacts under the Fair Housing Act may be difficult to demonstrate. For example, the FTC can enforce against deceptive misrepresentations in tenant screening reports that lead to denials of housing without having to make a statistical showing of disparate impact. While tenant screening companies are covered under the Fair Housing Act, the FTC may be able to enforce against a broader range of tenant screening companies' unfair and deceptive practices, like encouraging landlords to pass excessive fees or rents onto tenants.

VI. Recommendations

A. The FTC should use its authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act to enforce against unfair and deceptive tenant screening practices. The FTC should prioritize enforcing against tenant screening practices that are likely to have discriminatory impacts.

Existing laws and enforcement have left large gaps in protections for renters, which the FTC is well positioned to fill using its authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act.¹⁹⁶ As explained in a 2021 letter to the FTC from a coalition led by the Shriver Center on Poverty Law:

Regulation of both tenant screening companies and the tenant screening practices of landlords is well within the FTC’s established bailiwick. . . . [T]he FTC has already addressed tenant screening practices in guidance directed to both landlords and screening companies. There is, indeed, ample precedent that discrimination, in the housing context and otherwise, also violates consumer protection laws, and consumer protection agencies enforce specific prophylactic measures to guard against such discrimination in other contexts.¹⁹⁷

As discussed below, the FTC should use its Section 5 authority to enforce against unfair and deceptive tenant screening practices — especially those that are likely to result in housing discrimination. The FTC should also consider issuing guidance clarifying that the practices discussed in this comment are unfair and/or deceptive.¹⁹⁸

1. Unfair tenant screening practices

An unfair practice is defined as one that “causes or is likely to cause substantial injury to consumers which is not reasonably avoidable by consumers themselves and not

¹⁹⁶ See, e.g., Introductory Remarks of Commissioner Rohit Chopra, National Fair Housing Alliance 2020 National Conference, Oct. 6, 2020,

https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_statements/1581594/final_remarks_of_rchopra_to_nfha_v3.pdf.

¹⁹⁷ Letter from Shriver Center on Poverty Law et al. to Sam Levine, Consumer Protection Bureau, Federal Trade Commission, Re: Regulations and guidance regarding criminal records tenant screening practices 3–4, Nov. 22, 2021 (internal citations omitted). See also *id.* at 3–4 n.6–9.

¹⁹⁸ As Upturn wrote in our comments on the FTC’s Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) on Commercial Surveillance and Data Security, the FTC should address unfair and deceptive background check practices, including tenant screening, in its planned rulemaking. Upturn, Comments submitted to the Fed. Trade Comm’n Re: Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Commercial Surveillance & Data Security R111004 at 37–39, Nov. 21, 2022, <https://www.upturn.org/static/files/Upturn-FTC-ANPR-Comment-20221121.pdf>.

outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or to competition.”¹⁹⁹ The FTC’s authority is purposefully broad and allows the FTC to prevent unfair business practices by both landlords and corporations.²⁰⁰

i. Tenant screening causes substantial injury

Tenant screening causes substantial injury to renters, especially when it results in the denial of housing or less favorable terms and conditions, such as additional fees, on the basis of a protected class. Tenant screening practices can also cause substantial injury by deterring renters from applying to housing they can afford, increasing the time and financial burden of searching and applying for housing, increasing the cost of housing, and chilling renters from complaining about poor housing conditions or defending themselves against evictions.

Substantial injury is not trivial or speculative but rather usually involves monetary harm or significant risks to consumers’ health and safety.²⁰¹ Access to stable housing is critical to health outcomes as those without housing stability have poorer mental and physical health and increased mortality.²⁰²

Applicants can suffer monetary harm as a result of the screening process. The average cost of a rental application, including a tenant screening report, is between \$40 and \$59, though a single application can be more than \$100.²⁰³ As a result, if an applicant is consistently denied housing, they can pay hundreds of dollars in fees for applications and tenant screening reports before finding a landlord willing to accept them. For applicants with “discrediting background records”²⁰⁴ the housing search process can be particularly long and time consuming, forcing applicants to miss work and incur further economic losses. Many applicants lose the value of their long-awaited housing vouchers because they cannot find a landlord who will accept them before their voucher expires.²⁰⁵ The collateral consequences of an eviction record make it easier for landlords to displace

¹⁹⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 45(n).

²⁰⁰ 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(2).

²⁰¹ Federal Trade Commission, Policy Statement on Unfairness, Dec. 17, 1980, <https://www.ftc.gov/public-statements/1980/12/ftc-policy-statement-Unfairness>.

²⁰² See Lauren A. Taylor, Housing And Health: An Overview Of The Literature, *Health Affairs*, Jun. 7, 2018, <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hpb20180313.396577>.

²⁰³ CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra* note 47, at 8.

²⁰⁴ Anna Reosti, The Costs of Seeking Shelter for Renters With Discrediting Background Records, 20 *City & Community* 235, 2021, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/15356841211012483#fn1-15356841211012483> (using “discrediting background records” to refer to records in housing applicants’ backgrounds that are viewed negatively and/or that cause them to be more likely to be screened out of housing).

²⁰⁵ See sources cited *supra* note 82.

tenants without going through a court process, in what is known as “informal eviction.”²⁰⁶ Tenants will often leave voluntarily rather than defending themselves to avoid getting an eviction record.

Furthermore, tenant screening relies on inherently discriminatory information such as criminal, credit, and eviction history, which disproportionately affects low-income communities, communities of color, and people with disabilities. Tenant screening practices that have a disparate impact based on a protected class are unfair. In *FTC v. Passport Automotive Group*, the FTC alleged that discriminatory auto loan financing practices constituted unfair practices under Section 5.²⁰⁷ In a joint statement in the *Matter of Napleton Automotive Group*, FTC Chair Khan and Commissioner Slaughter wrote that “discrimination based on protected status is a substantial injury.”²⁰⁸

ii. Renters cannot reasonably avoid the harms of tenant screening.

Housing is one of the most basic necessities, and most landlords use some form of tenant screening reports,²⁰⁹ so renters can rarely, if ever, refuse to be screened before accessing housing. Renters often report that they are not informed of screening criteria before applying, so they can’t even make informed decisions about where to apply.²¹⁰ The large variety of tenant screening companies and reports in the market means that tenants usually cannot find out what their reports will look like ahead of time. Rental applicants (and landlords themselves) are even less likely to have information about the factors and algorithms tenant screening companies use to produce scores, predictions, and eligibility

²⁰⁶ See sources cited and text accompanying *supra* notes 132–33.

²⁰⁷ Complaint at 18, *FTC v. Passport Automotive Group*, 8:22-cv-02670-GLS, 2022, <https://www.ftc.gov/legal-library/browse/cases-proceedings/2023199-passport-automotive-group-inc-ftc-v>. See also Fed. Trade Comm’n, Joint Statement of Chair Lina M. Khan, Commissioner Rebecca Kelly Slaughter, and Commissioner Alvaro M. Bedoya, In the Matter of Passport Auto Group, File No. 2023199, Oct. 18, 2022, https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/joint-statement-of-chair-lina-m.-khan-commissioner-rebecca-kelly-slaughter-and-commissioner-alvaro-m.-bedoya-in-the-matter-of-passport-auto-group.pdf.

²⁰⁸ Fed. Trade Comm’n, Statement of Chair Lina M. Khan Joined by Commissioner Rebecca Kelly Slaughter 3, *In the Matter of Napleton Automotive Group*, File No. 2023195, Mar. 31, 2022, https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/Statement%20of%20Chair%20Lina%20M.%20Khan%20Joined%20by%20RKS%20in%20re%20Napleton_Finalized.pdf.

²⁰⁹ See Waddell, *supra* note 1.

²¹⁰ See DC Council hearing testimony on B23-0149, *supra* note 21, at 66–67 (testimony of Mel Zahnd & Emily Near, Legal Aid Society of DC) (“When calling to inquire about unit availability or [] eligibility criteria, prospective renters are often met with vague and dismissive answers. . . . [P]rospective renters are denied the information they need to gauge if applying for a rental unit is worth their time and money.”).

determinations. Finally, many applicants report never receiving adverse action notices after being screened out of housing.²¹¹

Renters also cannot avoid being screened based on inaccurate or misleading information, such as outdated records or information on a different person altogether.²¹² Even if an applicant becomes aware of inaccurate information, the CFPB has reported that tenant screening companies often ignore complaints.²¹³ For applicants who do successfully get their reports corrected, the process can take a long time, and generally cannot be resolved before the landlord rents the unit to someone else. The ubiquitous need for housing coupled with opaque algorithms and inaccurate information makes it difficult for consumers to “survey the available alternatives, choose those that are most desirable, and avoid those that are inadequate or unsatisfactory” as anticipated by the FTC.²¹⁴

iii. The harms of tenant screening practices are not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition.

In determining whether a practice is not outweighed by countervailing benefits, the FTC must examine whether the practice is “injurious in its net effects.”²¹⁵ In their joint statement in *Napleton*, Chair Khan and Commissioner Slaughter noted that injuries resulting from disparate treatment or impact are not outweighed by countervailing benefits nor do they overcome the costs associated with discrimination.²¹⁶

The alleged benefit of tenant screening is to minimize risk for landlords by selecting tenants who will pay their rent on time and take care of their unit and by helping landlords comply with fair housing requirements and other laws. But most tenant screening reports rely on information — such as criminal, credit, and eviction records — that is inaccurate, has little or no documented value for predicting tenancy outcomes, and reproduces housing discrimination rather than helping landlords avoid it. Importantly, there are less

²¹¹ See sources cited and text accompanying *supra* note 47. See also DC Council hearing testimony on B23-0149, *supra* note 21, at 67 (testimony of Mel Zahnd & Emily Near, Legal Aid Society of DC) (“In our experience, prospective renters often must follow up with the housing provider multiple times If a rental application is denied, prospective renters are often not presented with a written denial letter explaining the decision and are therefore unable to effectively question or challenge the decision . . . much less determine whether the decision was discriminatory. If the denial was based upon a credit report or background check, applicants are rarely provided with the supporting literature upon which the provider based their decision . . .”).

²¹² See CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra* note 47, at 18–20.

²¹³ See *id.* at 19–20.

²¹⁴ FTC, Policy Statement on Unfairness, *supra* note 201.

²¹⁵ *Id.*

²¹⁶ FTC, Statement of Chair Lina M. Khan, *supra* note 208.

discriminatory alternatives to using these tenant screening reports. Landlords could simply accept the first applicant whose income demonstrates their ability to pay rent.

iv. Examples of unfair tenant screening practices

The FTC has already indicated that tenant screening practices can be unfair or deceptive. The FTC settled with Appfolio over alleged violations of both the Fair Credit Reporting Act and Section 5 of the FTC Act for issuing tenant screening reports that included eviction and non-conviction criminal records older than seven years and information on other consumers.²¹⁷ In a dissenting statement, Commissioner Chopra noted that the widespread “shoddy use of criminal records and eviction records” in the background screening industry is both harmful and potentially discriminatory.²¹⁸ Failure to provide accurate information is common in the background screening industry and has led to at least two other FTC enforcement actions against screening companies, RealPage²¹⁹ and HireRight.²²⁰

While the FTC and CFPB have actively enforced and issued guidance against inaccurate tenant screening practices, federal enforcement must go beyond addressing inaccuracy to truly protect tenants. Even when tenant screening reports are technically free of errors, they unjustifiably limit access to housing and automate discrimination.

Screening out tenants based on criminal, eviction, and credit histories

As these comments have explained, screening tenants based on criminal, eviction, and credit histories reproduces housing discrimination and unjustifiably limits access to housing. The FTC should enforce against tenant screening companies’ and landlords’ reliance on these records as screening criteria, including their dissemination in tenant screening reports and incorporation into scores and recommendations. Some of the concrete harms of these practices include:

- Preventing people from recovering from past financial hardship or incarceration by locking them out of dignified homes, which are essential for mental and physical well-being and economic stability;

²¹⁷ Complaint, *Appfolio*, 1:20-cv-03563.

²¹⁸ Federal Trade Commission, Dissenting Statement Of Commissioner Rohit Chopra 1, *Regarding AppFolio*, File No. 1923016, Dec. 8, 2020, https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_statements/1584330/20201208_final_chopra_statement_on_appfolio_-_updated_0.pdf.

²¹⁹ Complaint, Federal Trade Commission v. RealPage, 3:18-cv-02737-N, Oct. 16, 2018, https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/cases/152_3059_realpage_inc_complaint_10-16-18.pdf.

²²⁰ Complaint, U.S. v. HireRight Solutions, 1:12-cv-01313, Aug. 8, 2008, <https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cases/2012/08/120808hirerightcmpt.pdf>.

- Disproportionately denying housing opportunities to people of color (especially Black and Latine people), immigrants, low-income renters including voucher recipients (despite adequate proof of income), people with disabilities, and potentially people with children;
- Locking people with housing vouchers out of the rental market and undermining the entire subsidized housing system;
- Chilling renters from defending against evictions due to the threat of getting a record that will follow them around, and allowing renters to be forced out of homes where they have legal justification to stay;
- Plunging people further into economic and social precarity, and in some cases forcing people into homelessness.

As these comments have discussed, these harms are not reasonably avoidable, and they are not outweighed by any countervailing benefits since the records at issue do not actually indicate tenancy outcomes, were not designed to be used for tenant screening, and are unavoidably inaccurate.

The FTC should refer to the HUD’s criminal record screening guidance²²¹ as a template for alleging that screening out tenants based on criminal, credit, and eviction histories is unfair. HUD has advised that criminal record screening is likely to result in disparate impacts based on race that often cannot be justified under the Fair Housing Act — at least not without an individualized analysis that the conduct denoted by a conviction record indicates a “demonstrable risk” to safety — because “criminal history is not a good predictor of housing success.”²²² HUD’s disparate impact analysis aligns well with the elements required to allege unfairness. The FTC should also extend this analysis to eviction and credit histories.

Making and disseminating tenant screening reports, scores, and eligibility determinations that encourage landlords to reject housing applicants without an individualized assessment

Tenant screening companies use algorithms to produce scores, risk predictions, and recommendations about tenants’ “eligibility” that collapse any context or nuance in tenants’ backgrounds. These features encourage landlords to apply rigid rules that deny tenants an individualized assessment and an opportunity to provide mitigating information. As a result, these features automate housing discrimination, unjustifiably

²²¹ HUD Criminal Record Screening Implementation Memo, *supra* note 94; HUD 2016 Criminal Record Screening Guidance, *supra* note 160.

²²² HUD Criminal Record Screening Implementation Memo, *supra* note 94, at 8.

limit access to housing, and undermine policies and funding aimed at improving fair housing access.

Tenant screening companies have provided little to no information about how they produce their scores and recommendations and have provided no concrete evidence that they can actually predict or improve housing outcomes. Thus, there is no evidence of countervailing benefits from these features.

The FTC is well positioned to address unfair design and use of algorithms and “predictive” technologies. Commissioner Slaughter has stated that “. . . if an algorithm is used to exclude a consumer from a benefit or an opportunity based on her actual or perceived status in a protected class, such conduct should [] give rise to an unfairness claim.”²²³ Therefore, the FTC “. . . should be aggressive in its use of unfairness [authority] to target [such conduct].”²²⁴

Other examples of unfair practices include:²²⁵

- Using rental application fees to extract a profit from applicants;
- Failing to refund rental application fees when the landlords fails to evaluate the application;
- Failure to take measures to guard against discrimination, such as searching for less discriminatory alternatives

2. Deceptive tenant screening practices.

Tenant screening companies regularly engage in at least two types of deceptive practices: (1) peddling inaccurate and misleading information in tenant screening reports for landlords to rely upon when making housing decisions; and (2) making false marketing claims about their ability to predict tenancy outcomes.

A deceptive practice is defined as a material representation, omission, or practice that is likely to mislead a consumer acting reasonably in the circumstances.²²⁶ The FTC determines materiality by examining whether the practice would “affect the consumer’s

²²³ Rebecca Kelly Slaughter, Algorithms and Economic Justice: A Taxonomy of Harms and a Path Forward for the Federal Trade Commission 40, 23 Yale J.L. & Tech, 2021, https://law.yale.edu/sites/default/files/area/center/isp/documents/algorithms_and_economic_justice_master_final.pdf.

²²⁴ *Id.* at 40.

²²⁵ Comments of Shriver Center on Poverty Law et al., FTC & CFPB Request for Information on Tenant Screening, 2023.

²²⁶ Federal Trade Commission, Policy Statement on Deception, Dec. 14, 1983, https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_statements/410531/831014deceptionstmt.pdf.

conduct or decision with regard to the product or service.”²²⁷ “Information has been found material where it concerns the purpose, safety, efficacy, or cost of the product or service. Information is also likely to be material if it concerns durability, performance, warranties, or quality.”²²⁸ Furthermore, even when accurate information is provided in fine print, it may not be enough to offset misrepresentations in a headline.²²⁹

Inaccurate information and misleading representations in tenant screening reports

Tenant screening reports are designed and marketed for landlords to rely on them when making decisions about whether to accept or reject potential tenants. A reasonable consumer would expect the information contained in tenant screening reports to be reasonably accurate and fit for the purpose of evaluating and choosing tenants. Yet tenant screening companies create misleading representations when they report information that is inaccurate, incomplete, does not belong to the applicant, and/or is otherwise not fit to use to evaluate a potential tenant.

Examples of this type of deception include:

- creating reports that contain other consumers’ information (“matching errors”);
- falsely attributing negative criminal, credit, or eviction history to an applicant;
- attaching false or misleading labels to criminal records (such as labeling misdemeanors as felonies);
- misrepresenting the nature of a criminal or eviction case by omitting critical information such as its disposition (*e.g.*, not reporting that it was dismissed); and/or
- reporting on eviction filings or arrests, which are mere allegations and cannot be relied upon.

These practices are deceptive in that they omit consequential information and mislead a landlord in their decision-making process. The CFPB has noted that without including case dispositions, a tenant screening report may give “an inaccurate and damaging impression” of an applicant’s history and “significantly harm a consumer’s ability to attain rental housing.”²³⁰ In *US v. MyLife*, the FTC charged a background screening company with Section 5 violations for misrepresenting that people had criminal or sexual offenses on

²²⁷ *Id.*

²²⁸ *Id.*

²²⁹ *Id.*

²³⁰ CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra* note 47, at 14-17.

their records, when such records did not exist.²³¹ The FTC can apply its precedent in *MyLife* to enforce against similar misrepresentations in tenant screening reports.

Misrepresentations about tenant screening reports' and scores' predictive value

Tenant screening companies may be making deceptive claims when they indicate that their scores or recommendations are a viable way to predict tenancy outcomes and pick the most “qualified” tenant. As highlighted by the CFPB, there is no “objective validation of tenant screening company models” and two companies can use different definitions of bad tenant outcomes that make it difficult to make predictive claims based on any given score.²³² For example, the tenant screening company RealPage markets its AI screening score as a “predictor of future performance and renter behaviors” and “more than just a credit score on the ability to pay... [but] the willingness to pay[,]” despite no objective validation of this statement.²³³ Similarly, SafeRent markets its tenant score as a way to “assess risk by predicting the likelihood that a tenant will fulfill a lease obligation,” with no clear substantiation.²³⁴ The FTC has warned that making unsubstantiated claims about predicting human behavior can be a deceptive practice.²³⁵

Furthermore, scores or recommendations tend to rely on criminal, credit, and eviction history, none of which reliably indicate tenant outcomes. Marketing a tenant screening report that relies on this information as a reliable way to make a decision about a tenant is deceptive. For example, as alleged in *Louis v. SafeRent*, SafeRent claims to minimize the risk of non-payment by including credit information in its tenant screening scores, yet its scores allegedly do not consider other more reliable income information, such as housing choice vouchers.²³⁶ SafeRent and similar services’ failure to count housing subsidies as positive factors toward the ability to pay is clear evidence that they misrepresent their products’ predictive value, since vouchers “uniquely protect [landlords’] receipt of monthly rent.”²³⁷ Moreover, the use of scores or recommendations can mask underlying data and its context, which is an omission of information that may mislead a landlord to reject a “qualified” applicant.

²³¹ Complaint at 7, U.S. Dep’t of Justice v. MyLife.com, 2:20-cv-06692, Jul. 27, 2020, https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/cases/us_v._mylife.com_inc_and_jeffrey_tinsley_2_20-cv-06692_0.pdf.

²³² CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 41.

²³³ RealPage, Resident Screening, <https://www.realpage.com/apartment-marketing/resident-screening/>.

²³⁴ MyRental, SafeRent Score, <https://www.myrental.com/tenant-screening-products/saferent-score>.

²³⁵ Michael Atleson, Keep your AI claims in check, Federal Trade Commission Business Blog, Feb. 27, 2023, <https://www.ftc.gov/business-guidance/blog/2023/02/keep-your-ai-claims-check>.

²³⁶ Complaint, *SafeRent*, 1:22-cv-10800.

²³⁷ Complaint at 2, *SafeRent*, 1:22-cv-10800.

The FTC has warned against claims that deceptively market AI products. For example, the FTC has cautioned against overclaiming a product’s ability to deliver fair or unbiased results.²³⁸ Tenant screening companies, such as TransUnion, often market their products as an “objective” way to screen tenants.²³⁹ Some also claim that using their products can help landlords avoid engaging in housing discrimination.²⁴⁰ These statements can be deceptive because tenant screening reports and scores rely on racially biased data and are not necessarily less susceptible to disparate impacts than any form of data-driven tenant screening.²⁴¹

B. The CFPB should use its FCRA and UDAAP authority to enforce against tenant screening companies’ shoddy record matching as well as their unfair and deceptive practices.

1. *The CFPB should clarify that tenant screening companies’ record matching practices don’t meet reasonable accuracy standards under the FCRA.*

As the CFPB has concluded numerous times, tenant screening companies’ record matching practices cause frequent reporting errors, such as reporting sealed and outdated records, records that don’t belong to the applicant, and records missing disposition and other critical information. In its recent reports on the tenant screening industry, the CFPB has suggested that tenant screening companies may not be doing enough to meet their legal obligations to follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy under the FCRA.²⁴² Two practices, in particular, raise substantial accuracy concerns: (1) matching and reporting court records, including criminal and eviction records; and (2) relying on automated processes to retrieve and match records.

The overwhelming evidence on reporting errors suggests that background check companies simply cannot meet reasonable accuracy requirements when reporting court records.²⁴³ In *Sterling Infosystems*, the CFPB alleged that the employment background screening company failed to follow reasonable accuracy measures by, in part, matching

²³⁸ Elisa Jillson, Aiming for Truth, Fairness, and Equity in Your Company’s Use of AI, Federal Trade Commission Business Blog, Apr. 19, 2021,

<https://www.ftc.gov/business-guidance/blog/2021/04/aiming-truth-fairness-equity-your-companys-use-ai>.

²³⁹ SmartMove, Tenant Screening, <https://www.mysmartmove.com/SmartMove/landlord-credit-check.page>.

²⁴⁰ See sources cited *supra* note 148.

²⁴¹ Jillson, *supra* note 238.

²⁴² CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 2–3, 26–43; CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra* note 47, at 3, 11–20.

²⁴³ CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 26–38. See also sources cited and text accompanying notes 75–84; 102–10; 125–44.

criminal records to applicants using only two identifiers, name and address.²⁴⁴ This precedent is consistent with industry standards to ensure accuracy adopted by the “Big Three” nationwide consumer reporting agencies (NCRAs) in 2017, following a settlement with state attorneys general.²⁴⁵ The NCRAs adopted the National Consumer Assistance Plan (NCAP), which required “all civil public records to have a name, address, and Social Security Number or date of birth” before appearing on credit reports.²⁴⁶ As a result, the credit bureaus stopped reporting civil court records because they could not be accurately matched according to these standards. As the NCLC has reported, the criminal history information that CRAs use also often does not meet these standards.²⁴⁷ The CFPB and the NCRAs have identified the need to use at least three identifiers to match people with records. The CFPB should not allow CRAs — including tenant screening companies, which do not follow NCAP — to use lower standards.

Even if CRAs used better matching standards, the records they rely on — which often come from third-party data brokers — are often incomplete, missing dispositions and other key information, and not updated to reflect sealing and other changes. Instead of actually adhering to reasonable accuracy standards, some tenant screening companies simply include fine-print disclaimers in their reports that criminal and eviction records may not be accurate. This is not enough to satisfy their FCRA responsibilities.²⁴⁸ Disclaimers about the accuracy of individual records are especially meaningless when those records are incorporated into inscrutable tenant screening scores or recommendations.

As the CFPB’s reports on tenant screening reveal, the number of complaints about inaccuracies in tenant screening reports grows every year, suggesting that FCRA enforcement has failed to result in widespread improvements.²⁴⁹ Given the sheer volume of complaints, the Bureau has ample evidence to support a conclusion that matching and reporting on civil and criminal court records is inherently inaccurate and must end.

²⁴⁴ Complaint at 3–4, *Sterling Infosystems*, 1:19-cv-10824.

²⁴⁵ Assurance of Voluntary Compliance/Assurance of Voluntary Discontinuance, *In the matter of* Equifax Information Services LLC, Experian Information Solutions, Inc., & TransUnion LLC, May 11, 2015, <https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Briefing-Room/News-Releases/Consumer-Protection/2015-05-20-CRAs-AV-C.aspx>.

²⁴⁶ See Jasper Clarkberg & Michelle Kambara, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Removal of Public Records has Little Effect on Consumers’ Credit Scores, Feb. 22, 2018, <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/blog/removal-public-records-has-little-effect-consumers-credit-scores/> (explaining the reporting change).

²⁴⁷ Ariel Nelson, Nat’l Consumer L. Ctr., Fertile Ground for FCRA Claims: Employee & Tenant Background Checks, Dec. 16, 2019, <https://library.nclc.org/article/fertile-ground-fcra-claims-employee-tenant-background-checks>.

²⁴⁸ In its Advisory Opinion on Permissible Purposes for Furnishing, Using, and Obtaining Consumer Reports, the CFPB noted that “. . . [D]isclaimers will not cure a failure to have a reason to believe that a user has a permissible purpose for a consumer report . . .” 87 Fed. Reg. 41243, 2022.

²⁴⁹ CFPB, Tenant Screening Consumer Snapshot, *supra*, note 47, at 2.

The CFPB should also clarify that relying on automated processes to match people with records and include those records on tenant screening reports (and other consumer reports) violates CRAs' accuracy obligations under FCRA. In its Tenant Background Checks Market report, the CFPB observed that most tenant screening companies appear to rely on fully automated matching and don't regularly conduct manual checks to ensure the accuracy of the records they report.²⁵⁰ This observation is corroborated by the FTC's findings in its *AppFolio* case²⁵¹ as well as by the high number of complaints about errors in consumer reports the CFPB receives. In its market report, the CFPB suggested that relying on automated matching without manual checks fails to meet CRAs' FCRA obligations.²⁵²

2. *The CFPB should consider using its UDAAP authority under the Dodd-Frank Act to enforce against unfair, deceptive, and abusive tenant screening practices by consumer reporting agencies.*

The Dodd-Frank Act gives the CFPB rulemaking, enforcement,²⁵³ and supervisory²⁵⁴ authority over CRAs, which includes tenant screening companies.²⁵⁵ This includes the ability to “prevent a covered person or service provider from committing or engaging in an unfair, deceptive, or abusive act or practice,” or UDAAP.²⁵⁶ As discussed above, tenant screening companies engage in numerous practices that can be considered unfair or deceptive under either Dodd-Frank or Section 5 of the FTC Act.

- i. Abusive tenant screening practices

In addition to using its authority to enforce against unfair and deceptive practices, the CFPB should look into potentially abusive tenant screening practices. An abusive practice is defined as one that

materially interferes with the ability of a consumer to understand a term or condition of a consumer financial product or service or takes unreasonable advantage of the following:

- A lack of understanding on the part of the consumer of the material risks, costs, or conditions of the product or service;

²⁵⁰ CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 3, 11–13.

²⁵¹ Complaint at 5–6, *AppFolio*, 1:20-cv-03563.

²⁵² CFPB, Tenant Screening Market Report, *supra* note 1, at 3.

²⁵³ 12 U.S.C. §5531.

²⁵⁴ 12 U.S.C. §5514(a)(1)(B); 77 Fed. Reg. 42898,

https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/201207_cfpb_final-rule_defining-larger-participants-consumer-reporting.pdf.

²⁵⁵ Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, CFPB to Supervise Credit Reporting, Jul. 16, 2012,

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/newsroom/consumer-financial-protection-bureau-to-supervise-credit-reporting/>.

²⁵⁶ 12 U.S.C. §5531(a). The definitions of deception and unfairness under Dodd-Frank are the same as those enforced by the FTC. 12 U.S.C. §5531.

- The inability of the consumer to protect its interests in selecting or using a consumer financial product or service; or
- The reasonable reliance by the consumer on a covered person to act in the interests of the consumer.”²⁵⁷

In order to be considered abusive, a practice only needs to fall into one of the above categories.²⁵⁸

Under this standard, tenant screening companies’ dissemination of eligibility determinations, including scores, risk predictions, and accept/reject recommendations, may be abusive. Tenant screening scores often “overshadow” underlying data, which can materially interfere with a landlord’s understanding of the product. The CFPB’s Policy Statement on Abusive Acts or Practices states that “overshadowing includes the prominent placement of certain content that interferes with the comprehension of other content.”²⁵⁹ Scores are often prominently placed to encourage a decision by the landlord that may interfere with the consideration and understanding of other information on a report. For example, a landlord may only look at the recommendation issued without considering fine-print disclaimers that records may be inaccurate or looking into the types of debt impacting a credit score.

Additionally, eligibility determinations in tenant screening reports obscure how the algorithms used to produce them are designed, what information is used to calculate scores or recommendations, and how different factors are weighted. Obscure eligibility determinations — which, as discussed, are likely based on inaccurate and unreliable information — undermine landlords’ understanding of the tenant screening service, and likely lead landlords to reject “qualified” applicants. Eligibility determinations in tenant screening reports deprive landlords of the ability to meaningfully exercise consumer choice because they cannot understand the product to make comparisons based on quality or other characteristics.²⁶⁰ The CFPB should look into whether these practices are abusive under the Dodd-Frank Act to inform potential supervisory or enforcement actions.

Tenant screening reports and eligibility determinations may also take “unreasonable advantage of” the inability of rental applicants “. . . to protect [their] interests in [] using”

²⁵⁷ Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Unfair, Deceptive, or Abusive Acts or Practices (UDAAPs) examination procedures 9, Mar. 16, 2022, https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_unfair-deceptive-abusive-acts-practices-udaaps_procedures.pdf

²⁵⁸ Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Policy Statement on Abusive Acts or Practices, Apr. 3, 2023, <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/compliance/supervisory-guidance/policy-statement-on-abusiveness/>.

²⁵⁹ *Id.*

²⁶⁰ *Id.*

a tenant screening service.²⁶¹ Rental applicants must use tenant screening reports to apply to rental housing, in that they must consent to allowing a potential landlord to pull a report on them. But they have no choice as to which tenant screening service is used or what is included in the report. The CFPB should consider whether tenant screening companies' shoddy record matching and reporting practices, failure to respond to consumer complaints, and use of discriminatory and unsubstantiated eligibility determinations like scores and predictions, take unreasonable advantage of rental applicants' inability to choose the service or advocate for their interests.

C. HUD should provide guidance and enforcement against discriminatory tenant screening practices under the Fair Housing Act.

HUD has broad authority to do enforcement, rulemaking, and subregulatory guidance to combat discriminatory tenant screening practices by landlords and tenant screening companies. HUD and DOJ have already established that tenant screening practices can and often do violate the Fair Housing Act, especially the discriminatory effects standard.²⁶² HUD's guidance on criminal record screening has had an important positive impact since it was first published in 2016.²⁶³ Tenant screening companies, professional landlords, and public housing authorities now have a widespread understanding that they cannot screen out tenants based on arrests or adopt blanket policies of automatically screening out anyone with a conviction. DOJ has also indicated that credit-based screening could also violate the Fair Housing Act where it has an unjustified disparate impact,²⁶⁴ and HUD has pointed out the potential for unjustified discriminatory impact of eviction record screening in its Title VI guidance for subsidized housing providers.²⁶⁵

HUD should extend the reasoning in its criminal records guidance to address screening based on eviction and credit histories. Eviction and credit histories pose similar risks of disparate impact based on race, disability, and other protected classes. For the reasons described earlier in these comments, screening out tenants based on credit information and eviction records is rarely, if ever, justifiable under the discriminatory effects standard. These records do not reliably convey information about tenants' current ability to pay or their past or future likelihood of upholding a lease agreement, causing property damage,

²⁶¹ Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Unfair, Deceptive, or Abusive Acts or Practices (UDAAPs) Examination Procedures 9, Mar. 16, 2022, https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_unfair-deceptive-abusive-acts-practices-udaaps_procedures.pdf.

²⁶² DOJ Statement of Interest at 12–15, *SafeRent*, 22-cv-10800-AK, 2023.

²⁶³ HUD 2016 Criminal Record Screening Guidance, *supra* note 160.

²⁶⁴ DOJ Statement of Interest at 9, *SafeRent*, 22-cv-10800-AK, 2023.

²⁶⁵ FHEO Title VI Guidance, *supra* note 124, at 6.

or engaging in other relevant behavior. Landlords also have a less discriminatory alternative at their disposal: using tenants' income (including subsidies) to determine their ability to pay rent.²⁶⁶

HUD should also clarify, through guidance and enforcement, that providing eligibility determinations in tenant screening reports violates the Fair Housing Act. These eligibility determinations — including scores, risk predictions, and recommendations about whether a tenant is qualified or should be accepted or rejected by a landlord — are usually automatically generated using algorithms that take into account underlying information from a background check, including criminal, eviction, and credit histories. Eligibility determinations are susceptible to disparate impacts because the negative information they rely on disproportionately harms applicants in protected classes, as explained earlier in these comments. But scores and recommendations make it impossible to conduct the kind of individualized, fact-based assessment required to determine whether they are necessary to achieve a substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interest. Eligibility determinations are conclusory, are presented to landlords without detailing all the underlying information and formulas used to produce the determination, and are intended for landlords to rely upon to make housing decisions. As these comments have explained, eligibility determinations in tenant screening reports operate to automate housing discrimination.

We welcome further conversations on these important issues. If you have any questions, please contact Natasha Duarte (Project Director, natasha@upturn.org) and Mariah de Leon (Research Associate, mariah@upturn.org).


²⁶⁶ See General FAQ – Housing Providers and Fair Housing, *supra* note 194 ("It is also a best practice to use alternate forms of verification of ability to pay for any prospective tenant without traditional credit. For example, if an agency will provide full rent payments for the family, other verification of ability to pay would appear unnecessary since the purpose of the credit check would be to provide a reasonable basis for believing that a tenant's rent will be paid.").

Appendix A

Screenshot, TurboTenant sample report, retrieved Apr. 13, 2020

4/13/2020

What does the screening report look like? What is included on it? – TurboTenant Help Center

 **Thomas Jackson** [EDIT](#)
APPLIED TO: 1234 Broadway St. #102
DATE SUBMITTED: 12/12/2017

TJACKSON@GMAIL.COM [\(970\) 555-7890](tel:(970)555-7890)

[ARCHIVE APPLICANT](#) [CONVERT TO TENANT](#)







SUMMARY APPLICATION **SCREENING REPORT** ACTIVITY LOG

Screening Report

[PRINT](#) [GET HELP READING A REPORT](#)

TransUnion Credit Bureau Recommendation: Conditional

An analysis of the credit history for this applicant indicates they meet the credit requirements. No additional conditions should be necessary other than your standard deposit. **Please note:** criminal history, if any, is not factored into this recommendation.

 Credit Score 526 RANGE 350-850	 Criminal History 0 RECORDS FOUND	 Evictions 1 RECORD FOUND	Income reported by the applicant <i>This should be independently verified</i> \$1800 Employed Monthly Income Source
 Employers 2 EMPLOYERS ON FILE	 Collections 1 COLLECTION ACCOUNTS	 Public Records 1 RECORDS FOUND	

Score Factors

- ▶ Serious delinquency, and derogatory public record or collection filed
- ▶ Lack of recent retail account information
- ▶ Proportion of loan balances to loan amounts is too high
- ▶ Too many inquiries last 12 months

Applying for
1234 Broadway St. #102
Fort Collins, CO 80521

SSN Message
N/A

Appendix B

Screenshot, TurboTenant sample report cont'd, retrieved Apr. 13, 2020

DEROGATORY ITEMS

1	0	0
Negative Tradelines	Tradelines with Historical Negatives	Occurrence of Historical Negatives

TRADELINE SUMMARY

	COUNT	HIGH CREDIT	CREDIT LIMIT	BALANCE	PAST DUE	PAYMENT	AVAILABLE
Revolving	5	\$532	\$500	\$493	\$0	\$25	1%
Installment	7	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,284	\$0	\$0	N/A
Mortgage	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tradelines

1	\$1,783	\$0	\$323
Count	Balance Total	Total Credit Limit	Total Past Due

FEDLOAN

Industry	Open	Balance
Employment	11/12/2014	\$1,783
Loan Type	Verified	Past Due
Student	8/21/2016	\$323
Loan Terms	Closed	Credit Limit
148	N/A	N/A
	Paid	Payment Amount
	N/A	\$0

Appendix C

Screenshot, Naborly sample report, retrieved Apr. 13, 2020

The screenshot displays a Naborly report interface. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation options: 'Application', 'Report' (highlighted with a red arrow), and 'Shield'. Below this, 'Application Details' lists '123 Street', '\$1,000 per month', and 'Test Name \$1,000 per month'. The main content area is titled 'Applications / Test Name / Report' and features the 'naborlyscore' logo. A score of 849 is shown on a horizontal scale, with a red arrow pointing to it. Below the score is a paragraph explaining the Naborly Score. The 'Primary Analysis' section lists several verification items: Identity Verification (Verified), Employment Verification (Verified), Income Verification (Verified), Credit Check (Unable to Pull Credit), Criminal Check (Available Upon Request), and Eviction Search (No Records Found). The 'Tenancy Outcomes' section includes 'Late Payments' (Low Risk), also indicated by a red arrow. On the right, a 'Protect Your Investment' section offers 'NaborlyShield \$19/mo' and lists actions: 'Approve', 'Deny', and 'Printer Friendly'.

Appendix D

Screenshot, National Tenant Network DecisionPoint sample report, retrieved Apr. 8, 2020

Access No: XX 011

Order No: 3619420

Reference No: Rose Unit

NTN DecisionPoint

INSTANT RESIDENT SELECTION SYSTEM

Screened For: XX 011 - ABC Property Management
DD-MM-YYYY

Applicant Information

Consumer, Jonathan Quincy	SSN ***-**-9990	Income \$4,500.00	Rent \$1,400.00
10655 N Birch St	DOB 10-Jan-1951	Months at Residence 24	
Burbank, CA 91502		Months at Employment 21	

Analysis Results - Based on subscriber's employment, residency and applicant score acceptance criteria.

Does Not Meet Criteria Rent to Income - Meets criteria
Eviction Filing – Applicant does not meet eviction criteria
Score - Reject Applicant
See adverse action letter for details

Rent to Income Multiple Exceeds Requirement	Time at Residence Exceeds Requirement	Time at Employment Exceeds Requirement	Applicant Score 55
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Applicant Score based on analysis of tenant performance information, national public records and other databases.

ID Check

A search of nationwide public record, eviction, tenant performance, and other proprietary databases returned the following results:

Substantial difference in Social Security Number found:	No
Substantial difference in Date of Birth found:	No
Substantial difference in current address found:	Yes
Substantial difference in previous address found:	No
Report of Credit Fraud found:	Yes

Any item marked YES should be verified with the applicant

Additional Addresses see NTN Tenant Performance Profile
1314 SOPHIA LN APT3, SANTA ANA CA 90017

Additional Names (aliases) see NTN Tenant Performance Profile
Consumer, Quincy

Alert Messages

Current Address – verify entered address with applicant

Fraud detected – see Additional Information in File below

Tenant Performance Information see NTN Tenant Performance Profile

<u>Name/Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Information Reported</u>
Consumer, Jonathan	10-May-2015	Apartment Damage, Eviction Filing Required

Public Records see NTN Tenant Performance Profile

<u>Action</u>	<u>Date of Filing</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Consumer, Jonathan (1314 Sophia Ln)	08-May-2015	Judgment for Plaintiff \$1,000

Additional Information in File

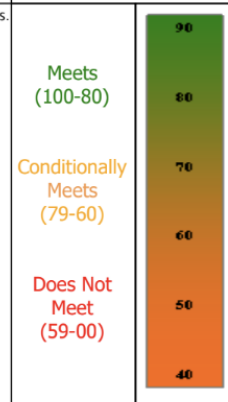
(Experian) 1 item closed by consumer
(Experian) Bankruptcy, Chapter 13-Filed
(Experian) Fraud Victim Alert: **#HK# ID SECURITY ALERT: FRAUDULENT APPLICATIONS MAY BE SUBMITTED IN MY NAME OR MY IDENTITY MAY HAVE BEEN USED WITHOUT MY CONSENT FRAUDULENTLY. DO NOT EXTEND CREDIT WITHOUT FIRST CONTACTING ME AND VERIFYING ALL APPLICANT INFORMATION. THIS SECURITY ALERT WILL BE MAINTAINED FOR 90 DAYS BEGINNING 05-01-17. (FACT ACT)

Messages

Eviction filing caused the NTN DecisionPoint score to be reduced by 20 points
Tenant Performance caused the NTN DecisionPoint score to be reduced by 10 points

Custom Criteria Used in Calculating the NTN DecisionPoint Score

If present, medical collections are ignored



End of NTN DecisionPoint

Appendix E

Screenshot, National Tenant Network DecisionPoint sample report cont'd, retrieved Apr. 8, 2020

Access No: XX 001

Order No: 3619421

Reference Number: Rose Unit

NTN Tenant Performance Profile

Screened For: XX 011 - ABC Property Management
DD-MM-YYYY

Applicant Information

Consumer, Jonathan Quincy
10655 N Birch St
Burbank, CA 91502

SSN ***-**-9990
DOB 10-Jan-1951

Additional Addresses

1314 SOPHIA LN, SANTA ANA CA 92708

Names Screened: Consumer, Quincy

Databases for Search: California

Unlawful Detainer Filing Data

Important Notice to Users of Landlord/Tenant Civil Court Filings and Judgments - A record on file may not always represent a disposition adverse to the consumer. A Landlord/Tenant Civil Court Filing does not necessarily mean that the defendant was evicted from an apartment, found to owe rent or in violation of other lease provisions. Lawsuits may be filed in error or lack merit. These records very rarely contain SSN or date of birth information, which may make it impossible to be certain that the following filings involve your applicant. NTN recommends calling the plaintiff listed for more information. This information is provided pursuant to the NTN subscription agreement.

08-May-2015 Case Number: LT00657308
Def: Consumer, Jonathan
Pla: XYZ Property Management

1314 Sophia Ln Santa Ana CA 92708
County: Orange

Tenant Performance/Lease Violations

Consumer, Jonathan SSN: ***-**-9990
Subscriber: XYZ Property Management

1314 Sophia Ln Santa Ana CA 92708
Phone: 718-456-7890

<u>Date</u>	<u>Information Reported</u>
08-May-2015	Apartment Damage
08-May-2015	NSF Rent Checks

Use of Applicant's SSN in Previous Screening

NTN previously screened an applicant using this SSN. If the name below does not match your applicant's, ask to see your applicant's SSN card.

21-Apr-2014 Consumer, Jonathan
7890

XYZ Property Management Santa Ana, CA 718-456-

Landlord Identification

NTN suggests that this is the actual Property Owner for the address screened. NTN recommends that you contact them for a complete rental history on your applicant

<u>Address Screened</u>	<u>Database Used</u>
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1314 Sophia [927]	California
Landlord: XYZ Property Management	
Phone: 718-456-7890	

1314 Sophia Ln, Santa Ana, CA 92708
Date Verified: 04-Apr-2015

10655 Birch [915]	California
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No Landlord ID Found

Appendix F

Screenshot, SafeRent Score sample image, retrieved May 29, 2023

