

**FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY  
FAIR HOUSING PROGRAMS  
2018 Summary Statement and Initiatives  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

FAIR HOUSING PROGRAMS	<u>Enacted/ Request</u>	<u>Carryover</u>	<u>Supplemental/ Rescission</u>	<u>Total Resources</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Outlays</u>
2016 Appropriation .....	\$65,948 <sup>a</sup>	\$36,785	...	\$102,733	\$96,822	\$63,629
2017 Annualized CR .....	66,000 <sup>b</sup>	5,872	-\$124 <sup>c</sup>	71,748	66,837	66,000
2018 Request .....	<u>66,035<sup>d</sup></u>	<u>4,911</u>	...	<u>70,946</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>67,000</u>
Change from 2017 .....	+35	-961	+124	-802	-1,837	+1,000

a/ The 2016 enacted level includes \$648 thousand collected in National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA) fees.

b/ The 2017 annualized CR includes an estimated \$700 thousand in NFHTA fees.

c/ Continuing Resolution, Public Law 114-254, requires a reduction from the fiscal year 2016 enacted budget authority of 0.1901 percent.

d/ The 2018 request includes an estimated \$735 thousand in NFHTA fees.

**1. Program Purpose and Fiscal Year 2018 Budget Overview**

The fiscal year 2018 President’s Budget of \$65.3 million is \$124 thousand more than the fiscal year 2017 Annualized CR level. The goal of this program is to provide equal access to housing opportunities. Housing is critical to many aspects of a person's life. The neighborhood a child grows up in has a large effect on their future: the quality of schools they attend, their health, and their future employment opportunities. Homeownership is one of the main ways to build wealth. Therefore, housing discrimination can have a compounding effect on its victims: the inability to move to an area with better schools can keep children from realizing their potential. In turn, this could prevent economically disadvantaged youth from escaping the cycle of poverty, and in turn leaving their children vulnerable to the same problems they experienced.

Fair Housing Programs

<b>Fair Housing Activity</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request</b>	<b>Increase/Decrease From FY 2017</b>
Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)	\$39,200,000	\$39,125,481	\$39,200,000	\$74,519
Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP)	24,300,000	24,253,806	24,300,000	46,194
Limited English Proficiency	300,000	299,430	300,000	570
National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA)*	1,500,000	1,497,149	1,500,000	2,851
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>\$65,300,000</b>	<b>\$65,175,866</b>	<b>\$65,300,000</b>	<b>\$124,134</b>

\*Does not include fees collected from program participants.

The Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) provides fair housing enforcement and education nationally. The request of \$39.2 million will continue to support private fair housing organizations that interview potential complainants and conduct investigations to include testing for unlawful discrimination and supporting local compliance with the Fair Housing Act. This level of funding will:

- Allow a variety of education and outreach activities for consumers and the housing industry, including media campaigns;
- Allow for the continued operation of the Accessibility Fair Housing Instruction Resources Support and Technical guidance (Accessibility FIRST) that trains industry professionals on the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act;
- Provide \$ 30.4 million annual funding level to multiyear Private Enforcement Initiative grantees to serve the nation’s largest metropolitan areas; and
- Continue support for one or more Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) national education and outreach media campaigns.

Fair Housing Programs

<b>Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP)</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request</b>	<b>Increase/Decrease From FY 2017</b>
Private Enforcement Initiative	\$30,350,000	\$30,275,481	\$30,350,000	\$74,519
Education and Outreach Initiative	7,449,935	7,850,000	7,850,000	0
Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)	900,000	500,000	500,000	0
FIRST	500,065	500,000	500,000	0
<b>Activity Total</b>	<b>\$39,200,000</b>	<b>\$39,125,481</b>	<b>\$39,200,000</b>	<b>\$74,519</b>

The \$24.3 million Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) request will continue to support state and local fair housing administrative agencies that interview potential complainants and conduct investigations. This level of funding will:

- Provide for the investigation and remedy of complaints of discrimination;
- Deterrence of willful violators through increased severity, immediacy, or probability of penalties; and
- Educate potential victims both to assert their civil rights and to seek remedies.

Governmental agencies that participate in the FHAP serve as the principal civil rights enforcers in their communities and assist jurisdictions' fair housing compliance efforts. For fiscal year 2018, FHEO also intends to use its existing statutory authority (24 C.F.R. 115. 304 and 305) to enhance FHAP program outcomes through the award of Partnership funds and Special Enforcement Effort funds, subject to the availability of funds.

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<b>Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP)</b>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2018 Request</b>	<b>Increase/Decrease From FY 2017</b>
Complaint Processing	\$17,000,000	\$17,370,545	\$17,370,739	\$194
Administrative Costs	4,400,000	4,492,011	4,498,011	6,000
Training	2,100,000	2,191,250	2,231,250	40,000
SEE Funding	800,000	100,000	100,000	0
Partnership	0	100,000	100,000	0
<b>Activity Total</b>	<b>\$24,300,000</b>	<b>\$24,253,806</b>	<b>\$24,300,000</b>	<b>\$46,194</b>

The Limited English Proficiency Initiative (LEPI) funding level request of \$300 thousand will provide:

- Department-wide language services contracts that support all HUD program offices efforts to fulfill its mission critical work.
- LEPI allows HUD’s communication, interaction, and education about housing, services, programs, and activities more accessible and meaningful for the general public.
- LEPI continues to support Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity’s responsibility to investigate housing discrimination complaints and the Offices of the Secretary, Field Policy & Management, Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, Housing Counseling, Public Affairs, and Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes in their efforts to fulfill national Administration driven initiatives and programs.

Fair Housing Programs

Limited English Proficiency Initiative (LEPI)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2017
<b>LEPI</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>	<b>\$299,430</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>	<b>\$570</b>

The National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA) funding level request of \$1.5 million will provide:

- Consistent training nationwide on fair housing and conciliation techniques for investigators from the FHAP, HUD and other fair housing organizations. This is accomplished through a managed training curriculum; a program that helps ensure that the performance of these investigators meets national standards and that training is provided and available at a single point of contact nationally; and assured continuation and enhancement of an important national fair housing education clearing-house.

National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2017
<b>NFHTA</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>	<b>\$1,497,149</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,851</b>

**2. Request**

**Fair Housing Initiatives Program**

The Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) was created under Section 561 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 to establish and support a network of non-governmental, experienced fair housing enforcement organizations throughout the nation to foster compliance with the Fair Housing Act and state and local fair housing laws. This is the only grant program within the federal government whose primary purpose is to support private efforts to prevent and address housing discrimination, especially cases involving systemic patterns of discrimination that affect underserved areas. This is accomplished through the interplay of three major components: the Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI), the Fair Housing Organizations Initiatives (FHOI), and the Education and Outreach Initiatives (EOI). PEI supports high quality, effective investigations and testing by private fair housing organizations in

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more than 120 communities. These private organizations have advantages over HUD, state, and local agencies in handling complaints of housing discrimination: FHIP grantees provide on-the-spot assistance without the lengthy administrative and legal requirements of a formal legal complaint. When necessary, they do not hesitate to investigate and then file court cases on behalf of victims of discrimination. PEI grantees also conduct almost all fair housing testing in the country. These grants are critical to the pursuit of cases involving systemic patterns of discrimination that affect large numbers of people in underserved areas or individual cases in those areas.

A second major initiative, FHOI enhances the capacity of existing organizations to provide fair housing enforcement services or creates new organizations in areas of the country which are underserved or unserved or those areas where large concentrations of protected classes exist.

Through EOI, FHIP grantees conduct education campaigns on the rights, responsibilities, remedies, and resources available under the Fair Housing Act. Each year the Department awards local and regional grants that fund more than 32,000 local education and outreach efforts, working with people in their communities to provide information, referrals, education and training on fair housing rights. These organizations also train lenders, housing providers, real estate agents, and others on how to comply with the Fair Housing Act. In addition, the Department awards a national fair housing education and outreach grant to disseminate a broad national fair housing message, which reaches over 384 television stations and 189 radio stations nationwide. Further, this national grant produced two videos for multimedia distribution to consumers and landlords such as: (1) How to file a Housing Discrimination Complaint: What Every Homebuyer and Renter Should Know; and (2) Fighting Housing Discrimination: One Family's Story. As a separate education program, Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST educates builders, designers, architects, and planners on the Fair Housing Act's accessibility requirements for multifamily housing.

To ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of FHIP, the Department conducts multiple reviews throughout the life of the grant. First, prior to awarding funding, the Department assembles a panel of fair housing experts to review grant applications and select the best organizations for funding. Secondly, during the grant application process, each grantee informs the Department of specific measurable outcomes it will achieve during the course of the grant, and reports to the Department quarterly on its progress on these goals. In addition, each year for every grant, the Department conducts a monitoring review of the grantee. This includes reviewing the grantees' cases, financial records, testing methodology, compliance with established procedures and grant requirements and the timeliness of investigations.

### **Fair Housing Assistance Program**

The Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) provides consistent and dependable funding to HUD's partner state and local civil rights enforcement agencies that provide rights, remedies, and procedures that are equivalent to the Fair Housing Act. FHAP provides support to 85 state and local government civil rights agencies to investigate and prosecute housing discrimination within their

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jurisdictions. These agencies investigate the majority (approximately 80 percent) of the administrative fair housing complaints filed in the country to ensure compliance with fair housing laws, and, where necessary, litigate complaints to address violations. FHAP agencies plan and conduct investigations, interview parties and witnesses, gather and analyze evidence, facilitate resolution, and render determinations. Further, these agencies ensure compliance with settlement agreements and, where necessary, litigate complaints to address violations. The FHAP budget is formulated based on years of data regarding the projected level of cases from year to year and the associated administrative, technical-assistance and training costs for these cases. FHAP agencies also conduct education on fair housing and fair lending at events throughout their communities.

### **Limited English Proficiency Initiative**

The Limited English Proficiency Initiative (LEPI) is a direct initiative to ensure HUD's compliance with Executive Order 13166 requiring federal agencies to assess and address the needs of otherwise eligible persons seeking access to federally-conducted programs and activities who, due to limited English proficiency (LEP), cannot fully and equally participate in or benefit from those programs and activities. This is accomplished through department-wide language services contracts that support all HUD program offices efforts to fulfill its mission critical work. HUD continues to prioritize its efforts to comply with Executive Order 13166 by effectively providing information on its programs, services and housing to the LEP population that is timely, accurate and vital. LEPI is vital to ensuring that individuals who are not proficient in English are aware of their rights, able to understand the terms of leases and other housing-related documents, and able to receive important announcements that affect the health or safety of their households. In addition, the initiative educates HUD-assisted housing providers on their responsibilities under federal law and HUD regulations to ensure that their housing programs and activities are fully accessible to all, regardless of national origin or English proficiency. Finally, this initiative saves HUD staff time, as it helps HUD more efficiently communicate with, and thereby serve, the needs of people who are not fluent in English. HUD continues to work to fully implement the "HUD Speaks" campaign, which is designed to raise awareness of HUD's commitment to serve the LEP community in the most requested languages. Every year Congress has appropriated \$300,000 for HUD to fulfill its LEP requirements stated in Executive Order 13166. In fiscal year 2015, HUD expanded its LEP services to improve accessibility to HUD services, programs, and housing for LEP persons. This expansion of LEP services included expanding the type of services offered and the launching of the "HUD Speaks" campaign which focuses on the creation of tools to assist HUD staff in their communication and interaction with LEP persons. The HUD Speaks campaign includes the creation of posters, desk guides, and language cards to be utilized by HUD staff in the office or out in the field conducting inspections, investigations, and/or meetings. These tools allow the LEP person to identify their native language to the HUD staffer so further assistance can be provided. The key cost driver for LEPI is the continual increased demand for written translation and oral interpretation services seen by local fair housing organizations which has resulted from training staff on the types and uses of HUD's language services. In fiscal year 2018, HUD is requesting \$300,000 for LEPI.

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### **National Fair Housing Training Academy**

Established in 2004, the Patricia Roberts Harris National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA) was formed as a specialized Fair Housing Training Academy by the Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity (FHEO). It is FHEO's goal through fee for service and appropriated funding, to train fair housing professionals nationwide on increasing the efficiency of complaint case processing and to raise industry standards on effective investigative techniques. The Academy administers a well-executed fair housing training program and fees collection to sustain its operations. The estimated fee collection for fiscal year 2017 is \$700 thousand. The overall result is fair housing professionals and housing industry personnel effectively enforcing the federal Fair Housing Act and substantially equivalent state and local fair housing laws.

NFHTA provides fair housing and civil rights training to federal, state, and local agencies, educators, attorneys, industry representatives, FHEO staff, and other housing industry professionals. With a faculty composed of some of the foremost experts in fair housing litigation, training, and research, NFHTA brings real-life experts to the classroom. NFHTA provides investigators with a 5-week certification program and offers advanced courses in predatory lending, accessibility, executive leadership, and conciliation. This investment into the future of fair housing and the capacity of fair housing professionals will allow the FHIP and FHAP programs to operate more efficiently and produce cases with larger impacts in coming years. NFHTA instructors regularly travel from their base in Washington, D.C. to 10 regional locations to accommodate trainees who cannot travel away from their jurisdictions due to state and federal budget constraints. In fiscal year 2016, NFHTA provided critical training to 519 students from primarily FHAP agencies and 79 FHEO employees. Cost factors include instructor time and travel costs and overhead, curriculum development and updates and development of consistent fair housing education materials.

### **Key Populations Fair Housing Programs serve:**

While services are open and available to everyone, the primary beneficiaries of FHIP and FHAP are overwhelmingly minorities who face historical discrimination and persons with disabilities who through the programs benefit from investigation of their complaints of housing discrimination at the local level. NFHTA provides direct training to fair housing investigators at government agencies and nonprofit organizations; the instruction benefits all people in this country who avail themselves of these services. The LEPI initiative upholds Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, and Executive Order 13166 by making HUD housing, services, programs, and activities accessible to individuals that have limited English proficiency.



### **3. Justification**

#### Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Programs

The exclusion of African Americans and other minorities from neighborhoods that offer high quality schools and access to jobs and quality services has perpetuated racial inequalities in the United States. A study on the effect of housing segregation on Latino employment found that in cities with greater segregation, employment rates were lower for Latino men, and as these cities became more segregated over a 20-year period, employment rates of Latino men decreased even further.<sup>1</sup> Racial segregation has also been identified as having a negative effect on communities' economic growth as well as on individual skill sets.<sup>2</sup> America cannot reach its fullest potential compared to the rest of the world if segregation and discrimination prevent people from accessing good schools and good jobs.

Despite the persistence of discrimination, federally funded fair housing enforcement and education have complimented and reinforced social changes. There are four complementary mechanisms by which Congressional appropriations for FHAP, FHIP, and NFHTA reduce housing discrimination:

1. Detection and remedy of discrimination;
2. Deterrence of willful violators through increased severity, immediacy, or probability of penalties;
3. Education of violators about their legal responsibilities; and
4. Educating potential victims both to assert their civil rights and to seek remedies.

The FHIP, the FHAP, and NFHTA address housing discrimination and its long-term consequences and are the only funded programs in the federal government dedicated to assisting individuals to get justice for housing discrimination. Along with the work of HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, these programs work in concert to redress injuries to victims, prevent housing discrimination and eliminate segregation.

HUD's fair housing programs each play a crucial and unique role in the Department's work to support fair housing enforcement and education and to strengthen the efforts of states, communities, and public housing authorities to prevent discrimination. Though Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 outlawed housing discrimination more than 45 years ago, housing discrimination of all types continues in communities throughout the nation.

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<sup>1</sup> Dickerson von Lockette and Jacqueline Johnson, "Latino Employment and Residential Segregation in Metropolitan Labor Markets," *Du Bois Review*, 7(1), 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Li Huiping, Campbell, Harrison, Fernandez, Steven, "Residential Segregation, Spatial Mismatch and Economic Growth across US Metropolitan Areas," (2013) available at <http://usj.sagepub.com/content/50/13/2642>

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### **Enforcement**

While HUD has the primary responsibility for enforcement of the Fair Housing Act, it cannot possibly fulfill this vital responsibility without its partners, both public (FHAP) and private (FHIP). These partners are valuable because they provide local knowledge and context to HUD's enforcement efforts. The FHAP program fills a crucial gap—ensuring that potential victims of housing discrimination have the opportunity to pursue relief for alleged fair housing violations. The National Fair Housing Alliance, a national consortium of more than 220 private, non-profit fair housing organizations, state and local civil rights agencies, and individuals, estimates that more than 4.0 million people every year are victims of discrimination.<sup>3</sup> The HUD-sponsored Housing Discrimination Study (HDS 2012) concluded that while the most blatant forms of housing discrimination have declined, other, less easily detectable forms of discrimination persist, affecting millions of American families annually, keeping them from the opportunities they deserve.

The total number of fair housing complaints filed under the Fair Housing Act and equivalent state and local laws in fiscal year 2016 was 8,429; FHAP agencies processed 7,050, or 83.6 percent, of those complaints. This represents a 0.5 percent decrease from fiscal year 2015. FHAP agencies serve as the initial point of contact for persons who believe they have been subject to fair housing violations. In fiscal 2016, FHAP agencies initiated more than half (56.1 percent) of the complaints filed, and the share of FHAP initiated complaints has grown steadily since fiscal year 2010, demonstrating the value of the local presence of FHAP agencies.

HUD's FHAP partners achieve positive outcomes for numerous complainants and other affected parties and represent a cost-effective strategy for the execution of HUD's Fair Housing Act enforcement responsibilities. FHAP agencies routinely process over 80 percent of the fair housing cases filed with HUD and FHAPs annually, and consistently reach determinations of reasonable cause in a higher percentage of cases than HUD – 5.3 percent for fiscal year 2016. The efficiencies of local processing also lead to greater timeliness by FHAP agencies almost half (47.7 percent) of all FHAP cases completed in fiscal year 2016 were completed in less than 100 days. FHAP agencies vindicate the rights of victims of unlawful housing discrimination through both enforcement of cause findings and through conciliation – FHAP agencies successfully conciliated 28.8 percent of their cases in fiscal year 2016. The resolution of these cases opens doors to housing opportunities that otherwise would have been closed, provide monetary relief to aggrieved persons and secure reasonable accommodations and modifications for persons with disabilities who might otherwise be unable to obtain housing suited to their needs. In addition to obtaining relief for victims, FHAP agencies often obtain relief for the greater community as well in the form of public interest relief such as changes in discriminatory policies and training for housing providers who have violated fair housing laws.

FHAP's state and local agencies provide a presence in their communities to serve the needs of their own citizens. Because of the timeliness of FHAP investigations and efficiencies gained through local presence (the average age of FHAP closed cases is consistently well below the age of HUD-closed cases), the FHAP program allows HUD to meet its own responsibilities with respect to

<sup>3</sup> National Fair Housing Alliance, 2013 Fair Housing Trends Report; Modernizing the Fair Housing Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, 2013.

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civil rights enforcement – through its enforcement partners – in a cost-effective manner. The presence of a FHAP agency in a community increases the likelihood that a victim of discrimination will file a complaint. For fiscal year 2018, FHEO also intends to use its existing authority to enhance FHAP program outcomes, to further educate individuals about their fair housing rights and to support increased enforcement of reasonable cause findings, through the award of Partnership and Special Enforcement Effort funds.

### **Education**

Funding for FHAP agencies and FHIP organizations both contribute substantially to the first two mechanisms, detection and deterrence. NFHTA enhances the first two factors by increasing the capacity of local partners to improve the timeliness, consistency, and probability of detection and conciliation. Speedy and successful investigations, especially when publicized,<sup>4</sup> strengthen the deterrence of willful violations. FHIP education and outreach efforts primarily operate through the latter two mechanisms, educating landlords/agents, as well as those seeking housing.

Further, similar to fiscal year 2016, HUD would provide EOI funding to the National Media campaign to support training and education and outreach on a national basis. For example, our current EOI National Media TV PSA campaign received over \$6.5 million in donated media and achieved over 280 million household impressions. The radio campaign received over \$625,000 in donated media and reached over 21 million listeners.

The long-term results of HUD's efforts to combat housing discrimination are seen both in reduced discrimination in HDS studies and in controlled econometric studies. The Department's Housing Discrimination against Racial and Ethnic Minorities Study (HDS)<sup>5</sup> in 2012 found that real estate agents and rental housing providers recommend and show fewer available homes and apartments to minority families, thereby increasing their costs and restricting their housing options. However, the study also showed that FHIP and FHAP are having an effect, finding that, "long-term trends in patterns of discrimination suggest that the attitudes and actions of rental and sales agents have changed over time, and that fair housing enforcement and public education are working." The 2012 HDS recommended follow-up testing and enforcement so that enforcement strategies do not rely primarily on individual complaints of suspected discrimination. It recommended that HUD encourage the local fair housing organizations it funds to conduct more proactive testing.<sup>6</sup> Studies of the effectiveness of FHIP have shown that FHIP agencies increase the number and quality of fair housing complaints investigated.

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<sup>4</sup> Myers, Samuel L., Jr. "Final Report: The Deterrent Effects of Media Accounts and HUD Enforcement on Racial Disparities in Loan Denial Rates." 2007. [http://www.hhh.umn.edu/centers/wilkins/pdf/HUD\\_finalreport\\_march2009.pdf](http://www.hhh.umn.edu/centers/wilkins/pdf/HUD_finalreport_march2009.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Housing Discrimination Against Racial and Ethnic Minorities, (2012) at page 13, *available at* [http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/HUD-514\\_HDS2012\\_execsumm.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/HUD-514_HDS2012_execsumm.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

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In addition, the 2012 HDS found continued evidence of discrimination against Black and Asian home-seekers, although reduced from prior studies. Ross and Galster studied variation of enforcement activity between metropolitan areas, and concluded, "Higher amounts of state and local enforcement activity supported by HUD through its FHIP and FHAP programs (especially the amount of dollars awarded by the courts) were consistently associated with greater declines in discrimination against black apartment-seekers and home-seekers."<sup>7</sup>

A study of FHIP-referred complaints to HUD and FHAP agencies found that 90 percent of FHIP-generated inquiries referred to HUD are converted to complaints. Cases closed from historical data found that where a FHIP-funded organization was a complainant, 63 percent were conciliated and settled, and for cases where a FHIP-funded organization represented a complainant, 36 percent of the cases were conciliated and settled. Moreover, FHIP-referred cases also had a higher cause finding rate, and FHIP-referred cases ending in a cause finding took less time to complete. These findings are likely a result of FHIPs evaluating inquiries and developing complaints, and providing crucial testing evidence to support complaints. Further, FHIP has funded a comprehensive Tester Coordinator training program to build consistency in testing among all FHIP funded enforcement organizations.

Here is one example of a successful resolution of a fair housing case. In 2013, after Irene Reynoso's disabilities made it difficult for her to manage her finances and her physical condition deteriorated, Ms. Reynoso made three reasonable accommodation requests to her landlord. The landlord refused to accept rent payments and tried to evict Irene Reynoso nine times from an apartment she had lived in for approximately 50 years. The California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) a HUD-funded FHAP agency, filed a lawsuit in San Francisco Superior Court alleging housing discrimination on the basis of disability.

In November 2016, the case was settled, awarding \$575,000 to Ms. Reynoso, her sisters, the nonprofit Housing Equality Law Project (HELP) and requires the landlord to attend fair housing training, develop a reasonable accommodations policy, and post informational DFEH posters at all his rental properties.

Victories for fair housing like this are possible because of the partnerships formed between HUD and local public and private fair housing organizations. The hard work of these organizations together with HUD grants help ensure that Americans across the country receive equal access to housing, neighborhoods, and opportunity.

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<sup>7</sup> Ross, Stephen L., and George C. Galster. "Fair Housing Enforcement and Changes in Discrimination between 1989 and 2000: An Exploratory Study." University of Connecticut Working Paper 2005-16, 2005.

Fair Housing Programs

**FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY  
FAIR HOUSING PROGRAMS  
Summary of Resources by Program  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<u>Budget Activity</u>	<u>2016 Budget Authority</u>	<u>2015 Carryover Into 2016</u>	<u>2016 Total Resources</u>	<u>2016 Obligations</u>	<u>2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>2016 Carryover Into 2017</u>	<u>2017 Total Resources</u>	<u>2018 Request</u>
Fair Housing Initiatives Program ..	\$39,200	\$28,947	\$68,147	\$67,239	\$39,126	\$900	\$40,026	\$39,200
Fair Housing Assistance Program .....	24,300	7,350	31,650	27,055	24,254	4,564	28,818	24,300
Fair Housing Limited English Proficiency Program .....	300	300	600	320	299	280	579	300
National Fair Housing Training Academy .....	<u>2,148</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>2,336</u>	<u>2,208</u>	<u>2,197</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>2,325</u>	<u>2,235</u>
Total .....	65,948	36,785	102,733	96,822	65,876	5,872	71,748	66,035

NOTE: The 2016 Budget Authority column, National Fair Housing Training Academy set-aside, includes appropriated funding and collected fees, per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, Public Law 114-113, which allows the Secretary to assess and collect fees to cover the cost of the National Fair Housing Training Academy.

**FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY  
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Appropriations Language**

The fiscal year 2018 President's Budget includes the appropriation language listed below.

*For contracts, grants, and other assistance, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, and section 561 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, as amended, \$65,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary may assess and collect fees to cover the costs of the Fair Housing Training Academy, and may use such funds to provide such training: Provided further, That no funds made available under this heading shall be used to lobby the executive or legislative branches of the Federal Government in connection with a specific contract, grant, or loan: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$300,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for the creation and promotion of translated materials and other programs that support the assistance of persons with limited English proficiency in utilizing the services provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.*

*Note.—A full-year 2017 Annualized CR for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114–254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*