

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 About FHEO

- Our Mission
- What We Do

4 Overview of Fair Housing Activities

- Enforcement
- Compliance
- Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST Program
- Limited English Proficiency Initiative
- 2017 HUD Study-Rental Housing Discrimination on the Basis of Mental Disabilities

10 Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Programs

- Section 3: Creating Opportunities for Low-Income Residents
- Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)
- Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP)

Appendix

14 Fair Housing Act

Complaint Data

- Complaint Investigations
- Monetary Relief
- Compliance with Notice Requirements
- Adjudication of Fair Housing Act Complaints
- Secretary-Initiated Enforcement

22 Fair Housing Initiatives

Program Funding

- Private Enforcement Initiative
- Education and Outreach Initiative
- Fair Housing Organization Initiative
- FY 2017 FHIP Grant Recipients by State

40 Fair Housing Assistance Program

45 Fair Housing and Civil Rights in HUD

- Oversight of Recipients of HUD Funds
- HUD's Reporting Responsibilities

About this Report

This report was prepared in accordance with Sections 808(e)(2) and (6) of the Fair Housing Act and Section 561(j) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987. These statutes require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to report annually to Congress on several aspects of HUD's work in fair housing. In particular:

- Section 808(e)(2) of the Fair Housing Act directs HUD to report on the “nature and extent of progress made nationally in eliminating discriminatory housing practices and furthering the purposes of [the Fair Housing Act], obstacles remaining to achieving equal housing opportunity, and recommendations for further legislative or executive action.” It also directs HUD to report on the number of instances in which steps in the complaint process — including investigating a complaint, making a determination of cause, commencing an administrative hearing, or issuing a decision — were not completed as prescribed by law.
- Section 808(e)(6) of the Fair Housing Act requires that HUD annually report data to Congress on the race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, and family characteristics of persons and households who are applicants for, participants in, or beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries of programs administered by HUD, to the extent that such characteristics are within the coverage of the provisions of the civil rights laws and executive orders listed in Section 808(f).
- Section 561(j) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 requires HUD to report on the progress made in accomplishing the objectives of the Fair Housing Initiatives Program, including a summary of enforcement, education, and outreach activities funded under the program.

This report provides information on the foregoing activities for the period beginning October 1, 2016 and ending September 30, 2017.



To the Congress of the United States



Fiscal year 2017 was another busy and productive year for HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO), as it continued its efforts to enforce the nation's fair housing laws.

In FY 2017, FHEO and its State and local partners conducted thousands of investigations under various statutes, obtaining settlements and other outcomes that provided significant relief for victims of discrimination and the public interest.

2

Among the cases FHEO handled were cases involving discrimination against families with children, individuals with disabilities, and persons of color, many of whom were not born in this country. We also obtained housing and other relief for persons alleging sexual harassment in housing, the denial of mortgage loans while on maternity leave, and discrimination against military veterans with disabilities.

FHEO also conducted an array of education and outreach activities and worked to eliminate barriers to greater housing choice.

These are just a few examples of our efforts to address discrimination and promote economic opportunity throughout the country in 2017.

We still have much work to do, but the Department remains firmly committed to working to ensure that our programs and initiatives facilitate the creation of inclusive, sustainable communities in the years to come.

Sincerely,

Anna María Farías

Anna María Farías
Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

ABOUT FHEO

OUR MISSION

The mission of the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) is to eliminate housing discrimination, promote economic opportunity, and achieve diverse, inclusive communities by leading the nation in the enforcement, administration, development, and public understanding of federal fair housing policies and laws.

FHEO enforces laws that protect people from discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, and familial status. In addition, FHEO ensures fair housing compliance by housing providers that receive HUD funding.



WHAT WE DO

- Investigate complaints from the public
- Ensure civil rights compliance in HUD programs
- Assist States and localities with fair housing investigations
- Award fair housing grants

WHO ARE WE



494 full-time employees



\$65.3M FHEO Budget



10 regional offices



48 field offices

OVERVIEW OF FY 2017 FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITIES

ENFORCEMENT

FHEO enforces the Fair Housing Act by investigating complaints of housing discrimination. HUD is assisted in these efforts by the state and local agencies in the Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP).

4

7,985

Completed investigations by HUD and FHAP agencies

\$8,907,003

Monetary relief in housing discrimination cases

In FY 2017, HUD continued its aggressive enforcement of the Fair Housing Act, obtaining relief for victims of discrimination in a wide range of cases. As in recent years, complaints involving disability discrimination represented the single largest category of complaint filings at 59.4% of total complaints filed with HUD. Two-thirds of disability complaints alleged a housing provider's refusal to make a reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, and procedures needed by a person with a disability. Race complaints comprised 26.0% of complaints (and discrimination based on color was alleged in 2.3% of all complaints). Discrimination on the basis of sex, including complaints alleging sexual harassment, accounted for 9.8% of complaints. National origin, religion, and familial status complaints accounted for 10.1%, 2.8%, and 10.6% of complaints, respectively.

Among the outcomes in cases resolved by HUD in FY 2017 were:

- A charge against the owners and managers of a 192-unit New Hampshire apartment complex for allegedly denying families with children the opportunity to rent certain apartments. HUD investigated the matter after receiving a complaint alleging that the on-site manager, upon learning that a prospective renter had a son, told her that she could only rent one of the first-floor units, and that no such units were available. The charge further asserts that New Hampshire Legal Assistance Fair Housing Project conducted testing which revealed similar treatment of testers posing as prospective renters with children. Following HUD's Fair Housing Act election referral to the Department of Justice, the United States executed a settlement agreement requiring the defendants to pay complainant \$25,000, undergo fair housing training, and draft a new non-discrimination policy.
- A \$20,000 conciliation agreement resolving a complaint alleging that the owner and manager of a California apartment complex made discriminatory statements about Latino residents and prohibited their children from playing outside. HUD investigated the matter

after two Latino couples living at the complex filed complaints. In addition, Project Sentinel, a California-based fair housing group supported by a HUD grant, filed a complaint on behalf of the residents, alleging that the manager of the complex repeatedly made statements indicating that he did not like having Latino tenants at the property because they did not speak English, and accused them of bringing pests, including bed bugs and rats, to the property. Project Sentinel further alleged that the manager singled out families with children for overly restrictive rule enforcement.

- A conciliation agreement whereby a California lender agreed to refinance a couple's mortgage loan at a lower rate, to resolve allegations the company had unfairly denied the couple's mortgage loan application because the wife was on maternity leave. The couple alleged the lender required the wife to return to work and provide a current pay stub before they would approve the loan application. As part of the Agreement, the lender committed to the creation of a \$50,000 compensation fund for applicants who were similarly denied loans or who withdrew mortgage applications from the lender during calendar year 2015. From 2010 to 2017, HUD has received roughly 150 complaints alleging maternity leave discrimination and has obtained more than \$8 million in compensation for victims.

COMPLIANCE

HUD also enforced federal civil rights laws that require housing and community development programs and activities to operate regardless of race, color, national origin, disability, sex, and other prohibited bases of discrimination. These laws apply to public entities, including state and local government agencies, as well as recipients of federal financial assistance.

Among the outcomes reached by HUD in FY 2017 under these other authorities was:

- A voluntary compliance agreement under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Fair Housing Act, resolving allegations that a Nevada housing authority failed to grant in a timely manner a request made by a mother with a son with disabilities to be transferred to a three-bedroom unit in order to accommodate medical equipment her son required. Under the agreement, the housing authority agreed to pay the woman \$50,000; exempt her from paying rent for six and a half years, which equates to a monetary value of \$40,170; provide fair housing training for its staff; submit a reasonable accommodation policy and procedure to HUD for review and approval; and post a fair housing poster in the public space of all of its offices.

FAIR HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FIRST PROGRAM

The Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST program provides training and technical guidance to the building industry, state and local governments, disability groups, fair housing agencies, and others on the Fair Housing Act's accessible design and construction requirements. The program was set up to implement a provision in the Act that requires the Department to provide technical assistance to states and units of local government in implementing the Act's accessibility requirements. The FIRST program consists of a centrally located technical guidance call center, a comprehensive Website (www.fairhousingfirst.org), and training events conducted in cities across the nation through a variety of venues. During

Fiscal Year 2017, the FIRST program provided ten live training events and four webinars, providing 64.5 hours of training and training 993 persons. The FIRST technical guidance center responded to 1,422 requests for technical guidance, and 19,501 persons visited the FIRST Website.

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY INITIATIVE

Obligations of Housing Providers

Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and in accordance with Supreme Court precedent in *Lau v. Nichols*, recipients of federal financial assistance are required to take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to their programs and activities by limited English proficient (LEP) persons. In accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13166, the meaningful access requirement of the Title VI regulations and the four-factor analysis set forth in the Department of Justice (DOJ) LEP Guidance apply to the programs and activities of federal agencies, including HUD. In addition, EO 13166 directs each federal agency that provides financial assistance to non-federal entities to publish guidance on how their recipients can provide meaningful access to LEP individuals and thus comply with Title VI regulations forbidding funding recipients from restricting an individual in any way in the enjoyment of any advantage or privilege enjoyed by others receiving any service, financial aid, or other benefit under the program. On January 22, 2007, HUD published Final "Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Person as required by EO 13166. ([See LEP Guidance](#))

The Fair Housing Act prohibits national origin discrimination in both private and federally-assisted housing. For example, a housing provider may not impose less favorable terms or conditions on a group of residents of a certain national origin by taking advantage of their limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English.

Limited English Proficiency Initiative

The Limited English Proficiency Initiative provides funding 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.

Written Translations Services

The funding level for LEP Initiative during fiscal year 2017 was \$300,000. A total of 519 HUD employees were trained on HUD's language access services. There were 358 written translation services performed in FY17:

LEP Service	# of Activities Performed
Onsite Oral Interpretations	8
Language Pair	
English<>Spanish	3
English<>Somali	1
English<>Vietnamese	1

LEP Service	# of Activities Performed
English<>Cantonese	1
English<>Farsi	1
Vietnamese<>English	1

LEP Service	# of Activities Performed
Translations	338
Language Pair	
Creole<>English	2
English<>Vietnamese	2
English<>Portuguese	1
English<>Arabic	20
English<>Armenian	7
English<>Braille	1
English<>Burmese	1
English<>Cambodian	8
English<>Chinese	1
English<>French	5
English<>French Creole	7
English<>German	4
English<>Haitian Creole	6
English<>Hmong	5
English<>Japanese	8
English<>Kirundi	3
English<>Korean	14
English<>Laotian	12
English<>Mandarin	17
English<>Portuguese	3
English<>Russian	15
English<>Somali	8
English<>Spanish	50
English<>Swahili	1
English<>Tagalog	7
English<>Thai	8
English<>Vietnamese	15
Indonesian<>English	1
Russian<>English	1
Spanish<>English	101
Vietnamese<>English	2
Yiddish<>English	1

LEP Service	# of Activities Performed
Transcriptions	7
Language Pair	
English<>Spanish	5
Spanish<>English	2

EP Service	# of Activities Performed
ASL	5

Telephonic Interpretation Services

8

In FY 2017, the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity offered oral telephonic interpretation services to approximately 8,000 HUD staffers. There were 729 calls for oral interpretation services in 22 languages. The amount spent on providing these services was \$11,561.58.

Language Served	# of Requests for Language
Amharic	2
Arabic	15
Bengali	1
Burmese	1
Cambodian	1
Cantonese	4
Croatian	2
Farsi	9
French	4
Haitian Creole	2
Japanese	2
Kirundi	1
Korean	2
Mandarin	14
Oromo	2
Punjabi	2
Romanian	2
Russian	11
Spanish	629
Somali Bantu	9
Tigrinya	8
Vietnamese	6

2017 HUD STUDY RENTAL HOUSING DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF MENTAL DISABILITIES

In FY 2017, HUD issued a study titled "[Rental Housing Discrimination on the Basis of Mental Disabilities: Results of Pilot Testing](#)." The key findings of the study were that people with disabilities, when compared to people without mental disabilities, receive fewer responses to their rental inquiries; are informed of fewer available units; and are less likely to be invited to contact the housing provider. In addition, the study found that people with mental disabilities are less likely to be invited to tour an available unit, are more likely to be steered to a different unit than the one advertised and are treated differently depending on their type of disability.

The study also examined what happens when a person with a mental disability makes a request for a reasonable accommodation, finding that a large percentage of people with mental disabilities were given a negative response to their requests, ranging from outright denials to subtler barriers.

The study has significant importance for the future of paired testing for housing discrimination because it represents the first multi-city housing discrimination study to utilize people with mental disabilities as testers. Research focused on two areas: the prevalence and kinds of discrimination facing people with mental disabilities seeking rental housing in the private market, and effective methodologies for testing for housing discrimination using people with mental disabilities as testers.

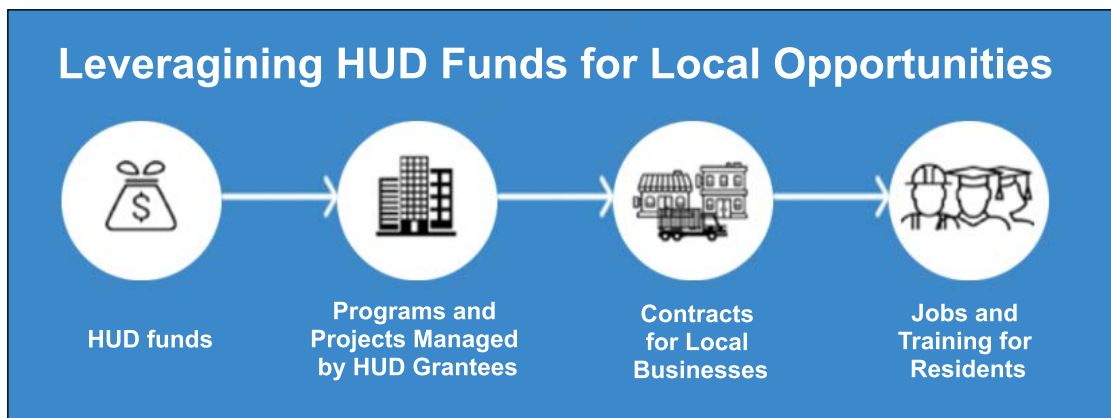
As a pilot study, it was conducted through e-mail and phone testing in nine small and mid-sized urban rental markets that mirror the distribution of the mental and developmental disability population across metropolitan statistical areas in the U.S., and with in-person testing in two large rental markets, Chicago and Washington, DC. Testing was divided equally between mental illness and intellectual developmental disabilities, and a total of more than 1,000 matched pair tests (i.e. pairing and comparing testers with mental disabilities with testers who have no mental disabilities, known as control testers) were administered.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

SECTION 3: CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW-INCOME RESIDENTS

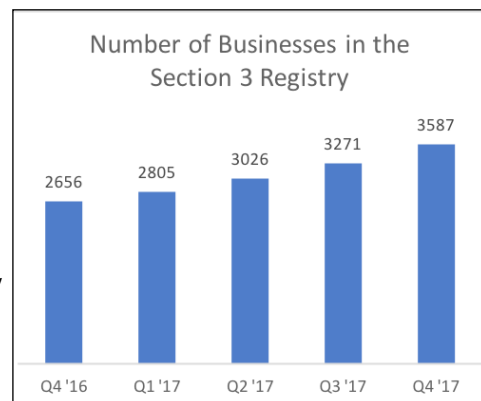
10

HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity implements Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, which ensures that, to the greatest extent feasible, certain HUD-funded jobs, training and contracts are directed to local low-income persons, particularly those who reside in public housing, and provide contracting opportunities to businesses that employ them. HUD funds create thousands of jobs across the country that range from construction to professional services like accounting or engineering. Section 3 supports individual self-sufficiency and local hiring for economic development, and neighborhood revitalization projects.



National Business Registry

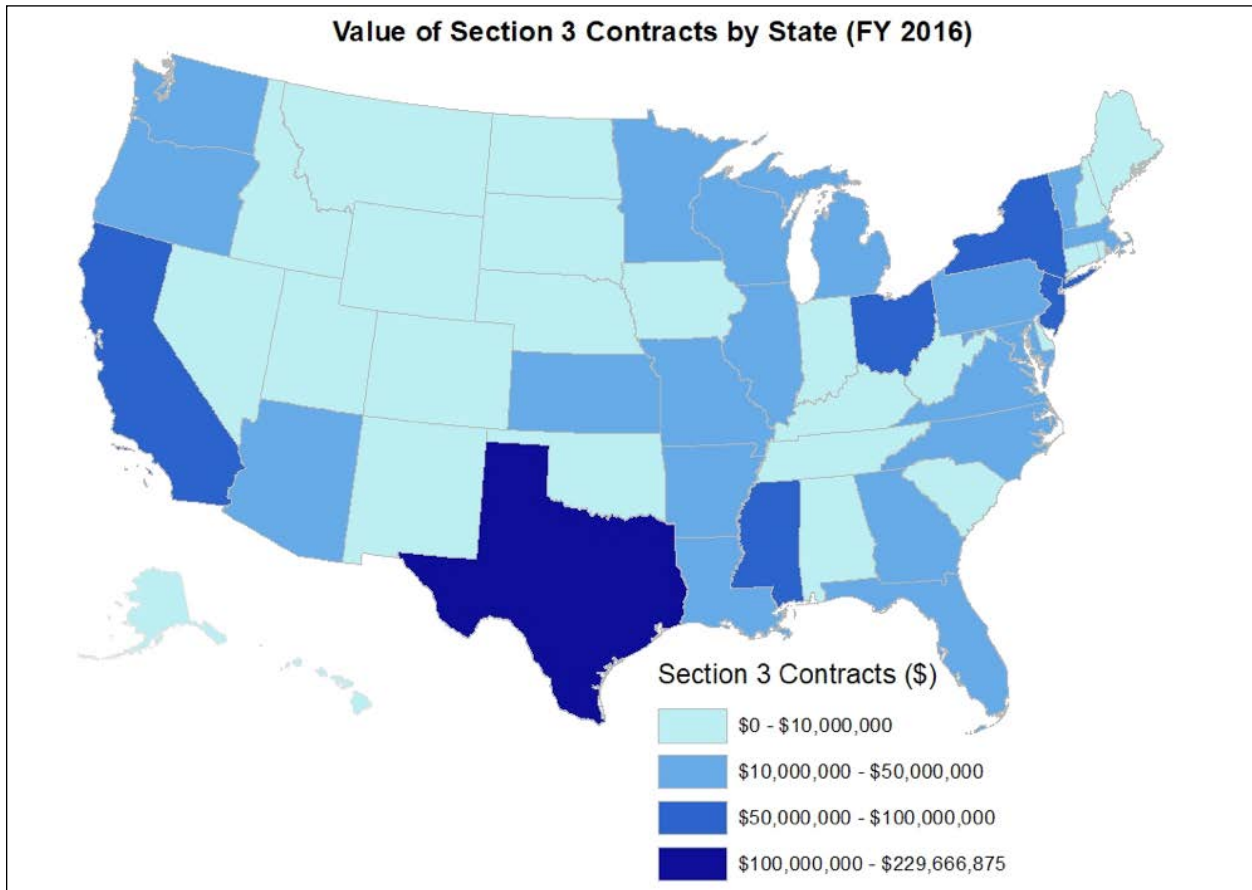
- Began March 2015, after a 3-year pilot in select cities
- During FY 2017, the number of self-certified businesses increased by over one-third (35%) to almost 3,600 businesses
- Registered businesses are located in nearly all 50 states, several territories and Washington, DC



Section 3 requires to the greatest extent feasible, recipients of Section 3 covered assistance to direct employment and training opportunities generated by the expenditure of the Section 3 covered assistance to local low-income persons and to award contracts to local businesses that employ those persons. During FY 2017 direct recipients reported on over \$1 billion in contracts awarded in FY2016 to Section 3 qualifying businesses with over 40,000 local residents hired or participating in training programs. The map below shows the value of Section 3 contracting by state.

\$1.03B
 In contracting to Section 3 qualifying businesses

19,400 New hires
20,300 Trainees hires



THE FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM (FHIP)

FHIP provides funds to eligible organizations through competitive grants under three initiatives that are designed to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices and inform individuals of their rights and responsibilities under the Fair Housing Act. In FY 2017, the FHIP program awarded \$38 million in grants to 155 organizations to meet the objectives under one or more of the core program initiatives: enforcing the Fair Housing Act under the Private Enforcement Initiative, educating the public and industry stakeholders on fair housing under the Education and Outreach Initiative, and building organizational capacity under the Fair Housing Organizations Initiative. Information on individual grants is available in the Appendix.

12

\$30.35M

Private Enforcement
Initiative

\$7.45M

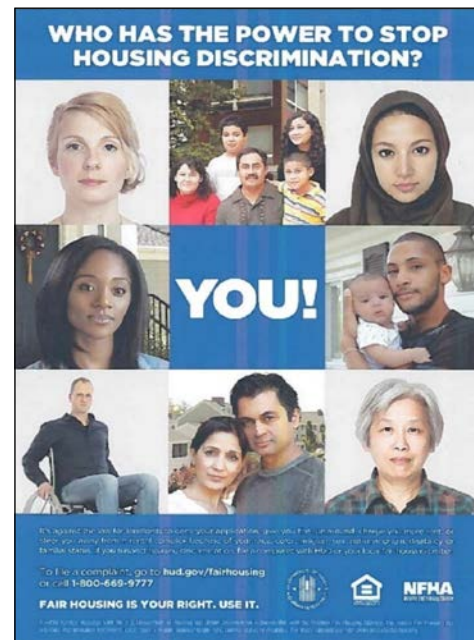
Education and
Outreach Initiative

\$500K

Fair Housing
Organizations Initiative

National Media Campaign

As part of the Education and Outreach Initiative, the FHIP program awards up to \$1 million for a national media campaign each year. In FY 2017, the National Fair Housing Alliance (NFHA) received \$999,962 to develop a comprehensive, centralized multi-media and online educational campaign for the 50th Anniversary of the Fair Housing Act. Major deliverables resulting from the campaign included: print public service advertisements in seven different languages; television and radio public service advertisements in English and Spanish; online pre-roll videos in English and Spanish; and Zillow banner advertisements.



THE FAIR HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FHAP)

HUD provides FHAP funding annually on a noncompetitive basis to state and local agencies that enforce fair housing laws that HUD has determined to be substantially equivalent to the Fair Housing Act. FHAP agencies support a variety of fair housing administrative and enforcement activities, including complaint investigation, conciliation, administrative and/or judicial enforcement; training; implementation of data and information systems; and education and outreach.

84

of FHAPs at the end of FY17

49

of FHAPs that serve a locality

35

FHAPs that provide state-wide services

6,329

Complaints closed by FHAPs in FY17

6,878

Complaints filed in FY17

13



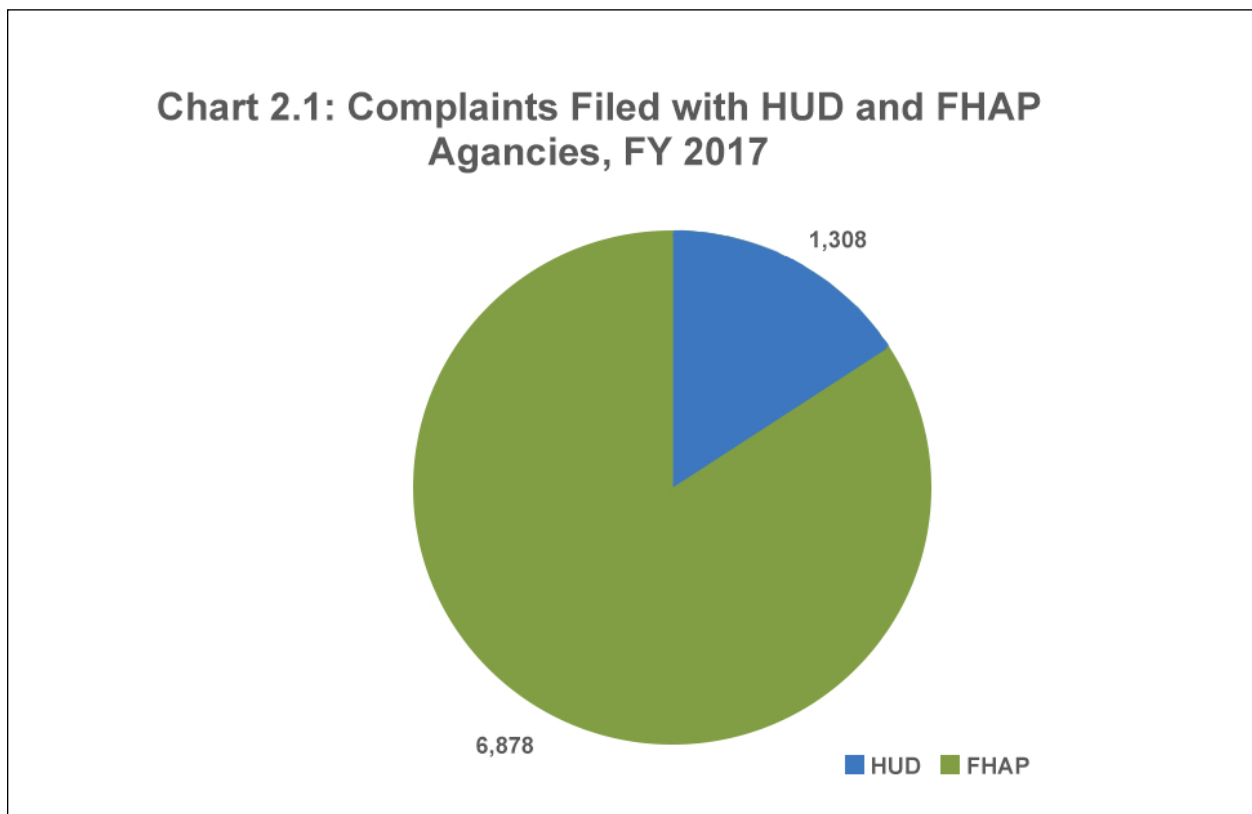
APPENDIX

FAIR HOUSING ACT COMPLAINT DATA

Complaint Investigations

14

Number of Complaints Filed



Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

Bases for Complaints

Chart 2.1 shows the complaints filed with HUD and FHAP agencies combined that alleged a violation on each basis. If a single complaint alleged multiple bases, it was counted under each alleged basis. The bases are shown in reverse order by percentage of complaints filed.

Table 2.1: Bases of Complaints Filed with HUD and FHAP agencies, FY 2017

Basis of Complaint	Number of Complaints	Percentage of Complaints
Disability	4,865	59.4%
Race	2,132	26.0%
Familial Status	871	10.6%
Retaliation	834	10.2%
National Origin	826	10.1%
Sex	800	9.8%
Religion	232	2.8%
Color	192	2.3%
Total	8,186	

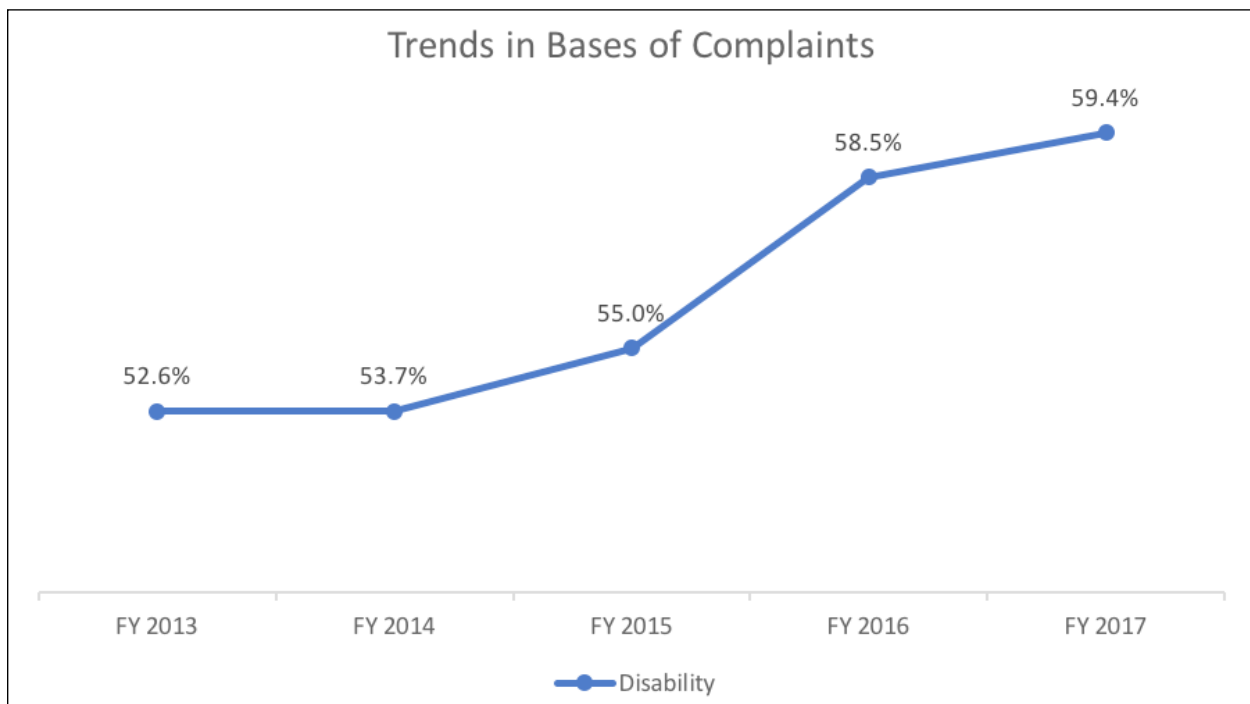
Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

Note: Retaliation is not one of the seven protected classes, but it is covered under Section 818 of the Fair Housing Act.

Trends in Bases for Complaints

Complaints alleging disability discrimination continue to be the most common complaint filed with HUD and FHAP agencies. For the past five years, more than half the filed complaints have alleged disability discrimination, peaking in FY17 at 59.4 % of complaints.

Chart 2.2: 5-Year Trends in Bases of Complaints, FY 2013 – FY 2017



Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

Issues Reported in Complaints

HUD and FHAP agencies record discriminatory practices in categories known as “issues.” **Table 2.2** shows the number of complaints filed with HUD and FHAP agencies in FY 2017, by issue. If a single complaint alleged multiple issues, it is counted under each issue alleged.

Table 2.2: Filed HUD and FHAP Cases by Issue, FY 2017

Issue	Number of Complaints	Percentage of Complaints
Discriminatory terms, conditions, privileges, or services and facilities	5,640	68.9%
Failure to make reasonable accommodation	3,366	41.1%
Discriminatory refusal to rent	2,414	29.5%
Discriminatory acts under Section 818 (coercion, etc.)	1,456	17.8%
Discriminatory advertising, statements and notices	829	10.1%
Otherwise deny or make housing unavailable	813	9.9%
Other discriminatory acts	608	7.4%
Discriminatory financing (includes real estate transactions)	183	2.2%
Failure to permit reasonable modification	212	2.6%
False denial or representation of availability	181	2.2%
Discriminatory refusal to sell	148	1.8%
Non-compliance with design and construction requirements	98	1.2%
Steering	74	0.9%
Discriminatory brokerage service	49	0.6%
Using ordinances to discriminate in zoning and land use	35	0.4%
Redlining	6	0.1%
Blockbusting	7	0.1%
Discriminatory acts under Section 901 (criminal)	14	0.2%
Refusing to provide insurance	1	0.0%
Failure to meet senior housing exemption criteria	3	0.0%
Total	8,186	

Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

Case Outcomes

Table 2.3: HUD and FHAP Case Outcomes, FY 2017

Case Completion Type	Number of HUD Cases	Percentage of HUD Cases	Number of FHAP Cases	Percentage of FHAP Cases	Number of Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases
Administrative Closure	284	18.2%	546	8.5%	830	10.4%
Cause (FHAP)	NA	NA	382	5.9%	382	4.8%
Charged (HUD)	19	1.2%	NA	NA	19	0.2%
Conciliated	528	33.8%	1,703	26.5%	2,231	27.9%
DOJ Closure	5	0.3%	NA	NA	5	0.1%
No Cause	574	36.7%	3,315	50.1%	3,789	47.5%
Withdrawn with Resolution	152	9.7%	577	9.0%	729	9.1%
Total	1,562	100.0%	6,423	100.0%	7,985	100.0%

Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)

MONETARY RELIEF - HUD and FHAP

\$ 8,907,003

COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

Complainant Notification

The Fair Housing Act requires HUD to serve notice upon the aggrieved person filing a housing discrimination complaint. The notice acknowledges the filing of a complaint and provides information regarding important deadlines and the choice of forums provided by the Fair Housing Act. In FY 2017, HUD issued notices for all 8,186 complaints that were filed.

Respondent Notification

Similarly, the Fair Housing Act requires HUD to serve notice on each respondent named in a complaint. The notice, which must be sent within 10 days of the filing of a complaint or the identification of any additional respondent, must identify the alleged discriminatory housing practice(s), advise the respondent of all procedural rights and obligations, and include a copy of the complaint. In a small number of Fair Housing Act complaints, the respondent may not have been notified within 10 days. For instance, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Department of

Justice (DOJ), if a criminal investigation is underway, HUD may delay notification to the respondent until DOJ concludes its criminal investigation.

Timeliness of Investigations

The Fair Housing Act and substantially equivalent state and local fair housing laws require that HUD and FHAP agencies complete the investigation of each complaint within 100 days of the date it was filed, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Table 2.4 shows the number of HUD and FHAP newly-aged complaints, i.e., the number of investigations that passed the 100-day mark in FY 2017.

18

Table 2.4: Newly Aged HUD and FHAP Complaints, FY 2017

Protected Characteristics	Number Newly Aged HUD Complaints	Number Newly Aged FHAP Complaints	Total
Newly Aged	890	3,999	4,889

Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)

ADJUDICATING FAIR HOUSING ACT COMPLAINTS

Fair Housing Act Administrative Proceedings and HUD’s Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ)

When HUD issues a charge of discrimination, the parties may choose to pursue the matter either in an administrative proceeding or in federal district court. In an administrative proceeding, HUD represents the government, bringing the case on behalf of the aggrieved person and the public interest. The aggrieved person may intervene as a party in the proceeding in order to separately represent his or her own interests. If any party to the case elects to go to federal court, HUD transfers the case to DOJ, which prosecutes the case.

Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) adjudicate the Fair Housing Act complaints that HUD brings on behalf of aggrieved persons when neither party elects to proceed in federal court. The Fair Housing Act requires that an administrative hearing begin within 120 days of the issuance of a charge, unless it is impracticable to do so. The Fair Housing Act requires that an ALJ issue an initial decision within 60 days after the end of the hearing, unless impracticable to do so. ALJs may award actual damages to the aggrieved person, injunctive or other equitable relief, and assess a civil penalty against the respondent. The ALJ may also allow attorney fees and costs to be paid to a prevailing party other than HUD. Charges may also be resolved by the parties through an initial decision and consent order, which is signed by the ALJ.

Any party adversely affected by the initial decision may file a motion with the Secretary of HUD asking that the initial decision be modified, set aside, in whole or in part, or remanded for further proceedings. The Secretary has 30 days from the issuance of the initial decision to serve the final

decision on all parties. If a motion is not filed with the Secretary, or if the Secretary does not serve a final decision within this time period, the initial decision becomes the final decision of HUD. A final decision may be appealed to a federal court of appeals.

In addition to conducting HUD's administrative hearings, ALJs assist parties with settlement negotiations and provide training to the public and attorneys. Table 2.5 shows the HUD ALJ caseload in FY 2017, and Table 2.6 summarizes the outcomes of those cases.

Table 2.5: OALJ Fair Housing Act Caseload, FY 2017

Status	Number of Cases
Fair Housing Act Cases Pending on October 1, 2016	8
Fair Housing Act Cases Docketed in FY 2017	16
Total Fair Housing Cases During FY 2017	24

Source: Office of Administrative Law Judges

Table 2.6: OALJ Fair Housing Act Case Outcomes, FY 2016

Status	Number of Cases
Settlement by Consent Order	4
ALJ Decisions	1
Election to U.S. District Court	13
Secretarial Remand	0
Carried Over to FY 2018	6

Source: Office of Administrative Law Judges

Table 2.7: Post-Charge Consent Orders Issued in FY 2017

Status	Basis	Penalties	Damages
Mountain View Investors	Familial Status	\$0.00	\$15,000.00
Brandon Tarricone	Familial Status	\$0.00	\$15,000.00
Peachtree Court Home Owners Assoc.	Familial Status	\$0.00	\$25,000.00
BJJ Enterprises, LLC	Disability	\$6,400.00	\$10,600.00

Source: Office of Administrative Law Judges

All of the cases in **Table 2.7** were docketed in FY 2016 but closed in FY2017.

HUD Fair Housing Act Cases Handled by the U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

If any of the parties to a case charged by the Department elect to proceed to federal district court, DOJ represents the government, bringing the case on behalf of the aggrieved person. If discrimination is proven, a district court may award actual damages for the aggrieved person, injunctive or other equitable relief and attorney fees and costs for the prevailing party other than DOJ. Federal district courts may also impose a civil penalty. In FY 2017, the Housing and Civil Enforcement Section obtained

17 final outcomes in Fair Housing Act election referrals from HUD. Table 2.8 shows the outcomes of these cases. The chart is sorted by outcome, showing the fifteen cases resolved by consent decree, out-of-court settlement or judgment and the two that were closed without filing a complaint. All of the settlements and judgments are available on DOJ's website. Four of the cases resulted in settlements and judgments containing \$50,000 or more in monetary relief. On September 29, 2017, DOJ obtained a settlement agreement resolving United States v. Housing Authority of Kansas City, KS (D. Kan.), requiring the housing authority to pay \$360,000 in damages to 14 current and former residents who were subjected to sexual harassment and a \$5,000 civil penalty. On September 6, 2017, DOJ entered into a settlement agreement resolving United States v. Appleby (W.D. Wash.), providing for \$35,000 in payments to the HUD complainants, a \$35,000 victim fund and a \$25,000 civil penalty. On March 20, 2017, DOJ obtained default judgments in United States v. Encore Management (S.D. W. Va.), requiring the payment of \$90,000 in civil penalties in a sexual harassment case (in addition to the \$110,000 in damages and \$10,000 civil penalty DOJ had obtained in a prior consent decree). On July 18, 2017, DOJ entered into a settlement agreement resolving United States v. Trump Village Section IV (E.D.N.Y.), providing for \$40,000 in payments to the three families who had filed HUD complaints and a \$10,000 civil penalty. In United States v. Katz (D. Mont.), DOJ obtained a jury verdict of approximately \$31,000 in compensatory and punitive damages to the former tenant and approximately \$6,000 in compensatory damages to the fair housing group that assisted her with her HUD complaint. In the S & J Ventures and Coronado matters, the parties informed DOJ that they had reached private out-of-court settlements.

Table 2.8: Outcomes in 2017 for Fair Housing Act Cases Sent to DOJ

Name	Outcome	Compensatory Damages	Civil Penalty	Victims' Fund	Other
US v. Housing Authority of Kansas City, KS (KCKHA)	Out of Court Settlement	\$360,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. Appleby	Out of Court Settlement	\$35,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$0.00
US v. Encore Management	Judgment Obtained	\$0.00	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. Trump Village Section IV Inc.	Out of Court Settlement	\$40,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. First Federal Bank of Florida	Consent Decree	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. Katz	Judgment Obtained	\$17,343.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
US v. Garden Grove, LLC	Out of Court Settlement	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. Pritchard	Out of Court Settlement	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Name	Outcome	Compensatory Damages	Civil Penalty	Victims' Fund	Other
US v. Friedman Residence, LLC	Consent Decree	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. Wygul	Consent Decree	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. Dominic Properties, LLC (CARCHEDI)	Out of Court Settlement	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. VP2, LLC	Out of Court Settlement	\$11,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. Edmunds	Consent Decree	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
US v. Trumbull Metropolitan Housing Authority	Consent Decree	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S & J Ventures, LP	Investigation Closed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Coronado (LB-RPR I Asset Holdings, LLC)	Investigation Closed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

SECRETARY-INITIATED ENFORCEMENT

Under 42 U.S.C. § 3610, the Secretary of HUD has the authority to conduct an investigation and file a complaint where there is reason to believe that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred or is about to occur.

Secretary-Initiated Complaints Filed

HUD filed one Secretary-initiated complaints in FY 2017. Table 2.9 provides the basis of this complaint.

Table 2.9: Bases of Secretary-Initiated Complaints, FY 2017

Basis	Number of Complaints
Familial Status	1
Total	1

Secretary-Initiated Complaints Closed

This section includes cases in which HUD entered into a conciliation agreement or administratively closed the case. Table 2.10 shows the outcomes of the Secretary-initiated complaints closed in FY 2017.

Table 2.10: Secretary-Initiated Complaints Closed, FY 2017

Outcome	Number of Complaints
Conciliation Settlement	3
Administrative Closure	0
No Cause	1
Total	4

Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM FUNDING

In FY 2017, HUD awarded approximately \$38 million to 117 national and local fair housing organizations to confront violations of the nation’s landmark Fair Housing Act. Summaries of each grant are provided below organized by state, city, and organization.

PRIVATE ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE (PEI)

PEI provides funding to private, tax-exempt fair housing enforcement organizations for the investigation of housing discrimination complaints and the administrative or judicial enforcement of federal, state, or local fair housing laws. PEI recipients conduct intake, investigation, mediation, and litigation of housing discrimination complaints and perform tests of the housing, lending, and insurance markets.

The Multi-Year Funding Component under PEI provides 36-month grants of up to \$900,000 (\$300,000/year), subject to appropriation, to Fair Housing Enforcement Organizations and Qualified Fair Housing Enforcement Organizations that meet certain requirements related to the length and quality of their fair housing enforcement experience set forth in the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA).

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH INITIATIVE (EOI)

EOI provides funding to develop, implement, carry out, and coordinate education and outreach activities that inform the public about their rights and responsibilities under federal, state, and local fair housing laws.

FAIR HOUSING ORGANIZATIONS INITIATIVE (FHOI)

FHOI provides funding to help establish new fair housing enforcement organizations and to build the capacity of existing organizations, particularly in areas of the country which are currently underserved by fair housing enforcement organizations, including rural areas or areas with a large number of recent immigrants (\$400,000 in contract funding).

FAIR HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FIRST PROGRAM (FIRST)

FIRST is an education program, which educates builders, designers, architects and planners on the Fair Housing Act's accessibility requirements. This program allows 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 (\$500,000 in contract funding).

FY 2017 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

ALABAMA

Birmingham

Fair Housing Center of Northern Alabama
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Mobile

Mobile Fair Housing Center, Inc. Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Montgomery

Central Alabama Fair Housing Center
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$124,998.00

Central Alabama Fair Housing Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

ALASKA

Anchorage

Alaska Legal Services Corporation
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Alaska Legal Services Corporation
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

ARIZONA

Tucson

Southwest Fair Housing Council
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Southwest Fair Housing Council Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro

Legal Aid of Arkansas, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield

Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance, Inc. Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Fresno

Fair Housing Council of Central California
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Los Angeles

Mental Health Advocacy Services, Inc. Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Southern California Housing Rights Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Napa

Greater Napa Valley Fair Housing Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Greater Napa Valley Fair Housing Center Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Oakland

Bay Area Legal Aid
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Ontario

Inland Mediation Board

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$ 300,000.00

Inland Mediation Board

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Riverside

Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Santa Ana

Orange County Fair Housing Council, Inc.

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$ 125,000.00

Orange County Fair Housing Council, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$ 300,000.00

Santa Clara

Project Sentinel, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Project Sentinel, Inc.

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$ 125,000.00

San Diego

Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

San Rafael

Fair Housing of Marin

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Fair Housing Advocates on Northern California

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$ 124,999.00

COLORADO

Denver

Denver Metro Fair Housing Center
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Metro Fair Housing Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

CONNECTICUT

Hartford

Connecticut Fair Housing Center, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Connecticut Fair Housing Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

DELAWARE

Wilmington

Community Legal Aid Society, Inc.
Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington

Equal Rights Center
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Equal Rights Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Housing Counseling Services
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

National Community Reinvestment Coalition
Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

National Fair Housing Alliance
Education and Outreach Initiative - National Media Campaign Component –\$ 999,962.00

National Fair Housing Alliance
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach

Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Mid-Florida Housing Partnership, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Jacksonville

Jacksonville Area Legal Aid, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$299,980.00

Lantana

Fair Housing Center of the Greater Palm Beaches, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Miami

Housing Opportunities Project for Excellence, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Housing Opportunities Project for Excellence, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Rockledge

Fair Housing Continuum, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

West Palm Beach

Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Metro Fair Housing Services, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Hinesville

JCVision and Associates, Inc.

Fair Housing Organizations Initiative – Continuing Development Component - \$250,000.00

HAWAII

Honolulu

Legal Aid Society of Hawaii

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

IDAHO

Boise

Idaho Legal Aid Services, Inc.

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$97,056.00

Intermountain Fair Housing Council, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

ILLINOIS

Chicago

Access Living of Metropolitan Chicago

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Chicago Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

The John Marshall Law School

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$ 125,000.00

The John Marshall Law School

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Homewood

South Suburban Housing Center
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

South Suburban Housing Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Oak Park

Oak Park Regional Housing Center
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Rockford

Prairie State Legal Services, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Wheaton

H.O.P.E. Inc., dba HOPE Fair Housing Center
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

HOPE Fair Housing Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Winnetka

Open Communities
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$295,510.00

INDIANA

Indianapolis

Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

KENTUCKY

Lexington

Lexington Fair Housing Council, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

MARYLAND

Baltimore Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

MAINE

Portland Pine Tree Legal Assistance
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Fair Housing Center of Greater Boston
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Suffolk University
Multi-Year Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$399,989.00

Holyoke

Massachusetts Fair Housing Center, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

New Bedford

SouthCoast Fair Housing, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative General Component – \$125,000.00

SouthCoast Fair Housing, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative Multi-Year Component – \$300,000.00

Worcester

Community Legal Aid, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor

Fair Housing Center of Southeastern Michigan
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Detroit

Fair Housing Center of Metropolitan Detroit
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Flint

Legal Services of Eastern Michigan
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Legal Services of Eastern Michigan
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$106,682.00

Grand Rapids

Fair Housing Center of West Michigan
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Fair Housing Center of West Michigan
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Jackson

Community Action Agency
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Kalamazoo

Fair Housing Center of Southwest Michigan
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis

Mid-Minnesota Legal Assistance
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson

Housing Education and Economic Development
Private Enforcement Initiative Multi-Year Component - \$233,538.00

Mississippi Center for Justice
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Mississippi Center for Justice
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

32

MISSOURI

St. Louis

Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing and Opportunity Council
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing and Opportunity Council
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

MONTANA

Butte

Montana Fair Housing, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

NEBRASKA

Omaha

Family Housing Advisory Services, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

NEVADA

Reno

Silver State Fair Housing Council
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Silver State Fair Housing Council
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord

New Hampshire Legal Assistance
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

NEW JERSEY

Hackensack

Fair Housing Council of Northern New Jersey
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Fair Housing Council of Northern New Jersey
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Newark

Citizen Action of New Jersey
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

New Jersey Citizen Action Education Fund, Inc.
Fair Housing Organizations Initiative – Continuing Development Component - \$250,000.00

NEW YORK

Bohemia

Long Island Housing Services, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative General Component - \$125,000.00

Long Island Housing Services, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Brooklyn

Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation (formerly South Brooklyn)
Private Enforcement Initiative - Multi-Year - \$300,000.00

Buffalo

Housing Opportunities Made Equal, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi Year Component - \$300,000.00

Dunkirk

Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Long Island City

Fair Housing Justice Center, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Fair Housing Justice Center, Inc.

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Rochester

Legal Assistance of Western New York, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Syracuse

CNY Fair Housing, Inc.

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

CNY Fair Housing, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

White Plains

Westchester Residential Opportunities, Inc.

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Westchester Residential Opportunities, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh

Legal Aid of North Carolina, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Legal Aid of North Carolina, Inc.

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Legal Aid of North Carolina, Inc.

Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Telamon Corporation

Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks

High Plains Fair Housing Center
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$112,901.00

High Plains Fair Housing Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$205,000.00

OHIO

Akron

Fair Housing Contact Services, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Fair Housing Contact Services, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Cincinnati

Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Greater Cincinnati, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative General Component - \$125,000.00

Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Greater Cincinnati, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Cleveland

Housing Research & Advocacy Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Housing Research & Advocacy Center
Education and Outreach Initiative General Component - \$125,000.00

Columbus

Central Ohio Fair Housing Association, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative General Component - \$125,000.00

Central Ohio Fair Housing Association, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Ohio State Legal Services Association
Education and Outreach Initiative General Component - \$125,000.00

Painesville

Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Toledo

Fair Housing Opportunities, Inc. dba Fair Housing Center (Toledo Fair Housing Center)
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component \$125,000.00

Fair Housing Opportunities of NW Ohio, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component \$300,000.00



OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City

Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative-Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Metropolitan Fair Housing Council of Oklahoma City
Private Enforcement Initiative - Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

OREGON

Portland

Fair Housing Council of Oregon
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Fair Housing Council of Oregon
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - 300,000.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Fort Washington

Fair Housing Council of Suburban Philadelphia, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Philadelphia

Fair Housing Right Center in Southeastern Pennsylvania
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Pittsburgh

Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Washington

Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Pennsylvania Legal Services, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville

Greenville County Human Relations Commission
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$119,562.00

TENNESSEE

Jackson

West Tennessee Legal Services, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

West Tennessee Legal Services, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Nashville

Tennessee Fair Housing Council, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

TEXAS

Austin

Austin Tenants Council
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Dallas

North Texas Fair Housing Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Houston

Greater Houston Fair Housing Center, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

San Antonio

San Antonio Fair Housing Council, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Sugar Land

Money Management International, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

UTAH

Salt Lake City

Disability Law Center
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$282,830.00

VERMONT

Burlington

Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Vermont Legal Aid, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Vermont Legal Aid, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$68,972.00

VIRGINIA

Richmond

Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Virginia, Inc.
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Virginia, Inc.
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

WASHINGTON

Spokane

Northwest Fair Housing Alliance
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Northwest Fair Housing Alliance
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

Tacoma

Fair Housing Center of Washington
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgantown

Northern West Virginia Center for Independent Living
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee

Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council
Education and Outreach Initiative – General Component - \$125,000.00

Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council
Private Enforcement Initiative – Multi-Year Component - \$300,000.00

FAIR HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FHAP Agencies by State, as of September 30, 2017

State	Jurisdiction	Name of FHAP
ARIZONA	State	Arizona Attorney General's Office
	Locality	City of Phoenix Equal Opportunity Department
ARKANSAS	State	Arkansas Fair Housing Commission
CALIFORNIA	State	California Department of Fair Employment and Housing
COLORADO	State	Colorado Civil Rights Division
CONNECTICUT	State	Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities
DELAWARE	State	Delaware Division of Human Relations
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	State	District of Columbia Office of Human Rights
FLORIDA	Localities	Broward County Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and Professional Standards/ Human Rights Section
		Jacksonville Human Rights Commission
		City of Orlando Office of Community Affairs – Human Relations Department
		Palm Beach County Office of Equal Opportunity
		Pinellas County Office of Human Rights
		Tampa Office of Human Rights
HAWAII	State	Hawaii Civil Rights Commission
ILLINOIS	State	Illinois Department of Human Rights
INDIANA	State	Indiana Civil Rights Commission

State	Jurisdiction	Name of FHAP
	Localities	City of Evansville – Vanderburgh County Human Relations Commission Elkhart Human Relations Commission Fort Wayne Metropolitan Human Relations Commission Gary Human Relations Commission Hammond Human Relations Commission South Bend Human Rights Commission
IOWA	State	Iowa Civil Rights Commission
IOWA	Localities	Cedar Rapids Civil Rights Commission Davenport Civil Rights Commission Des Moines Human Rights Commission Sioux City Human Rights Commission
KANSAS	Localities	Lawrence Human Relations Commission Salina Human Relations Department
KENTUCKY	State	Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
	Localities	Lexington-Fayette Urban County Human Rights Commission Louisville Metro Human Relations Commission
LOUISIANA	State	Public Protection Division, Louisiana Department of Justice
MAINE	State	Maine Human Rights Commission
MARYLAND	State	Maryland Commission on Civil Rights
MASSACHUSETTS	State	Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination
	Localities	Boston Fair Housing Commission Cambridge Human Rights Commission
MICHIGAN	State	Michigan Department of Civil Rights
MINNESOTA	Localities	City of Duluth Human Rights Office City of St. Paul Department of Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission

State	Jurisdiction	Name of FHAP
MISSOURI	State	Missouri Commission on Human Rights, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
	Localities	Kansas City Human Relations Department St. Louis Civil Rights Enforcement Agency
NEBRASKA	State	Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission
	Localities	Lincoln Commission on Human Rights Omaha Human Rights and Relations Department
NEW JERSEY	State	New Jersey Division on Civil Rights
NEW YORK	State	New York State Division on Human Rights
	Localities	Rockland County Commission on Human Rights Westchester County Human Rights Commission
NORTH CAROLINA	State	North Carolina Human Relations Department
	Localities	City of Charlotte/Mecklenburg County Community Relations Committee Durham Human Relations Commission Greensboro Human Relations Department Orange County Human Relations Commission Winston-Salem Human Relations Department
NORTH DAKOTA	State	North Dakota Department of Labor and Human Rights
OHIO	State	Ohio Civil Rights Commission
	Localities	City of Canton Fair Housing Commission
PENNSYLVANIA	State	Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission
	Locality	Pittsburgh Human Relations Commission
RHODE ISLAND	State	Rhode Island Commission for Human Rights
SOUTH CAROLINA	State	South Carolina Human Affairs Commission
TENNESSEE	State	Tennessee Human Rights Commission
TEXAS	State	Texas Workforce Commission

State	Jurisdiction	Name of FHAP
	Localities	City of Austin Equal Employment/Fair Housing Office City of Corpus Christi Department of Human Relations City of Dallas Fair Housing Office Fort Worth Human Relations Commission Garland Office of Fair Housing
UTAH	State	Utah Anti-Discrimination Division
VERMONT	State	Vermont Human Rights Commission
VIRGINIA	State	Virginia Department of Professional and Occupational Regulations, Fair Housing Administration
	Locality	Fairfax County Office of Human Rights
WASHINGTON	State	Washington State Human Rights Commission
	Localities	King County Office of Civil Rights Seattle Office of Civil Rights City of Tacoma, Office of Equal and Human Rights
WEST VIRGINIA	State	West Virginia Human Rights Commission

Source: FHAP Division, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Table 2.12: HUD and FHAP Complaints by State, FY 2017

State	Number of HUD Complaints	Number of FHAP Complaints	Total Number of Complaints
Alabama	55	NA	55
Alaska	4	NA	4
Arizona	8	219	227
Arkansas	5	211	216
California	119	914	1,033
Colorado	9	178	182
Connecticut	5	105	110
Delaware	1	27	28
District of Columbia	1	29	30
Florida	39	347	386

State	Number of HUD Complaints	Number of FHAP Complaints	Total Number of Complaints
Georgia	156	1	157
Guam	2	NA	2
Hawaii	2	34	36
Idaho	23	1	24
Illinois	14	261	275
Indiana	7	229	236
Iowa	4	173	177
Kansas	38	8	46
Kentucky	3	140	143
Louisiana	10	101	111
Maine	4	52	56
Maryland	9	120	129
Massachusetts	3	356	359
Michigan	29	328	357
Minnesota	58	19	77
Mississippi	21	NA	21
Missouri	49	195	244
Montana	15	NA	15
Nebraska	8	82	90
Nevada	64	NA	64
New Hampshire	32	NA	32
New Jersey	10	97	107
New Mexico	49	NA	49
New York	100	458	558
North Carolina	18	122	140
North Dakota	4	49	53
Ohio	13	366	379
Oklahoma	54	NA	54
Oregon	27	NA	27
Pennsylvania	13	164	177
Puerto Rico	39	NA	39
Rhode Island	3	65	68
South Carolina	10	137	147
South Dakota	4	NA	4
Tennessee	17	107	124
Texas	30	839	869

State	Number of HUD Complaints	Number of FHAP Complaints	Total Number of Complaints
Utah	8	82	90
Vermont	0	25	25
Virgin Islands	11	0	11
Virginia	6	78	84
Washington	25	145	170
West Virginia	1	12	13
Wisconsin	69	NA	69
Wyoming	5	NA	5
No state selected	0	2	2
Total	1,308	6,878	8,186

Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

Note: The states marked "NA" in the FHAP column have neither a state FHAP nor local FHAPs. Kansas has local FHAPs but no state FHAP.

FAIR HOUSING AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN HUD PROGRAMS

OVERSIGHT OF RECIPIENTS OF HUD FUNDS

HUD monitors HUD-funded recipients, e.g. state and local governments and non-profit agencies, to determine their performance under the civil rights-related program requirements of HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development, Office of Public and Indian Housing, and Office of Housing.

Complaints Against Recipients of HUD Funds

HUD investigates discrimination complaints against recipients of HUD funds to determine whether the recipient violated civil rights laws or civil-rights related program requirements. At the conclusion of each investigation, HUD issues written findings of violations of civil rights laws or program requirements based on its investigation.

Table 2.13 shows the number of complaints received in FY 2017 that alleged discrimination or noncompliance by a recipient of HUD funds and the civil rights law that were allegedly violated. These numbers include complaints reviews that were initiated in FY 2017 or in previous fiscal years.

Table 2.13: Complaints against Recipients of HUD Funds, FY 2017

Legal Basis for Complaint	Number of Complaints Filed	Number of Investigations Closed
Section 504	370	384
Title VI	155	181
Title II of ADA	118	110
Section 109	20	27
Age Discrimination Act	1	2
Section 3	2	3
Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	1	0
Total	667	707

Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

Compliance Reviews of Recipients of HUD Funds

HUD conducts compliance reviews to determine whether a recipient of HUD funds is in compliance with applicable civil rights laws and their implementing regulations. HUD may initiate a compliance review whenever a report, complaint, or any other information indicates a possible failure to comply with applicable civil rights laws and regulations. HUD initiates most compliance reviews based on risk analyses, issues raised during a limited monitoring review, or when a civil rights problem is detected through HUD program monitoring.

Table 2.14 shows the number of compliance reviews that HUD initiated in FY 2017, and the civil rights law under which they were conducted. The table also shows the number of compliance reviews that were closed during the fiscal year. These numbers include compliance reviews that were initiated in FY 2017 or in previous fiscal years.

Table 2.14: Compliance Reviews of Recipients of HUD Funds, FY 2017

Legal Basis for Complaint	Number of Compliance Reviews Initiated	Number of Compliance Reviews Closed
Section 504	5	19
Title VI	9	24
Title II of ADA	3	4
Section 109	1	3
Section 3	1	1
Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	1	0
Total	20	51

Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

HUD'S REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

The Fair Housing Act requires that HUD annually report to Congress, and make available to the public, data on the race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, and family characteristics of households who are applicants for, participants in, or beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries of programs administered by the Department to the extent that such characteristics are within the coverage of the provisions of law and Executive Orders set forth below:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Equal Credit Opportunity Act
- Section 1978 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. § 1982)
- Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act
- Section 527 of the National Housing Act
- Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974
- Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968
- Executive Orders 11063, 11246, 11625, 12250, 12259, and 12432.

Racial and Ethnic Categories

Prior to the 2000 census, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) significantly revised standards for federal agencies that collect, maintain, and report federal data on race and ethnicity. HUD offices implemented this data format on January 1, 2003.

Under OMB's policy, individuals responding to inquiries about race have the option to select one or more of five racial categories: (1) "American Indian or Alaska Native," (2) "Asian," (3) "Black or African American," (4) "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander," and (5) "White." OMB's policy treats ethnicity separately from race. Persons must choose one of two ethnic categories: (1) "Hispanic or Latino," or (2) "Not Hispanic or Latino."

In FY 2017, most HUD programs collected ethnicity separately from race, however, a few programs combined race and ethnicity into a single category. The following sections briefly describe HUD-funded programs and report on the protected characteristics of beneficiaries of these programs.

Office of Housing Programs

Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration, generally known as “FHA,” provides mortgage insurance on loans made by FHA-approved lenders throughout the United States and its territories. FHA insures mortgages on single family and multifamily homes including manufactured homes, residential care facilities, and hospitals. It is the largest insurer of mortgages in the world, insuring more than 47.5 million single family homes and 48 thousand multifamily and healthcare project mortgages since its inception in 1934. FHA mortgage insurance provides lenders with protection against losses as the result of homeowners defaulting on their mortgage loans. The lenders bear less risk because FHA will pay a claim to the lender in the event of a homeowner’s default provided that the application for insurance benefits is acceptable to the Commissioner. Loans must meet certain requirements established by FHA to qualify for insurance.

48

Table 2.15 Provides data on the race and marital status of mortgagors who obtained FHA-insured single-family home purchase loans or FHA-insured single-family refinanced loans in FY 2017. The marital status category divides mortgagors into those who are “married,” “separated,” or “unmarried.”

Table 2.15: Characteristics of Mortgagors Who Obtained FHA-Insured Single-Family Home Purchase Loans or FHA-Insured Single Family Refinanced Loans, FY 2017 Percentages of Numbers and Amounts for FY 2017

Percentages of Numbers and Amounts for FY 2017						
	Purchase		Refinance		Total	
Fiscal Year 2017	Count	Dollars(\$M)	Count	Dollars(\$M)	Count	Dollars(\$M)
Loans - Number/ Dollar Amount	882,080	178,621	364,359	72,334	1,246,439	250,955
Borrower's Race						
White	57.2%	54.4%	57.0%	55.3%	57.1%	54.7%
Black	12.3%	12.2%	10.3%	10.0%	11.7%	11.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian and Hawaiian	3.1%	4.2%	2.8%	4.0%	3.0%	4.1%
Hispanic	20.3%	21.6%	13.0%	14.3%	18.1%	19.5%
Not Disclosed	6.8%	7.3%	16.4%	15.9%	9.6%	9.8%
Mixed Race						
Yes	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%

Percentages of Numbers and Amounts for FY 2017						
No	99.8%	99.8%	99.7%	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%
Marital Status						
Married	51.7%	55.7%	63.9%	67.6%	55.3%	59.1%
Separated	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Unmarried	47.8%	43.9%	35.6%	31.9%	44.2%	40.4%

Source: Single Family Data Warehouse (SFDW) as of 08/02/2018

Note: Value of loans provided in millions.

Multifamily Subsidized Housing Programs

The housing subsidies described below are paid to owners on behalf of tenants to keep their rents affordable. This assistance is tied to the property and differs in that respect from tenant-based rental assistance program (e.g. housing choice vouchers), where the subsidy follows the tenant when the tenant moves to another property.

Project-Based Section 8

Through Project-Based Section 8, HUD provides rental assistance to families in assisted FHA-insured and non-insured properties to ensure that these properties remain affordable to low-income families.

Rent Supplement Contracts

The Rent Supplement program was established by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 and was the first project-based assistance program for mortgages insured by HUD's Office of Housing. These contracts were available to Section 221(s)(3) BMIR, Section 231, Section 236 (insured and noninsured), and Section 303 properties for the life of the mortgage. The program was suspended under the housing subsidy moratorium of January 5, 1973. The moratorium stopped the funding of any additional projects, although previously funded projects continue to receive funding.

Rental Assistance Payment (RAP) Contracts

RAP was established by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to provide additional rental assistance to property owners on behalf of very low-income tenants. RAP is available only to Section 236 properties and was the predecessor of the Project-Based Section 8 program.

Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly

Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly helps expand the supply of affordable housing with supportive services for the elderly. Section 202 housing provides elderly persons with options for

independent living in an environment that offers services such as cooking, cleaning, and transportation. Once the project is developed, funding is provided through the Section 202 project rental assistance contract (PRAC) to cover the difference between the HUD-approved operating cost for the project and the tenants' contributions toward rent.

In order to live in Section 202 housing, a household must be very low-income (below 50 percent of the median income for the area) and must have at least one member who is age 62 or older.

Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities allows persons with disabilities to live independently, by providing a supply of rental housing that has supportive services. Once the project is developed, funding is provided through a Section 811 project PRAC to cover the difference between the HUD-approved operating cost for the project and tenants' contributions toward rent.

In order to live in Section 811 housing, a household, which may consist of a single qualified person must be very low-income and at least one member must be at least 18 years old and have a disability such as a physical or developmental disability or chronic mental illness.

Direct Loans

Section 202 Direct Formula Interest Rate Loans

The Section 202 Direct Formula Interest Rate Loan Program replaced the Section 202 Direct Low-Interest Loan Program. Both programs provided long-term, direct loans to finance housing for elderly persons or persons with disabilities. However, formula interest rate loans carried an interest rate based on the average yield on 30-year marketable obligations of the United States, and properties were developed with 100 percent Section 8 assistance to help keep units affordable to low-income families. This program is commonly referred to as Section 202/8. While no new projects have been developed under this program since 1991, previously developed projects are still in operation.

The Direct Formula Interest Rate Loan Program ended in 1991, becoming the Section 202 Capital Advance Program and the Section 811 Capital Advance Program. Both programs have PRAC funding which is described above. The Section 202 Capital Advance Program serves elderly persons, while the Section 811 Capital Advance Program develops housing for persons with disabilities.

Table 2.16: Protected Characteristics of Households Provided with Housing Assistance from Rental Subsidies and Direct Loans, for the 18-month period ending September 30, 2017.

Protected Characteristics	Section 8 Project-Based	Rent Supp.	Rental Assist. Payment (RAP)	Section 202/8	Section 202/PRAC	Section 811/PRAC	All Programs
Race of Head of Household							
White	49.6%	22.5%	33.8%	63.3%	58.1%	64.8%	52.1%

Protected Characteristics	Section 8 Project-Based	Rent Supp.	Rental Assist. Payment (RAP)	Section 202/8	Section 202/ PRAC	Section 811/ PRAC	All Programs
Black or African American	35.9%	50.5%	53.1%	22.2%	23.6%	24.6%	33.1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%
Asian	4.5%	-	3.2%	6.3%	8.4%	1.2%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	-	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	7.7%	25.6%	8.6%	6.7%	8.2%	7%	7.7%
Multiple Race	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	1%	1%
Ethnicity of Head of Household							
Hispanic or Latino	16%	41.1%	15.3%	11.4%	14.7%	6.3%	15.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	84%	58.9%	84.7%	88.6%	85.3%	93.7%	84.8%
Age of Head of Household							
Younger than 31 years	19.2%	18.2%	10.51%	1.4%	0.0%	9.5%	15.3%
31 – 41	12.9%	16.8%	16.8%	2%	0.0%	16.4%	10.7%
42 – 51	9.6%	17.5%	13.2%	3.8%	0.0%	21.4%	8.5%
52 – 61	14.5%	21.4%	16.5%	9.9%	0.2%	32.4%	13.2%
62 or older	43.8%	26%	43.1%	82.9%	99.7%	20.2%	52.4%
Sex of Head of Household							
Female	73.3%	75.8%	75.1%	64.2%	70.9%	46.5%	71.4%
Male	26%	24.2%	24.9%	35%	28.3%	52.3%	27.8%
Disability							
Any household member with a disability	28.4%	23.2%	24.2%	28.4%	6.3%	98.3%	28%
Head of household has a disability	27.5%	21.8%	22.4%	28.4%	6.3%	98.3%	27.3%
Familial Status							
Households with children	31.7%	37.2%	31.8%	0.4%	0.1%	2.4%	24.8%
Total Households	1,058,523	285	1,451	148,590	122,894	32,548	1,376,610

Source: Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS)

Note: The data on race, ethnicity, age, and sex were provided for the head of household only, regardless of the composition of the household. The number of households represents only those beneficiaries that have submitted data to HUD.

Section 236

This FHA program, established by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, combined federal mortgage insurance with interest reduction payments to encourage the production of low-cost rental housing. While no longer providing insurance or subsidies for new mortgage loans, existing Section 236 properties continue to receive interest subsidies. Under this program, HUD provided interest subsidies in order to lower a project’s mortgage interest rate to as little as one percent. The interest reduction payment resulted in lower operating costs and, consequently, a reduced rent structure.

52

The Section 236 basic rent is the rent that the owner must collect to cover the property’s costs, given the mortgage interest reduction payments made to the property. All tenants pay at least the Section 236 basic rent and, depending on their income level, may pay rent up to the Section 236 market rent.

Some Section 236 properties experienced escalating operating costs, causing the basic rent to increase beyond levels readily affordable to many low-income tenants. To maintain the financial health of the property, HUD may have allocated project-based rental assistance through Section 8 Loan Management Set-Aside (LMSA) to a Section 236 property. Some Section 236 properties receive other forms of project-based rental assistance from programs such as the Rent Supplement program.

Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) Program

This FHA program insured and subsidized mortgage loans to facilitate the new construction or substantial rehabilitation of multifamily rental or cooperative housing for low- and moderate-income families. This program no longer provides subsidies for new mortgage loans, but existing Section 221(d)(3) BMIR properties continue to operate under it.

Families living in Section 221 (d)(3) BMIR projects are considered subsidized because the reduced rents for these properties are made possible by subsidized mortgage interest rates. Some BMIR projects experienced escalating operating costs that have caused the BMIR rents to increase beyond levels that are affordable to lower- and moderate -income tenants. When this occurs, HUD may allocate project-based rental assistance through a Section 8 Loan Management Set-Aside (LMSA) to these properties to decrease vacancies and improve the project’s financial position.

Table 2.17: Protected Characteristics of Recipients of Mortgage Insurance and Mortgage Interest Rate Subsidies, FY 2017

Protected Characteristics	Section 236	Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR)	All Programs
Race of Head of Household			
White	42.1%	87.2%	52.1%
Black or African American	39.1%	3.8%	33.1%

Protected Characteristics	Section 236	Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR)	All Programs
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Asian	2.6%	3%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Other	15.3%	5.3%	7.7%
Multiple Race	1.2%	0.8%	1%
Ethnicity of Head of Household			
Hispanic or Latino	19.3%	54.9%	15.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	80.7%	45.1%	84.8%
Age of Head of Household			
Younger than 31 years	15.2%	4.5%	15.3%
31 – 41	15.7%	4.5%	10.7%
42 – 51	13.2%	9.8%	8.5%
52 – 61	15.9%	9%	13.2%
62 or older	15.2%	4.5%	15.3%
Sex of Head of Household			
Female	66.7%	61.7%	71.4%
Male	32.5%	38.3%	27.8%
Disability			
Any household member with a disability	15.7%	14.3%	28%
Head of household has a disability	14.8%	13.5%	27.3%
Familial Status			
Households with Children	30.8%	14.3%	24.8%
Total Households	11,726	133	1,376,610

Source: Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS)

Note: The data on race, ethnicity, age, and sex were provided for the head of household only, regardless of the composition of the household. The number of households represents only those beneficiaries that have submitted data to HUD.

Housing Counseling Assistance Program

The Housing Counseling Assistance program counsels' consumers on seeking, renting, owning, financing, and maintaining a home. HUD provides counseling services through HUD-approved housing counseling agencies. Such agencies and national, regional, or multi-state intermediaries may apply for one-year grants through a notice of funding availability published by HUD.

Table 2.18 contains information on the race and ethnicity of those participating in the Housing Counseling Assistance Program during FY 2017.

Table 2.18: Protected Characteristics of Households that Participated in HUD-Approved Housing Counseling Programs, FY 2017

Protected Characteristic	Percentage of Participants
Race	
White	40.6%
Black or African American	37.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7%
Asian	3.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4%
Other Multi-Racial	7.6%
Black or African American and White	0.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native and Black or African American	0.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native and White	0.2%
Asian and White	0.1%
Chose not to Respond	9.1%
Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	18.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	73.5%
Chose Not to Respond	8.3%
Total Number of Households	880,246

Source: Aggregate Data from HUD Form 9902 FY 2017

Note: Data is available for all 4 quarters here: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/housing-counseling/9902-quarterly-reports/>

Office of Community Planning and Development Programs

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

CDBG is authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Under the program, HUD provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, metropolitan cities, and urban counties for activities that benefit persons of low- and moderate-income; aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight or meet certain community development needs that have a particular urgency.

Table 2.19 contains information on the race and ethnicity of households that benefited from CDBG funded owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, rental housing rehabilitation, and homeownership

assistance in FY 2017. The number of households represents only those beneficiaries for which grantees have submitted data. Additional CDBG activities also had beneficiaries.

Table 2.19: Protected Characteristics of Households of CDBG Funded Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation, Rental Housing Rehabilitation, and Homeownership Assistance Programs, FY 2017

Protected Characteristics	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Rental Housing Rehabilitation	Homeownership Assistance
Race			
White	52.3%	60.4%	59.3%
Black/African American	36.5%	27.6%	30.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.4%	1.2%	0.4%
Asian	1.9%	5.7%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Black/African American & White	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/ African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Asian & White	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Other Multi-Racial	7.7%	3.6%	4.5%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino	15.2%	15.5%	24.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	84.8%	84.5%	75.7%
Total Number of Participants	56,831	15,514	2,603

Source: Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)

Note: Percentages are based on those households for which race/ethnicity data were actually reported.

CDBG-Disaster Recovery Assistance (CDBG-DR)

In response to disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the CDBG program as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and start the recovery process. Since CDBG Disaster Recovery assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources. Disaster Recovery

grants often supplement disaster programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Table 2.20 contains information on the race and ethnicity of households that benefited from CDBG-DR in FY 2017.

Table 2.20: Protected Characteristics of Beneficiaries of CDBG-DR, FY 2017

Protected Characteristics	Affordable Rental Housing	Construction of New Housing	Homeownership Assistance	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction of Residential Structures
Race of Head of Household				
White	42.8%	83.7%	67.2%	59.6%
Black/African American	52.7%	13.8%	19.7%	24.7%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Asian	0.8%	1.2%	4.1%	1.2%
Black/African American and White	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native and White	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native and Black/African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian and White	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other Multi-racial	3.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.7%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	11.0%
Gender of Head of Household				
Female Head of Household	40.7%	39.4%	36.9%	18.0%

Source: Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System (DRGR)

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

HOPWA is authorized under the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act. Under the program, HUD provides grants to states, local governments, and nonprofit organizations to address the housing needs of low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Funds may be used to provide rental assistance, develop and operate community residences and other housing facilities that offer on-site support for activities of daily living and other needed services, and more.

Table 2.21 provides data on the race, ethnicity, age, and sex of persons receiving assistance from HOPWA in FY 2017. The total represents only those beneficiaries for which grantees have submitted information to HUD.

Table 2.21: Protected Characteristics of Persons Provided with Assistance through HOPWA Formula Grants and Competitive Grants, FY 2017

Protected Characteristics	Formula Grant	Competitive Grant	Total Program
HIV/AIDS Status			
Persons with HIV/AIDS	69.28%	68.08%	69.18%
HIV+ Family Members	2.99%	2.76%	2.97%
Family Members who are not HIV+	27.74%	29.16%	27.85%
Race			
White	32.97%	29.91%	34.02%
Black or African American	56.81%	38.46%	55.71%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.62%	2.08%	0.75%
Asian	0.60%	.81%	0.62%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.87%	1.01%	0.93%
Black or African American and White	0.99%	0.79%	1.02%
American Indian or Alaska Native and White	0.37%	0.20%	0.36%
American Indian or Alaska Native and Black or African American	0.12%	0.09%	0.12%
Asian and White	0.12%	0.13%	0.13%
Other Multi-Racial	6.52%	2.18%	6.34%

Protected Characteristics	Formula Grant	Competitive Grant	Total Program
Ethnicity			
Hispanic/Latino	17.02%	16.58%	16.98%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	82.98%	83.42%	83.02%
Age			
Younger than 18	15.66%	17.10%	15.78%
18-30	15.38%	16.34%	15.23%
31-50	38.31%	37.01%	38.39%
51 or older	30.65%	23.39%	30.60%
Sex			
Female	38.99%	36.85%	38.81%
Male	59.76%	61.55%	59.91%
Transgender M to F	1.21%	1.42%	1.23%
Transgender F to M	0.04%	0.18%	0.05%
Area Median Income			
Extremely Low Income (0-30% of Area Median Income)	76.16%	80.99%	76.56%
Very Low Income (31-50% of Area Median Income)	16.28%	14.26%	16.11%
Low Income (51-80% of Area Median Income)	7.56%	4.76%	7.32%
Number of Recipients of Housing Assistance	47,019	4,222	51,241

Source: HOPWA Consolidated Annual Progress Evaluation Reports (Formula Grants) and Annual Progress Reports (Competitive Grants)

Note: Data on the number of beneficiaries of HOPWA Competitive and Formula Projects in PY 2016-2017 with corresponding demographic data comes in reports submitted on 211 grants. Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding. Denominator may vary slightly for Race, Ethnicity, Age and Sex due to Grantee reporting errors

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

HOME is authorized by the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to provide annual grants on a formula basis to states and units of general local governments to provide affordable housing to low-income and very-low income families. States and local governments may use their HOME allocations to construct or rehabilitate housing for sale or rental, rehabilitate eligible owner-occupied properties, provide financial assistance to first-time or other qualified homebuyers, and provide tenant-based rental assistance.

Table 2.22: Protected Characteristics of Beneficiaries of the HOME Investment Partnership Program, FY 2017

Protected Characteristics	TBRA	Rental Units	Homebuyer	Homeowner Rehabilitation
Race or Ethnicity				
White	61.93%	47.32%	52.63%	58.52%
Black or African American	29.50%	39.73%	33.68%	35.08%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.67%	0.60%	0.44%	0.92%
Asian	1.10%	2.53%	3.44%	1.02%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.28%	0.37%	0.41%	0.07%
Black or African American and White	0.68%	0.78%	0.71%	0.55%
American Indian or Alaska Native and White	0.41 %	0.38%	0.19%	0.07%
American Indian or Alaska Native and Black or African American	0.11%	0.13%	0.20%	0.12%
Asian and White	0.16%	0.11%	0.14%	0.15%
Other Multi-Racial	2.16%	8.05%	8.16%	3.50%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino	11.54%	21.00%	22.21%	12.30%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	88.46%	79.00%	77.79%	87.70%
Familial Status				
Families with Children	59.34%	23.15%	71.56%	29.72%
Total Assisted Households	13,297	14,441	8,861	4,034

Source: Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)

Neighborhood Stabilization Program

The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) was established for the purpose of stabilizing communities that have suffered from foreclosures and abandonment. Through the purchase and redevelopment of foreclosed and abandoned homes and residential properties, the goal of the program is being realized.

Table 2.23 contains information on the race and ethnicity of households that benefited from NSP in FY 2017.

Table 2.23: Protected Characteristics of Beneficiaries of NSP, FY 2017

Race	Construction of New Housing	Homeownership Assistance to Low and Moderate Income	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction of Residential
White	33.8%	44.7%	43.2%
Black/African American	37.9%	53.9%	52.1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Asian	2.0	0.0%	2.2%
Black/African American and White	0.2%	0.0	0.1
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.7
American Indian/ Alaskan Native and Black/African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
American Indian/ Native and White	0.2	1.5%	0.1
Asian and White	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other Multi-racial	11.2	1.3	0.0
Unknown	13.4	0.0%	0.0
Total	538	76	1,515

Source: Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System (DRGR)

Continuum of Care Program

The Continuum of Care program (CoC) assists sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons by providing housing and services for transitional and permanent housing, and for permanent supportive housing, with the goal of long term stability.

1. Promote community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness
2. Provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, States, and local governments to re-house homeless individuals and families rapidly while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities as a consequence of homelessness
3. Promote access to and effective use of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families
4. Optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness

The CoC Program is the consolidation of two of HUD's former competitive homeless assistance grants programs: Supportive Housing Program, and Shelter Plus Care. There are still some projects operating with grants funded under these programs that have not yet renewed under the CoC Program.

Supportive Housing Program. The Supportive Housing Program defrayed the costs of providing housing and supportive services for homeless persons. The Supportive Housing Program helped homeless persons achieve residential stability, increase their skill levels and/or income, and obtain greater self-determination.

Shelter Plus Care Program. The Shelter Plus Care Program provided rental assistance for homeless persons with disabilities (primarily those with serious mental illness, chronic problems with alcohol and/or drugs, and AIDS and related diseases) and their families.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program

ESG is a formula grant program. Eligible recipients generally consist of metropolitan cities, urban counties, territories, and states, as defined in 24 CFR 576.2.

Metropolitan cities, urban counties and territories may subgrant ESG funds to private nonprofit organizations. Metropolitan cities and urban counties may also subgrant ESG funds to public housing agencies and local redevelopment authorities.

State recipients must subgrant all of their ESG funds (except for funds for administrative costs and under certain conditions, HMIS costs) to units of general purpose local government and/or private nonprofit organizations.

All recipients must consult with the [Continuum\(s\) of Care](#) operating within the jurisdiction in determining how to allocate ESG funds.

The ESG program provides funding for:

1. Essential services related to street outreach and emergency shelter for homeless individuals and families

2. Rehabilitation and conversion of buildings to be used as emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families;
3. Operation of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families;
4. Short-term and medium-term rental assistance for individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness;
5. Housing relocation and stabilization services for individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness; and
6. Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) participation costs.

Up to 7.5% of a recipient’s allocation can be used for administrative costs.

Table 2.24: HUD 2017 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2017 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD’s annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD’s Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods

Full Summary Report (All States, Territories, Puerto Rico and District of Columbia)

Summary by household type reported:				
Sheltered				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Households without children ¹	134,017	50,860	160,785	345,662
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	37,951	14,878	5,142	57,971
Households with only children ³	1,573	535	2,409	4,517
Total Homeless Households	173,541	66,273	168,336	408,150

Summary of persons in each household type:				
Persons in households without children¹	139,141	51,674	173,156	363,971
Persons Age 18 to 24	11,103	6,788	20,139	38,030
Persons Over Age 24	128,038	44,886	153,017	325,941
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child²	121,587	46,136	16,938	184,661
Children Under Age 18	72,648	28,312	8,759	109,719
Persons Age 18 to 24	9,900	3,951	1,557	15,408
Persons Over Age 24	39,039	13,873	6,622	59,534
Persons in households with only children³	1,702	627	2,781	5,110
Total Homeless Persons	262,430	98,437	192,875	553,742
Demographic summary by ethnicity:				
Sheltered				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Hispanic / Latino	57,406	17,594	44,419	119,419
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	205,024	80,843	148,456	434,323
Total	262,430	98,437	192,875	553,742
Demographic summary by gender:				
Female	117,126	43,480	55,103	215,709
Male	144,472	54,463	136,103	335,038
Transgender	709	391	992	2,092
Do not identify as Female, Male, or Transgender	123	103	677	903
Total	262,430	98,437	192,875	553,742
Demographic summary by race:				
Sheltered				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Black or African-American	128,721	38,768	57,448	224,937
White	106,543	47,946	106,490	260,979
Asian	2,571	1,132	3,057	6,760
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,228	2,496	8,072	16,796
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2,807	1,678	4,040	8,525
Multiple Races	15,560	6,417	13,768	35,745
Total	262,430	98,437	192,875	553,742

Summary of chronically homeless households by household type reported:				
Sheltered				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless households with at least one adult and one child ²	1,980	0	787	2,767
Summary of chronically homeless persons in each household type:				
Chronically Homeless persons in households without children ¹	25,673	898	60,210	86,781
Chronically Homeless persons in households with at least one adult and one child ²	5,980	0	2,477	8,457
Chronically Homeless persons in households with only children ³	58	0	123	181
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	31,711	898	62,810	95,419
Summary of all other populations reported:				
Severely Mentally Ill	40,538	18,189	53,175	111,902
Chronic Substance Abuse	7,909	18,953	42,471	89,333
Veterans	10,504	14,186	15,366	40,056
HIV/AIDS	4,494	2,507	3,170	10,171
Victims of Domestic Violence	34,801	14,276	38,252	87,329
Unaccompanied Youth	11,417	7,125	22,257	40,799
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	1,614	508	2,667	4,789
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	9,803	6,617	19,590	36,010
Parenting Youth	5,892	2,967	577	9,436
Parenting Youth Under 18	24	59	13	96
Parenting Youth 18-24	5,868	2,908	564	9,340
Children of Parenting Youth	7,336	4,097	719	12,152

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.
²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

Office of Public and Indian Housing Programs

Housing Choice Vouchers

The Housing Choice Voucher program is authorized by the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide rental subsidies to low- and very-low income families to help them afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. The participant pays the difference between the subsidy and the rent charged by the landlord. Under certain circumstances, a participant may use his or her voucher to purchase a home.

Public Housing

The Low-Rent Public Housing program is authorized by the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide safe and decent rental housing for low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in a variety of forms, from scattered-site single-family houses to high-rise apartments.

Moderate Rehabilitation

The Moderate Rehabilitation program provides project-based rental assistance for low-income families. This program began in 1978 as an expansion of the rental certificate program after HUD determined that at least 2.7 million rental units had deficiencies requiring a moderate level of upgrading. The program was repealed in 1991, but assistance is provided to properties previously rehabilitated.

Table 2.25 provides data on the race, ethnicity, age, sex, disability, and familial status of households receiving assistance from Housing Choice Vouchers, Public Housing, or Moderate Rehabilitation in the 18-month period ending on September 30th, the last day of the fiscal year. The data for race, ethnicity, age, and sex were provided for the head of household only, regardless of the composition of the household. The number of households represents only those beneficiaries that submitted data to HUD.

Table 2.25: Protected Characteristics of Assisted Households in PIH Programs, for the 18-month period ending September 30, 2017

Protected Characteristics	Moderate Rehabilitation	Public Housing	Tenant-based Vouchers	All Programs
Race of Head of Household				
White	52.7%	49.9%	46.2%	47.4%
Black or African American	43.6%	45.9%	48.5%	47.7%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Asian	1.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Multiple Race	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	1.1%
Ethnicity of Head of Household				
Hispanic or Latino	27.7%	21.6%	17.3%	18.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	72.3%	78.4%	82.7%	81.3%
Age of Head of Household				
Younger than 31 years	13.5%	16.6%	11.2%	12.9%
31 – 41	14.1%	17.7%	24.7%	22.5%
42 – 51	17.2%	14.2%	18.6%	17.2%
52 – 61	29.3%	19.3%	21.1%	20.6%
62 or older	25.9%	32.3%	24.4%	26.8%
Sex of Head of Household				
Female	52%	74.3%	79.3%	77.5%
Male	48%	25.7%	20.7%	22.5%
Disability				
Any household member with a disability	52.3%	40.1%	48.6%	46.1%
Head of household has a disability	51.1%	36.5%	43.6%	41.5%
Families with Children				
Households with Children	20%	38.2%	44.2%	42.2%
Total Households	30,119	982,752	2,215,224	3,228,095

Source: PIH Information Center (PIC)

Note: All data are from the PIC system for the 18-month period ending September 30, 2017. The table excludes all records showing heads of household under 15 years of age or over 105 years of age, as well as any record showing type of action to be either "End of Participation" or "Portability Move-Out".