



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

STATE OF FAIR HOUSING

Annual Report to Congress
FY 2021



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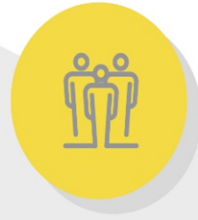
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INTRODUCTIONS

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY

On behalf of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO), I am pleased to present the Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Annual Report on Fair Housing. While FY 2021 has been a year of change at HUD and in FHEO, our office's duty to uphold our country's long-standing fair housing and related civil rights laws has not wavered. And it is the effective enforcement of these statutes upon which our aspirations for accessible housing opportunities, economic prosperity for all, non-segregated housing options, and equitable solutions for neglected communities rely.



*FHEO's Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Demetria L. McCain.*

While accelerating FHEO's efforts during FY2021, our office began adopting the Administration's Executive Order 13985, "[Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government](#)" into the fabric of our work. Notably, the executive order, which calls for an all-of-government approach, states:

Because advancing equity requires a systematic approach to embedding fairness in decision-making processes, executive departments and agencies (agencies) must recognize and work to redress inequities in their policies and programs that serve as barriers to equal opportunity.

—Executive Order 13985 (Jan. 20, 2021)

Significantly and in accordance with the Administration's directives, FHEO published in the *Federal Register* an interim final rule titled, "[Restoring Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Definitions and Certifications](#)," on June 10, 2021. This interim measure restored implementation of the Fair Housing Act's affirmatively furthering fair housing (AFFH) requirement and provided a robust definition to AFFH. Under the Fair Housing Act, the requirement to affirmatively further fair housing flows to the Department as well as to its over five thousand grantees. With this in mind, FHEO returned to offering technical assistance to grantees who choose to voluntarily begin the fair housing planning process and began examining how the 2015 AFFH rule, 80 FR 42271, could be improved upon through upcoming revisions.

Of equal importance, on June 25, 2021, HUD issued its “Discriminatory Effects” Notice of Proposed Rule Making, which proposes to rescind the previous administration’s 2020 disparate impact rule and restore the 2013 discriminatory effects rule, [86 FR 33590](#). In the NPRM, HUD noted that it believed the 2013 rule, 78 FR 11459, is more consistent with decades of caselaw and better effectuates the Act’s broad remedial purpose of eradicating unnecessary discriminatory practices from the housing market.

Concurrent with the January 20, 2021, executive order, FHEO has taken steps to abide by President Biden’s January 26, 2021 memorandum to HUD, “[Redressing Our Nation’s and the Federal Government’s History of Discriminatory Housing Practices and Policies](#),” In this memorandum, President Biden reminded us that:

[o]ngoing legacies of residential segregation and discrimination remain ever-present in our society. These include a racial gap in homeownership; a persistent undervaluation of properties owned by families of color; a disproportionate burden of pollution and exposure to the impacts of climate change in communities of color; and systemic barriers to safe, accessible, and affordable housing for people of color, immigrants, individuals with disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-conforming, and queer (LGBTQ+) individuals.

—President’s Memo to the HUD Secretary (January 26, 2021)

Ongoing housing discrimination in our country can be evidenced by many measures, including the number of filed complaints submitted to HUD regarding appraisal bias, which grew significantly since the previous fiscal year. As a priority of the Administration, HUD’s Secretary Marcia L. Fudge served as co-chair of the Interagency Taskforce on Property Appraisal and Valuation Equity (PAVE) which was tasked with the creation of the PAVE Action Plan to guide government-wide efforts to address valuation discrimination. And while valuation inequities have greatly impacted homeowners, discriminatory lending practices remain a barrier to closing the racial/ethnic homeownership gap that is now greater than it was in 1968 when the Fair Housing Act was adopted.

The rental housing market also remains susceptible to fair housing violations, and ferreting out discrimination in the rental context as it relates to the seven protected classes remains an important part of FHEO’s work. Recognizing the continued impact of COVID-19 on residents, particularly those of color and those with disabilities, FHEO made funds available through the American Rescue Plan to help

HUD's Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) non-profit partners conduct activities that address discriminatory housing practices related to the pandemic.

Through the executive order on "[Preventing and Combatting Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation](#)," following the Supreme Court's ruling in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, President Biden announced that it is the Administration's policy:

to prevent and combat discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation, and to fully enforce Title VII and other laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation.

—Executive Order 13988 (January 20, 2021)

Through FHEO's then Acting Assistant Secretary Jeanine Worden's memorandum released soon thereafter to staff, FHIP partners, and Fair Housing Assistance Program partners, these offices were directed to take actions to administer and fully enforce the Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination because of sexual orientation and gender identity. Complaints filed based on sex, particularly those related to sexual orientation or gender identity, have risen since the previous fiscal year.

FHEO has continued to vigorously enforce the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act in fiscal year 2021 by investigating whether housing developments supported by federal funding include sufficient accessible homes for people with disabilities and whether new multifamily housing buildings are designed and constructed in accordance with accessibility requirements. Similarly, front-end civil rights reviews that examine accessibility requirements and concerns regarding segregation and concentrated poverty remain equally necessary.

Work toward the elimination of housing discrimination is akin to a marathon and not a sprint. As such, FHEO's focused attention to these types of matters and others will continue and strengthen in the coming fiscal year.

Sincerely,



Demetria L. McCain
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

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)

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)

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 808a

Section 808a of the Fair Housing Act requires HUD to assess the extent of compliance with Federal fair housing requirements (including the requirements established under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and the Fair Housing Act). HUD is required to collect at least annually data on the racial and ethnic characteristics of persons eligible for, assisted, or otherwise benefiting under each community development, housing assistance, and mortgage and loan insurance and guarantee program administered by HUD. HUD's annual report to Congress will contain a summary of this data.

Section 561(j)

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.

ABOUT FHEO

OUR MISSION

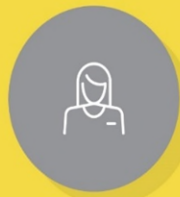
The mission FHEO is to eliminate housing discrimination, promote economic opportunity, and achieve diverse, inclusive communities by leading the nation in the enforcement, administration, development, and public understanding of federal fair housing policies and laws.

WHAT WE DO



WHO WE ARE

FHEO implements and enforces laws that protect people from discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), national origin, disability, and familial status. In addition, FHEO enforces fair housing and civil rights compliance by recipients of HUD funding and in HUD programs.



Led by Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary **Demetria L. McCain**



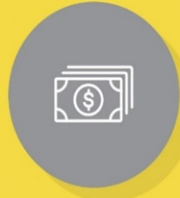
564 Full Time Employees



10 Regional Offices



64 Field Offices



\$73 million FHEO Program Budget



FAIR HOUSING HIGHLIGHTS

IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 13988 ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENDER IDENTITY OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION

HUD ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR HOUSING ACT TO PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

“

Housing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity demands urgent enforcement action. That is why HUD, under the Biden Administration, will fully enforce the Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation. Every person should be able to secure a roof over their head free from discrimination, and the action we are taking today will move us closer to that goal.

— Former Acting Assistant Secretary of FHEO, Jeanine M. Worden
February 11, 2021

”

On February 11, 2021, FHEO issued a [memorandum](#) stating that in light of the Supreme Court’s decision in [Bostock v Clayton County, 590 U.S., 140 S. Ct. 1731 \(2020\)](#), HUD interprets the Fair Housing Act to bar discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and directing HUD offices and recipients of HUD funds to enforce the Act accordingly. The memorandum began to implement the policy set forth in President Biden’s [Executive Order 13988 on Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation](#) (Executive Order 13988), which directed executive branch agencies to examine further steps that could be taken to combat such discrimination.

The significance of this action was underscored by a number of housing discrimination studies which indicated that same-sex couples and transgender persons in communities across the country experience demonstrably less favorable treatment than their straight and cisgender counterparts when seeking rental housing. Despite this reality, HUD had been constrained in its efforts to address housing discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.



The memorandum relies on the Department's legal conclusion that the Fair Housing Act's sex discrimination provisions are comparable in text and purpose to those of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which bars sex discrimination in the workplace. In *Bostock v. Clayton County*, the Supreme Court held that workplace prohibitions on sex discrimination include discrimination because of sexual orientation and gender identity. Similarly, the Fair Housing Act's prohibition on sex discrimination in housing includes discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Accordingly, and consistent with President Biden's Executive Order, HUD is enforcing the Fair Housing Act to prevent and combat such discrimination.

The memorandum directs actions by FHEO and HUD-funded fair housing partners to enforce the Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation.

Specifically, the memorandum directed the following:

- HUD would accept and investigate all jurisdictional complaints of sex discrimination, including discrimination because of gender identity or sexual orientation, and enforce the Fair Housing Act where it finds such discrimination occurred.
- HUD would conduct all activities involving the application, interpretation, and enforcement of the Fair Housing Act's prohibition on sex discrimination consistent with its conclusion that such discrimination includes discrimination because of sexual orientation and gender identity.
- State and local jurisdictions funded by HUD's Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) that enforce the Fair Housing Act through their HUD-certified substantially equivalent laws would be required to administer those laws to prohibit discrimination because of gender identity and sexual orientation.
- Organizations and agencies that receive grants through the Department's Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) must carry out their funded activities to also prevent and combat discrimination because of sexual orientation and gender identity.
- FHEO Regional Offices, FHAP agencies, and FHIP grantees were instructed to review, within 30 days, all records of allegations (inquiries, complaints, phone logs, etc.) received since January 20, 2020, and notify persons who alleged discrimination because of gender identity or sexual orientation that their claims may be timely and jurisdictional for filing under this memorandum.
- In accordance with this memorandum, HUD has investigated and charged cases involving discrimination because of sexual orientation or gender identity.

HUD ISSUES INTERIM FINAL RULE RESTORING MEANINGFUL AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING DEFINITIONS AND CERTIFICATION

“

More than 50 years since the Fair Housing Act's passage, inequities in our communities remain that block families from moving into neighborhoods with greater opportunities," said Secretary Fudge. "As a former mayor and Member of Congress, I know firsthand the importance of giving localities the tools they need to ensure their communities have access to safe, affordable housing near quality schools, transportation, and jobs . . . HUD is taking a critical step to affirm that a child's future should never be limited by the ZIP code where they are born.

— HUD Secretary Marcia L. Fudge
June 10, 2021

”

On June 10, 2021, HUD published an [interim final rule \(IFR\) titled “Restoring Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Definitions and Certifications,” 86 FR 30779](#), to restore key definitions and certifications to HUD’s regulations implementing the Fair Housing Act’s affirmatively furthering fair housing (AFFH) requirement. Under the IFR, certain HUD grantees, including states, many local governments, and Public Housing Agencies, referred to collectively as “program participants,” are once again required to certify that they will take meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replace segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transform racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and foster and maintain compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

Under the IFR, program participants can carry out their AFFH obligations in support of their certifications by performing several different types of fair housing planning, including by performing an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) or an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The IFR also commits HUD to providing technical assistance to program participants in performing fair housing planning in support of their certifications. In particular, program participants can voluntarily choose to submit their fair housing planning to FHEO for feedback.

RESTORING THE DISCRIMINATORY EFFECTS RULE

In June 2021, HUD's Office of Public Affairs [announced](#) that HUD was publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled '[Restoring HUD's Discriminatory Effects Standard](#)' in the Federal Register. HUD published this NPRM on June 25, 2021, 86 FR 33590. The NPRM proposed to rescind the Department's 2020 disparate impact rule and restore the 2013 discriminatory effects rule. In its NPRM, HUD stated that it believed the 2013 rule was more consistent with decades of case law and better effectuated the Act's broad remedial purpose of eradicating unnecessary discriminatory practices from the housing market.

The discriminatory effects doctrine is a tool for addressing policies that cause systemic inequality in housing. It has long been used to challenge policies that



unnecessarily exclude people from housing opportunities, including zoning requirements, lending, property insurance policies, and criminal records policies.

Accordingly, having a workable discriminatory effects framework is vital for accomplishing the Biden-Harris Administration's policy goal of a housing market that is free from both intentional discrimination and policies and practices that have unjustified discriminatory effects.

HUD's 2013 discriminatory effects rule codified long-standing case law for adjudication of Fair Housing Act cases under the discriminatory effects doctrine, including by HUD administrative law judges and federal courts.

GUIDANCE FOR HUD HOUSING PROVIDERS AND HOUSING PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS REGARDING FAIR HOUSING AND CIVIL RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS OF TERMINATION ACTIONS

Pending the federal eviction moratorium expiration, HUD issued guidance on termination actions and evictions. The [guidance](#) applies to HUD housing providers and program administrators, which are defined as public housing providers and programs, as well as multifamily housing providers and programs that receive federal financial assistance from HUD.

HUD issued this guidance reminding HUD housing providers and program administrators about the application of fair housing and civil rights laws to termination and eviction actions. HUD housing providers and program administrators are subject to the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Age Discrimination Act, and other related civil rights laws that collectively prohibit discrimination because of race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), disability, familial status, and age.

Within the guidance, HUD strongly encouraged HUD housing providers and program administrators to consider all alternatives to prevent termination of assistance, eviction, or removal of households from public or federally assisted housing. When termination actions are taken, the guidance advises that housing providers must not treat tenants differently because of a protected characteristic or engage in practices that have an unjustified discriminatory effect on persons with these protected characteristics. Civil rights requirements apply to HUD housing providers and program administrators throughout any termination action.

The guidance concluded by underscoring that HUD housing providers and program administrators and other HUD grantees must recognize that the COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately impacted the health outcomes of Black, Hispanic, Native American, and other indigenous persons, as well as individuals with disabilities, including individuals living in congregate settings. The Department

strongly urges HUD housing providers and program administrators and other HUD grantees to exercise discretion and flexibility, whenever possible, to prevent termination actions. Applying policies and practices consistently to prevent termination actions will avoid the displacement of households and disruption of education. It will also prevent homelessness, and help low-income households preserve their health, safety, security, and stability.

HUD and its partners continue to take action to help prevent evictions, including:

- Fighting unfair evictions
- Providing legal assistance
- Keeping people housed
- Connecting people with rent relief
- Providing tools to help PHAs, HUD-assisted landlords and tenants, and people experiencing homelessness

FAIR HOUSING & THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant hardships for people who live in cities, suburbs, and rural areas throughout our nation. It highlighted many inequities in housing and housing-related transactions. Throughout the pandemic, HUD continued to investigate allegations of discrimination in housing, educate the public about requirements that housing be free from discrimination, and provide housing resources and funding to its fair housing partners. This funding was used to advance education and outreach initiatives like the Cares Act National Media Campaign.

CARES Act Funding

**FHAP/FHIP
AWARDED**

The Fair Housing Assistance Program was awarded approximately **\$1,465,000** in CARES Act funding

The Fair Housing Initiatives Program was awarded **\$970,000** in CARES Act funding

NATIONAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN – CARES ACT

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, FHEO made \$1 million in supplemental grant funding available to Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) grantees under its Education and Outreach Initiative. Of that, \$500,000 was made available to fund the Education and Outreach Initiative — National Media Campaign Component. The purpose of the additional pandemic funding was to create and disseminate fair housing education and outreach materials related to the coronavirus, both locally and nationally.



The National Fair Housing Alliance (NFHA) was awarded \$500,000 under this component to carry out a comprehensive educational fair housing campaign using digital and social media platforms, including YouTube, Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook. Deliverables included hosting a Twitter chat, posting Instagram chats and YouTube videos, and hosting a Facebook Live event. NFHA also created and distributed radio public service advertisements (PSAs) in English and Spanish on sexual harassment and other fair housing issues; created and distributed print PSAs in Spanish and English; and distributed advertisements on posters, billboards, and bus shelters, throughout targeted areas hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic. Print PSAs were placed in national magazines, including People and Essence, and a host of local newspapers and magazines.

HUD AND FHFA ANNOUNCE COLLABORATION TO ADVANCE FAIR HOUSING AND FAIR LENDING ENFORCEMENT

On August 12, 2021, HUD and the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) entered into a first-of-its-kind collaborative agreement regarding fair housing and fair lending coordination. Under the [Memorandum of Understanding](#) (MOU), the two Agencies committed to enhancing their enforcement of the Fair Housing Act, which HUD is primarily charged with administering and enforcing. The MOU is improving



oversight of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (the Enterprises), as well as the Federal Home Loan Banks, which FHFA regulates.

The MOU promotes information sharing, coordination on investigations, compliance reviews, and the ongoing monitoring of the Enterprises. The Agencies

anticipate that the MOU will lead to stronger oversight that will help advance vigorous fair housing enforcement that can begin to redress our nation's history of discriminatory housing practices.

SUPPORT FOR DISCRIMINATORY EFFECTS TESTING BY FHIPS

On August 2, 2021, HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity issued a memorandum to its Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) partners regarding FHIP-funded testing. Acknowledging the importance of fair housing testing as a critical investigative tool, the memorandum confirmed FHEO's policy to encourage and support (including financially) all testing designed to expose discrimination under the Fair Housing Act, including not only disparate treatment but also policies with unjustified discriminatory effects.



FAIR HOUSING STATUTORY AUTHORITIES AT WORK

THE NATIONAL FAIR HOUSING TRAINING ACADEMY (NFHTA)

The National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA) plays an essential role in developing skilled fair housing practitioners. As HUD's premier civil rights training initiative, NFHTA focuses on building the knowledge, skills, capacity, and competencies necessary to ensure comprehensive, thorough, and timely investigations through its partner Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) and Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) organizations and staff.



Reimagined by HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) in early 2020, NFHTA continues to achieve success by grounding its work in identifying emerging fair housing issues and strengthening and retooling FHIPs and FHAPs in the evolution of virtual investigations. In 2021, NFHTA built upon its solid foundation by innovating how it convenes its partners virtually, collaboratively engages practitioners in multi-directional conversations, and delivers consistently popular courses and forums that enable fair housing practitioners to assist the people they serve.

2021 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

NFHTA is proud to have continued its tradition of innovation by creating new products and optimizing current offerings based on evolving partner needs in a virtual world.



Instructor-Led Courses: NFHTA courses virtually engaged practitioners from across the country in foundational skill-building exercises, allowing FHIPs and FHAPs to strengthen partnerships and dialogue about the benefits of their differences and how best to work together to end housing discrimination. Academy

course curricula ranged from beginner to advanced skill levels.

Fair Housing Forums: These multi-directional conversations convened our partners and HUD around real-world emerging fair housing issues. NFHTA brought together experts in civil rights, housing industry, and government to increase awareness and benchmark best practices. Among other outcomes, this helped partner agencies better process complaints, conduct investigations, and gain practical knowledge of the housing industry.

Resource Library: NFHTA created an ever-growing resource library that centralizes and assembles collections of fair housing resources to assist partners more effectively and efficiently to advance their work. Resources include precedent-setting fair housing cases, toolkits, regulations, and more. **NFHTA Digest:** NFHTA grew its mailing list to over 8,000 subscribers and engaged them with “The Digest,” an every-other-month resource filled with relevant fair housing information, useful tips and tricks from NFHTA Academy Faculty, and information about upcoming NFHTA offerings.

Fair Housing Highlights: NFHTA launched the Fair Housing Highlights section of the NFHTA website, focusing attention on accomplishments of FHIPs and FHAPs in their pursuit to combat housing discrimination. This includes key settlements, education and outreach efforts, publications, and more.

Explore NFHTA: To learn more about NFHTA, visit its website at www.hudexchange.info/NFHTA.



2021 YEAR IN REVIEW

FY 2021 | OCTOBER 2020-SEPTEMBER 2021

PARTICIPANT ENGAGEMENT



202

instructional hours
forums and courses combined



6,733

NFHTA listserv subscribers
650% increase from FY 2020



6,650

average visits **per month**
to NFHTA website
152% increase in total visits from FY 2020



193

LinkedIn followers
launched August 2021



NATIONAL FAIR HOUSING FORUMS



3,348 attendees

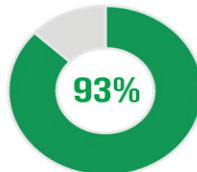
159% increase in attendance from FY 2020

SATISFACTION AND APPLICABILITY

out of 648 responses



overall
satisfaction



likelihood to
apply knowledge

INSTRUCTOR LED COURSES



30 MINUTE
office hours
before and after
each course

637

course attendees

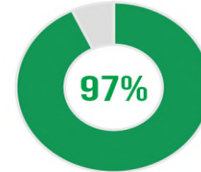
430% increase in attendance from FY 2020

SATISFACTION AND APPLICABILITY

out of 530 responses



overall
satisfaction



likelihood to
apply knowledge

Source: National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA)

PROPERTY APPRAISAL AND VALUATION EQUITY (PAVE)



In 2021, President Biden launched the first-of-its-kind interagency initiative to address inequity in home appraisals. The Interagency Task Force on Property Appraisal and Valuation Equity is co-chaired

by Secretary Marcia Fudge and White House Domestic Policy Advisor Ambassador Susan Rice.

Through this initiative, HUD is working with other federal agencies to root out systemic racism from the housing market. In 2021, PAVE meaningfully engaged key civil rights, philanthropic, industry, and other stakeholders to identify persistent pain points and to identify solutions to bring about transformational change in how residential property is valued. This included engaging over 450 individuals in multiple PAVE listening sessions around how the Task Force can ensure a diverse appraiser workforce, empower consumers, provide access to better data, and clarify and enforce civil rights laws related to the appraisal industry. To learn more about PAVE, visit the website [here](#).

The following agreement is an example of the type of systemic discrimination that the PAVE task force seeks to address.

HUD Approved Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Resolving Claim of Race Discrimination in Appraisal

On February 19, 2021, HUD approved a [Conciliation Agreement between JPMorgan Chase Bank](#) and an African American woman, resolving the woman's claim that the mortgage lender, relying on an appraisal that she believed was inaccurate, valued her home at an amount lower than its actual worth because of her race.

Under the Conciliation Agreement, JPMorgan Chase Bank agreed to pay \$50,000 to the woman. The agreement also specified public interest relief requiring the Bank to provide mandatory training on the reconsideration of value (ROV) process and

fair lending issues related to appraisals, including specifics regarding how to handle complaints of discrimination in the appraisal process.

FAIR HOUSING COMPLAINTS

The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination because of race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), disability, and familial status in the sale, rental, financing, terms, conditions, and privileges of a dwelling and in other housing-related transactions.

Disability continues to be the top basis of alleged discrimination under the Fair Housing Act, with 4,791 complaints filed in FY 2021. Race follows, making up 2,480 of the complaints in FY 2021. Sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), retaliation, national origin, and familial status follow. Color and religion were the least reported bases during FY 2021. Complaints are often filed under more than one basis.

| Basis of Complaints | Number of Complaints in FY 2021 |
|----------------------------|--|
| Disability | 4,791 |
| Race | 2,480 |
| Sex | 1,072 |
| Retaliation | 1,022 |
| National Origin | 835 |
| Familial Status | 778 |
| Color | 359 |
| Religion | 185 |

***Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)
Data current as of November 18, 2021***

ENFORCEMENT



7,543

Total Investigations
Completed by HUD and
Fair Housing Assistance
Program Agencies

\$7,180,389

Monetary Relief
in Housing
Discrimination
Cases in FY 2021

FHEO enforces the Fair Housing Act by investigating complaints of housing discrimination. State and local agencies in the Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) assist HUD in its enforcement efforts. In FY 2021, HUD investigated and charged housing discrimination cases arising from individual complaints and Secretary-initiated complaints. HUD also investigated systemic patterns of discrimination by housing providers. Additionally, HUD and FHAP agencies reached several settlements. Additional information can be found in the appendix. The following case is an example of HUD's enforcement action during FY 2021.

HUD CHARGED PENNSYLVANIA LANDLORDS WITH SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND RETALIATION

On February 21, 2021, HUD charged the husband-and-wife owners of apartments in Oil City, Pennsylvania, with sexual harassment and retaliation against a female resident. HUD's charge alleged that the husband groped and tried to forcibly kiss the woman when he was in her unit to perform electrical repairs. HUD's charge further alleged that the owners retaliated against the woman and her infant child after she told the wife about the husband's harassment. [Read HUD's charge.](#)

The charge alleged that the husband made sexual advances toward the female tenant when he was in her unit to perform repairs. The charge also alleged that when the female tenant told the wife about the harassment, the wife texted her: "You are out," "You got 10 days," and "You are a liar." The female tenant and her child were subsequently evicted and charged for unpaid rent and legal fees. The housing at issue was rented using a Housing Choice Voucher.

A party elected for the case to be heard in federal court, so the case was referred to the Department of Justice (DOJ). On April 12, 2021, the DOJ filed a complaint on behalf of the female resident in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania and negotiated a consent decree to settle the matter. Under the consent decree, which was approved by the District Court on September 30, 2021, defendants were required to pay a total of \$13,000 in monetary damages to the woman who was harmed as a result of the sexual harassment. The consent decree also bars future discrimination, prevents one of the defendants from actively participating in the rental or management of residential properties in the future, mandates Fair Housing Act training, and requires monitoring and reporting regarding property management activities and compliance with the terms of the consent decree.

HUD CHARGED INDIANA HOUSING PROVIDERS WITH DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION FOR REFUSING TO PERMIT APPLICANT TO LIVE WITH AN ASSISTANCE ANIMAL

On April 23, 2021, HUD [charged Bloomington, Indiana's Burnham Rentals, LLC, Burnham Place Apartments, LLC](#), two of its employees, and others, with violating the Fair Housing Act's prohibition on disability discrimination. HUD's charge alleged that the housing providers refused to permit a rising Indiana University graduate student, who has depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, to keep an assistance animal in an apartment.

The Fair Housing Act prohibits housing providers from denying or limiting housing to people with disabilities, including refusing to make reasonable accommodations in policies or practices when necessary to provide persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use or enjoy a dwelling. This includes refusing to rent to people with disabilities who have assistance animals that perform work or tasks, or that provide disability-related emotional support.

The case resulted in a consent order on August 19, 2021. The student received \$12,500 in damages, and for relief in the public interest, the housing provider agreed to attend training and created a reasonable accommodation policy with respect to assistance animals.

HUD CHARGED MISSOURI HOUSING PROVIDERS WITH HOUSING DISCRIMINATION BASED ON FAMILIAL STATUS

On August 30, 2021, HUD charged housing providers in St. Charles, Missouri, with housing discrimination for allegedly refusing to rent an apartment to a prospective tenant because he has two children. [Read HUD's charge](#).

The Fair Housing Act prohibits housing providers from denying or limiting housing to families with children under the age of 18.

The charge alleged that the father of two was denied the opportunity to rent an apartment because he has young children. The father allegedly told the manager that his young son and daughter would be living with him. HUD's charge alleged that, subsequent to that conversation, the manager informed the father that he

could not rent the unit, saying his boss “gave me a firm ‘No.’ She’s against little kids in such a small place.” As a result, the father was forced to rent a more expensive unit in the area.

The case was tried before a HUD Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). On March 1, 2022, the ALJ partially granted HUD’s motion for summary judgment, finding that Respondents engaged in discrimination in violation of the Act (Sections 804(a) and (c)) by refusing to rent to the Complainant because of familial status and making discriminatory statements. HUD requested damages of \$22,000 to compensate the father and his children for out of pocket and emotional distress damages as a result of the Respondents’ discriminatory behavior. HUD also requested maximum civil penalties. As of this date, a decision about damages remains pending.

COMPLIANCE

FHEO reviews recipients of HUD funding for their compliance with civil rights laws. Violations are resolved through Voluntary Compliance Agreements (VCA) or consent orders. Below are four examples from FY 2021 that demonstrate how HUD ensures its recipients comply with civil rights laws.

HUD ENTERS INTO AGREEMENT WITH THE DALLAS HOUSING AUTHORITY, RESOLVING CLAIMS OF DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION

HUD entered into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA)/Conciliation Agreement (CA) with the Housing Authority of Dallas, Texas (DHA), resolving [HUD’s findings that the DHA discriminated against a tenant with a disability](#) by failing to provide a reasonable accommodation and seeking to evict her. Specifically, HUD’s investigation found that the DHA failed to transfer a tenant with a mobility disability to a ground-floor unit, forcing her to leave her wheelchair and crawl up or down the stairs to access or leave her housing. HUD’s investigation also revealed that the housing authority unlawfully evicted the tenant in retaliation for her efforts to obtain a reasonable accommodation.

The case originally came to HUD’s attention when the tenant filed a complaint alleging that she had been discriminated against on the basis of her disability, in violation of the Fair Housing Act, as well as Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of

1973 and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public housing agencies and other recipients of HUD funding. Recipients must bring their programs, activities, and facilities into compliance with federal accessibility requirements. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) also prohibits public entities from discriminating based on disability in all services, activities, and programs, whether or not they receive federal funds.

Pursuant to the VCA/CA, the DHA is required to pay \$500,000 to the tenant that was subjected to housing discrimination. The Agreement requires the DHA to take steps to vacate all judgments it obtained against her and clear any debts DHA had alleged she owed it. In addition, DHA will pay a \$10,528 civil penalty to HUD. DHA will also overhaul its reasonable accommodation policies and pre- eviction grievance hearing procedures to ensure compliance with the civil rights laws. Finally, the DHA will also establish an effective communication policy that ensures individuals with disabilities can participate in all programs.

HUD REACHED AGREEMENT WITH CALIFORNIA CITY SETTLING CLAIMS OF HOUSING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FARMWORKERS

[HUD reached a VCA with the City of Santa Maria, California](#), resolving allegations that the city's enactment and enforcement of restrictions on housing for certain farmworker visa-holders in residential areas of the city violated the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title IV), and Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act (Section 109), because the city was a recipient of Community Development Block Grants. The agreement became effective July 14, 2021.

Pursuant to the VCA, the city agreed to immediately halt enforcement of the ordinance that created the restrictions, repeal the ordinance within 90 days, and refrain from enacting any similar restrictions. The ordinance imposed a discretionary conditional use permit requirement on housing for employees, which was directed at housing for H-2A foreign national farmworker visa-holders. The city also agreed to review fines imposed under the ordinance for potential refunds and hire an Employee Housing Resource Officer to receive and address complaints

regarding discrimination and the quality and safety of occupied employee housing units going forward. Finally, the city agreed to undertake an effort to analyze and identify any other existing zoning laws that may be discriminatory, in violation of the Fair Housing Act and Title VI.

The city has met all deadlines as of July 29, 2022.

HUD ENTERED INTO A CONSENT ORDER WITH CARBROOK ASSOCIATES IN BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ADDRESSING RACE AND DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION

[On June 23, 2021, HUD announced](#) that it reached an agreement with Carbrook Associates, LP (Carbrook), a provider of project-based subsidized housing in Brooklyn, New York. The consent order resolves allegations that Carbrook discriminated based on race and disability in the operation of its multifamily housing properties.

FHEO investigated allegations that Carbrook engaged in race and disability discrimination under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) and Section 504. FHEO's investigation found that Carbrook had failed to eliminate architectural barriers that limited access by individuals with disabilities and failed to cooperate in HUD's investigation of Carbrook's alleged practice of excluding tenants of color, resulting in occupancy of its buildings by almost exclusively white tenants.

The consent order requires Carbrook to make modifications so units and common areas are accessible to individuals with disabilities. It also requires Carbrook to provide families who are seeking housing an equal opportunity to apply for and live in units regardless of race, color, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity, religion, disability, and other characteristics protected by federal fair housing laws. Specifically, Carbrook was required to conduct affirmative fair housing marketing and modify its waitlist policies and procedures.

HUD APPROVED AGREEMENT WITH HOUSING AUTHORITY OF MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA, RESOLVING CLAIMS OF DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION

[HUD announced the approval of a CA/VCA between the Housing Authority of Maricopa County, in Mesa, Arizona](#), and one of its residents who has a mental health disability. The agreement became effective on August 18, 2021, and resolves claims that the housing authority failed to fulfill a reasonable accommodation request to provide the tenant's brother with copies of all correspondence sent to the tenant, resulting in the tenant failing to respond to a recertification notice and being evicted.

The case came to HUD's attention when the tenant filed a fair housing complaint alleging that the housing authority failed to provide her brother with copies of all correspondence, including her recertification notice, as part of a reasonable accommodation the tenant had in place. The tenant also alleged that the housing authority violated Section 504. As a result of the housing authority's failure to provide the tenant's brother with her recertification notice, the tenant lost her housing.

Under the Agreement, the housing authority must pay \$10,000 to the tenant and provide fair housing training for its employees who work with the public. The housing authority must also vacate the tenant's eviction and waive the \$3,516 eviction judgment that had been entered against her.

MULTIFAMILY HOUSING COMPLIANCE REVIEWS

During FY 2021, HUD undertook a series of compliance reviews focused on the marketing and tenant selection practices of highly segregated HUD-assisted multifamily properties.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits intentional discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance, and practices that have an unjustified discriminatory effect.

The lack of equitable practices in marketing, rental application processing, and waitlist management practices may prevent eligible housing-seekers from accessing hud-assisted housing opportunities. These practices may result in segregation or disparate outcomes



based on race and national origin. Housing providers must ensure meaningful opportunities for persons of all racial and national origin groups to learn about and participate in hud-subsidized housing programs.



FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

THE FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM

The Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) provides funds to eligible organizations through competitive grants under initiatives that are designed to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices and inform individuals of their rights and responsibilities under the Fair Housing Act.

HUD provides grants through the Fair Housing Initiatives Program to organizations that work on fair housing issues.

In FY 2021, the FHIP program awarded over \$46 million in grants to 120 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. A listing of the FY 2021 grants organized by state, city, and organization is provided within the Appendix.

Fair Housing Initiatives Program Funding

Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI)

PEI provides funding to private, tax-exempt fair housing enforcement organizations to investigate housing discrimination complaints and for 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.

Under PEI, the Multi-Year Funding Component provides 36-month grants of up to \$1,125,000 (\$375,000/year), subject to appropriations, to Fair Housing Enforcement Organizations and Qualified Fair Housing Enforcement Organizations that meet the PEI Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) requirements.



\$36.35M

Private Enforcement Initiative

\$7.95M

Education and Outreach Initiative

\$2M

Fair Housing Organizations Initiative

\$19.4M

Private Enforcement Initiative – American Rescue Plan

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 build the capacity of existing organizations, particularly in areas of the country that are currently underserved by fair housing enforcement organizations, including rural areas or areas with a significant number of recent immigrants.

PRIVATE ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE – AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN (PEI-ARP)

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARP) recognized that fair housing enforcement and education and outreach services were an essential component of protecting persons from housing discrimination in the United States. The Act appropriated \$19.4 million in supplemental Fair Housing Initiatives Program funding to HUD to provide emergency relief to fair housing organizations to address fair housing inquiries, complaints, investigations, education, and outreach activities, and the costs of delivering or adapting services, during or relating to the coronavirus pandemic.

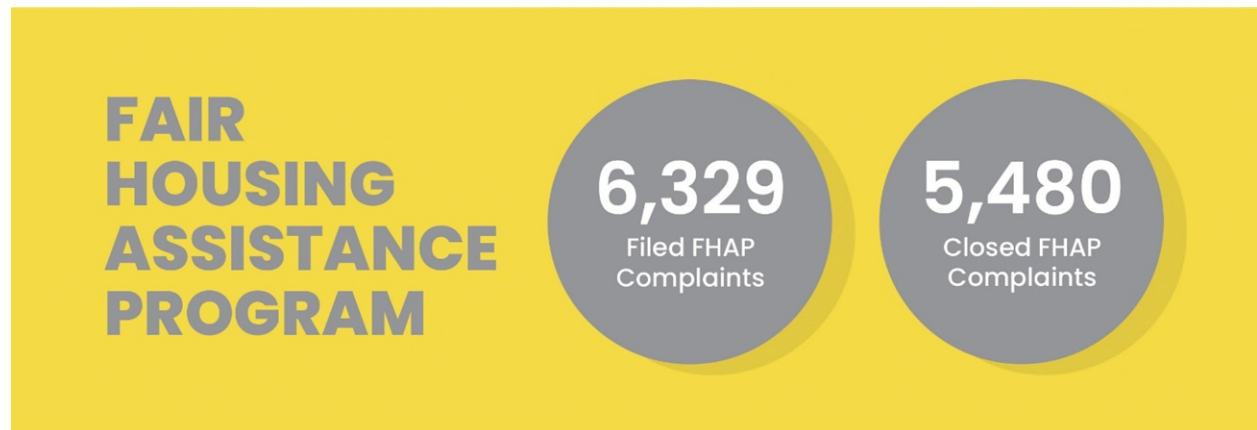
In keeping with Congress's intent in enacting the American Rescue Plan, grantees proposed new fair housing projects relating to discrimination arising in connection with the pandemic or focused on sustaining core fair housing enforcement and education activities.

NOTICE OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITY (NOFO)

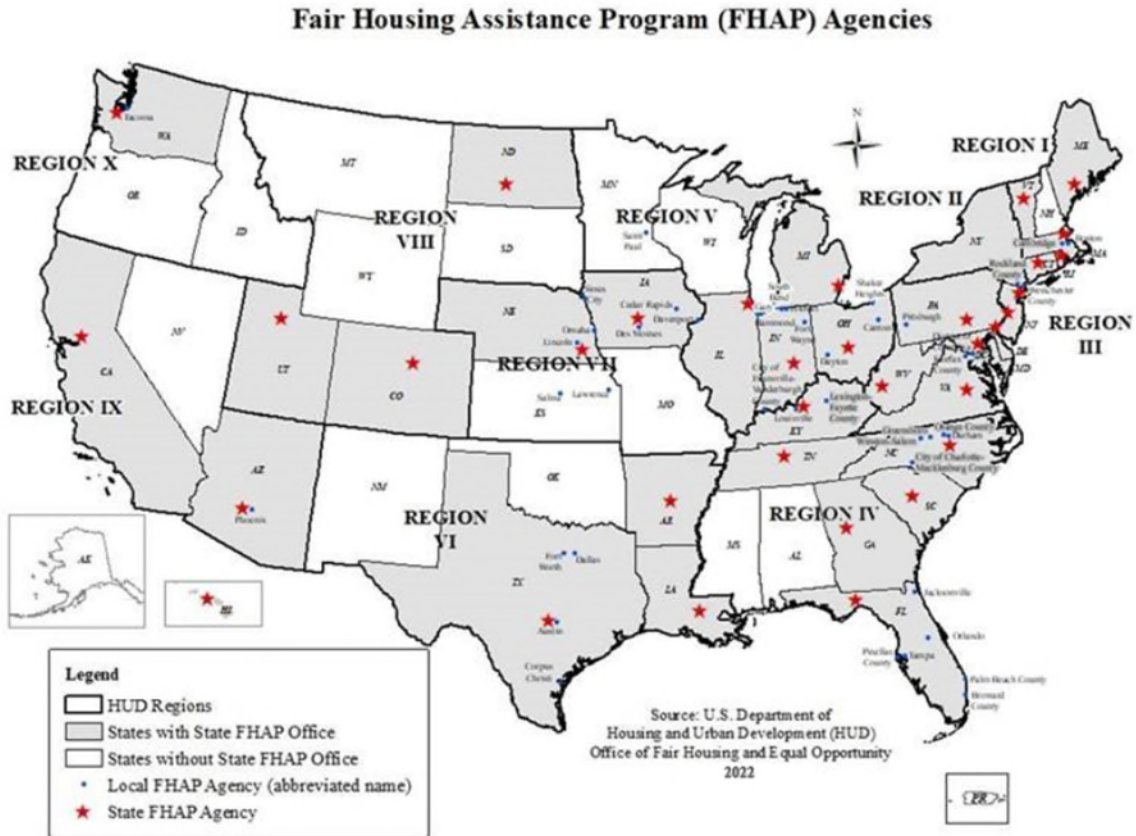
The FHIP FY 2021 Private Enforcement Initiative and Tester Training NOFOs were published on April 28, 2021, and the final date to apply for these funds was June 14, 2021. The NOFOs made \$20,229,156 available to fair housing organizations to fight housing discrimination. These funding notices support various fair housing activities, including testing in rental and sales, public education, capacity building, and outreach activities.

THE FAIR HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

HUD provides Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) funding annually on a non-competitive basis to state and local agencies that administer fair housing laws that provide rights and remedies that are substantially equivalent to those provided by the Fair Housing Act. FHAP agencies provide 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.



The map below illustrates local agencies participating in the FHAP programs. A person who believes he or she experienced housing discrimination may contact HUD for assistance. A person may also contact the FHAP agency in the state or locality where the alleged discrimination occurred for help.



Source: Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP)
Data current as of August 17, 2022

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and in accordance with Supreme Court precedent in *Lau v. Nichols*, 414 U.S. 563 (1974), recipients of federal financial assistance are required to take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to their programs and activities by persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).

Pursuant to Executive Order 13166, [Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency](#), 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. For more information, see the [Final Guidance](#).

The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in both private and federally assisted housing, including discrimination because of national origin. For example, a housing provider may not impose less favorable terms or conditions on residents who have LEP if those terms or conditions are based on national origin or another protected characteristic.



In FY 2021, HUD experienced an increase in LEP requests of services as a result of HUD's expanded training initiative. Throughout the fiscal year, HUD staff nationwide received training on using LEP services to better engage with LEP persons they encountered. As a result of the increase in LEP service availability, more persons with LEP were able to access HUD programs and activities. More Information on LEP is available in the Appendix and on the [HUD LEP website](#).

LANGUAGE ACCESS PLAN

Led by FHEO, HUD published its [2021 - 2026 Language Access Plan](#) (LAP or Plan) in the fall of 2021. The LAP is a comprehensive strategy that details policies, procedures, goals, action items, and resources to expand access to HUD services, programs, and activities for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).

HUD's Language Access Plan outlines the agency's policy to provide timely, meaningful access to all agency programs, services, and activities for individuals with LEP. Individuals who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English may be entitled to language assistance with respect to a particular type of service, benefit, or encounter. This Plan establishes a strategy for ensuring meaningful access by persons with LEP to HUD administered programs and activities in accordance with Executive Order 13166. The Order set two overarching goals for each federal agency: (1) implement a system by which persons with LEP can meaningfully access the agency's services consistent with, and without unduly burdening, the fundamental mission of the agency, and (2) ensure that recipients of Federal financial assistance (recipients) provide meaningful access to their applicants and beneficiaries with LEP.



The LAP is designed to assist program offices to identify the language services they need to best support the communities they serve and evaluate the translation and interpretation resources available to help persons with LEP access a program office's benefits, programs, services, information, or other operations.

FAIR HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FIRST



Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST is an initiative designed to promote compliance with the Fair Housing Act design and construction requirements. The program offers comprehensive and detailed instruction programs, useful online web resources, and a toll-free information line for technical guidance and support.

On December 8, 2020, HUD published a [final rule](#) in the *Federal Register* entitled, "Fair Housing Act Design and Construction Requirements; Adoption of Additional Safe Harbors," 85 FR 78957, which amended HUD's Fair Housing Act design and construction regulations by incorporating the 2009 edition of the International Code Council (ICC) Accessible and Usable Building and Facilities (ICC A117.1-2009) standard, as a safe harbor. The final rule took effect on March 8, 2021. For compliance with the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act and its amendments, HUD's final rule also designated the 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018 editions of the International Building Code (IBC) as safe harbors under the Fair Housing Act. The IBC is a model building code and is not law, but it has been adopted as law by various states and localities. The IBC provides minimum standards for public safety, health, and welfare as they are affected by building construction. For more information, see [24 CFR Part 100 78957 - 63 FR-2020b12-08.pdf](#).



FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

“

Fair Housing Month is a time to recommit to our nation's obligation to ensure that everyone has equal access to safe, affordable housing. Unfortunately, housing discrimination still exists, from individuals and families being denied a place to call home because of the color of their skin or where they come from, to landlords refusing to allow persons with disabilities to keep assistance animals, to individuals being denied a place to live because of who they love. In this moment of unprecedented crisis, fair housing is more important than ever. 53 years after the Fair Housing Act was signed, our journey to justice in housing continues.

— HUD Secretary Marcia L. Fudge
April 1, 2021

”



FAIR HOUSING MONTH 2021: COMMEMORATING THE 53RD ANNIVERSARY OF FAIR HOUSING ACT

Each April, HUD, local communities, fair housing advocates, and fair housing organizations across the country commemorate Fair Housing Month by hosting an array of activities that highlight HUD's fair housing enforcement efforts, enhance Americans' awareness of their fair housing rights, and emphasize the importance of ending housing discrimination.

During FY 2021, Secretary Fudge commemorated Fair Housing Month with a virtual celebration on April 7, 2021, which featured the Justice Department's Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, Pamela Karlan; HUD's then-Acting Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Jeanine Worden; and HUD Senior Advisor Alanna McCargo. The theme, [*Fair Housing: More Than Just Words*](#), reflected the Biden-Harris Administration's commitment to advancing equity in housing and the importance of increasing public awareness of everyone's right to fair housing.

In addition to highlighting HUD's enforcement activities, a central focus of the 2021 commemoration was the Biden-Harris Administration's pledge to end housing discrimination, provide redress to those who have experienced housing discrimination, eliminate racial bias and other forms of discrimination in all stages of home-buying and renting, and secure equal access to housing opportunity for all.

FHEO TABLE TALKS SERIES

HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) launched the FHEO Table Talks Series in April 2021. In this series, HUD engages stakeholders in meaningful discussions on timely fair housing topics. Table Talks episodes provide an opportunity for the agency to strengthen its partnerships with community stakeholders and facilitate conversations that relate to HUD policies and align with the Agency's fair housing mission. In accordance with the [Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government](#), the topics include discussions with experts, practitioners, leaders, persons with lived experiences, and activists engaged in work relevant to fair housing and equal opportunities.

The primary goals of the FHEO's Table Talks Series are to:

- **Educate** HUD grantees about various barriers to fair housing
- **Discuss** methods for developing stronger partnerships with community stakeholders
- **Address** the implementation of fair housing policies and programs



In FY 2021, HUD launched its inaugural season of the FHEO's Table Talks Series with four episodes:

- A conversation on racial equity and underserved communities with Dedrick Asante-Muhammad, Chief of Membership, Policy and Equity at the National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC)
- A conversation on the intersections of race, poverty, crime control, and social welfare policy with Dr. Rueben Jonathan Miller, Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago

- A conversation on racial disparities in homeownership and achieving racial equity and fair housing in underserved communities with Lydia Pope, President of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers (NAREB)
- A conversation on exploring the inequities in accessing healthcare and the impact it has on housing stability with Dr. Tollie Elliott, Sr., MD, Chief Medical Officer at Mary's Center for Maternal and Child Care, Inc., and Dr. Edward Miller, Division Director of Maternal-Fetal Medicine, and Chief Diversity Officer at the University of Louisville

The graphic below illustrates viewership for the first four episodes of the series (as of May 2022). These episodes were broadcast on HUD's YouTube Channel, April - September 2021. To view past episodes, visit the [Table Talks Website](#)



TABLE TALKS EPISODES

[Racial Disparity in Homeownership and Achieving Racial Equity and Fair Housing in Underserved Communities](#)



The goal is making sure we have access to capital, which creates and increases new homeowners. It increases the jobs, it increases opportunities, and when you do a 203k loan, it increases the minority owned construction businesses. That's wealth right in the heart of the community.

— Lydia Pope, Table Talks Panelist, President of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers®
June 30, 2021

[Exploring the Inequities in Accessing Healthcare and the Impact It Has on Housing Stability](#)

When we look at supportive housing, were looking at how housing has an impact not just on the health outcomes of individuals but actually their long-term outcome and how they contribute to society as a whole.

— Dr. Tollie Elliott, MD, Table Talks Panelist, Chief Medical Officer
Mary's Center for Maternal and Child Care, Inc.
July 14, 2021



Table Talks Series Panelists

FHEO table talks episodes address meaningful fair housing issues. Series panelists are known voices within their communities. The graphic below is a compilation of some of the topics discussed during the series and reflects each panelist's area of expertise.

FHEO Table Talks Series





APPENDIX

MEMORANDUM ON REDRESSING OUR NATION’S AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT’S HISTORY OF DISCRIMINATORY HOUSING PRACTICES AND POLICIES

Concurrent with the January 20, 2021 Executive Order, FHEO has taken steps to abide by President Biden’s memorandum to HUD, “[Redressing Our Nation’s and the Federal Government’s History of Discriminatory Housing Practices and Policies](#).” The full text of the memorandum is below:

JANUARY 26, 2021

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Background and Policy.* Diverse and inclusive communities strengthen our democracy. But our Nation’s history has been one of great struggle toward this ideal. During the 20th century, Federal, State, and local governments systematically implemented racially discriminatory housing policies that contributed to segregated neighborhoods and inhibited equal opportunity and the chance to build wealth for Black, Latino, Asian American and Pacific Islander, and Native American families, and other underserved communities. Ongoing legacies of residential segregation and discrimination remain ever-present in our society. These include a racial gap in homeownership; a persistent undervaluation of properties owned by families of color; a disproportionate burden of pollution and exposure to the impacts of climate change in communities of color; and systemic barriers to safe, accessible, and affordable housing for people of color, immigrants, individuals with disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-conforming, and queer (LGBTQ+) individuals.

Throughout much of the 20th century, the Federal Government systematically supported discrimination and exclusion in housing and mortgage lending. While

many of the Federal Government's housing policies and programs expanded homeownership across the country, many knowingly excluded Black people and other persons of color and promoted and reinforced housing segregation. Federal policies contributed to mortgage redlining and lending discrimination against persons of color.

The creation of the Interstate Highway System, funded and constructed by the Federal Government and State governments in the 20th century, disproportionately burdened many historically Black and low-income neighborhoods in many American cities. Many urban interstate highways were deliberately built to pass through Black neighborhoods, often requiring the destruction of housing and other local institutions. To this day, many Black neighborhoods are disconnected from access to high-quality housing, jobs, public transit, and other resources.

The Federal Government must recognize and acknowledge its role in systematically declining to invest in communities of color and preventing residents of those communities from accessing the same services and resources as their white counterparts. The effects of these policy decisions continue to be felt today, as racial inequality still permeates land-use patterns in most U.S. cities and virtually all aspects of housing markets.

The Congress enacted the Fair Housing Act more than 50 years ago to lift barriers that created separate and unequal neighborhoods on the basis of race, ethnicity, and national origin. Since then, however, access to housing and the creation of wealth through homeownership have remained persistently unequal in the United States. Many neighborhoods are as racially segregated today as they were in the middle of the 20th century. People of color are overrepresented among those experiencing homelessness. In addition, people of color disproportionately bear the burdens of exposure to air and water pollution, and growing risks of housing instability from climate crises like extreme heat, flooding, and wildfires. And the racial wealth gap is wider than it was when the Fair Housing Act was enacted, driven in part by persistent disparities in access to homeownership. Although Federal fair housing laws were expanded to include protections for individuals with disabilities, a lack of access to affordable and integrated living options remains a significant problem.

The Federal Government has a critical role to play in overcoming and redressing this history of discrimination and in protecting against other forms of

The Federal Government has a critical role to play in overcoming and redressing this history of discrimination and in protecting against other forms of discrimination by applying and enforcing Federal civil rights and fair housing laws. It can help ensure that fair and equal access to housing opportunity exists for all throughout the United States. This goal is consistent with the Fair Housing Act, which imposes on Federal departments and agencies the duty to “administer their programs and activities relating to housing and urban development . . . in a manner affirmatively to further fair housing (42 U.S.C. 3608(d)). This is not only a mandate to refrain from discrimination but a mandate to take actions that undo historic patterns of segregation and other types of discrimination and that afford access to long-denied opportunities.

Accordingly, it is the policy of my Administration that the Federal Government shall work with communities to end housing discrimination, to provide redress to those who have experienced housing discrimination, to eliminate racial bias and other forms of discrimination in all stages of home-buying and renting, to lift barriers that restrict housing and neighborhood choice, to promote diverse and inclusive communities, to ensure sufficient physically accessible housing, and to secure equal access to housing opportunity for all.

Sec. 2. *Examining Recent Regulatory Actions.* The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall, as soon as practicable, take all steps necessary to examine the effects of the August 7, 2020, rule entitled “Preserving Community and Neighborhood Choice” (codified at parts 5, 91, 92, 570, 574, 576, and 903 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations), including the effect that repealing the July 16, 2015, rule entitled “Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing” has had on HUD’s statutory duty to affirmatively further fair housing. The Secretary shall also, as soon as practicable, take all steps necessary to examine the effects of the September 24, 2020, rule entitled “HUD’s Implementation of the Fair Housing Act’s Disparate Impact Standard” (codified at part 100 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations), including the effect that amending the February 15, 2013, rule entitled “Implementation of the Fair Housing Acts Discriminatory Effects Standard” has had on HUD’s statutory duty to ensure compliance with the Fair Housing Act. Based on that examination, the Secretary shall take any necessary steps, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, to implement the Fair Housing Act’s requirements that HUD administer its programs in a manner that affirmatively furthers fair housing and HUD’s overall duty to administer the Act

(42 U.S.C. 3608(a)) including by preventing practices with an unjustified discriminatory effect.

Sec. 3. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(d) You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR.

FAIR HOUSING COMPLAINT DATA

Data for the 2021 Annual Report on the State Fair Housing was collected from September 30th, 2021, through February 28th, 2022.

COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS

COMPLAINTS BY BASIS

Table 1.0 Shows the frequency with which the Fair Housing Act's protected bases are claimed in complaints filed with HUD and FHAP agencies. If a single complaint alleged multiple bases, it was counted under each alleged basis. The bases are shown in order by most frequently claimed, as a percentage of all filed complaints.

Table 1.0: Basis Claimed in Complaints Filed with HUD and FHAP Agencies, FY 2021

| Basis of Complaints | FY 2021 Complaints (of 8,403 total filed complaints) | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | # of Complaints | % of Complaints |
| Disability | 4,791 | 57.0% |
| Race | 2,480 | 29.5% |
| Sex | 1,072 | 12.8% |
| Retaliation | 1,022 | 12.2% |
| National Origin | 835 | 9.9% |
| Familial Status | 778 | 9.3% |
| Color | 359 | 4.3% |
| Sex -Sexual Harassment | 286 | 3.4% |
| Religion | 185 | 2.2% |

**Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)
Data current as of November 18, 2021**

Notes:

1. Retaliation is not one of the seven protected classes, but it is covered under Section 818 of the Fair Housing Act.
2. Complaints can be filed under multiple bases; thus, the percentages do not add up to 100%.

In FY 2021, there were 8,403 total filed complaints. Of these, 6,329 complaints were handled by Fair Housing Assistance Program agencies.

In FY 2021, disability discrimination remained the most common complaint filed with HUD, with 4,791 total disability complaints filed, representing more than half (57 percent) of the total number of complaints filed that fiscal year. For the past five years, complaints alleging disability discrimination have been the most common complaint filed with HUD and FHAP agencies, followed by race and sex. See **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: 5-Year Trend of Complaints by Basis, FY 2017 to FY 2021

| Basis | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Disability | 4,907 | 4,705 | 4,779 | 4,631 | 4,791 |
| Race | 2,153 | 2,049 | 2,010 | 2,007 | 2,480 |
| Sex | 811 | 813 | 857 | 856 | 1,072 |

Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)
Data current as of November 18, 2021

ISSUES REPORTED IN COMPLAINTS

HUD and FHAP agencies record discriminatory practices in categories known as “issues.” **Table 1.2** shows issues reported in complaints that were filed with HUD and FHAP agencies in FY 2021. There were 6,329 complaints filed by Fair Housing Assistance Program agencies in FY 2021. If a single complaint alleged multiple issues, it is counted under each issue alleged.

Table 1.2: Complaints Filed by HUD and FHAP Based on Issues

| Issue | FY 2021 Complaints (of 8,403 total filed complaints) | |
|--|---|-------|
| Discriminatory refusal to sell | 191 | 2.3% |
| Discriminatory refusal to rent | 1,926 | 22.9% |
| Discriminatory advertising, statements, and notices | 827 | 9.8% |
| False denial or representation of availability | 161 | 1.9% |
| Discriminatory financing (includes real estate transactions) | 273 | 3.2% |
| Discriminatory brokerage service | 81 | 1.0% |
| Discriminatory terms, conditions, privileges, or services and facilities | 6,276 | 74.7% |
| Failure to comply with poster regulations | 1 | 0.0% |
| Refusing to provide insurance | 4 | 0.0% |
| Steering | 57 | 0.7% |
| Redlining | 7 | 0.1% |
| Otherwise, deny or make housing unavailable | 1,875 | 22.3% |
| Other discriminatory acts | 463 | 5.5% |
| Discriminatory acts under Section 818 (coercion, Etc.) | 2,276 | 27.1% |
| Using ordinances to discriminate in zoning and land use | 28 | 0.3% |
| Non-compliance with design and construction requirements (handicap) | 70 | 0.8% |
| Discriminatory acts under Section 901 (criminal) | 11 | 0.1% |
| Failure to meet senior housing exemption criteria | 2 | 0.0% |
| Failure to permit reasonable modification | 261 | 3.1% |
| Failure to make reasonable accommodation | 3,485 | 41.5% |
| Total Filed Cases | 8,403 | |

Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)

Data current as of November 18, 2021

CASE OUTCOMES

Table 1.3 shows the HUD and FHAP case outcomes for FY 2021.

Table 1.3: HUD and FHAP Outcomes

| 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 | 247 | 12.9% | 574 | 10.2% | 821 | 10.9% |
| Charged or FHAP Caused | 36 | 1.9% | 396 | 7.0% | 432 | 5.7% |
| Conciliated | 656 | 34.1% | 1,027 | 18.3% | 1,683 | 22.3% |
| No Cause | 817 | 42.5% | 3,234 | 57.5% | 4,051 | 53.7% |
| Withdrawn with Resolution | 165 | 8.6% | 391 | 7.0% | 556 | 7.4% |
| Total | 1,921 | 100.0% | 5,622 | 100.0% | 7,543 | 100.0% |

Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)
Data current as of November 18, 2021

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.

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 ten 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 ten days. For instance, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with 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 1.4 shows a total of 5,482 HUD and FHAP newly aged complaints, which indicates the number of investigations that passed the 100-day mark, in FY 2021.

Table 1.4 shows a total of 5,482 HUD and FHAP newly aged complaints, which indicates the number of investigations that passed the 100-day mark.

Table 1.4: Newly Aged HUD and FHAP Complaints, FY 2021

| | # of Newly Aged HUD Complaints | % of HUD Complaints that have Newly Aged | # of Newly Aged FHAP Complaints | % of FHAP Complaints that have Newly Aged | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|-------|
| FY 2021 | | | | | |
| Newly Aged | 1,361 | 66.5% | 4,121 | 65.7% | 5,482 |

Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)
Data current as of November 18, 2021

ADJUDICATING FAIR HOUSING ACT COMPLAINTS

FAIR HOUSING ACT ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS AND HUD'S OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS (OHA)

When HUD issues a charge of discrimination, any party may choose to pursue the matter in federal district court. If no party elects, the case will be heard by a HUD Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). 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 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.

ALJs adjudicate the Fair Housing Act complaints that HUD brings on behalf of aggrieved persons. 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 it is impractical to do so. ALJs may award actual damages to the aggrieved person, order 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. The parties may also resolve charges through a consent order 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 the Secretary does not serve a final decision within this 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.

The following is a summary of ALJ actions regarding FY 2021 cases:

1. HEARINGS that did not begin within 120 days of the issuance of the Charge

19-JM-0212-FH-024 Alice S. Klundt Living Trust, Alice S. Klundt, and Terry Pollert

The parties asked to move the hearing date so they would have more time to prepare for trial.

2. DECISIONS that were NOT issued within 60 days of the end of the hearing process

19-JM-0212-FH-024 Alice S. Klundt Living Trust, Alice S. Klundt, and Terry Pollert

The decision explains that the Court was unable to issue written findings in this matter within sixty days due to limited government resources; the time taken to consider the parties' respective evidence and positions; and the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) pandemic, which necessitated closure of the Court's physical office and disrupted some of the Court's operations and workflow from March 2020 to the date of the decision.

3. Charged Complaints PENDING before ALJ (carried over from previous Fiscal Years)

Twenty-one (21) Cases.

4. Charged Complaints Initially Filed and DOCKETED in FY 2021

Thirty-six (36) cases.

5. Fair Housing cases ELECTED to Federal District Court

Twenty-nine (29) cases

Fourteen (14) Elections by Complainant

Fifteen (15) Elections by Respondent

6. Fair Housing DECISIONS

One (1) case - 19-JM-0212-FH-024 Alice S. Klundt Living Trust, Alice S. Klundt, and Terry Pollert

7. Fair Housing CONSENT ORDERS

Sixteen (16) cases

8. Fair Housing WITHDRAWALS

None

9. Fair Housing cases CLOSED in FY 2021

Forty-five (45) cases

10. Fair Housing cases CARRIED OVER to FY 2022 (as of September 30, 2021)

Eleven (11) cases

Source: Office of Hearings and Appeals
Data current as of December 14, 2021

Table 1.5 summarizes the monetary relief awarded in FHA cases in FY 2021.

Table 1.5: Monetary Relief Awarded in FHA Cases in FY 2021

| Case Number | Respondents | Damages | Civil Money Penalties |
|--------------------|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| 19-JM-0212-FH-024 | Alica S. Klundt Living Trust | \$11,270.34 | 6,000.00 |
| 20-JM-0126-FH-004 | Park Regency LLC, Domino Realty Management Company, Inc | \$27,000.00 | |
| 20-JM-0204-FH-007 | Columbia at Mechanicsville, LP | \$75,000.00 | |
| 20-JM-0234-FH-013 | Susan Dedes | \$3,500.00 | |
| 20-JM-0264-FH-014 | Le Club II Condominium Association | \$3,000.00 | |
| 20-JM-0288-FH-018 | Lori L. Labonte | \$4,500.00 | |
| 20-JM-0295-FH-020 | Lenox Realty Group, Inc. | \$8,250.00 | |
| 20-JM-0305-FM-025 | Post Presidential Property Owners, LLC | \$42,000.00 | |
| 21-AF-0053-FH-004 | Dahms Investments, L.L.C. and Jules Vyrostek | \$7,500.00 | |
| 21-AF-0114-FH-010 | Salman Khan | \$20,000.00 | |
| 21-AF-0125-FH-012 | Kay Allen Stevens | \$5,000.00 | |
| 21-AF-0127-FH-014 | The Apollo Gardens Homes Association, Inc | \$16,000.00 | |
| 21-AF-0129-FH-016 | Burnham Rentals, LLC, Burnham Place | \$12,500.00 | |
| 21-JM-0139-FH-020 | Robert Pascoal | \$10,000.00 | |
| 21-AF-0213-FH-026 | Ralph W. Torr, The Ralph W. Torr Revocable Trust of 2000 | \$16,000.00 | |

Source: Office of Hearings and Appeals
Data current as of December 14, 2021

The following illustrates the Office of Administrative Law Judges' (OALJ) Caseload for FY 2021.

There were 36 new fair housing cases docketed on FY2021. The ALJs closed 45 fair housing cases in FY2021: 16 by consent order; 29 by parties electing to federal court. The ALJs had an active caseload of ~57 fair housing cases in FY2021. The ALJs had one decision issued during FY2021.

HUD FAIR HOUSING ACT CASES HANDLED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

In FY 2021, the Housing and Civil Enforcement Section of DOJ obtained ten final outcomes in Fair Housing Act election referrals from HUD. All of the consent decrees and orders are available on the DOJ [website](#):

Four of the cases resulted in consent decrees containing \$40,000 or more in monetary relief to the complainants.

- On September 8, 2021, the court entered a consent order *in United States v. Las Vegas Jaycees Senior Citizens Mobile Home Community* (D. Nev.). The complaint, filed on September 29, 2020, alleged that the defendants failed to grant a reasonable accommodation to their breed restriction policy to allow a woman with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder to visit her mother at the mobile home community with her assistance animal and that the defendants interfered with the complainants' fair housing rights by banning the daughter and evicting the mother from the community. The consent order requires the defendants to pay a combined \$100,000 to the complainants, revise their reasonable accommodation policy, attend fair housing training, maintain records regarding reasonable accommodation requests, and report to the United States on their compliance with the terms of the consent order.
- On August 19, 2021, after a three-day jury trial on damages, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the United States in *United States v. Rupp, et al.* (E.D. Mo.), a Fair Housing Act election case referred by HUD alleging that the owners of rental properties in St. Louis discriminated against the complainants, a family with children, on the basis of familial status, by terminating their lease after the birth of their second child. Specifically, the jury awarded a total of \$74,400 to the complainants, \$14,400 in compensatory damages and \$60,000 in punitive damages. Previously, on May 28, 2021, the court had granted the United States' motion for summary judgment on liability and

denied the defendants' motion for summary judgment. The defendants used a lease and application that stated that "no children" were allowed; rented an apartment to the complainants, with one minor child at the time, "on a trial basis" considering their "no children" lease condition; and later terminated the complainants' lease after the landlord learned they had had a second child. The court denied the defendants' motion for summary judgment, in which they argued that the United States' case was barred by collateral estoppel and res judicata based on prior state court actions, holding that none of the required elements for collateral estoppel were present. The court granted the United States' motion in full, finding that the defendants' conduct violated 42 U.S.C. § 3604(a), (b), and (c). It held that the lease termination notice, which identified the complainants' two children as lease violations, discriminated "[o]n its face," and that one defendant's subsequent deposition testimony about his purported non-discriminatory reasons for terminating the lease did not create a genuine dispute of fact.

- On June 30, 2021, the United States Attorney's Office filed a complaint and settlement agreement in *United States v. Fairfield Properties* (E.D.N.Y.). The complaint alleges that a 42-unit condominium association in Commack, New York and its property management company violated the Fair Housing Act by refusing to allow two tenants to live with an emotional assistance dog. The settlement agreement requires the defendants to pay \$47,500 in damages to the tenants, attend fair housing training, and adopt a new reasonable accommodation policy.
- On September 1, 2021, the court entered a consent order in *United States v. Smolnik* (W.D. Mo.). The complaint, which was filed on October 30, 2020, alleges that the owners and managers of a 15-lot mobile home park in West Plains, Missouri, discriminated on the basis of disability by requiring a pet deposit for the complainants' assistance animal and for verbally harassing the complainants, brandishing a gun, and physically attacking one of the complainants. The consent order

requires the defendants to pay \$40,000 to the HUD complainants, attend fair housing training, and submit to other injunctive relief.

Table 1.6 shows the outcomes of Fair Housing Act cases sent to DOJ in FY 2021.

Table 1.6: Outcomes Reported in FY 2021 for Fair Housing Act Cases Sent to DOJ

| Case Name | Outcome Date | Outcome | Case Type | Compensatory | Punitive | Total |
|---|--------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| U.S. v. Las Vegas Jaycees Senior Citizens Mobile Home | 9/8/2021 | Consent Decree | Election | \$100,000 | \$0 | \$100,000 |
| U.S. v. Rupp | 8/23/2021 | Jury Verdict | Election | \$14,400 | \$60,000 | \$74,400 |
| U.S. v. Fairfield Properties | 6/29/2021 | Settlement Agreement | Election | \$47,500 | \$0 | \$47,500 |
| U.S. v. Smolnik | 9/1/2021 | Consent Decree | Election | \$40,000 | \$0 | \$40,000 |
| U.S. v. Vandelay Group | 2/22/2021 | Consent Decree | Election | \$27,500 | \$0 | \$27,500 |
| U.S. v. Brisas del Mar | 9/7/2021 | Consent Decree | Election | \$21,500 | \$0 | \$21,500 |
| U.S. v. Woodcock | 9/30/2021 | Consent Decree | Election | \$13,000 | \$0 | \$13,000 |
| U.S. v. Hideaway Village Community Management Association | 9/15/2021 | Consent Decree | Election | \$10,000 | \$0 | \$10,000 |
| U.S. v. Hammett | 12/15/2020 | Consent Decree | Election | \$6,500 | \$0 | \$6,500 |
| U.S. v. Carmer | 12/8/2020 | Settlement Agreement | Election | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)
Data current as of December 13, 2021

* In FY 2021, the Charges against Recreation Centers, LG Cherry Creek I, D&D Realty Management, Chatham County, Kamins of Amherst, Tralee Prairie View, and Village at Three Fountains were resolved through private out-of-court settlements between the complainants and respondents.

SECRETARY INITIATED ENFORCEMENT

Under 42 U.S.C. § 3610, the Secretary of HUD has the authority to investigate and file a complaint where there is reason to believe that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred or is about to occur. A single complaint may include more than one basis.

Table 1.7 shows the four Secretary-initiated complaints in FY 2021. **Table 1.8** shows the two Secretary-initiated cases closed in FY 2021.

Table 1.7: Secretary-Initiated Complaints in FY 2021

| Case Number and Name | | Filing Date | Basis |
|----------------------|--|-------------|----------|
| 06-21-9706-8 | Secretary-Initiated Investigation of Cardinal Heights Apartments | 10/08/20 | Religion |
| 06-21-9804-8 | Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity v. Edward Romero Terrace, et al. | 10/22/20 | Sex |
| 06-21-0284-8 | Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity v. FS Southbrooke LP Owner | 01/11/21 | Sex |
| 06-21-1462-8 | Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity v. My HR Professionals Benefits, Inc. | 06/22/21 | Sex |

Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)
Data current as of November 18, 2021

Table 1.8: Secretary-Initiated Cases Closed in FY 2021

| Case Number | Case Name | Filing Date | Closure Date | Closure Reason |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 06-21-9706-8 | Secretary-Initiated Investigation of Cardinal Heights Apartments | 10/08/20 | 12/07/20 | Conciliation/settlement successful |
| 09-20-2105-8 | Assistant Secretary of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity v. City of Santa Maria | 08/25/20 | 07/14/21 | Conciliation/settlement successful |

**Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)
Data current as of November 18, 2021**

FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM (FHIP)

FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM (FHIP) FUNDING – In FY 2021, HUD awarded over \$40 million to over 150 national and local fair housing organizations to confront violations of the nation’s Fair Housing Act through enforcement or education and outreach efforts. Summaries of each grant are provided below, organized by state, city, and organization.

Table 1.9 shows the FHIP recipient summaries by state, FY 2021.

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| AK | Alaska Legal Services Corporation | 1016 W. 6th Avenue, Suite 200 | Anchorage | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| AK | Alaska Legal Services Corporation | 1016 W. 6th Avenue, Suite 200 | Anchorage | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| AL | Fair Housing Center of Northern Alabama | 1820 7th Avenue North, Suite 110 | Birmingham | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| AL | Mobile Fair Housing Center | 602 Bel Air Boulevard, Suite 7 | Mobile | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| AL | Central Alabama Fair Housing Center, Inc | 2867 Zelda Road | Montgomery | PEI | \$374,826.00 |
| AR | Legal Aid of Arkansas, Inc. | 714 South Main | Jonesboro | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| AZ | Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc. | 3202 E. Grant Rd. | Tucson | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|--|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| AZ | Southwest Fair Housing Council | 177 N Church Ave, Suite 1104 | Tucson | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| AZ | The Arizona Fair Housing Center | 1402 S Central Ave | Phoenix | PEI | \$370,000.00 |
| AZ | Southwest Fair Housing Council | 177 N Church Ave. Suite 1104 | Tucson | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| CA | California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. | 1430 Franklin Street, Suite 103 | Oakland | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CA | CSA San Diego County | 327 Van Houten Avenue | El Cajon | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CA | Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc. | P.O. Box 1068 | Riverside | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CA | Fair Housing Foundation | 3605 Long Beach Blvd. Ste 302 | Long Beach | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CA | Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board | 1500 S Haven Avenue, Suite 100 | Ontario | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CA | Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc. | 110 South Euclid Avenue | San Diego | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CA | Mental Health Advocacy Services, Inc. | 3255 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 902 | Los Angeles | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|--|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| CA | Orange County Fair Housing Council, Inc. | 2021 E. 4th Street, Suite 122 | Santa Ana | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CA | Southern California Housing Rights Center | 3255 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 1150 | Los Angeles | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CA | Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc. | 110 South Euclid Avenue | San Diego | FHOI | \$250,000.00 |
| CA | Fair Housing Advocates of Northern California | 1314 Lincoln Ave, Ste. A | San Rafael | FHOI | \$250,000.00 |
| CA | Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc. | 110 South Euclid Avenue | San Diego | PEI | \$278,500.00 |
| CA | Fair Housing Council of Central California | 333 W. Shaw Ave Ste 14 | Fresno | PEI | \$353,177.00 |
| CA | California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. | 1430 Franklin Street Suite 103 | Oakland | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| CA | CSA San Diego County | 327 Van Houten Avenue | El Cajon | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| CA | Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc. | P.O. Box 1068 | Riverside | PEI | \$375,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| CA | Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board | 1500 South Haven Avenue, Suite 100 | Ontario | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| CA | Orange County Fair Housing Council, Inc. | 2021 E. 4th Street Suite 122 | Santa Ana | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| CA | Southern California Housing Rights Center | 3255 Wilshire Blvd. | Los Angeles | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| CA | Fair Housing Advocates of Northern California | 1314 Lincoln Ave, Ste. A | San Rafael | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| CA | Project Sentinel Inc. | 1490 El Camino Real | Santa Clara | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| CA | Bay Area Legal Aid | 1735 Telegraph Avenue | Oakland | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| CA | Fair Housing Advocates of Northern California | 1314 Lincoln Ave, Ste. A | San Rafael | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CT | Bridgeport Neighborhood Trust | 570 State Street | Bridgeport | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CT | Open Communities Alliance | 75 Charter Oak Avenue, Suite 1-200 | Hartford | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CT | Connecticut Fair Housing Center | 60 Popieluszko Court | Hartford | FHOI | \$250,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| CT | Connecticut Fair Housing Center | 60 Popieluszko Court | Hartford | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| CT | Connecticut Fair Housing Center | 60 Popieluszko Court | Hartford | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| DC | Housing Counseling Services | 2410 17th Street, NW Suite 100 | Washington | EOI | \$125,000 |
| DC | National Fair Housing Alliance | 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 650 | Washington | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| DC | Equal Rights Center | 11 Dupont Circle, NW | Washington | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| DC | National Community Reinvestment Coalition | 740 15th Street, NW | Washington | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| DC | National Fair Housing Alliance | 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 650 | Washington | EOI | \$499,149.00 |
| DC | National Community Reinvestment Coalition | 740 15th Street, NW | Washington | EOI - National Media Grant | \$499,636.21 |
| DC | Equal Rights Center | 820 First St NE, LL160 | Washington | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| DE | Pathways to Success, Inc. | 31 The Circle, Suite 1 | Georgetown | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| DE | Community Legal Aid Society, Inc. | 100 W. 10th Street, Suite 801 | Wilmington | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| FL | City of Tampa | 306 E Jackson St | Tampa | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| FL | Florida Legal Services, Inc. | P.O. Box 533986 | Orlando | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| FL | Housing Opportunities Project for Excellence (HOPE), Inc. | 11501 NW 2nd Avenue | Miami | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| FL | Jacksonville Area Legal Aid, Inc. | 126 W. Adams St | Jacksonville | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| FL | Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, Inc. | 423 Fern Street Suite 200 | West Palm Beach | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| FL | Jacksonville Area Legal Aid, Inc. | 126 W. Adams St. | Jacksonville | PEI | \$371,333.00 |
| FL | Housing Opportunities Project for Excellence (HOPE), Inc. | 11501 NW 2nd Avenue | Miami | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| FL | Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County, Inc. | 423 Fern Street Suite 200 | West Palm Beach | PEI | \$375,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|---|------------|------------|--------------|
| FL | Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida, Inc. | 122 E. Colonial Dr Ste 200 | Orlando | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| FL | Florida Legal Services, Inc. | P.O. Box 533986 | Orlando | FHOI | \$250,000.00 |
| GA | Veterans Center Incorporated | 8060 Webb Road, Unit 741202 | Riverdale | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| GA | JC Vision and Associates Inc | P.O. Box 1972 | Hinesville | PEI | \$352,815.00 |
| HI | Legal Aid Society of Hawaii | 924 Bethel Street | Honolulu | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| IA | Iowa Legal Aid | 1111 9th St., Suite 230 | Des Moines | FHOI | \$133,183.00 |
| ID | Intermountain Fair Housing Council, Inc | 4696 W. Overland Rd. Suite 140 | Boise | PEI | \$374,936.33 |
| ID | Idaho Legal Aid Services, Inc. | 1447 S. Tyrell Lane | Boise | EOI | \$124,445.00 |
| ID | Intermountain Fair Housing Council, Inc. | 4696 W. Overland Rd., Suite 140 | Boise | EOI | \$124,955.00 |
| IL | The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois | 809 S. Marshfield Avenue, MB 502, M/C 551 | Chicago | EOI | \$124,822.00 |
| IL | Open Communities | 1880 Oak Ave, Suite 301 | Evanston | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| IL | South Suburban Housing Center | 18220 Harwood Avenue, Suite 1 | Homewood | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| IL | H.O.P.E. Inc d/b/a HOPE Fair Housing Center | 202 W. Willow Ave Suite 203 | Wheaton | FHOI | \$132,000.00 |
| IL | Chicago Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law | 100 N. LaSalle Street | Chicago | PEI | \$354,831.33 |
| IL | South Suburban Housing Center | 18220 Harwood Avenue, Suite 1 | Homewood | PEI | \$367,690.00 |
| IL | H.O.P.E. Inc d/b/a HOPE Fair Housing Center | 202 W. Willow Ave Suite 203 | Wheaton | PEI | \$374,996.00 |
| IL | Prairie State Legal Services, Inc. | 303 N. Main Street, Suite 600 | Rockford | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| IL | Legal Aid Chicago | 120 S Lasalle Street | Chicago | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| IL | Access Living of Metropolitan Chicago | 115 West Chicago Avenue | Chicago | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| IL | H.O.P.E. Inc d/b/a HOPE Fair Housing Center | 202 W. Willow Ave Suite 203 | Wheaton | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| IL | HCP of Illinois, Inc. | 228 S Wabash Ave, FL 5 | Chicago | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| IL | Open Communities | 1880 Oak Ave, Suite 301 | Evanston | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| IL | Rogers Park Community Council dba Northside Community Resources | 1530 W. Morse Avenue | Chicago | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| IN | Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana, Inc. | 445 N Pennsylvania St. Suite 811 | Indianapolis | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| IN | Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana, Inc. | 445 N Pennsylvania St. Suite 811 | Indianapolis | PEI | \$361,036.00 |
| KY | Lexington Fair Housing Council, Inc. | 207 E Reynolds Rd. Suite 130 | Lexington | EOI | \$78,401.00 |
| KY | Lexington Fair Housing Council, Inc. | 207 E Reynolds Rd. Suite 130 | Lexington | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| LA | Louisiana Fair Housing Action Center, Inc. | 1340 Poydras Street, Suite 710 | New Orleans | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| LA | Louisiana Fair Housing Action Center, Inc. | 1340 Poydras Street, Suite 710 | New Orleans | FHOI | \$250,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| LA | Louisiana Fair Housing Action Center, Inc. | 1340 Poydras Street Suite 710 | New Orleans | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MA | Suffolk University | 8 Ashburton Place | Boston | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| MA | Way Finders, Inc. | 1780 Main Street | Springfield | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| MA | Suffolk University | 8 Ashburton Place | Boston | PEI | \$374,888.00 |
| MA | South Coast Fair Housing, Inc. | 721 County Street | New Bedford | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MA | Massachusetts Fair Housing Center Inc. | 57 Suffolk Street | Holyoke | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MA | Community Legal Aid, Inc. | 405 Main Street | Worcester | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MA | Community Teamwork Inc. | 155 Merrimack St | Lowell | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| ME | Pine Tree Legal Assistance | 88 Federal Street | Portland | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MI | Fair Housing Center of Southeastern Michigan | 301 W. Michigan Avenue, Suite 321 | Ypsilanti | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| MI | Legal Services of Eastern Michigan | 436 S. Saginaw Street, Suite 101 | Flint | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| MI | Fair Housing Center of West Michigan | 20 Hall Street SE | Grand Rapids | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| MI | Legal Services of Eastern Michigan | 436 S. Saginaw Street, Suite 101 | Flint | PEI | \$347,233.00 |
| MI | Fair Housing Center of Southwest Michigan | 405 W Michigan Ave Suite 6 | Kalamazoo | PEI | \$349,330.00 |
| MI | Fair Housing Center of Southeastern Michigan | 301 W. Michigan Avenue, Suite 321 | Ypsilanti | PEI | \$374,998.00 |
| MI | Fair Housing Center of Metropolitan Detroit | 5555 Conner St. | Detroit | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MI | Fair Housing Center of West Michigan | 20 Hall Street SE | Grand Rapids | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MN | Mid-Minnesota Legal Assistance | 430 First Avenue North, Suite 300 | Minneapolis | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MO | Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing and Opportunity Council | 1027 S Vandeventer Ave., 6th Floor | St. Louis | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| MO | Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing and Opportunity Council | 1027 S Vandeventer Ave., 6th Floor | St. Louis | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MS | Mississippi Center for Justice | 5 Old River Place, Suite 203 | Jackson | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| MS | Mississippi Center for Justice | 5 Old River Place, Suite 203 | Jackson | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MS | Housing Education and Economic Development, Inc. | 3405 Medgar Evers Boulevard | Jackson | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| MT | Montana Fair Housing, Inc. | 501 East Front Street, Suite 533 | Butte | PEI | \$325,675.00 |
| NC | Legal Aid of North Carolina, Inc. | 224 S. Dawson Street | Raleigh | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| NC | Legal Aid of North Carolina, Inc. | 224 S. Dawson Street | Raleigh | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NC | Telamon Corporation | 5560 Munford Rd. Suite 201 | Raleigh | FHOI | \$250,000.00 |
| ND | High Plains Fair Housing Center | 406 Demers Road | Grand Forks | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|--|----------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| ND | High Plains Fair Housing Center | 406 Demers Road | Grand Forks | FHOI | \$141,000.00 |
| ND | High Plains Fair Housing Center | 406 Demers Road | Grand Forks | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NE | City of Lincoln, Nebraska | 555 South 10th Street | Lincoln | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| NE | Family Housing Advisory Services, Inc. | 2401 Lake Street | Omaha | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NH | New Hampshire Legal Assistance | 117 North State Street | Concord | EOI | \$122,526.00 |
| NH | New Hampshire Legal Assistance | 117 North State Street | Concord | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NJ | New Jersey Citizen Action Education Fund, Inc. | 625 Broad Street | Newark | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NJ | Fair Housing Council of Northern New Jersey | 131 Main Street, Suite 140 | Hackensack | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NJ | Fair Housing Council of Northern New Jersey | 131 Main Street, Suite 140 | Hackensack | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| NJ | Citizen Action of New Jersey | 625 Broad Street, Suite 270 | Newark | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| NV | Silver State Fair Housing Council | 110 W. Arroyo Street, Suite A | Reno | EOI | \$124,999.00 |
| NV | Silver State Fair Housing Council | 110 W. Arroyo Street, Suite A | Reno | PEI | \$350,776.00 |
| NY | CNY Fair Housing, Inc. | 731 James Street, Suite 200 | Syracuse | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| NY | Housing Opportunities Made Equal, Inc. | 1542 Main Street | Buffalo | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| NY | Legal Assistance of Western New York, Inc. | 361 South Main | Geneva | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| NY | CNY Fair Housing, Inc. | 731 James Street, Suite 200 | Syracuse | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NY | Housing Opportunities Made Equal, Inc. | 1542 Main Street | Buffalo | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NY | Legal Assistance of Western New York, Inc. | 361 South Main | Geneva | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NY | Westchester Residential Opportunities, Inc. | 470 Mamaroneck Avenue, Suite 410 | White Plains | PEI | \$375,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| NY | Fair Housing Justice Center, Inc. | 30-30 Northern Blvd. Suite 302 | Long Island City | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NY | Long Island Housing Services, Inc. | 640 Johnson Avenue | Bohemia | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| NY | Brooklyn Legal Services | 105 Court Street | Brooklyn | PEI | 375,000.00 |
| NY | City of White Plains | 70 Church Street | White Plains | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| OH | Fair Housing Opportunities, Inc. dba The Fair Housing Center | 326 N. Erie St. | Toledo | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| OH | Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. | 1100 Mentor Avenue | Painesville | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| OH | Housing Research & Advocacy Center | 2728 Euclid Ave, Suite 200 | Cleveland | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| OH | Miami Valley Fair Housing Center, Inc. | 505 Riverside Drive | Dayton | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| OH | Fair Housing Opportunities, Inc. dba The Fair Housing Center | 326 N. Erie St. | Toledo | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| OH | Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. | 1100 Mentor Avenue | Painesville | PEI | \$375,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| OH | Housing Research & Advocacy Center | 2728 Euclid Ave, Suite 200 | Cleveland | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| OH | Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Cincinnati, Inc. | 2400 Reading Road Suite 118 | Cincinnati | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| OH | Ohio State Legal Services Association | 1108 City Park Avenue | Columbus | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| OH | Fair Housing Contact Service, Inc. | 441 Wolf Ledges Parkway, Suite 200 | Akron | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| OH | Fair Housing Contact Service, Inc. | 441 Wolf Ledges Parkway, Suite 200 | Akron | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| OK | Metropolitan Fair Housing Council of Oklahoma, Inc. | 312 NE 28th Street, Suite 112 | Oklahoma City | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| OK | Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma, Inc. | 2915 N. Classen Blvd. | Oklahoma City | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| OR | Fair Housing Council of Oregon | 1221 SW Yamhill St #305 | Portland | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| OR | Fair Housing Council of Oregon | 1221 SW Yamhill St #305 | Portland | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| PA | Tabor Community Services, Inc. | 308 E. King Street | Lancaster | EOI | \$124,902.00 |
| PA | Fair Housing Rights Center in Southeastern Pennsylvania | 444 N. 3rd Street, Suite 110 | Philadelphia | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| PA | Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, Inc. | 10 West Cherry Avenue | Washington | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| PA | Fair Housing Rights Center in Southeastern Pennsylvania | 444 N. 3rd Street, Suite 110 | Philadelphia | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| PA | Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, Inc. | 10 West Cherry Avenue | Washington | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| PA | Fair Housing Council of Suburban Philadelphia, Inc. | 550 Pinetown Road, Suite 460 | Fort Washington | PEI | \$375,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| PA | Fair Housing Council of Suburban Philadelphia, Inc. | 550 Pinetown Road, Suite 460 | Fort Washington | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| SC | Greenville County Human Relations Commission | 301 University Ridge, Suite 1600 | Greenville | EOI | \$124,000.00 |
| SC | Charleston Trident Urban League | 1064 Gardner Road Suite 307 | Charleston | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| TN | West Tennessee Legal Services, Inc. | 210 W. Main Street | Jackson | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| TN | Tennessee Fair Housing Council, Inc. | 107 Music City Circle, Suite 318 | Nashville | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| TX | North Texas Fair Housing Center | 8625 King George Drive, Suite 130 | Dallas | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| TX | San Antonio Fair Housing Council, Inc. | 4414 Centerview Drive, Suite 229 | San Antonio | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| TX | Greater Houston Fair Housing Center, Inc. | P.O. Box 292 | Houston | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| TX | Austin Tenants' Council | 1640-B East 2nd St., Suite 150 | Austin | PEI | \$375,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|-------|---|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| UT | Disability Law Center | 205 North 400 West | Salt Lake City | PEI | \$374,580.00 |
| VA | Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Virginia, Inc | 626 East Broad Street, Suite 400 | Richmond | FHOI | \$250,000.00 |
| VA | Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Virginia, Inc. | 626 East Broad Street, Suite 400 | Richmond | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| VA | Hampton Roads Community Action Program Inc | 2410 Wickham Avenue | Newport News | EOI | \$91,270.66 |
| VA | Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Virginia, Inc | 626 East Broad Street, Suite 400 | Richmond | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| VT | Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity, Inc. | 255 South Champlain St., Suite 9 | Burlington | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| VT | Vermont Legal Aid, Inc. | 264 N. Winooski Ave. | Burlington | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| VT | Vermont Legal Aid, Inc. | 264 N. Winooski Ave. | Burlington | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| WA | Northwest Fair Housing Alliance | 35 W. Main, Suite 250 | Spokane | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| WA | Fair Housing Center of Washington | 1517 Fawcett Avenue, Suite 250 | Tacoma | PEI | \$375,000.00 |

TABLE 1.9: FY 2021 FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Initiative | Amount |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| WA | Northwest Fair Housing Alliance | 35 W Main, Suite 250 | Spokane | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| WA | Fair Housing Center of Washington | 1517 Fawcett Avenue, Suite 250 | Tacoma | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| WI | Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council | 759 North Milwaukee Street, Suite 500 | Milwaukee | EOI | \$125,000.00 |
| WI | Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council | 759 North Milwaukee Street, Suite 500 | Milwaukee | PEI | \$375,000.00 |
| WI | Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council | 759 North Milwaukee Street, Suite 500 | Milwaukee | EOI – Tester Training | \$499,149.00 |
| WV | West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness | 110 Cambridge Place | Bridgeport | EOI | \$125,000.00 |

Source: Fair Housing Initiatives Program
Data current as of 12/17/2021

Table 2.0 Displays PEI-ARP Fair Housing Initiatives Program grant recipient summaries by state.

Table 2.0: FY 2021 PEI-ARP FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Grant Type | Amount |
|-------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|---|--------------|
| AK | Alaska Legal Services Corporation | 1016 W. 6th Avenue, Suite 200 | Anchorage | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$75,000.00 |
| AR | Legal Aid of Arkansas, Inc. | 714 South Main | Jonesboro | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| AZ | Southwest Fair Housing Council | 177 N Church Ave, Suite 1104 | Tucson | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| CA | California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. | 1430 Franklin Street, Suite 103 | Oakland | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| CA | Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc. | P.O. Box 1068 | Riverside | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| CA | Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board | 1500 S Haven Avenue, Suite 100 | Ontario | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |

**Table 2.0: FY 2021 PEI-ARP FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM
GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE**

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Grant Type | Amount |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|---------------|
| CA | Legal Aid Society of San Diego, Inc. | 110 South Euclid Avenue | San Diego | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| CA | Fair Housing Advocates of Northern California | 1314 Lincoln Ave, Ste. A | San Rafael | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| CT | Connecticut Fair Housing Center | 60 Popieluszko Court | Hartford | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| DC | National Fair Housing Alliance | 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 650 | Washington | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| DC | Equal Rights Center | 11 Dupont Circle, NW | Washington | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| DC | National Community Reinvestment Coalition | 740 15th Street, NW | Washington | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$346,819.55 |

**Table 2.0: FY 2021 PEI-ARP FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM
GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE**

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Grant Type | Amount |
|-------|---|--------------------------------|------------|---|--------------|
| FL | Housing Opportunities Project for Excellence (HOPE), Inc. | 11501 NW 2nd Avenue | Miami | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| FL | Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida, Inc. | 122 E. Colonial Dr Ste 200 | Orlando | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| GA | JC Vision and Associates Inc | P.O. Box 1972 | Hinesville | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$75,000.00 |
| HI | Legal Aid Society of Hawaii | 924 Bethel Street | Honolulu | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| ID | Intermountain Fair Housing Council, Inc | 4696 W. Overland Rd. Suite 140 | Boise | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$124,993.00 |
| IL | Open Communities | 1880 Oak Ave, Suite 301 | Evanston | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$218,353.00 |

**Table 2.0: FY 2021 PEI-ARP FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM
GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE**

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Grant Type | Amount |
|-------|---|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| IL | South Suburban Housing Center | 18220 Harwood Avenue, Suite 1 | Homewood | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| IL | The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois | 809 S. Marshfield Avenue, MB 502, M/C 551 | Chicago | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$348,986.00 |
| IL | H.O.P.E. Inc d/b/a HOPE Fair Housing Center | 202 W. Willow Ave Suite 203 | Wheaton | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$125,000.00 |
| IN | Fair Housing Center of Central Indiana, Inc. | 445 N Pennsylvania St. Suite 811 | Indianapolis | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$125,000.00 |
| MA | Suffolk University | 8 Ashburton Place | Boston | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$349,966.30 |
| MA | Community Legal Aid, Inc. | 405 Main Street | Worcester | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |

**Table 2.0: FY 2021 PEI-ARP FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM
GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE**

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Grant Type | Amount |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|---|--------------|
| MI | Legal Services of Eastern Michigan | 436 S. Saginaw Street, Suite 101 | Flint | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| MI | Fair Housing Center of Southwest Michigan | 405 W Michigan Ave Suite 6 | Kalamazoo | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$124,974.00 |
| MN | Mid-Minnesota Legal Assistance | 430 First Avenue North, Suite 300 | Minneapolis | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| MO | Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing and Opportunity Council | 1027 S Vandeventer Ave., 6th Floor | St. Louis | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| MS | Mississippi Center for Justice | 5 Old River Place, Suite 203 | Jackson | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| NC | Legal Aid of North Carolina, Inc. | 224 S. Dawson St. | Raleigh | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |

**Table 2.0: FY 2021 PEI-ARP FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM
GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE**

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Grant Type | Amount |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|---|--------------|
| ND | High Plains Fair Housing Center | 406 Demers Road | Grand Forks | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$75,000.00 |
| NH | New Hampshire Legal Assistance | 117 North State Street | Concord | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$333,907.00 |
| NJ | Fair Housing Council of Northern New Jersey | 131 Main Street, Suite 140 | Hackensack | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$125,000.00 |
| NV | Silver State Fair Housing Council | 110 W. Arroyo Street, Suite A | Reno | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$125,000.00 |
| NY | CNY Fair Housing, Inc. | 731 James Street, Suite 200 | Syracuse | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$125,000.00 |
| NY | Housing Opportunities Made Equal, Inc. | 1542 Main Street | Buffalo | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |

**Table 2.0: FY 2021 PEI-ARP FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM
GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE**

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Grant Type | Amount |
|-------|---|----------------------------------|------------------|---|--------------|
| NY | Legal Assistance of Western New York, Inc. | 361 South Main | Geneva | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| NY | Westchester Residential Opportunities, Inc. | 470 Mamaroneck Avenue, Suite 410 | White Plains | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| NY | Fair Housing Justice Center, Inc. | 30-30 Northern Blvd. Suite 302 | Long Island City | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| NY | Long Island Housing Services, Inc. | 640 Johnson Avenue | Bohemia | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| NY | Brooklyn Legal Services | 105 Court Street | Brooklyn | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$350,000.00 |
| OH | Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. | 1100 Mentor Avenue | Painesville | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$125,000.00 |

**Table 2.0: FY 2021 PEI-ARP FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM
GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE**

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Grant Type | Amount |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| OH | Housing Research & Advocacy Center | 2728 Euclid Ave, Suite 200 | Cleveland | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$125,000.00 |
| OH | Fair Housing Opportunities of Northwest Ohio, Inc. | 326 North Erie Street | Toledo | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$349,983.00 |
| OH | Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Greater Cincinnati, Inc. | 2400 Reading Road Suite 118 | Cincinnati | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$150,000.00 |
| OH | Ohio State Legal Services Association | 1108 City Park Avenue | Columbus | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$317,447.00 |
| OH | Fair Housing Contact Service, Inc. | 441 Wolf Ledges Parkway, Suite 200 | Akron | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$125,000.00 |
| PA | Fair Housing Rights Center in Southeastern Pennsylvania | 444 N. 3rd Street, Suite 110 | Philadelphia | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$75,000.00 |

**Table 2.0: FY 2021 PEI-ARP FAIR HOUSING INITIATIVES PROGRAM
GRANT RECIPIENT SUMMARIES BY STATE**

| State | Legal Name | Address | City | Grant Type | Amount |
|-------|--|---------------------------------------|------------|---|--------------|
| PA | Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh | 2840 Liberty Avenue, Suite 205 | Pittsburgh | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$125,000.00 |
| WA | Northwest Fair Housing Alliance | 35 W. Main, Suite 250 | Spokane | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$103,973.03 |
| WI | Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council | 759 North Milwaukee Street, Suite 500 | Milwaukee | Private Enforcement Initiative - American Rescue Plan | \$347,935.00 |

Source: Fair Housing Assistance Program
Data current as of 12/17/2021

FAIR HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FHAP)

FHAP agencies provide 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.

Table 2.1 shows the FHAP agencies by state for FY 2021. There were 77 FHAP agencies at the close of FY 2021; 42 provided local fair housing services, and 35 (including Washington, D.C.) provided state-wide fair housing services.

Table 2.1: FHAP Agencies by State, as of September 30, 2021

| State | Jurisdiction | Name of FHAP |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| ARIZONA | State Agency: | Civil Rights and Conflict Resolution Section Arizona Attorney General's Office |
| | Localities: | City of Phoenix Equal Opportunity Department |
| ARKANSAS | State Agency: | Arkansas Fair Housing Commission |
| CALIFORNIA | State Agency: | California Department of Fair Employment and Housing |
| COLORADO | State Agency: | Colorado Civil Rights Division |
| CONNECTICUT | State Agency: | Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities |
| DELAWARE | State Agency: | Delaware Division of Human Relations |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | District of Columbia Office of Human Rights |
| FLORIDA | State Agency: | Florida Commission on Human Relations |
| | Localities: | Broward County Office of Equal Opportunity |
| | | City of Orlando Office of Human Relations |
| | | Jacksonville Human Rights Commission |
| | | Palm Beach County Office of Equal Opportunity |
| | | Pinellas County Office of Human Rights |
| | | City of Tampa Office of Community Relations |

Table 2.1: FHAP Agencies by State, as of September 30, 2021

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| GEORGIA | State Agency: | Georgia Commission on Equal Opportunity |
| HAWAII | State Agency: | Hawaii Civil Rights Commission |
| ILLINOIS | State Agency: | Illinois Department of Human Rights |
| INDIANA | State Agency: | Indiana Civil Rights Commission |
| | Localities: | Elkhart Human Relations Commission Municipal Building |
| | | Fort Wayne Metropolitan Human Relations Commission |
| | | Gary Human Relations Commission |
| | | Hammond Human Relations Commission |
| | | South Bend Human Relations Commission |
| | | City of Evansville-Vanderburgh County Human Relations Commission |
| IOWA | State Agency: | Iowa Civil Rights Commission |
| | Localities: | Cedar Rapids Civil Rights Enforcement Agency |
| | | Davenport Civil Rights Commission |
| | | Des Moines Human Rights Commission |
| | | Sioux City Human Rights Commission |
| KANSAS | Localities: | Lawrence Human Relations Commission and Human Relations/Resources Dept. |

Table 2.1: FHAP Agencies by State, as of September 30, 2021

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---|
| | | Salina Human Relations Department |
| KENTUCKY | State Agency: | Kentucky Commission on Human Rights |
| | Localities: | Lexington-Fayette Urban County Human Rights Commission |
| | | Louisville Metro Human Relations Commission |
| LOUISIANA | State Agency: | Public Protection Division, Louisiana Department of Justice |
| MAINE | State Agency: | Maine Human Rights Commission |
| MARYLAND | State Agency: | Maryland Commission on Civil Rights |
| MASSACHUSETTS | State Agency: | Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination |
| | Localities: | Boston Fair Housing Commission City of Boston Office of Civil Rights |
| | | Cambridge Human Rights Commission |
| MICHIGAN | State Agency: | Michigan Department of Civil Rights |
| MINNESOTA | Localities: | City of St. Paul Department of Human Rights and Equal Economic Opportunity Commission |
| NEBRASKA | State Agency: | Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission |
| | Localities: | Lincoln Commission on Human Rights |
| | | Omaha Human Relations Department |

Table 2.1: FHAP Agencies by State, as of September 30, 2021

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| NEW JERSEY | State Agency: | State of New Jersey Division on Civil Rights |
| NEW YORK | State Agency: | New York State Division of Human Rights |
| | | Westchester County Human Rights Commission |
| NORTH CAROLINA | State Agency: | North Carolina Human Relations Commission |
| | 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 Commission |
| NORTH DAKOTA | State Agency: | North Dakota Department of Labor |
| OHIO | State Agency: | Ohio Civil Rights Commission |
| | Localities: | City of Canton Fair Housing Commission |
| | | Dayton Human Relations Council |
| PENNSYLVANIA | State Agency: | Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission |
| | | Pittsburgh Human Relations Commission |
| RHODE ISLAND | State Agency: | Rhode Island Commission for Human Rights |

Table 2.1: FHAP Agencies by State, as of September 30, 2021

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| SOUTH CAROLINA | State Agency: | South Carolina Human Affairs Commission |
| TENNESSEE | State Agency: | Tennessee Human Rights Commission |
| TEXAS | State Agency: | Texas Workforce Commission |
| | Localities: | City of Austin Equal Employment and Fair Housing Office |
| | | City of Corpus Christi Department of Human Relations |
| | | City of Dallas Fair Housing Office |
| | | Fort Worth Human Relations Commission |
| UTAH | State Agency: | Utah Anti-Discrimination Division |
| VERMONT | State Agency: | Vermont Human Rights Commission |
| VIRGINIA | State Agency: | Virginia Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation Fair Housing Administration/Fair Housing Office |
| | Localities: | Fairfax County Human Rights Commission |
| WASHINGTON | State Agency: | Washington State Human Rights Commission |
| | Localities: | Tacoma Office of Equity and Human Rights |
| WEST VIRGINIA | State Agency: | West Virginia Human Rights Commission |

*Source: FHAP Division, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
Data current as of September 30, 2021*

Table 2.2 shows the HUD and FHAP complaints by state for FY 2021.

Table 2.2: HUD and FHAP Complaints by State, FY 2021

| | Number of HUD Complaints | Number of FHAP Complaints | Total Number of Complaints |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alabama | 102 | | 102 |
| Alaska | 11 | | 11 |
| Arizona | 17 | 235 | 252 |
| Arkansas | 7 | 43 | 50 |
| California | 139 | 717 | 856 |
| Colorado | 26 | 185 | 211 |
| Connecticut | 23 | 99 | 122 |
| Delaware | 3 | 28 | 31 |
| District of Columbia | 3 | 28 | 31 |
| Florida | 64 | 637 | 701 |
| Georgia | 227 | 54 | 281 |
| Hawaii | 11 | 26 | 37 |
| Idaho | 39 | | 39 |
| Illinois | 18 | 252 | 270 |
| Indiana | 38 | 258 | 296 |
| Iowa | 14 | 189 | 203 |
| Kansas | 74 | 7 | 81 |
| Kentucky | 5 | 94 | 99 |
| Louisiana | | 48 | 48 |
| Maine | 8 | 62 | 70 |
| Maryland | 27 | 159 | 186 |
| Massachusetts | 58 | 331 | 389 |
| Michigan | 8 | 201 | 209 |
| Minnesota | 69 | 8 | 77 |
| Mississippi | 54 | | 54 |
| Missouri | 201 | | 201 |
| Montana | 13 | | 13 |
| Nebraska | 3 | 94 | 97 |
| Nevada | 52 | | 52 |
| New Hampshire | 34 | | 34 |
| New Jersey | 47 | 135 | 182 |

Table 2.2: HUD and FHAP Complaints by State, FY 2021

| | Number of HUD Complaints | Number of FHAP Complaints | Total Number of Complaints |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| New Mexico | 12 | | 12 |
| New York | 108 | 282 | 390 |
| North Carolina | 13 | 187 | 200 |
| North Dakota | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| Ohio | 17 | 422 | 439 |
| Oklahoma | 54 | | 54 |
| Oregon | 78 | | 78 |
| Pennsylvania | 66 | 278 | 344 |
| Puerto Rico | 42 | | 42 |
| Rhode Island | 8 | 53 | 61 |
| South Carolina | 5 | 181 | 186 |
| South Dakota | 15 | | 15 |
| Tennessee | 24 | 165 | 189 |
| Texas | 43 | 393 | 436 |
| Utah | 33 | 79 | 112 |
| Vermont | 2 | 20 | 22 |
| Virgin Islands | 1 | | 1 |
| Virginia | 21 | 161 | 182 |
| Washington | 32 | 183 | 215 |
| West Virginia | 7 | 21 | 28 |
| Wisconsin | 76 | | 76 |
| Wyoming | 16 | | 16 |
| Total | 2,074 | 6,329 | 8,403 |

Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

Data current as of September 30, 2021

NOTE: *Kansas has local FHAPs but no State FHAP.*

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (LEP)

In FY 2021, HUD experienced an increase in requests for services in languages other than English due to HUD's expanded training initiative. Throughout the fiscal year, HUD staff nationwide received training on using language services to improve communication with LEP persons they encountered. As a result of the increase in language services, more persons with LEP had meaningful access to HUD programs and activities. The tables below show the types of LEP services provided in FY 2021.

Tables 2.3 - Tables 2.5 illustrate the types of LEP services provided during FY 2021.

Table 2.3: Language Services in FY 2021

| Type of Assignment | Number of Requests | Words per Language | Hours per Language |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Braille | 4 | 5105 words | N/A |
| ASL | 7 | N/A | 17.50 hours |
| Simultaneous Interpretation - English<>Spanish | 8 | N/A | 105 hours |
| Voice Over - English<>Spanish | 1 | N/A | 1.5 hours |

Source: Limited English Proficiency Initiative
Data current as of September 30, 2021

Table 2.4: Translation Services for Requested Languages in FY 2021

| Type of Assignment | Languages | No. of request | Words per Language |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Translation/Review Documents | Arabic | 32 | 27,336 words |
| | Amharic | 20 | 12,137 words |
| | Armenian | 26 | 15,586 words |
| | Chinese | 27 | 15,639 words |
| | Mandarin | 15 | 11,069 words |
| | French | 21 | 11,592 words |
| | German | 18 | 10,249 words |
| | Haitian Creole | 19 | 11,997 words |
| | Hindi | 20 | 15,906 words |
| | Italian | 18 | 10,249 words |
| | Khmer | 19 | 12,608 words |
| | Korean | 58 | 52,093 words |
| | Punjabi | 5 | 2,159 words |
| | Polish | 18 | 10,606 words |
| | Portuguese | 17 | 10,092 words |
| | Puerto Rican Spanish | 13 | 21,907 words |
| | Russian | 24 | 14,556 words |
| | Somali | 18 | 11,997 words |
| | Spanish | 180 | 54,1361 words |
| | Tagalog | 27 | 18,024 words |
| | Thai | 21 | 11,638 words |
| | Taishanese | 1 | 3,468 words |
| | Taiwanese | 1 | 66 words |
| | Samoan | 5 | 416 words |
| Japanese | 5 | 416 words | |
| Cherokee | 5 | 416 words | |
| Navajo | 5 | 416 words | |
| Vietnamese | 29 | 16,135 words | |
| Total | | 667 | 870,134 words |

Source: Limited English Proficiency Initiative
 Data current as of September 30, 2021

Table 2.5: Telephonic Interpretation Services for Requested Languages in FY 2021

| Type of Assignment | Languages | No. of Request | Minutes per Language |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Telephonic Interpretation | Spanish | 1,031 | 10,538 |
| | Arabic | 81 | 1,925 |
| | Russian | 31 | 493 |
| | Cantonese | 40 | 857 |
| | Mandarin | 41 | 1,361 |
| | French | 3 | 29 |
| | Vietnamese | 47 | 687 |
| | Cambodian | 2 | 136 |
| | Mongolian | 31 | 1,047 |
| | Farsi | 3 | 31 |
| | Tongan | 1 | 1 |
| | Somali | 15 | 80 |
| | Polish | 1 | 11 |
| | Bosnian | 6 | 236 |
| | Korean | 24 | 94 |
| | Karen | 1 | 27 |
| | Haitian Creole | 2 | 11 |
| | Brazil-Portuguese | 3 | 30 |
| Bengali | 8 | 190 | |
| Total | 19 Languages | 1,371 Requests | 17,784 Minutes |

Source: Limited English Proficiency Initiative
Data current as of September 30, 2021

FAIR HOUSING AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN HUD FUNDED PROGRAMS

OVERSIGHT OF RECIPIENTS OF HUD FUNDS

HUD monitors recipients of HUD funds, e.g., state and local governments, public housing agencies, and non-profit organizations, to ensure that their programs, activities, and services are administered and operated in compliance with the other federal civil rights laws for which HUD has jurisdiction (e.g., Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, among others). FHEO also collaborates within the Department to ensure that the recipient's performance is consistent with the requirements of the civil rights-related program requirements implemented through program regulations promulgated by HUD, including 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 complaints of discrimination lodged against recipients of HUD funds to determine whether the recipient violated civil rights laws and/or civil rights-related program requirements. At the conclusion of an investigation, HUD notifies the complainant and respondent of the results of the investigation, which may include issuing findings of non-compliance and the procedures that are available to remedy such findings.

Table 2.6 shows the number of complaints received in FY 2021 that alleged discrimination or noncompliance by a recipient of HUD funds and the civil rights requirements that were allegedly violated. These numbers include complaint reviews that were initiated in FY 2021 or in previous fiscal years.

Table 2.6: Complaints Against Recipients of HUD Funds, FY 2021

| Legal Basis for Complaint | Number of Complaints Filed | Number of Investigations Closed |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Section 504 | 597 | 478 |
| Title VI | 263 | 213 |
| ADA | 200 | 152 |
| Section 109 | 65 | 42 |
| Age Discrimination Act | 3 | 3 |
| Section 3 | 1 | 9 |
| Total | 1,129 | 897 |

Source: HUD Enforcement Management System (HEMS)
Data current as of November 18, 2021

COMPLIANCE REVIEWS OF RECIPIENTS OF HUD FUNDS

HUD conducts compliance reviews to determine whether a recipient of HUD funds is following applicable civil rights laws and their implementation 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 2.7 shows that 72 compliance reviews were initiated, and 35 were closed by HUD in FY 2021. It also shows the civil rights requirement under which the reviews were conducted. These numbers include compliance reviews that were initiated in FY 2021.

Table 2.7: Compliance Reviews of Recipients of HUD funds, FY 2021

| Legal Basis | Number of Compliance Reviews Initiated | Number of Compliance Reviews Closed |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Title VI | 38 | 11 |
| Section 504 | 20 | 13 |
| ADA | 8 | 5 |
| Section 109 | 4 | 4 |
| Age Discrimination Act | 2 | 1 |
| AFFH | | 1 |
| Total | 72 | 35 |

Source: HUD Enforcement Management Systems (HEMS)

Data current as of November 18, 2021

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 HUD to the extent that such characteristics are within the coverage of the provisions of law.

CATEGORIES FOR DATA ON RACE AND ETHNICITY

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 fiscal year 2021, most HUD programs collected data on ethnicity separately from data on race; however, a few programs combined race and ethnicity into a single category.

The following sections briefly describe certain 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. FHA also insures mortgages on residential care facilities and hospitals. FHA is the largest insurer of mortgages in the world, ensuring, since its inception in 1934, more than 52.3 million single-family homes through September 30, 2021. FHA mortgage insurance provides lenders with protection against losses as the result of a mortgage default. The lenders bear less risk because FHA will pay a claim to the lender in the event of a mortgagor’s default, provided that the application for insurance benefits is acceptable to the FHA Commissioner. Loans must meet certain requirements established by FHA to qualify for insurance.

Table 2.8 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 2021. The marital status category divides mortgagors into those who are “married,” “separated,” or “unmarried.”

Table 2.8: Characteristics of Mortgagors Who Obtained FHA-Insured Single-Family Home Purchase Loans or FHA-Insured or Single-Family Refinanced Loans, Percentages of Numbers and Amounts, FY 2021

| | Purchase | | Refinance | | Total | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Count | Dollars (\$M) | Count | Dollars (\$M) | Count | Dollars (\$M) |
| Total | 846,247 | \$209,987 | 586,626 | \$132,837 | 1,432,873 | \$342,824 |
| Borrower Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| White | 41.2% | 38.1% | 47.4% | 44.8% | 43.8% | 40.7% |
| Black or African American | 14.4% | 14.7% | 12.0% | 12.0% | 13.4% | 13.6% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| Asian | 1.7% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 2.5% | 1.8% | 2.4% |
| Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Hispanic | 18.5% | 20.0% | 12.6% | 13.8% | 16.1% | 17.6% |
| Not disclosed | 23.6% | 24.2% | 25.4% | 26.1% | 24.3% | 24.9% |
| Mixed Race | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| No | 99.6% | 99.6% | 99.6% | 99.6% | 99.6% | 99.6% |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Married | 47.3% | 50.2% | 61.6% | 64.4% | 53.0% | 55.8% |
| Separated | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Single | 52.1% | 49.2% | 37.9% | 35.2% | 46.5% | 43.7% |

Source: Single Family Data Warehouse (SFDW)
Data current as of September 30, 2021

Note: Value of loans provided in millions.

Table 2.9 provides data on the protected characteristics of households provided with housing assistance from rental subsidies and direct loans for the 18 months ending September 30, 2021.

Table 2.9: Protected Characteristics of Households Provided with Housing Assistance from Rental Subsidies and Direct Loans, for the 18 months ending September 30, 2021

| | Section 8 Project-Based | Section 236 | Below Market Interest Rate | Section 202/8 | Section 202/PRAC | Section 811/PRAC | All Programs |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total Households | 1,121,729 | 3,911 | 333 | 98,694 | 122,080 | 31,464 | 1,378,211 |
| Race of Head of Household | | | | | | | |
| White | 47.9% | 42.8% | 53.2% | 59.6% | 55.5% | 63% | 49.7% |
| Black or African American | 35.5% | 39.5% | 8.1% | 24.1% | 23.7% | 24.9% | 33.4% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.9% | 0.7% | 1.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 1% | 0.9% |
| Asian | 4.9% | 2.5% | 10.5% | 5.9% | 9.1% | 1.2% | 5.2% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| Other | 9.3% | 12.6% | 25.2% | 8.7% | 10% | 8.4% | 9.3% |
| Multiple Race | 1.2% | 1.7% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 1.2% |
| Ethnicity of Head of Household | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16.8% | 15.5% | 30.6% | 11.7% | 15.7% | 7.1% | 16.1% |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 83.2% | 84.5% | 69.4% | 88.3% | 84.3% | 92.9% | 83.9% |
| Age of Head of Household | | | | | | | |
| Younger than 31 years | 15% | 14.2% | 9.3% | 1.2% | 0 | 7.9% | 12.6% |
| 31 - 41 | 13.9% | 15.2% | 17.7% | 2.2% | 0 | 16.3% | 11.9% |
| 42 - 51 | 9.2% | 12.1% | 19.8% | 3.4% | 0 | 18.5% | 8.3% |
| 52 - 61 | 13.7% | 14.5% | 18.9% | 9.1% | 0.2% | 30.5% | 12.6% |
| 62 or older | 48.1% | 44% | 34.2% | 84% | 99.8% | 26.8% | 54.7% |
| Sex of Head of Household | | | | | | | |
| Female | 71.9% | 64.7% | 62.8% | 62.5% | 69.5% | 46.4% | 70.4% |
| Male | 27.2% | 34.9% | 37.2% | 36.5% | 28.9% | 52.2% | 28.7% |
| Disability | | | | | | | |
| Households with anybody disabled | 30.1% | 15.6% | 13.5% | 29.8% | 6.5% | 98.5% | 29.7% |
| Households with a head, spouse, | 29.2% | 14.8% | 12.6% | 29.7% | 6.5% | 98.5% | 28.9% |

Table 2.9: Protected Characteristics of Households Provided with Housing Assistance from Rental Subsidies and Direct Loans, for the 18 months ending September 30, 2021

| | Section 8 Project-Based | Section 236 | Below Market Interest Rate | Section 202/8 | Section 202/PRAC | Section 811/PRAC | All Programs |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| or co-head disabled | | | | | | | |
| Families with Children | | | | | | | |
| Households with Children | 28.9% | 28.5% | 34.5% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 2.2% | 23.6% |

*Source: Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS)
Data current as of September 30, 2021*

Notes:

1. All data are from the TRACS system for the 18 months ending September 30, 2021.
2. The table excludes all records showing head of households to be under 15 years of age or over 105 years of age, as well as any record showing the transaction type to be either "program termination" or "move out."
3. There are children in the 202 supportive housing for the elderly program because the program requires only one resident of the unit to be elderly.

MULTIFAMILY SUBSIDIZED HOUSING PROGRAMS – The housing subsidies described below are paid to owners to keep their rents affordable on behalf of tenants. This assistance is tied to the property and differs in that respect from tenant-based rental assistance programs where the subsidy follows the tenant when the tenant moves to another property (e.g., tenant-based Housing Choice Vouchers).

PROJECT-BASED SECTION 8 – Through Project-Based Section 8 Rental Assistance, HUD provides rental assistance to make up the difference between what an extremely low-, low-, or very low-income household can afford and the approved rent for an adequate housing unit in a multifamily project. HUD renews Section 8 project-based housing assistance payments ("HAP") contracts with owners of multifamily rental housing.

SECTION 202 SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY – Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly helps expand the supply of affordable housing with voluntary supportive services for the elderly by providing capital advances for development activities. Section 202 housing provides elderly persons with rental housing opportunities that offer 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.

To live in housing receiving Section 202 assistance, a household must be very low-income (50 percent or below area median income) 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 provides supportive rental housing for individuals with disabilities, including voluntary supportive services by providing capital advances for development activities. There are different forms of assistance under the Section 811 program, including capital advances, project-based assistance, and tenant-based assistance (known as Section 822 Mainstream Vouchers, which are operated as tenant-based vouchers).

To live in housing receiving Section 811 assistance, an eligible household must be very low-income or extremely low-income, and at least one member must be at least 18 years old and have a qualifying disability.

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 individuals 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 project-based Section 8 rental 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.

In 1990, Congress authorized new funding for capital advances rather than direct loans resulting in the Section 202 Capital Advance Program and the Section 811 Capital Advance Program. The Section 202 Capital Advance Program serves elderly persons, while the Section 811 Capital Advance Program develops housing for individuals with disabilities.

Table 3.0 provides data on protected characteristics of recipients of mortgage insurance and mortgage interest rate subsidies.

Table 3.0: Protected Characteristics of Recipients of Mortgage Insurance and Mortgage Interest Rate Subsidies, FY 2021

| Protected Characteristics | Below Market Int Rate | Section 236 | All Households |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| White | 52.9 | 42.7 | 49.6 |
| Black or African American | 8.1 | 39.4 | 33.3 |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other | 25.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Multiple Race | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Hispanic | 30.6 | 15.5 | 16.1 |
| Non-Hispanic | 69.4 | 84.5 | 83.9 |
| Younger than 31 years old | 9.3 | 14.2 | 12.6 |
| 31 – 41 | 17.7 | 15.2 | 11.9 |
| 42 – 51 | 19.8 | 12.1 | 8.3 |
| 52 – 61 | 18.9 | 14.5 | 12.6 |
| 62 years old and older | 34.2 | 44.0 | 54.7 |
| Female | 62.8 | 64.7 | 70.4 |
| Male | 37.2 | 34.9 | 28.7 |
| Member with Disability | 13.5 | 15.6 | 29.7 |
| Head with Disability | 11.7 | 14.0 | 28.4 |
| Households with Children | 34.5 | 28.6 | 23.6 |
| All Households | 333 | 3,911 | 1,380,592 |

Source: Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS)

Data current as of September 30, 2021

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 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.

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

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 low- 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.

HOUSING COUNSELING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – The Housing Counseling Assistance program assists consumers in seeking, renting, owning, financing, and maintaining a home. HUD provides housing counseling services through HUD-approved housing counseling agencies. A Local Housing Counseling Agency, State Housing Finance Agency, Multi-State Organization or Housing Counseling Intermediary (national or regional) may be approved by HUD to participate in the Housing Counseling program upon meeting the requirements enumerated in [24 CFR Part 214](#). In order for an agency to participate in HUD's Housing Counseling Program, all individuals who provide housing counseling, including homeownership and rental housing counseling, must be HUD certified. Agencies that participate in the Housing Counseling Program may apply for one or two-year grants through a notice of funding opportunity published by HUD.

Table 3.1 contains information on the race and ethnicity of those participating in the Housing Counseling Assistance Program during FY 2021.

Table 3.1: Protected Characteristics of Households that Participated in HUD-Approved Housing Counseling Programs, FY 2021

| Protected Characteristic | % of Participants in FY 2021 |
|--|------------------------------|
| RACE | |
| White | 31.3% |
| Black or African American | 36.5% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0.7% |
| Asian | 2.9% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0.4% |
| Other Multi-Racial | 7.3% |
| Black or African American and White | 1.0% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and Black or African American | 0.2% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and White | 0.2% |
| Asian and White | 0.2% |
| Chose not to respond | 19.3% |
| ETHNICITY | |
| Hispanic | 16.6% |
| Not Hispanic | 66.7% |
| Chose not to respond | 16.7% |
| Total Number of Households | 997,658 |

Source: Aggregate Data from HUD Form 9902, FY 2021
Data current as of January 27, 2022

Note: Data is published for all eight quarters here:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/housing-counseling/9902-quarterly-reports>

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (CPD)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS (CDBG)

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program works to develop viable urban and rural communities by expanding economic opportunities and improving the quality of life, principally for low-income persons. The program provides annual grants to over 1,200 recipients, including large cities, urban counties, States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Territories. All cities and towns in the United States can potentially receive CDBG funding, either from HUD directly or through their respective state.

Communities utilize the funds for projects or activities initiated and developed at the local level based upon local needs, priorities, and benefits to the community. Activities range from planning, economic development, housing, public services, public facilities, utilities, and infrastructure; there are 28 eligible general activity types in total. Each eligible activity must also meet a National Objective of 1) benefitting low- and moderate-income persons, 2) eliminating slums or blighting conditions, or 3) addressing urgent needs for community health and safety.

Table 3.2 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 2021. The number of households represents only those beneficiaries for which grantees have submitted data. Additional CDBG activities also had beneficiaries.

Table 3.2: Protected Characteristics of Households of CDBG Funded Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation, Rental Housing Rehabilitation, and Homeownership Assistance Programs, FY 2021

| Protected Characteristics | Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation | Rental Housing Rehabilitation | Homeownership Assistance |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total Number of Participants | 51,638 | 9,520 | 1,932 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 52.7% | 57.8% | 45.4% |
| Black/African American | 37.0% | 23.7% | 39.5% |
| Asian | 1.8% | 5.2% | 4.3% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.4% |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native & White | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Asian & White | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% |
| Black/African American & White | 0.8% | 0.2% | 0.6% |
| Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African Amer. | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| Other multi-racial | 6.1% | 11.6% | 8.8% |
| Ethnicity | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 11.7% | 19.8% | 21.6% |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 88.3% | 80.2% | 78.4% |

Source: Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS)
Data current as of September 30, 2021

Note: Percentages are based on households for which race/ethnicity data was reported.

CDBG-DISASTER RECOVERY ASSISTANCE (CDBG-DR)

In response to Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, Congress may appropriate additional funding for CDBG grantees through CDBG-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. CDBG-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 3.3 contains information on the race and ethnicity of households that benefited from CDBG-DR in FY 2021.

Table 3.3: Protected Characteristics of Beneficiaries of CDBG-DR, FY 2021

| Protected Characteristics | Affordable Rental Housing | Construction of new housing | Homeownership Assistance to low- and moderate-income | Rehabilitation/reconstruction of residential structures |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Race of Head of Household | | | | |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native and Black/African American | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native and White | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Asian | 1% | 0% | 1% | 3% |
| Asian and White | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Black/African American | 60% | 7% | 11% | 21% |
| Black/African American and White | 6% | 0% | 8% | 1% |

Table 3.3: Protected Characteristics of Beneficiaries of CDBG-DR, FY 2021

| Protected Characteristics | Affordable Rental Housing | Construction of new housing | Homeownership Assistance to low- and moderate-income | Rehabilitation/ reconstruction of residential structures |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Other multi-racial | 1% | 0% | 2% | 5% |
| Unknown | 5% | 75% | 6% | 28% |
| White | 28% | 18% | 72% | 41% |
| Ethnicity of Head of Household | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino Head of Household | 6% | 0% | 90% | 11% |
| Gender of Head of Household | | | | |
| Female Head of Households | 65% | 10% | 49% | 12% |

*Source: Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System (DRGR)
Data current as of December 17, 2021*

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 living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Funds may be used for a wide range of housing, social services, program planning, and development costs. These include, but are not limited to, the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of housing units; costs for facility operations; rental assistance; short-term payments to prevent homelessness; and coordination and delivery of support services.

Table 3.4 provides data on the race, ethnicity, age, and sex of persons receiving assistance from HOPWA in FY 2021. The total represents only those beneficiaries for which grantees have submitted information to HUD.

Table 3.4: Protected Characteristics of Persons Provided with Assistance through HOPWA Formula and Competitive Grants, FY 2021

| Protected Characteristics* | Formula Grant | | Competitive Grant | | National Program | |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Number of Recipients of Housing Assistance | 18,753 | 100% | 1,613 | 100% | 20,366 | 100% |
| Breakdown of Individuals/Beneficiaries | | | | | | |
| Persons with HIV/AIDS | 43,760 | 69.33% | 3,638 | 70.82% | 47,398 | 69.45% |
| HIV+ Family Members | 1,136 | 1.80% | 151 | 2.94% | 1,287 | 1.89% |
| Family Members who are not HIV+ | 18,219 | 28.87% | 1,348 | 26.24% | 19,567 | 28.67% |
| Total – All Individuals & Other Beneficiaries | 63,115 | | 5,137 | | 68,252 | |
| Race (HOPWA Eligible Individuals & All Other Beneficiaries) | | | | | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 241 | 0.39% | 107 | 2.08% | 348 | 0.52% |
| Asian | 297 | 0.48% | 62 | 1.21% | 359 | 0.53% |
| Black or African American | 25,191 | 40.61% | 2,203 | 42.85% | 27,394 | 40.79% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 12,090 | 19.49% | 48 | 0.93% | 12,138 | 18.07% |
| White | 15,118 | 24.37% | 2,348 | 45.67% | 17,466 | 26.00% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and White | 5,589 | 9.01% | 30 | 0.58% | 5,619 | 8.37% |
| Asian and White | 67 | 0.11% | 3 | 0.06% | 70 | 0.10% |
| Black or African American and White | 424 | 0.68% | 110 | 2.14% | 534 | 0.80% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and Black or African American | 498 | 0.80% | 1 | 0.02% | 499 | 0.74% |
| Other Multi-Racial | 2,509 | 4.05% | 229 | 4.45% | 2,738 | 4.08% |
| Ethnicity (HOPWA Eligible Individuals & All Other Beneficiaries) | | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 29,926 | 48.25% | 827 | 16.14% | 30,753 | 45.80% |
| Non- Hispanic | 32,098 | 51.75% | 4,297 | 83.86% | 36,395 | 54.20% |
| Age (HOPWA Eligible Individuals & All Other Beneficiaries) | | | | | | |
| Younger than 18 | 9,848 | 15.60% | 4 | 0.05% | 9,852 | 13.99% |
| 18 – 30 | 9,427 | 14.93% | 672 | 9.23% | 10,099 | 14.34% |
| 31 – 50 | 22,176 | 35.13% | 3,054 | 41.96% | 25,230 | 35.83% |

Table 3.4: Protected Characteristics of Persons Provided with Assistance through HOPWA Formula and Competitive Grants, FY 2021

| Protected Characteristics* | Formula Grant | | Competitive Grant | | National Program | |
|--|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| 51 or Older | 21,679 | 34.34% | 3,548 | 48.75% | 25,227 | 35.83% |
| Gender (HOPWA Eligible Individuals & All Other Beneficiaries) | | | | | | |
| Female | 24,250 | 38.41% | 2,232 | 30.67% | 26,482 | 37.61% |
| Male | 37,867 | 59.98% | 4,858 | 66.75% | 42,725 | 60.68% |
| Transgender Female | 964 | 1.53% | 188 | 2.58% | 1,152 | 1.64% |
| Transgender Male | 49 | 0.08% | 0 | 0.00% | 49 | 0.07% |
| Area Median Income (HOPWA Eligible Individuals & All Other Beneficiaries) | | | | | | |
| Extremely Low Income (0-30% of Area Median Income) | 3,438 | 7.77% | 2,907 | 79.91% | 6,345 | 13.25% |
| Very Low Income (31-50% of Area Median Income) | 34,280 | 77.44% | 542 | 14.90% | 34,822 | 72.69% |
| Low Income (51-80% of Area Median Income) | 6,548 | 14.79% | 189 | 5.20% | 6,737 | 14.06% |

Source: HOPWA Consolidated Annual Progress Evaluation Reports (Formula Grants) and Annual Progress Reports (Competitive Grants)
Data current as of September 30, 2021

*Data on the number of beneficiaries of HOPWA Competitive and Formula Projects in PY 2020-2021 with corresponding demographic data comes in reports submitted on 1 of 206 grants. Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding. Denominators 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 fund a wide range of activities designed to create affordable housing to low-income and very low-income families. States and local governments may use their HOME allocations to construct or rehabilitate affordable 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 3.5 provides data on the race, ethnicity, and familial status receiving assistance from HOME in FY 2021.

Table 3.5: Protected Characteristics of Beneficiaries of the HOME Investment Partnership Program, FY 2021

| | TBRA | | Rental Units | | Homebuyer | | Homeowner Rehabilitation | |
|--|--------|--------|--------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 58.33% | 55.30% | 51.05% | 48.07% | 49.15% | 49.48% | 65.34% | 63.67% |
| Black or African American | 33.25% | 33.16% | 37.61% | 40.40% | 35.60% | 38.04% | 29.30% | 31.25% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2.78% | 1.64% | 1.62% | 0.92% | 0.61% | 0.60% | 0.71% | 0.65% |
| Asian | 1.10% | 1.89% | 2.05% | 2.16% | 3.81% | 3.13% | 0.90% | 0.81% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 1.11% | 1.54% | 0.38% | 0.24% | 0.23% | 0.45% | 0.15% | 0.24% |
| Black or African American and White | 0.70% | 0.63% | 0.48% | 0.33% | 0.95% | 0.82% | 0.34% | 0.37% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and White | 0.42% | 0.38% | 0.32% | 0.17% | 0.23% | 0.20% | 0.34% | 0.20% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and Black | 0.12% | 0.11% | 0.20% | 0.27% | 0.08% | 0.12% | 0.19% | 0.16% |

Table 3.5: Protected Characteristics of Beneficiaries of the HOME Investment Partnership Program, FY 2021

| | TBRA | | Rental Units | | Homebuyer | | Homeowner Rehabilitation | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| or African American | | | | | | | | |
| Asian and White | 0.11% | 0.12% | 0.08% | 0.27% | 0.13% | 0.23% | 0.04% | 0.12% |
| Other Multi-Racial | 2.08% | 5.23% | 6.21% | 7.17% | 9.21% | 6.93% | 2.69% | 2.53% |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 11.28% | 15.32% | 19.03% | 17.66% | 22.68% | 20.86% | 12.21% | 12.19% |
| Non-Hispanic or Latino | 88.72% | 84.68% | 80.97% | 82.34% | 77.32% | 79.14% | 87.79% | 87.81% |
| Familial Status | | | | | | | | |
| Families with Children | 46.61% | 45.04% | 28.42% | 26.55% | 56.19% | 54.67% | 21.54% | 20.24% |
| Total Assisted Households | 13,223 | 18,653 | 6,499 | 7,067 | 6,191 | 5,972 | 2,669 | 2,461 |

Source: Office of Affordable Housing Programs
Data current as of September 30, 2021

NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM

The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) was established for the purpose of stabilizing communities that have suffered from foreclosures and abandonment. The program aims to purchase and redevelop foreclosed and abandoned homes and residential properties.

Table 3.6 contains information on the race and ethnicity of households that benefited from NSP in FY 2021.

Table 3.6: Protected Characteristics of Beneficiaries of NSP, FY 2021

| Protected Characteristics | Construction of New Housing | Homeownership Assistance to Low- and Moderate-Income | Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction of Residential Structures |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Total Number of Participants | 76 | 90 | 569 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 39.5% | 53.3% | 29.0% |
| Black/African American | 52.6% | 30.0% | 55.5% |
| Asian | 1.3% | 16.7% | 4.7% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 1.1% | 1.2% |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 1.3% | 1.1% | 0.2% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native & White | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| Asian & White | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Black/African American & White | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African Amer. | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Other multi-racial | 5.3% | N/A | 3.2% |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.0% |

Source: Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System (DRGR)
Data current as of September 30, 2021

NOTE: N/A denotes data not available due to grantee anomalies in recording beneficiary data.

CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAM

The Continuum of Care (CoC) program is designed to:

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 due to 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. Some projects are operating with grants funded under these programs that have not yet been 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 individuals with disabilities (primarily those with serious mental illness, chronic problems with alcohol and/or drugs, and AIDS and related diseases) and their families, in combination with supportive services.

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 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
6. HMIS participation costs.

Table 3.7 contains information on the race, ethnicity, and age of the CoC program participants in FY 2021.

Table 3.7: Protected Characteristics of Participants in Homeless Assistance Continuum of Care Programs, FY 2021

| Protected Characteristic | Percent of Participants* |
|---|--------------------------|
| Race of participants who entered the program | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2.02% |
| Asian | 0.87% |
| Black or African American | 44.98% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0.56% |
| White | 45.35% |
| Multi-racial | 5.54% |
| Ethnicity of participants | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 15.63% |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 83.89% |
| Sex of participants and other family members | |
| Female | 50.53% |
| Male | 48.63% |
| Transgender | 0.50% |
| Gender Non-conforming | 0.11% |
| Age of participants | |
| Younger than 18 | 29.21% |
| 18-61 | 60.74% |
| 62 or Older | 9.79% |

Source: SNAPS APR Data HMIS Reporting Repository
Data current as of November 24, 2021

*** Note:** Percentages do not always sum to 100 percent because of data not being collected or clients declining to provide the information.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING (PIH) PROGRAMS

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS – The Housing Choice Voucher program is authorized by the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide tenant-based rental subsidies to 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 eligible low-income families, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities. Public housing comes in a variety of forms, from scattered-site single-family houses to high-rise apartments.

SECTION 8 MODERATE REHABILITATION – The Section 8 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 3.8 provides data on the race, ethnicity, age, sex, disability, and familial status of households receiving assistance from the Housing Choice Vouchers, Public Housing, or Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation programs in the 18 months 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 3.8: Protected Characteristics of Assisted Households in PIH Programs, for the 18 months, FY 2021

| | Moderate Rehabilitation | Public Housing | Tenant-Based Vouchers | All Programs |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Total Households | 20,771 | 840,676 | 2,243,106 | 3,104,553 |
| Race of Head of Household (%) | | | | |
| White | 54.2 | 49.1 | 45.8 | 46.8 |
| Black or African American | 42 | 45.9 | 48.3 | 47.6 |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Asian | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Multiple Race | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Ethnicity of Head of Household (%) | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 30.1 | 25.1 | 17.8 | 19.8 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 69.9 | 74.9 | 82.2 | 80.2 |
| Age of Head of Household (%) | | | | |
| Younger than 31 years | 10.5 | 14.3 | 9 | 10.5 |
| 31 – 41 | 14.3 | 18.8 | 23.1 | 21.9 |
| 42 – 51 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 18 | 16.8 |
| 52 – 61 | 27.7 | 18.4 | 20.2 | 19.7 |
| 62 or older | 32.7 | 34.6 | 29.7 | 31.1 |
| Sex of Head of Household (%) | | | | |
| Female | 51.6 | 74.3 | 77.9 | 76.8 |
| Male | 48.4 | 25.7 | 22.1 | 23.2 |
| Disability (%) | | | | |
| Households with anybody disabled | 55.2 | 41.7 | 50.2 | 47.9 |
| Households with a head, spouse, or co-head disabled | 54.1 | 38.5 | 45.4 | 43.6 |
| Families with Children (%) | | | | |
| Households with Children | 16.8 | 36.2 | 39.9 | 38.8 |

Source: PIH Information Center (PIC)
Data current as of September 30, 2021

Note: This data is based on the definition of Disability included in form HUD-50058, which states: “A person with disabilities has one or more of the following: (a) a disability

as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act, (b) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment which is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions, or (c) a developmental disability as defined in Section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act. Note: Include persons who have the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any condition that arises from the etiologic agent for AIDS.”

This definition is not as expansive as the definition of disability under the federal civil rights laws. Under federal civil rights laws, an individual with a disability includes (1) an individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; (2) an individual with a record of such impairment; or (3) individual who is regarded as having such an impairment.



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