

**FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
FAIR HOUSING PROGRAMS
2017 Summary Statement and Initiatives
(Dollars in Thousands)**

FAIR HOUSING PROGRAMS	<u>Enacted/ Request</u>	<u>Carryover</u>	<u>Supplemental/ Rescission</u>	<u>Total Resources</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Outlays</u>
2015 Appropriation	\$66,036 ^a	\$11,973 ^b	...	\$78,009	\$41,103	\$65,563
2016 Appropriation	65,969 ^c	36,897	...	102,866	91,125	65,337
2017 Request	<u>70,000^d</u>	<u>11,741</u>	...	<u>81,741</u>	<u>71,000</u>	<u>66,580</u>
Program Improvements/Offsets	+4,031	-25,156	...	-21,125	-20,125	+1,243

a/ The 2015 enacted level includes \$736 thousand collected in National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA) fees.

b/ Includes \$356 thousand in recaptures.

c/ The 2016 enacted level includes \$669 thousand in estimated collected NFHTA fees.

d/ Does not include 2017 collections of NFHTA fees. This number does include an estimated transfer to the Research and Technology account of \$350 thousand.

1. What is this request?

For fiscal year 2017, the Department requests for Fair Housing programs \$70 million, a \$4.7 million increase from the enacted fiscal year 2016 appropriations.

Fair Housing Programs

Fair Housing Activity	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2016
Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)	\$40,100,000	\$39,200,000	\$46,000,000	\$6,800,000
Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP)	23,300,000	24,300,000	21,900,000	(2,400,000)
Limited English Proficiency	300,000	300,000	300,000	0
National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA)*	1,600,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	300,000
Program Total	\$65,300,000	\$65,300,000	\$70,000,000	\$4,700,000

*Does not include fees collected from program participants.

The Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) requests a funding level of \$46 million, an increase of \$6.8 million from enacted 2016 appropriations. The FHIP provides fair housing enforcement and education nationally. The requested amount will continue to support 150 private fair housing organizations that interview potential complainants and conduct investigations to include testing for unlawful discrimination and supporting local compliance with the Fair Housing Act. This level of funding will:

- allow a variety of education and outreach activities for consumers and the housing industry, including media campaigns;
- allow for the continued operation of the Accessibility Fair Housing Instruction Resources Support and Technical guidance (Accessibility FIRST) that trains industry professionals on the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act;
- provide for the establishment of new fair housing enforcement organizations in communities not currently well served by a strong fair housing organization;
- Provide \$325,000 annual funding level to multiyear Private Enforcement Initiative grantees and continue larger grants to serve the nation’s largest metropolitan areas; and
- Continue support for one or more Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) national or regional enforcement effort on significant Fair Housing Act violations such as mortgage redlining or lending discrimination or discrimination based on race or national origin in real estate rental or sales.

Fair Housing Programs

The Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) requests a funding level of \$21.9 million, a \$2.4 million decrease from enacted 2016 appropriations. This level will provide for the investigation and remedy of complaints of discrimination; deterrence of willful violators through increased severity, immediacy, or probability of penalties; and education of potential victims both to assert their civil rights and to seek remedies. For fiscal year 2017, FHEO also intends to use its existing statutory authority (24 C.F.R. 115. 304 and 305) to enhance FHAP program outcomes through the award of Partnership funds and Special Enforcement Effort funds, subject to the availability of funds. These agencies often serve as the principal civil rights enforcers in their communities and assist jurisdictions' efforts to affirmatively further fair housing.

The National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA) requests a funding level of \$1.8 million, a \$300 thousand increase from enacted 2016 appropriations. NFHTA provides consistent training nationwide on fair housing and conciliation techniques for investigators from the Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP), HUD and other fair housing organizations. This is accomplished through a managed training curriculum; a continued program that helps ensure that the performance of these investigators meets national standards and that training is provided and available at a single point of contact nationally; and assured continuation and enhancement of an important national fair housing education clearing-house.

The Limited English Proficiency Initiative (LEPI) requests a continued funding level of \$300 thousand. This funding will allow FHEO and HUD to continue department-wide language access services to ensure that Limited English Proficiency (LEP) individuals are able to receive information and services in a meaningful and accessible way from HUD. LEP services are offered through contracts to all of HUD staff.

2. What is this program?

Fair Housing Initiatives Program

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

Fair Housing Programs

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

A second major initiative, FHOI, supports the establishment of new fair housing organizations in underserved areas. Without this funding, communities such as Indianapolis, Indiana; Dallas, Texas; and Columbia, South Carolina would have no local private fair housing presence. FHOI also enhances the capacity of existing organizations by providing grants to allow enforcement organizations to bring in an expert such as an architect or economist to assist in bringing a case.

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

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

Fair Housing Programs

Fair Housing Assistance Program

The Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) provides consistent and dependable funding to HUD's partner state and local civil rights enforcement agencies that provide rights, remedies, and procedures that are equivalent to the Fair Housing Act. FHAP provides support to 89 state and local government civil rights agencies to investigate and prosecute housing discrimination within their jurisdictions. These agencies investigate the majority (75 percent) of the administrative fair housing complaints filed in the country to ensure compliance with fair housing laws, and, where necessary, litigate complaints to address violations. FHAP agencies plan the investigations, interview parties and witnesses, gather and analyze evidence, facilitate resolution, and render determinations. Further, these agencies ensure compliance with settlement agreements and, where necessary, litigate complaints to address violations. The FHAP budget is formulated based on years of data regarding the projected level of cases from year to year and the associated administrative, technical-assistance and training costs for these cases. FHAP agencies also conduct education on fair housing and fair lending at events throughout their communities.

National Fair Housing Training Academy

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

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

Fair Housing Programs

Limited English Proficiency Initiative

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

Key Populations this Program targets/serves:

While services are open and available to everyone, the primary beneficiaries of FHIP and FHAP are overwhelmingly minorities who face historical discrimination and persons with disabilities who through the programs benefit from investigation of their complaints of housing discrimination at the local level. NFHTA provides direct training to fair housing investigators at government agencies and nonprofit organizations, the instruction then carry over to benefit all people in this country who avail themselves of these services. LEPI primarily serves new immigrants who are low income.

3. Why is this program necessary and what will we get for the funds?

Housing is critical to many aspects of a person's life. The neighborhood a child grows up in has a large effect on their future: the quality of schools they attend, their health, and their future employment opportunities. Homeownership is a way to build wealth. Therefore, housing discrimination can have a compounding effect on its victims: the inability to move to an area with better schools

Fair Housing Programs

keeps children from realizing their potential. This prevents them from doing better than their parents, preventing them from escaping the cycle of poverty and leaving their children vulnerable to the same problems they experienced.

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Dickerson vonLockette and Jacqueline Johnson, "Latino Employment and Residential Segregation in Metropolitan Labor Markets," *Du Bois Review*, 7(1), 2010.

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

Fair Housing Programs

Enforcement

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

The total number of fair housing complaints filed under the Fair Housing Act and equivalent state and local laws in fiscal year 2015 was 8,246; FHAP agencies processed 6,972, or 84.6 percent, of those complaints. This represents nearly a 5 percent increase from fiscal year 2014 FHAP agencies increasingly serve as the initial point of contact for persons who believe they have been subject to fair housing violations. In fiscal 2015, FHAP agencies initiated more than half--54.6 percent--of the complaints filed, and the share of FHAP-initiated complaints has grown steadily since fiscal year 2010, demonstrating the value of the local presence of FHAP agencies.

FHAP's state and local agencies provide a presence in their communities to serve the needs of their own citizens. Because of the timeliness of FHAP investigations and efficiencies gained through local presence (the average age of FHAP closed cases is consistently well below the age of HUD-closed cases), the FHAP program allows HUD to meet its own responsibilities with respect to civil rights enforcement – through its enforcement partners – in a cost-effective manner. The presence of a FHAP agency in a community increases the likelihood that a victim of discrimination will file a complaint. For fiscal year 2017, FHEO also intends to use its existing authority to enhance FHAP program outcomes, to further educate individuals about their fair housing rights and to support increased enforcement of reasonable cause findings, through the award of Partnership funds and Special Enforcement Effort funds.

Education

Funding for FHAP agencies and FHIP organizations both contribute substantially to the first two mechanisms, detection and deterrence. The National Fair Housing Training Academy enhances the first two factors by increasing the capacity of local partners to improve the timeliness, consistency, and probability of detection and conciliation. Speedy and successful investigations, especially

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

Fair Housing Programs

when publicized,⁴ strengthen the deterrence of willful violations. FHIP education and outreach efforts primarily operate through the latter two mechanisms, educating landlords/agents, as well as those seeking housing.

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

4. How do we know this program works?

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

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

⁴ Myers, Samuel L., Jr. "Final Report: The Deterrent Effects of Media Accounts and HUD Enforcement on Racial Disparities in Loan Denial Rates." 2007. http://www.hhh.umn.edu/centers/wilkins/pdf/HUD_finalreport_march2009.pdf.

⁵ Housing Discrimination Against Racial and Ethnic Minorities, (2012) at page 13, *available at* http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/HUD-514_HDS2012_execsumm.pdf

⁶ Ibid.

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

Fair Housing Programs

A study of FHIP-referred complaints to HUD and FHAP agencies found that 90 percent of FHIP-generated inquiries referred to HUD are converted to complaints. The study also found that for cases closed between fiscal years 2003 and 2005 where a FHIP-funded organization was a complainant, 63 percent were conciliated and settled, and for cases where a FHIP-funded organization represented a complainant, 36 percent of the cases were conciliated and settled. Moreover, FHIP-referred cases also had a higher cause finding rate, and FHIP-referred cases ending in a cause finding took less time to complete. These findings are likely a result of FHIPs evaluating inquiries and developing complaints, and providing crucial testing evidence to support complaints. Further, FHIP has funded a comprehensive Tester Coordinator training program to build consistency in testing among all FHIP funded enforcement organizations.

HUD's FHAP partners achieve positive outcomes for numerous complainants and other affected parties and represent a cost-effective strategy for the execution of HUD's Fair Housing Act enforcement responsibilities. FHAP agencies routinely process 80 percent or more (84.6 percent for fiscal year 2015) of the fair housing cases filed with HUD and FHAPs in a given year, and consistently reach determinations of reasonable cause in a higher percentage of cases than HUD – 6.5 percent for fiscal year 2015. The efficiencies of local processing also lead to greater timeliness by FHAP agencies, more than half of all FHAP cases completed in fiscal year 2015 were completed in less than 100 days. FHAP agencies vindicate the rights of victims of unlawful housing discrimination through both enforcement of cause findings and through conciliation – FHAP agencies successfully conciliated 21 percent of their cases in fiscal year 2015. The resolution of these cases opens doors to housing opportunities that otherwise would have been closed, providing monetary relief to aggrieved persons for the violation of their fair housing rights and securing reasonable accommodations and modifications for persons with disabilities who might otherwise be unable to obtain housing suited to their needs. In addition to obtaining relief for victims, FHAP agencies often obtain relief for the greater community as well in the form of public interest relief such as changes in discriminatory policies and training for housing providers who have violated fair housing laws.

In May 2015 MCAD Hearing Officer Betty Waxman ordered Attorney David Zak to pay \$233,600 for discriminating against a group of seventeen Latino homeowners by targeting them with predatory and deceptive mortgage modification advertising. Waxman determined that Zak specifically targeted Latinos; evidence introduced in the case showed that Zak opened an office in Revere, Mass. because he believed its Latino community would be "easy targets" and "gullible." Zak used radio and written advertisements in Spanish and Portuguese and even hired a "Coordinator of the Latino Market," whose job it was to leverage her extensive network of contacts in the Latino community to recruit agents and clients.

Waxman found that Zak charged Latino clients inflated and duplicative fees for services that were available elsewhere for free, encouraged them to intentionally fall behind on mortgage payments, failed to adequately translate documents, misrepresented the

Fair Housing Programs

status of clients' cases, performed minimal, substandard work—often failing to secure promised mortgage modifications, refused to provide appropriate refunds, and engaged in threats, intimidation, and demeaning conduct.

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

Fair Housing Programs

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

<u>Budget Activity</u>	<u>2015 Budget Authority</u>	<u>2014 Carryover Into 2015</u>	<u>2015 Total Resources</u>	<u>2015 Obligations</u>	<u>2016 Budget Authority</u>	<u>2015 Carryover Into 2016</u>	<u>2016 Total Resources</u>	<u>2017 Request</u>
Fair Housing Initiatives Program ..	\$40,100	\$2,078	\$42,178	\$13,146	\$39,200	\$28,916	\$68,116	\$46,000
Fair Housing Assistance Program	23,300	9,592	32,892	25,518	24,300	7,374	31,674	21,900
Fair Housing Limited English Proficiency Program	300	300	600	289	300	300	600	300
National Fair Housing Training Academy	2,336	3	2,339	2,150	2,169	307	2,476	1,800
Research and Technology (transfer)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	[350]
Total	66,036	11,973	78,009	41,103	65,969	36,897	102,866	70,000

NOTES:

The 2015 enacted level for the National Fair Housing Training Academy (NFHTA) includes \$736 thousand of collected in fees.
 The carryover into 2015 includes recaptures of \$75 thousand for FHIP and \$281 for FHAP.
 The 2016 enacted level for the NFHTA includes \$669 thousand in estimated collected fees.

Fair Housing Programs

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FAIR HOUSING PROGRAMS Appropriations Language

The fiscal year 2017 President's Budget includes proposed changes in the appropriation language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined, and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.

For contracts, grants, and other assistance, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, and section 561 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, as amended, [~~\$65,300,000~~] *\$70,000,000*, to remain available until September 30, [~~2017~~] *2018*: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary may assess and collect fees to cover the costs of the Fair Housing Training Academy, and may use such funds to provide such training: *Provided further*, That no funds made available under this heading shall be used to lobby the executive or legislative branches of the Federal Government in connection with a specific contract, grant, or loan: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$300,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for the creation and promotion of translated materials and other programs that support the assistance of persons with limited English proficiency in utilizing the services provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (*Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2016.*)