



# VAWA Policy & VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan

# Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

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# Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

## PROTECTIONS PROVIDED UNDER THE VAWA

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides protections to women or men who are applicant to or residents of any “covered housing program” and who are the victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking – collectively referred to as VAWA crimes. The owner/agent understands that, regardless of whether state or local laws protect victims of VAWA crimes, people who have been victims of violence have certain rights under federal fair housing regulation.

This policy is intended to support or assist victims of VAWA crimes and protect victims, as well as affiliated persons, from being denied housing or from losing their assisted/affordable housing as a consequence of their status as a victim of VAWA crimes.

VAWA protections are provided to affiliated persons which are defined as follows:

1. A spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of the victim, or a person to whom the victim stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of the victim) or;
2. Any individual, resident/applicant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

Other than what is described above, VAWA protections are not provided to guests, unauthorized residents or service providers (including live-in aides) hired by the resident.

VAWA ensures that victims are not denied housing and housing assistance is not terminated solely because the person is a victim of a VAWA crime.

Unless such requirements interfere with protections provided under the VAWA, being a victim of a VAWA crime is not reason to change the screening requirements set forth in the Tenant Selection Plan.

Eligibility requirements for housing programs cannot be modified. Being a victim of a VAWA crime does not automatically make a person eligible for housing assistance.

Being a victim of a VAWA crime is not reason to waive requirements set forth in the Lease or in any lease attachment or approved lease addendum unless being a victim of a VAWA crime was the cause of the lease violation.

When applicable, the resident will be required to work with the owner/agent to reduce the likelihood of future lease violations.

The owner/agent will not assume that any act is a result of abuse covered under the Violence Against Women Act. In order to receive the protections outlined in the VAWA, the applicant/resident must specify that he/she wishes to exercise these protections. If any applicant or resident wishes to exercise the protections provided in the VAWA, he/she should contact the owner/agent or the property staff immediately.



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## CONFIDENTIALITY

The owner/agent is committed to ensuring that the **Privacy Act** is enforced in this and all other situations.

HUD Form 5380 **Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act** provides notice to the resident/applicant of the confidentiality of information about a person seeking to exercise VAWA protections and the limits thereof. The identity of the victim and all information provided to the owner/agent relating to the incident(s) of abuse covered under the VAWA will be retained in confidence.

Information will not be entered into any shared database nor provided to a related entity, except to the extent that the disclosure is:

1. Requested or consented to by the victim in writing for a limited period of time or;
2. Required for use in an eviction proceeding or termination of assistance or;
3. Otherwise required by applicable law.

The owner/agent will retain all documentation relating to an individual's domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking in a separate file that is kept in a separate secure location from other applicant or resident files.

## REQUESTS & CERTIFICATION

The person seeking VAWA protections may make a request for a VAWA accommodation in any reasonable manner. The resident/applicant may:

- Submitted a written request (*including email but not texting*)
- Make a personal (oral) request either in person or via phone

Once a request is made, the owner/agent requires that the applicant certifies their status as a victim of a VAWA crime or as a person affiliated with a victim of a VAWA crime using one of the following methods. Applicants and residents decide which of the following methods is used to certify their status as a victim of a VAWA crime or as someone affiliated with a victim of a VAWA crime.

### Option 1:

When the owner/agent responds to a request to exercise protections provided under the VAWA, the owner/agent will request that an individual provide **HUD Form-5382 Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation** to certify status as a VAWA victim or as a person affiliated with a VAWA Victim. The person seeking VAWA protections may obtain this form from the property staff or from HUD's web site.

The owner/agent understands that the delivery of the certification form to the applicant/resident via mail may place the victim at risk, (e.g., the accused perpetrator may monitor the mail). The owner/agent will work with the applicant/resident in making acceptable delivery arrangements.



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### Option 2:

Alternatively, if the applicant/resident has sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking from a federal, state, tribal, territorial jurisdiction, local police or court, the resident may submit written proof of this outreach in lieu of the certification form.

The owner/agent will accept a federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local police record or court record other official record documenting status as a victim of a VAWA crime or a person affiliated with a victim of a VAWA crime as defined in this policy.

### Option 3:

The owner/agent will also accept a document signed and attested to by a professional **(employee, agent or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, medical personnel, etc.)** from whom the person seeking VAWA protections has sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking or the effects of the abuse. This document must also be signed by the applicant/resident or affiliated person. The signatory attests under penalty of perjury that he/she believes that this occurrence is an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and is grounds for protection and remedies under the VAWA, and that the incident meets the applicable definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Management will provide the required form for completion.

### Option 4:

If the applicant/resident is currently living in a shelter established to protect victims of violence covered under the VAWA, the owner/agent will accept verification of such living arrangement in lieu of certification methods described above.

The victim is not required to name his/her accused perpetrator if doing so would result in imminent threat or if the victim does not know the name of his/her accused perpetrator.

The person seeking VAWA protections will have fourteen (14) business days from the date of the request to provide certification using any of the options above.

This certification may be submitted in an equally effective manner, as a reasonable accommodation, if there is the presence of a disability.

If the owner/agent receives documentation that contains conflicting information *(including certification forms from two or more members of a household each claiming to be a victim and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the perpetrator)*, the owner/agent will require an applicant or tenant to submit third-party documentation, as described above in Option 2 and Option 3, within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of the request for the third-party documentation.

## Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

To ensure that a person is not wrongly accused of committing an act covered under the VAWA, the owner/agent will carefully evaluate abuse claims as to avoid denial, termination of assistance, termination of tenancy or eviction based on false or unsubstantiated accusations.

The owner/agent will review and respond to requests to exercise protections provided under the VAWA as quickly as possible but within no more than ten (10) business days of receiving all required documentation. The owner/agent may provide the response in any manner acceptable to the victim and the owner/agent. Responses include:

- Approval of the request for a specific VAWA accommodation (Form VAWA-1)
- Denial of the request for a specific VAWA accommodation (Form VAWA-2)
- Request for additional information (Form VAWA-3)

If the request is denied, the person seeking VAWA protections will have the right to appeal. Requests to appeal must be received within ten (10) business days of the date of the denial. When requested, the appeal will be held with someone who was not involved in the original decision to deny. The owner/agent will grant a reasonable accommodation when there is the presence of a disability.

### LEASE BIFURCATION

If the owner/agent determines that physical abuse caused by a resident is clear and present, the law provides the owner/agent the authority to bifurcate a lease (*i.e., remove, evict, or terminate housing assistance to any accused perpetrator*), while allowing the victim, who lawfully occupies the home, to maintain tenancy.

The owner/agent may attempt to evict the accused perpetrator, but residents should know that state/local tenant/landlord laws prevail and the owner/agent must comply with such laws. The owner/agent cannot guarantee that a court will award or enforce an eviction.

The resident must keep in mind that eviction of or termination action must be in accordance with the procedures prescribed by federal, state, and local law. The owner/agent is committed to attempting to assist the victim and persons affiliated with the victim, however, evictions are generally carried out through the court system and the owner/agent cannot override or circumvent a legal decision.

In the event that one household member is removed from the unit because of engaging in acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking against another household member, an appropriate certification will be processed reflecting the change in household composition. Special consideration will be given if the remaining household members are not qualified to remain in the unit as a "remaining household member".

### LEGAL ACTION

Victims are encouraged to seek police/legal protection from their accused perpetrator. In some cases, the owner/agent may file a restraining order against the accused perpetrator to prevent the accused perpetrator from entering the property.



## Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

The VAWA does not limit the authority of an owner/agent, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to:

- The rights of access or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking or;
- The distribution or possession of property among members of a household.

### TERMINATION OF TENANCY OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

The VAWA does not limit an owner/agent's authority to deny, evict or terminate assistance to a resident/applicant for any violation that is not the result of an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The owner/agent will not subject the resident/applicant, who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or is affiliated with an individual who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, to a more demanding standard than other resident/applicants in determining whether to evict or terminate assistance.

The VAWA does not limit an owner/agent's authority to deny, terminate assistance to, or evict a resident/applicant under a covered housing program when the owner/agent can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat (*to other resident/applicants or those employed at or providing service to property of the covered housing provider*) would be present if that resident/applicant or lawful occupant is not evicted/terminated. In this context, words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be considered an "actual and imminent threat" if they meet the standards provided in the definition of "actual and imminent threat".

***Actual and imminent threat*** refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: the duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur.

Determinations about the presence of imminent danger will not be based on stereotypes, but will be tailored to particularized concerns about individual residents.

The owner/agent will take into account individual circumstances when making a determination to terminate tenancy; such circumstances might include, among other things, the seriousness of the offending action, the extent of participation by the leaseholder in the offending action, and whether the leaseholder, if not the wrongdoer, took all feasible steps to prevent the offending action from occurring and has removed the offending person from the lease or otherwise banned the offending person from the premises in the future.

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Any eviction or termination of assistance, will be initiated only when there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat. Examples of such action include, but are not limited to:

- Transferring the victim to a different unit when doing so would reduce or eliminate the threat – *Also see Addendum A for information about VAWA Emergency Transfers.*
- Barring the perpetrator from the property.
- Contacting law enforcement to increase police presence.
- Develop other plans to keep the property safe.
- Seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat.

### LEASE ADDENDUM

The HUD approved lease addendum will be implemented and provided in accordance with HUD guidance.

### ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS

If you have difficulty understanding English, please request our assistance and we will ensure that you are provided with meaningful access based on your individual needs.

Si usted tiene dificultad para entender el inglés, por favor solicite nuestra asistencia y nos aseguraremos de se proporcionan con acceso significativo basado en sus necesidades individuales.

**The owner/agent does not discriminate on the basis of disability status in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its federally assisted programs and activities.**

*The person named below has been designated to coordinate compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements contained in the Department of Housing and Urban Development's regulations implementing Section 504 (24 CFR, part 8 dated June 2, 1988).*

Name of Section 504 Coordinator:	Robert Bender
Address:	220 Marion Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio 44903
Phone Number:	419-526-0466
TDD/TTY Number:	416-526-0466



# Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

## ADDENDUM A: VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFER (VET) PLAN

This site is concerned about the safety of residents and applicants, and such concern extends to residents and applicants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking – collectively referred to as VAWA crimes.

This VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan identifies:

- Residents who are eligible for an emergency transfer,
- Applicants who are eligible for an emergency transfer,
- The documentation needed to request or receive an emergency transfer,
- Confidentiality,
- How an emergency transfer may occur, and
- Guidance about safety and security.

This plan is based on a **Model Emergency Transfer Plan** published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

### **Definitions**

Please be aware of the following definitions:

**Internal emergency transfer** refers to an emergency relocation of a resident to another unit where the resident would not be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the resident may reside in the new unit without having to undergo an application process. If a unit is available, the resident must be eligible for the unit based on the requirements set forth by the governing agency. The resident should discuss unit transfer eligibility requirements with the owner/agent and/or property staff to fully understand the requirements.

**External emergency transfer** refers to an emergency relocation of a resident to another unit where the resident would be categorized as a new applicant; that is the resident must undergo an application process in order to reside in the new unit. The applicant may be required to meet the eligibility requirements and/or screening requirement set forth by the agencies that govern the housing program and by the property's owner/agent.

**Safe unit** refers to a unit that the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking believes is safe.

### **VAWA Emergency Transfer (VET) Plan**

In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), this site allows residents who are victims of VAWA crimes or people who are affiliated with victims of VAWA crimes to request a VAWA Emergency Transfer from the resident's current unit to another unit that is part of this property (internal transfer) or part of another property (external transfer).

## **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy**

Regardless of whether the resident/applicant is applying for an internal emergency transfer or an external emergency transfer, residents/applicants requesting a VET must qualify for the new unit based on the requirements set forth by the governing agency. When requesting an external VAWA Emergency Transfer, the resident/applicant should understand that they may also be subject to other screening requirements set forth by the owner/agent responsible for the other property.

The resident or applicant is responsible for paying for any expenses associated with the move. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) administers programs that provide funding for victims covered by VAWA, and the Victims Crime Fund could be used to pay for relocation expenses of these victims, or to provide other sources of support, which could free up funding to pay for moving costs. Information about the Crime Victims Fund is available at: [www.ovc.gov/pubs/crimevictimsfundfs/intro.html#VictimAssist](http://www.ovc.gov/pubs/crimevictimsfundfs/intro.html#VictimAssist)

Information about Office of Violence Against Women grants is available at [www.justice.gov/ovw/grant-programs](http://www.justice.gov/ovw/grant-programs).

The ability of this site to honor such request for residents currently receiving assistance may depend upon a preliminary determination that the resident is or has been a victim of a VAWA crime or is a person affiliated with a victim of a VAWA crime, and on whether this site has another dwelling unit that is available and is safe to offer the resident.

### **Eligibility for Emergency Transfers**

A resident/applicant who is a victim of a VAWA crime is eligible for an emergency transfer when:

1. The person making the request is a victim of a VAWA crime or are a person affiliated with a victim of a VAWA crime.
2. There is a request for a VAWA Emergency Transfer; and
3. The resident reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm if the resident remains within the same unit or;
4. If the resident is a victim of sexual assault, the resident may also be eligible to transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises within the 90-calendar day period preceding a request for an emergency transfer.

This is true even if the resident is not a resident in good standing.

A resident/applicant requesting a VAWA Emergency Transfer (VET) must expressly request the transfer in accordance with the procedures described in this plan.

### **Emergency Transfer Request Documentation**

Victims of VAWA crimes or people who are affiliated with victims of VAWA crimes (or a representative) must submit a request for a VAWA Emergency Transfer (VET).

## Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

To request a VET, the victim of the VAWA crime or people who are affiliated with victims of VAWA crimes (or a representative) must notify the property staff at this site and;

1. Submit a written request for a transfer using **Form HUD-5383 “Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking”** or;
2. Request and participate in a meeting during which the victim of the VAWA crime (resident/applicant or someone representing the resident/applicant) may verbally request a VAWA Emergency Transfer. This request will be documented and signed by the person seeking the VAWA Emergency Transfer

The person requesting VAWA protections may also submit their own written request for an emergency transfer.

An applicant’s or resident’s request must include either:

1. A statement that the person who needs the VET is a victim of a VAWA crime or a person who is affiliated with a victim of a VAWA crime (unless already provided)
2. A statement expressing that the resident reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the resident were to remain in the same dwelling unit or;
3. A statement that the resident was a sexual assault victim and that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the resident’s request for an emergency transfer.

This site will accept the VET request in an equally effective format as a reasonable accommodation when there is the presence of a disability.

Victims of VAWA crimes or people affiliated with victims, must certify their status in accordance with HUD regulations and the property VAWA policy. Please see the HUD VAWA Notice (HUD Form 5380), the VAWA Certification (HUD Form 5382) or see the Property VAWA Policy for additional information regarding certification.

### **Confidentiality – VET**

Any information that the victim of the VAWA crime or person affiliated with the victim (resident/applicant or someone representing the resident/applicant) submits in requesting an emergency transfer, and information about the emergency transfer will remain confidential and will be maintained in a file separate from the applicant tenant file. This includes keeping the new location of the dwelling unit confidential, if one is provided.

The owner/agent will work with the resident to ensure that the new location is not disclosed except as specified in the VAWA policy. The property manager will also meet with the resident to discuss provision of information needed to establish eligibility or to screen household members.

# Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

## Internal and External VET

**Internal Emergency Transfer:** If an existing resident qualifies for an internal VET, and when there are no other requests for unit transfers, the first available unit that the requestor deems safe will be offered to the resident.

If a “safe” unit is not immediately available or if there are other residents who have submitted a Unit Transfer Request, the resident will be added to the property waiting list. The site will offer the next available unit based on 1) accessibility features of the next available unit and a resident’s need for those features and 2) eligibility for preferences. See “**Selection Order**” as described on page 15 of this policy.

When an appropriate unit is not available on this property, the owner/agent will work with the resident to identify alternative housing under this or other federally funded programs. The owner/agent will also provide information about national and local organizations that may assist with providing alternative housing until a safe unit becomes available.

The resident may have to qualify for the next available unit. The resident will be advised when this is the case. The owner/agent may only move the resident to the next available unit if the resident is qualified under the program rules established by the governing agency.

When a “safe” unit is offered and accepted, the resident will have thirty (30) calendar days to complete appropriate paperwork, take possession of the new unit and move out of the current unit.

The resident must provide the date of the move and must begin and end the move within 48 hours. The resident may only receive subsidy in one unit on any given day. If the resident takes possession of the new unit before moving out of the old unit, the resident will be responsible for the full unassisted rental amount for the days the resident is in legal possession of the original unit.

## VET - External Emergency Transfer Out of This Property

### **VET – Transferring from This Property to Another Property Owned or Managed by PREMIER MANAGEMENT, LLC.**

If a resident qualifies for an external VET, and the resident wishes to move to another property owned or managed by PREMIER MANAGEMENT, LLC., the site will:

- Accept a completed application,
- Determine eligibility based on the requirements of the governing agency and the property tenant selection plan and,
- If appropriate, will add the resident to that property’s waiting list

## Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

If there are no “safe” units available, the resident will be placed on the new property’s waiting list. In a case where the resident requests and qualifies for an external transfer when the new property is owned or managed by **PREMIER MANAGEMENT, LLC.**, the resident/applicant will be given a “VAWA” preference. **HUD projects only.** Residents residing in Rural Development projects must obtain a L.O.P.E. (Letter of Priority Entitlement) to be given the “VAWA” preference on the waiting list.

See below for a more detailed description of preferences.

This site will assist the resident in identifying other housing providers who may have safe and available units. If the property is not owned or managed by **PREMIER MANAGEMENT, LLC.**, the site cannot guarantee that the resident will receive priority placement based on the resident’s status as a victim of a VAWA crime or the resident’s status as a person affiliated with a victim of a VAWA crime. The resident should contact the property staff at the new property and ask for information about applicant selection and placement preference.

Please see Appendix B and Appendix C for additional information.

Before the external transfer is granted, the resident/applicant must participate in an eligibility/screening review, must qualify based on the Tenant Selection Plan in place at the time of the eligibility determination and must agree to abide by the terms and conditions that govern occupancy in the new unit.

If a resident/applicant reasonably believes a proposed transfer would not be safe, the resident may request a different unit.

When a “safe” unit is offered and accepted, the resident will have thirty (30) calendar days to complete appropriate paperwork, take possession of the new unit and move out of the current unit.

The resident must provide the date of the move and must begin and end the move within 48 hours. The resident may only receive subsidy in one unit on any given day. If the resident takes possession of the new unit before moving out of the old unit, the resident will be responsible for market rent for the days the resident is in legal possession of the original unit.

If this site has verified the resident to be a victim of VAWA, the 30-day notice and one-year lease requirement will be waived.

### **VET – Transferring from This Property to Another Property That is Not Owned or Managed by PREMIER MANAGEMENT, LLC.**

If a resident qualifies for an external VET, and the resident wishes to move to another property that **is not** owned or managed by PREMIER MANAGEMENT, LLC, the site will work closely with the applicant and will take all reasonable measures to assist with the victim’s efforts to find alternative housing.



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This site will assist the resident in identifying other housing providers who may have safe and available units. This does not guarantee that the resident will receive priority placement based on the resident's status as a victim of a VAWA crime or the resident's status as a person affiliated with a victim of a VAWA crime. The resident should contact the property staff at the new property and ask for information about applicant selection and placement preference.

The resident must notify this site when the resident plans to move. The resident cannot begin subsidy in a new unit until the resident stops receiving subsidy in this unit. The owner/agent cannot stop subsidy until the owner/agent can legally take possession of the unit. In the case where some household members remain in the original unit, the resident must be removed from the HUD Form 50059/RD Form 3560-8/Section 42 TIC and the lease when the resident moves out. These forms will be completed in accordance with requirements set forth by the HUD/RD/Section 42 programs.

Please see Appendix B and Appendix C for additional information.

If this site has verified the resident to be a victim of VAWA, the 30-day notice and one-year lease requirement will be waived.

### **VET – Transferring to This Property from Another Property that is Not Owned or Managed by PREMIER MANAGEMENT, LLC.**

If an applicant qualifies for an external VET, and the applicant wishes to apply to this property, the site will:

- Accept a completed application,
- Determine eligibility based on the requirements of the governing agency and the property tenant selection plan and,
- If appropriate, will add the applicant to that property's waiting list

If a "safe" unit is not immediately available, the resident will be added to the property waiting list.

In a case where the resident requests and qualifies for an external transfer, the applicant will be given a "VAWA" preference. **HUD projects only.** Residents residing in Rural Development projects must obtain a L.O.P.E. (Letter of Priority Entitlement) to be given the "VAWA" preference on the waiting list. See below for a more detailed description of preferences.

Please see Appendix B and Appendix C for additional information.

Before the external transfer is granted, the applicant must participate in an eligibility/screening review, must qualify based on the Tenant Selection Plan in place at the time of the eligibility determination and must agree to abide by the terms and conditions that govern occupancy in the new unit.





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If an applicant reasonably believes an offered unit would not be safe, the applicant may request a different unit.

When a “safe” unit is offered and accepted, the applicant will have thirty (30) calendar days to complete appropriate paperwork, take possession of the new unit and move out of the current unit.

The applicant must provide the date of the move and must begin and end the move within 48 hours. A resident may only receive subsidy in one unit on any given day. If the resident takes possession of the new unit before moving out of the old unit, the resident will be responsible for market rent (HUD) for the days the resident is in legal possession of the original unit.

### **Emergency Transfer Timing and Availability**

This site cannot guarantee that a transfer request will be approved or how long it will take to process a transfer request. This site will, however, act as quickly as possible to move a resident who is a victim of a VAWA crime to another unit, subject to availability and safety of a unit.

This site may be unable to transfer a resident to a particular unit if the resident has not or cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

### **Selection Order**

When a person seeking VAWA protections requests a VAWA Emergency Transfer and when that resident qualifies for the emergency transfer and qualifies for a proposed unit owned or managed by **PREMIER MANAGEMENT, LLC.**, the unit will be offered based on the following:

**Residents** who are requesting new units and who qualify for the VAWA Emergency Internal Transfer, will be placed on the **transfer** waiting list based on the date and time the VAWA Emergency Transfer Request Form HUD-5383 or resident written request is received and based property’s Selection Order.

Units will be offered in the following order:

1. Accessible unit is available and resident requesting a transfer, who does not live in an accessible unit, needs the features of the accessible unit
2. Verified need for a Reasonable Accommodation/medical need
3. Approved VAWA Emergency Internal Transfer–**HUD only (RD households with issuance of L.O.P.E. letter only)**
4. Resident who is under/over housed

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**Applicants** who qualify for the VAWA Emergency External Transfer will be placed on the waiting list based on the date and time the completed application was received.

Units will be offered in the following order:

1. Verified need for an accessible, unit when an accessible unit is available
2. Approved VAWA Emergency External Transfer–**HUD only (RD households with issuance of L.O.P.E. letter only)**
3. All other applications based on the (income level-RD), date, and time completed application was received

### **Other Housing Resources**

As part of the VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan, the owner/agent has also identified resources, including temporary housing alternatives, that are available to residents and applicants.

At the resident's request, the owner/agent will also assist residents in contacting local organizations offering assistance to victims of VAWA Crimes.

A list of organizations is included as part of this VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan.

### **Safety and Security of Applicants and Residents**

Victims of VAWA crimes and/or any person affiliated with a victim of a VAWA crime are urged to take all reasonable precautions to be safe.

Residents/applicants who are or have been victims of domestic violence are encouraged to contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233, or a local domestic violence shelter, for assistance in creating a safety plan. For persons with hearing impairments, that hotline can be accessed by calling 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Residents/applicants who have been victims of sexual assault may call the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network's National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800-656-HOPE, or visit the online hotline at <https://ohl.rainn.org/online/> .

Residents/applicants who are or have been victims of stalking seeking help may visit the National Center for Victims of Crime's Stalking Resource Center at <https://www.victimsofcrime.org/ourprograms/stalking-resource-center> .





## Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

### ADDENDUM B: ORGANIZATIONS OFFERING ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING.

Use these contacts to find resources in the area the victim wishes to move.

The National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-7233 (SAFE)	<a href="http://www.ndvh.org">www.ndvh.org</a>
National Dating Abuse Helpline	866-331-9474	<a href="http://www.loveisrespect.org">www.loveisrespect.org</a>
Americans Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis Center	866- USWOMEN (879-6636)	<a href="http://www.866uswomen.org">www.866uswomen.org</a>
National Child Abuse Hotline/Childhelp	800-4-A- CHILD 800- 422-4453	<a href="http://www.childhelp.org">www.childhelp.org</a>
National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-4673 (HOPE)	<a href="http://www.rainn.org">www.rainn.org</a>
National Center for Victims of Crime	202-467-8700	<a href="http://www.victimsofcrime.org">www.victimsofcrime.org</a>
National Human Trafficking Resource Center/Polaris Project	888-373-7888 Text: HELP to BeFree (233733)	<a href="http://www.polarisproject.org">www.polarisproject.org</a>
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	800-537-2238	<a href="http://www.nrcdv.org">www.nrcdv.org</a> and <a href="http://www.vawnet.org">www.vawnet.org</a>
Futures Without Violence: The National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence	888-792-2873	<a href="http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org">www.futureswithoutviolence.org</a>
National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health	312-726-7020 ext. 2011	<a href="http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org">www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org</a>
Domestic Violence Initiative	303-839-5510 877-839-5510	<a href="http://www.dviforwomen.org">www.dviforwomen.org</a>
Deaf Abused Women's Network (DAWN)	202-559-5366	<a href="mailto:Hotline@deafdawn.org">Hotline@deafdawn.org</a> <a href="http://www.deafdawn.org">www.deafdawn.org</a>
Women of Color Network	800-537-2238	<a href="http://www.wocninc.org">www.wocninc.org</a>
INCITE! Women of Color Against Violence		<a href="mailto:incite.natl@gmail.com">incite.natl@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.incite-national.org">www.incite-national.org</a>
Alianza	505-753-3334	<a href="http://www.dvalianza.org">www.dvalianza.org</a>
Casa de Esperanza	651-772-1611	<a href="http://www.casadeesperanza.org">www.casadeesperanza.org</a>
Asian and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence	415-954-9988	<a href="http://www.apiidv.org">www.apiidv.org</a>
Committee Against Anti-Asian Violence (CAA AV)	212- 473- 6485	<a href="http://www.caaav.org">www.caaav.org</a>
Manavi	732-435-1414	<a href="http://www.manavi.org">www.manavi.org</a>
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	877-643-8222	<a href="http://www.dvinstitute.org">www.dvinstitute.org</a>
The Black Church and Domestic Violence Institute	770-909-0715	<a href="http://www.bcdvi.org">www.bcdvi.org</a>

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The Audre Lorde Project		<a href="http://www.alp.org">www.alp.org</a>
LAMBDA GLBT Community Services	206-350-4283 178-596-0342	<a href="http://www.grd.org/grd/www/orgs/avproject/main.htm">http://www.grd.org/grd/www/orgs/avproject/main.htm</a>
National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs 1-212-714-1184	206-350-4283	<a href="http://www.ncavp.org">www.ncavp.org</a>
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force	202-393-5177	<a href="http://www.nglft.org">www.nglft.org</a>
Northwest Network of Bisexual, Trans, Lesbian & Gay Survivors of Abuse	206-568-7777	<a href="http://www.nwnetwork.org">www.nwnetwork.org</a>
National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life	608-255-0539	<a href="http://www.ncall.us">www.ncall.us</a>
National Center for Elder Abuse	855-500-3537	<a href="http://www.ncea.aoa.gov/">http://www.ncea.aoa.gov/</a>
American Bar Association Commission on Domestic Violence	202-662-1000	<a href="http://www.abanet.org/domviol">www.abanet.org/domviol</a>
Battered Women's Justice Project	800-903-0111	<a href="http://www.bwjp.org">www.bwjp.org</a>
Safe Horizon stalking victims' hotline (assessment & referrals provided)	866-689-4357	
Stalking Resource Center		<a href="http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center">www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center</a>
The National Organization for Victim Assistance	800-879-6682	<a href="http://www.trynova.org">www.trynova.org</a>
iSafetyNet		<a href="http://www.isafetynet.org/">http://www.isafetynet.org/</a>

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### ADDENDUM C: INFORMATION ABOUT PROPERTIES PROVIDING HUD SUBSIDY AND SUBJECT TO THE RULES PROVIDED BY THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT 2013

The owner/agent will assist the victim in finding alternative housing with subsidy provided through the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Victims can conduct their own “search” and can find Section 8 apartments on HUD’s web sites:

<http://www.hud.gov/apps/section8/>

[http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\\_offices/public\\_indian\\_housing/pha/contacts](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/pha/contacts)

To find Rural Development properties visit their website at:

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/>

Under Tab: Find Rural Rentals

To find Low-Income Housing Tax Credit properties in Ohio visit their website at:

<https://www.ohiohome.org/>

Under Tab: Renters

Find Affordable Housing

Visit: [OhioHousingLocater.org](http://OhioHousingLocater.org)

