

**IL 508 COC- St. Clair County/Belleveille/East St. Louis
Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual
Assault, or Stalking**

Emergency Transfers

IL508 COC-St. Clair County/Belleveille/East St. Louis is concerned about the safety of its tenants, and such concern extends to tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. In accordance with [The Violence Against Women Act \(VAWA\)](#)¹ all HUD-funded housing providers in IL-508 (HP) allows tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to request an emergency transfer from the tenant's current unit to another unit. All COC funded programs are required to provide the VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights (Appendix I) to their tenant at start of the project. The ability to request a transfer is available regardless of sex.² The ability of HP to honor such request for tenants currently receiving assistance, however, may depend upon a preliminary determination that the tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and on whether HP has another dwelling unit that is available and is safe to offer the tenant for temporary or more permanent occupancy.

This plan identifies tenants who are eligible for an emergency transfer, the documentation needed to request an emergency transfer, confidentiality protections, how an emergency transfer may occur, and guidance to tenants on 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-5381](#)), the Federal agency that oversees that IL 508 COC programs is in compliance with VAWA.

Eligibility for Emergency Transfers

A tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as provided in HUD's regulations at [24 CFR Part 5 Subpart L](#) is eligible for an emergency transfer, if: the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same unit. If the tenant is a victim of sexual assault, the tenant 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.

A tenant requesting an emergency transfer must expressly request the transfer in accordance with the procedures described in this plan. Tenants who are not in good standing may still request an emergency transfer if they meet the eligibility requirements in this section.

Emergency Transfer Request Documentation

To request an emergency transfer, the tenant shall notify their case manager or the HP's collaborative applicant by submitting a written request for a transfer to their case manager or 19 Public Square, Suite 200, Belleville, IL 62220. HP will provide reasonable accommodations to this policy for individuals with disabilities. The tenant's written request for an emergency transfer should include either:

1. A statement expressing that the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant were to remain in the same dwelling unit assisted under HP's program; OR
2. A statement that the tenant was a sexual assault victim and that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the tenant's request for an emergency transfer.

Confidentiality

HP will keep confidential any information that the tenant submits in requesting an emergency transfer, and information about the emergency transfer, unless the tenant gives HP written permission to release the information on a time limited basis, or disclosure of the information is required by law or required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance from the covered program. This includes keeping confidential the new location of the dwelling unit of the tenant, if one is provided, from the person(s) that committed an act(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the tenant. See the Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act For All Tenants (Appendix I) for more information about HP's responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of information related to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Emergency Transfer Timing and Availability

HP cannot guarantee that a transfer request will be approved or how long it will take to process a transfer request. HP will, however, act as quickly as possible to move a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to another unit, subject to availability and safety of a unit. If a tenant reasonably believes a proposed transfer would not be safe, the tenant may request a transfer to a different unit. If a unit is available, the transferred tenant must agree to abide by the terms and conditions that govern occupancy in the unit to which the tenant has been transferred. HP may be unable to transfer a tenant to a particular unit if the tenant has not or cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

If HP has no safe and available units for which a tenant who needs an emergency is eligible, HP will assist the tenant in identifying other housing providers who may have safe and available units to which the tenant could move. At the tenant's request, HP will also assist tenants in contacting the local organizations offering assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are attached to this plan.

Safety and Security of Tenants

Pending processing of the transfer and the actual transfer, if it is approved and occurs, the tenant is urged to take all reasonable precautions to be safe.

- Tenants 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).
- Tenants 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://hotline.rainn.org/online>

- Tenants 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>.
- Local violence shelter – “Violence Prevention Center 618-235-0892”

Regulatory Authority:

This Emergency Transfer Plan is governed by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which provides protections to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in HUD-assisted housing programs. In compliance with VAWA, all HUD-funded housing providers are required to allow tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to request an emergency transfer to a safe unit when needed.

In addition, the following forms have been updated to reflect the most current regulatory requirements and must be used by all housing providers in the administration of this plan:

- **HUD-5380**: Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
- **HUD-5381**: Model Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking
- **HUD-5382**: Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation
- **HUD-5383**: Emergency Transfer Request for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking
- **HUD-5384**– Emergency Transfer Data Collection

These forms supersede previous versions and must be utilized in accordance with the HUD VAWA Final Rule ([24 CFR Part 5 Subpart L](#)), which outlines the process for emergency transfers, tenant protections, and confidentiality requirements.

Appendix I
HUD-5380
Notice of Occupancy Rights
Under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Protections for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

When should I receive this form? A covered housing provider must provide a copy of the Notice of Occupancy Rights Under The Violence Against Women Act (Form HUD-5380) and the Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (Form HUD-5382) when you are admitted as a tenant, when you receive an eviction or termination notice and prior to termination of tenancy, or when you are denied as an applicant. A covered housing provider may provide these forms at additional times.

What is the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”)? This notice describes protections that may apply to you as an applicant or a tenant under a housing program covered by a federal law called the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”). VAWA provides housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. VAWA protections must be in leases and other program documents, as applicable. VAWA protections may be raised at any time. You do not need to know the type or name of the program you are participating in or applying to in order to seek VAWA protections.

What if I require this information in a language other than English? To read this information in Spanish or another language, please contact [INSERT COVERED HOUSING PROVIDER’S CONTACT INFORMATION; FOR HOPWA PROVIDERS – INSERT GRANTEE NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION] or go to [INSERT WEBSITE, IF APPLICABLE]. You can read translated VAWA forms at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5a#4. If you speak or read in a language other than English, your covered housing provider must give you language assistance regarding your VAWA protections (for example, oral interpretation and/or written translation).

What do the words in this notice mean?

- *VAWA violence/abuse* means one or more incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- *Victim* means any victim of *VAWA violence/abuse*.
- *Affiliated person* means the tenant’s spouse, parent, sibling, or child; or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the tenant’s household; or anyone for whom the tenant acts as parent/guardian.
- *Covered housing program*¹ includes the following HUD programs:
 - Public Housing
 - Tenant-based vouchers (TBV, also known as Housing Choice Vouchers or HCV) and Project-based Vouchers (PBV) Section 8 programs
 - Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)
 - Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy
 - Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly
 - Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities

¹ For information about non-HUD covered housing programs under VAWA, see Interagency Statement on the Violence Against Women Act’s Housing Provisions at <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PA/documents/InteragencyVAWAHousingStmnt092024.pdf>.

- Section 221(d)(3)/(d)(5) Multifamily Rental Housing
 - Section 236 Multifamily Rental Housing
 - Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program
 - HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program
 - The Housing Trust Fund
 - Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program
 - Continuum of Care program
 - Rural Housing Stability Assistance program
- *Covered housing provider* means the individual or entity under a covered housing program that is responsible for providing or overseeing the VAWA protection in a specific situation. The covered housing provider may be a public housing agency, project sponsor, housing owner, mortgagor, housing manager, State or local government, public agency, or a nonprofit or for-profit organization as the lessor.

What if I am an applicant under a program covered by VAWA? You can't be denied housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA just because you (or a household member) are or were a victim or just because of problems you (or a household member) had as a direct result of being or having been a victim. For example, if you have a poor rental or credit history or a criminal record, and that history or record is the direct result of you being a victim of VAWA abuse/violence, that history or record cannot be used as a reason to deny you housing or homeless assistance covered by VAWA.

What if I am a tenant under a program covered by VAWA? You cannot lose housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA or be evicted just because you (or a household member) are or were a victim of VAWA violence/abuse. You also cannot lose housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA or be evicted just because of problems that you (or a household member) have as a direct result of being or having been a victim. For example, if you are a victim of VAWA abuse/violence that directly results in repeated noise complaints and damage to the property, neither the noise complaints nor property damage can be used as a reason for evicting you from housing covered by VAWA. You also cannot be evicted or removed from housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA because of someone else's criminal actions that are directly related to VAWA abuse/violence against you, a household member, or another affiliated person.

How can tenants request an emergency transfer? Victims of VAWA violence/abuse have the right to request an emergency transfer from their current unit to another unit for safety reasons related to the VAWA violence/abuse. An emergency transfer cannot be guaranteed, but you can request an emergency transfer when:

1. You (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse;
2. You expressly request the emergency transfer; **AND**
3. **EITHER**
 - a. you reasonably believe that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) stay in the same dwelling unit;
 - OR**
 - b. if you (or a household member) are a victim of sexual assault, either you reasonably believe that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) were to stay in the unit, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises and you request an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when that assault occurred.

You can request an emergency transfer even if you are not lease compliant, for example if you owe rent. If you request an emergency transfer, your request, the information you provided to make the request, and your new unit’s location must be kept strictly confidential by the covered housing provider. The covered housing provider is required to maintain a VAWA emergency transfer plan and make it available to you upon request. To request an emergency transfer or to read the covered housing provider’s VAWA emergency transfer plan, [ENTER SPECIFIC CONTACT INFORMATION, WEBSITE, AND/OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR REQUESTING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER OR A COPY OF THE APPLICABLE VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN]. The VAWA emergency transfer plan includes information about what the covered housing provider does to make sure your address and other relevant information are not disclosed to your perpetrator.

Can the perpetrator be evicted or removed from my lease? Depending on your specific situation, your covered housing provider may be able to divide the lease to evict just the perpetrator. This is called “lease bifurcation.”

What happens if the lease bifurcation ends up removing the perpetrator who was the only tenant who qualified for the housing or assistance? In this situation, the covered housing provider must provide you and other remaining household members an opportunity to establish eligibility or to find other housing. If you cannot or don’t want to establish eligibility, then the covered housing provider must give you a reasonable time to move or establish eligibility for another covered housing program. This amount of time varies, depending on the covered housing program involved. The table below shows the reasonable time provided under each covered housing programs with HUD. Timeframes for covered housing programs operated by other agencies are determined by those agencies.

Covered Housing Program(s)	Reasonable Time for Remaining Household Members to Continue to Receive Assistance, Establish Eligibility, or Move.
HOME and Housing Trust Fund, Continuum of Care Program (except for permanent supportive housing), ESG program, Section 221(d)(3) Program, Section 221(d)(5) Program, Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program	Because these programs do not provide housing or assistance based on just one person’s status or characteristics, the remaining tenant(s), or family member(s) in the CoC program, can keep receiving assistance or living in the assisted housing as applicable.
Permanent supportive housing funded by the Continuum of Care Program	The remaining household member(s) can receive rental assistance until expiration of the lease that is in effect when the qualifying member is evicted.
Housing Choice Voucher, Project-based Voucher, and Public Housing programs (for Special Purpose Vouchers (e.g., HUD-VASH, FUP, FYI, etc.),	If the person removed was the only tenant who established eligible citizenship/immigration status, the remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing. For HUD-VASH, if the veteran is removed, the remaining family member(s) can keep receiving assistance or living in the assisted housing as applicable. If the veteran was the only tenant who established eligible

see also program specific guidance)	citizenship/immigration status, the remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
Section 202/811 PRAC and SPRAC	The remaining household member(s) must be given 90 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation or until the lease expires, whichever is first, to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
Section 202/8	The remaining household member(s) must be given 90 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation or when the lease expires, whichever is first, to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing. If the person removed was the only tenant who established eligible citizenship/immigration status, the remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
Section 236 (including RAP); Project-based Section 8 and Mod Rehab/SRO	The remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
HOPWA	The remaining household member(s) must be given no less than 90 calendar days, and not more than one year, from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing. The date is set by the HOPWA Grantee or Project Sponsor.

Are there any reasons that I can be evicted or lose assistance? VAWA does not prevent you from being evicted or losing assistance for a lease violation, program violation, or violation of other requirements that are not due to the VAWA violence/abuse committed against you or an affiliated person. However, a covered housing provider cannot be stricter with you than with other tenants, just because you or an affiliated person experienced VAWA abuse/violence. VAWA also will not prevent eviction, termination, or removal if other tenants or housing staff are shown to be in immediate, physical danger that could lead to serious bodily harm or death if you are not evicted or removed from assistance. **But only if no other action can be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat** should a covered housing provider evict you or end your assistance, if the VAWA abuse/violence happens to you or an affiliated person. A covered housing provider must provide a copy of the Notice of Occupancy Rights Under The Violence Against Women Act (Form HUD-5380) and the Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (Form HUD-5382) when you receive an eviction or termination notice and prior to termination of tenancy.

What do I need to document that I am a victim of VAWA abuse/violence? If you ask for VAWA protection, the covered housing provider may request documentation showing that you (or a household member) are a victim. BUT the covered housing provider must make this request in writing and must give you at least 14 business days (weekends and holidays do not count) to respond, and you are free to choose any one of the following:

1. A self-certification form (for example, Form HUD 5382), which the covered housing provider must give you along with this notice. Either you can fill out the form or someone else can complete it for you;
2. A statement from a victim/survivor service provider, attorney, mental health professional or medical professional who has helped you address incidents of VAWA violence/abuse. The professional must state “under penalty of perjury” that he/she/they believes that the

incidents of VAWA violence/abuse are real and covered by VAWA. Both you and the professional must sign the statement;

3. A police, administrative, or court record (such as a protective order) that shows you (or a household member) were a victim of VAWA violence/abuse; **OR**
4. If allowed by your covered housing provider, any other statement or evidence provided by you.

It is your choice which documentation to provide and the covered housing provider must accept any one of the above as documentation. The covered housing provider is prohibited from seeking additional documentation of victim status or requiring more than one of these types of documentation, unless the covered housing provider receives conflicting information about the VAWA violence/abuse.

If you do not provide one of these types of documentation by the deadline, the covered housing provider does not have to provide the VAWA protections you requested. If the documentation received by the covered housing provider contains conflicting information about the VAWA violence/abuse, the covered housing provider may require you to provide additional documentation from the list above, but the covered housing provider must give you another 30 calendar days to do so.

Will my information be kept confidential? If you share information with a covered housing provider about why you need VAWA protections, the covered housing provider must keep the information you share strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from your other tenant files. No one who works for your covered housing provider will have access to this information, unless there is a reason that specifically calls for them to access this information, your covered housing provider explicitly authorizes their access for that reason, and that authorization is consistent with applicable law.

Your information **will not be disclosed** to anyone else or put in a database shared with anyone else, except in the following situations:

1. If you give the covered housing provider written permission to share the information for a limited time;
2. If the covered housing provider needs to use that information in an eviction proceeding or hearing; or
3. If other applicable law requires the covered housing provider to share the information.

How do other laws apply? VAWA does not limit the covered housing provider's duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property, or civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of VAWA abuse/violence. Additionally, VAWA does not limit the covered housing provider's duty to comply with a court order with respect to the distribution or possession of property among household members during a family break up. The covered housing provider must follow all applicable fair housing and civil rights requirements.

Can I request a reasonable accommodation? If you have a disability, your covered housing provider must provide reasonable accommodations to rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to allow you to equally benefit from VAWA protections (for example, giving you more time to submit documents or assistance with filling out forms). You may request a reasonable accommodation at any time, even for the first time during an eviction. If a provider is denying a specific reasonable accommodation because it is not reasonable, your covered housing provider must first engage in the interactive process with you to identify possible alternative accommodations. To request a reasonable accommodation, please contact [INSERT APPROPRIATE STAFF MEMBER CONTACT INFORMATION]. Your covered housing provider must also ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.

Have your protections under VAWA been denied? If you believe that the covered housing provider has violated these rights, you may seek help by contacting [INSERT LOCAL HUD FHEO FIELD OFFICE & CONTACT INFORMATION]. You can also find additional information on filing VAWA complaints at <https://www.hud.gov/VAWA> and https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/VAWA. To file a VAWA complaint, visit <https://www.hud.gov/fairhousing/fileacomplaint>.

Need further help?

- For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit <https://www.hud.gov/vawa>.
- To talk with a housing advocate, contact [ENTER CONTACT INFO FOR LOCAL ADVOCACY AND LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS].

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to range from 45 to 90 minutes per each covered housing provider's response, depending on the program. This includes time to print and distribute the form. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20410. This notice is required for covered housing programs under section 41411 of VAWA and 24 CFR 5.2003. Covered housing providers must give this notice to applicants and tenants to inform them of the VAWA protections as specified in section 41411(d)(2). This is a model notice, and no information is being collected. A Federal agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

Appendix II HUD-5382

CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

Confidentiality Note: Any personal information you share in this form will be maintained by your covered housing provider according to the confidentiality provisions below.

Purpose of Form: If you are a tenant of or applicant for housing assisted under a covered housing program, or if you are applying for or receiving transitional housing or rental assistance under a covered housing program, and ask for protection under the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”), you may use this form to comply with a covered housing provider's request for written documentation of your status as a "victim". This form is accompanied by a "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380.

VAWA protects individuals and families regardless of a victim's age, sex, or marital status.

You are not expected **and cannot be asked or required** to claim, document, or prove victim status or VAWA violence/abuse other than as stated in "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380.

This form is **one of your available options** for responding to a covered housing provider's written request for documentation of victim status or the incident(s) of VAWA violence/abuse. If you choose, you may submit one of the types of third-party documentation described in Form HUD-5380, in the section titled, “What do I need to document that I am a victim?”. Your covered housing provider must give you at least 14 business days (weekends and holidays do not count) to respond to their written request for this documentation.

Will my information be kept confidential? Whenever you ask for or about VAWA protections, your covered housing provider must keep any information you provide about the VAWA violence/abuse or the fact you (or a household member) are a victim, including the information on this form, strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from your other tenant files. This information can only be accessed by an employee/agent of your covered housing provider if (1) access is required for a specific reason, (2) your covered housing provider explicitly authorizes that person's access for that reason, **and** (3) the authorization complies with applicable law. This information will not be given to anyone else or put in a database shared with anyone else, unless your covered housing provider (1) gets your written permission to do so for a limited time, (2) is required to do so as part of an eviction or termination hearing, **or** (3) is required to do so by law.

In addition, your covered housing provider must keep your address strictly confidential to ensure that it is not disclosed to a person who committed or threatened to commit VAWA violence/abuse against you (or a household member).

What if I require this information in a language other than English? To read this in Spanish or another language, please contact [INSERT COVERED HOUSING PROVIDER'S CONTACT INFORMATION; FOR HOPWA PROVIDERS – INSERT GRANTEE NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION] or go to [INSERT WEBSITE, IF APPLICABLE]. You can read translated VAWA forms at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5a#4. If you speak or read in a language other than English, your covered housing provider must give you language assistance regarding your VAWA protections (for example, oral interpretation and/or written translation).

Can I request a reasonable accommodation? If you have a disability, your covered housing provider must provide reasonable accommodations to rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to allow you to equally benefit from VAWA protections (for example, giving you more time to submit documents or assistance with filling out forms). You may request a reasonable accommodation at any time, even for the first time during an eviction. If a provider is denying a specific reasonable

accommodation because it is not reasonable, your covered housing provider must first engage in the interactive process with you to identify possible alternative accommodations. Your covered housing provider must also ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.

Need further help? For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit <https://www.hud.gov/vawa>. To speak with a housing advocate, contact [ENTER CONTACT INFO FOR LOCAL ADVOCACY AND LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS].

TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

1. Name(s) of victim(s):

2. Your name *(if different from victim's):*

3. Name(s) of other member(s) of the household:

4. Name of the perpetrator *(if known and can be safely disclosed):* _____

5. What is the safest and most secure way to contact you? (You may choose more than one.)

If any contact information changes or is no longer a safe contact method, notify your covered housing provider.

Phone Phone Number: _____

Safe to receive a voicemail: Yes No

E-mail Email Address: _____

Safe to receive an email: Yes No

Mail Mailing Address _____

Safe to receive mail from your housing provider: Yes No

Other Please

List: _____

6. Anything else your housing provider should know to safely communicate with you?

Applicable definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking:

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who lives with or has lived with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Spouse or intimate partner of the victim includes a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person:

- (1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; **and**
- (2) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship; (ii) The type of relationship; and (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Sexual assault means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- (1) Fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others **or**
- (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Certification of Applicant or Tenant: By signing below, I am certifying that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that one or more members of my household is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as described in the applicable definitions above.

Signature

Date

Public Reporting Burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. Housing providers in programs covered by VAWA may request certification that the applicant or tenant is a victim of VAWA violence/abuse. A Federal agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

**Appendix III
HUD-5383**

**EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR VICTIMS OF
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**

Confidentiality Note: Any personal information you share in this form will be maintained by your covered housing provider according to the confidentiality provisions below.

Purpose of Form: If you are a tenant of housing assisted under a covered housing program, or if you are receiving transitional housing or rental assistance under a covered housing program, you may use this form to request an emergency transfer and certify that you qualify for an emergency transfer under the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”). This form refers to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as “VAWA violence/abuse.”

VAWA protects individuals and families regardless of a victim’s age, sex, or marital status.

You may request an emergency transfer when:

1. You (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse;
2. You expressly request the emergency transfer; **AND**
3. **EITHER**
 - a. you reasonably believe that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) stay in the same dwelling unit; **or**
 - b. if you (or a household member) are a victim of sexual assault, either you reasonably believe there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) stay in the unit, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises and you request an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when that assault occurred.

A covered housing provider, in response to an emergency transfer request, should not evaluate whether you are in good standing as part of the assessment or provision of an emergency transfer. Whether or not you are in good standing does not impact your ability to request an emergency transfer under VAWA. However, submitting this form does not necessarily mean that you will receive an emergency transfer. See your covered housing provider’s VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan for more information about VAWA emergency transfers and see “Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act,” Form HUD-5380, for additional housing rights you may be entitled to.

Am I required to submit any documentation to my covered housing provider? Your covered housing provider may request documentation proving that you, or a household member, are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse, in addition to completing this emergency transfer request form. The request can be met by completing and submitting the VAWA Self-certification Form (Form HUD-5382), unless the covered housing provider receives conflicting information about the VAWA violence/abuse. If you have third-party documentation that demonstrates why you are eligible for an emergency transfer, you may, instead, choose to submit that documentation to your covered housing provider. See “Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act,” Form HUD-5380, for more information.

Will my information be kept confidential? Whenever you ask for or about VAWA protections, your covered housing provider must keep any information you provide about the VAWA violence/abuse or the fact you (or a household member) are a victim, including the information on this form, strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from your other tenant files. This information can only be accessed by an employee/agent of your covered housing provider if (1) access is required for a specific reason, (2) your covered housing provider explicitly authorizes that person’s access for that reason, **and** (3) the authorization complies with applicable law. This information will not be given to anyone else or put in a database shared with anyone else, unless your covered housing provider (1) gets your written permission to do so for a limited time, (2) is required to do so as part of an eviction or termination hearing, **or** (3) is required to do so by law.

In addition, your covered housing provider must keep your address strictly confidential to ensure that it is not disclosed to a person who committed or threatened to commit VAWA violence/abuse against you (or a household member).

What if I need this information in a language other than English? To read this in Spanish or another language, please contact [INSERT COVERED HOUSING PROVIDER'S CONTACT INFORMATION; FOR HOPWA PROVIDERS – INSERT GRANTEE NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION] or go to [INSERT WEBSITE, IF APPLICABLE]. You can read translated VAWA forms at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5a#4. If you speak or read in a language other than English, your covered housing provider must give you language assistance regarding your VAWA protections (for example, oral interpretation and/or written translation).

Can I request a reasonable accommodation? If you have a disability, your covered housing provider must provide reasonable accommodations to rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to allow you to equally benefit from VAWA protections (for example, giving you more time to submit documents or assistance with filling out forms). You may request a reasonable accommodation at any time, even for the first time during an eviction. If a provider is denying a specific reasonable accommodation because it is not reasonable, your covered housing provider must first engage in the interactive process with you to identify possible alternative accommodations. Your covered housing provider must also ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.

Need further help? For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit <https://www.hud.gov/vawa>. To speak with a housing advocate, contact [ENTER CONTACT INFO FOR LOCAL ADVOCACY AND LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS].

TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE TENANT REQUESTING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER

1. **Name(s) of victim(s):**

2. **Your name** (*if different from victim's*):

3. **Name(s) of other household member(s):**

4. **Name(s) of other household member(s) who would transfer with the victim:**

5. **Name of the perpetrator** (*if known and can be safely disclosed*):

6. **Address of location from which the victim seeks to transfer:**

7. **Current Unit Size (# of bedrooms):** _____

8. What is the safest and most secure way to contact you? (You may choose more than one.)

If any contact information changes or is no longer a safe contact method, notify your covered housing provider.

Phone Phone Number: _____

Safe to receive a voicemail: Yes No

E-mail E-mail Address: _____

Safe to receive an email: Yes No

Mail Mailing Address: _____

Safe to receive mail from your housing provider: Yes No

Other Please

List: _____

9. Anything else your housing provider should know to safely communicate with you?

10. What features are requested for a safe unit? You may list here any information that would facilitate a suitable transfer, such as accessibility needs, and a description of where it is safe or unsafe for you to live.

(Please note that the ability to provide an emergency transfer is based on unit availability.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Neighborhood | <input type="checkbox"/> New Building |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Floor unit | <input type="checkbox"/> Second Floor unit (and above) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Near an Exit | <input type="checkbox"/> Well-lit hallways/walkways |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24-hour Security | <input type="checkbox"/> Accessible unit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | |

11. To approve your request for an emergency transfer, your covered housing provider may require that you provide written documentation that you (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse. Your covered housing provider must make this request for documentation in writing. You can choose to submit any one of the following types of documentation:

- Form HUD-5382 *Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation*, which asks your name and the perpetrator’s name (if known and safe to provide);
- A document signed by a victim service provider, attorney, mental health professional, or medical professional who has helped you address the VAWA violence/abuse. The professional must state “under penalty of perjury” that he/she/they believe in the occurrence of the incident of VAWA violence/abuse and that it is covered by VAWA. Both you and the professional must sign the statement;
- A police, administrative, or court record (such as a protective order) that shows you (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse; OR
- If permitted by your covered housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by you.

Certification of Tenant: By signing below, I am certifying that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that I meet the conditions described on this form to qualify for an emergency transfer.

Signature

Date

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. Covered housing providers in programs covered by VAWA may ask for a written request for an emergency transfer for a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Housing providers may distribute this form to tenants and tenants may use it to request an emergency transfer. The information is subject to the confidentiality requirements of VAWA. A Federal agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

Appendix IV
HUD 5384
VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFER DATA COLLECTION FORM
((INSERT RELEVANT HUD OFFICE))

BASIC INFORMATION:

Please provide information for the point of contact (POC) completing this form.

Name:

Email:

TYPE OF HOUSING PROVIDER: *(Select all that apply.)*
(Depending on which program is selected, program specific questions will be tailored to the response.)

- a. Public Housing Authority
 - 1. Public Housing Program
 - 2. Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program *(Including Project-based Vouchers (PBVs))*
 - 3. Moderate Rehabilitation Program
- b. Multifamily Owner or Manager
- c. Continuum of Care (CoC) Recipient
- d. Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Recipient
- e. Rural Housing Stability Assistance Recipient
- f. HOPWA Grantee
- g. HOME Participating Jurisdiction/Housing Trust Fund Grantee

BASIC INFORMATION – Public Housing Agency (PHA)

PHA Name:

PHA Code:

BASIC INFORMATION – Multifamily Housing (MFH)

Information related to the collection of Emergency Transfer Data will be provided by Owners/Managers through form HUD-52670 as part of their monthly voucher.

BASIC INFORMATION – Continuum of Care (CoC)

CoC Number and Name:

Recipient/Subrecipient Name(s):

BASIC INFORMATION – Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)

ESG Grantee:

Subrecipient Name(s):

BASIC INFORMATION – Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program

Recipient:

Subrecipient Name(s):

BASIC INFORMATION – Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)

Grantee:

Project Sponsor(s):

BASIC INFORMATION – HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)/Housing Trust Fund (HTF)

HOME Participating Jurisdiction:

HTF Grantee:

Section I: VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLANS

1. If you make your VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan publicly available on the internet, please provide the URL/internet address here:

2. If you do not make your VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan publicly available on the internet, please submit a copy of your current VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan when you submit this report to HUD.
3. If you do not make your VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan publicly available, please state why it is infeasible to make it publicly available.

In the sections below, please provide data for emergency transfers under VAWA. Please see the Definitions section below for the definitions of the bolded and italicized terms.

Section II: TOTAL VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUESTS

4. Total Number of VAWA Emergency Transfer Requests
 - a. What is the total number of VAWA emergency transfer requests *received* during the current [ANNUAL OR MONTHLY] reporting period of [INSERT REPORTING TIME PERIOD]? _____

- b. How many requests are *pending review and pending placement* from prior [YEARS OR MONTHS]? _____
- c. Add together 4a and 4b to get the TOTAL number of VAWA emergency transfer requests for the reporting period of [INSERT REPORTING TIME PERIOD]. What is the combined number? _____

Section III: INCOMPLETE AND DENIED VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUESTS

For the questions below, report on the status of the total number of VAWA emergency transfer requests from the reporting period in Question 4c.

- 5. Incomplete VAWA Emergency Transfer Requests
 - a. How many VAWA emergency transfer requests for the reporting period (from 4c) were *incomplete*? _____
 - b. Identify the reasons the VAWA emergency transfer requests were *incomplete* and list the total number of requests for each outcome:
 - i. Housing provider was not able to reach tenant for follow up. _____
 - ii. Housing provider’s VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan requires emergency transfer requests be in writing and the tenant did not provide the request in writing. _____
 - iii. The tenant did not complete and submit the VAWA Self-Certification Form or provide other documentation of VAWA victim status after a written request from the housing provider. _____
 - iv. Other _____
 - v. If “other”, please provide the reason(s) the VAWA emergency transfer requests were *incomplete*:

- 6. How many VAWA emergency transfer requests for the reporting period (from 4c) were *denied*?

Section IV: APPROVED VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUESTS

- 7. Number of Approved VAWA Emergency Transfer Requests
 - a. How many VAWA emergency transfer requests (from 4c) were *approved* that were received during the current [ANNUAL OR MONTHLY] reporting time period of [INSERT REPORTING TIME PERIOD]? _____
 - b. How many VAWA emergency transfer requests (from 4c) were *approved* that were pending review from prior reporting periods? _____
 - c. How many VAWA emergency transfer requests (from 4c) were *approved* and pending placement from prior reporting periods? _____
 - d. Add together 7a and 7b and 7c to get the TOTAL number of *approved* VAWA emergency transfer requests for the reporting period of [INSERT REPORTING TIME PERIOD]. What is the combined number? _____
- 8. For the questions below, report on the status of the total number of *approved* VAWA emergency transfer requests for the reporting period (from 7d).
 - a. How many *approved* VAWA emergency transfer requests resulted in an *internal transfer* to a *safe unit*? _____

- b. How many **approved** VAWA emergency transfer requests resulted in an **external transfer** to a **safe unit**? _____
 - c. How many **approved** VAWA emergency transfer requests are **pending placement**? _____
9. For **approved** VAWA emergency transfer requests (7d) that are **pending placement**, please identify the reason the requests are **pending placement** and list the total number of requests for each reason:
- a. Awaiting placement for a **safe unit** _____
(This includes situations when the victim has a Housing Choice Voucher or other tenant-based assistance and is searching for a **safe unit**.)
 - b. Awaiting placement for a unit that meets occupancy standards _____
 - c. Awaiting placement for a unit that victim/household meets program eligibility requirements for _____
 - d. Awaiting a unit that meets the household's accessibility needs _____
 - e. Awaiting issuance of a Housing Choice Voucher _____
 - f. Other _____
10. How many **approved** VAWA emergency transfer requests (from 7d) did not result in **completed** VAWA emergency transfer requests and the victim is no longer seeking an emergency transfer?

11. For **approved** VAWA emergency transfer requests that did not result in **completed** VAWA emergency transfer requests and which the victim is no longer seeking a transfer (from 10), please provide the total number of requests that failed to transfer for that reason:
- a. Could not find a **safe unit** _____
 - b. Could not find an available unit _____
 - c. Could not find a unit that met occupancy standards _____
 - d. Could not find a unit that met the household's accessibility needs _____
 - e. Victim/household's program eligibility _____
 - f. No follow up from victim/household _____
 - g. Victim vacated unit _____
 - h. Victim withdrew the emergency transfer request and decided to remain in current unit _____
 - i. Other _____
If "other", please describe the reason for the failures to transfer:

Section V: TIMEFRAMES OF VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST

12. How long did it take for VAWA emergency transfer requests to be **approved, denied**, or determined to be **incomplete** after they were **received** (i.e. the time between when a request was expressly made to when the housing provider finished its review and (1) **approved** the request, (2)

denied the request, or (3) determined that the request was *incomplete*)? List the number of VAWA emergency transfer requests for each timeframe below.

- a. 0-7 calendar days _____
- b. 8-14 calendar days _____
- c. 15-30 calendar days _____
- d. 31-90 calendar days _____
- e. 91-120 calendar days _____
- f. More than 120 calendar days _____

13. How long does it take for VAWA emergency transfer requests to be *completed* after they were *approved* (i.e. the time between when a request was *approved* to when the tenant has moved into a *safe unit*)? List the number of VAWA emergency transfer requests for each timeframe below.

- a. 0-7 calendar days _____
- b. 8-14 calendar days _____
- c. 15-30 calendar days _____
- d. 31-90 calendar days _____
- e. 91-120 calendar days _____
- f. More than 120 calendar days _____

14. What was the TOTAL length of time for VAWA emergency transfer requests to be *completed* after they were *received* (i.e. the time between when a request was expressly made to a housing provider to when the tenant has moved into a *safe unit*)? Please provide the number of VAWA emergency transfer requests for each timeframe below.

- a. 0-7 calendar days _____
- b. 8-14 calendar days _____
- c. 15-30 calendar days _____
- d. 31-90 calendar days _____
- e. 91-120 calendar days _____
- f. More than 120 calendar days _____

Section VI:

15. Please check each item below that applies to you or is provided under your VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan:

- We collaborate or coordinate with public housing authorities, Continuums of Care, owners/managers, consortiums, or other providers for purposes of providing housing and services for victims.
- We offer interim housing for VAWA victims waiting for emergency transfers.
- We provide a waitlist preference for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

We have a VAWA service coordinator or someone who functions as a VAWA service coordinator.

We conduct outreach activities to organizations that assist or provide resources to VAWA victims.

VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFERS – SUB-QUESTIONS:

16. PHAs with a Stability Voucher (SV) Program

- a. How many SVs were used to respond to a VAWA emergency transfer request? _____
- b. How many of those SVs resulted in a **completed** VAWA emergency transfer request? _____

Definitions

Approved: An emergency transfer request is *approved* if the housing provider has finished its review of the emergency transfer request and has determined that the tenant is eligible for an emergency transfer under VAWA.

Completed: An emergency transfer request is *completed* when the victim has successfully been transferred to a *safe unit*.

Denied: An emergency transfer request is *denied* if the housing provider has finished its review of the transfer request and has determined that the tenant is ineligible for an emergency transfer request under VAWA (i.e. the incident or request is not covered under VAWA).

External Transfer: An *external transfer* refers to an emergency relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the tenant must undergo an application process in order to reside in the new unit.

Incomplete: An emergency transfer request is *incomplete* if the housing provider could not complete its review of the transfer request because the tenant did not submit necessary documentation or follow up to enable the housing provider's review.

Internal Transfer: An *internal transfer* refers to an emergency relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would not be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the tenant may reside in the new unit without having to undergo an application process.

Pending Placement: An emergency transfer request is *pending placement* if the housing provider has approved the emergency transfer request and the victim is waiting for permanent placement into a *safe unit*. This includes situations where a victim has a Housing Choice Voucher or other tenant-based assistance and is searching for a safe unit.

Pending Review: An emergency transfer request is *pending review* when the request has been expressly made and the housing provider is reviewing the request to determine whether a tenant is eligible for a VAWA emergency transfer request.

Received: An emergency transfer request is *received* when it is first expressly made to the housing provider for review. This includes if the request is made verbally, even if the housing provider's VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan requires requests be made in writing.

Safe Unit: A *safe unit* is a housing unit that the victim believes is safe.

Public Reporting Burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes to 60 minutes per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. A Federal agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

Revision History

Event	Date	Notes/ Revisions
Adopted	2021	
Reviewed/ revised	5/2/2025	Removal of OMB Approval No. 2577-0286 Expires 06/30/2017/ added regulatory authority
Revised	11/25/25	Addition of updated HUD forms and addendums