



TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

The image features a 3D puzzle with one red piece missing, set against a purple and pink background. The puzzle pieces are white, and the missing piece is a vibrant red. The background is a gradient of purple and pink, with a subtle pattern of puzzle pieces. The text is white and reads:

Understanding & Empowering: Meeting the Unique Housing Needs of Texas Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Survivors

ABOUT US

The Texas Council on Family Violence (TCFV) is the only 501(c)(3) nonprofit coalition in Texas dedicated solely to creating safer communities and freedom from family violence. With a statewide reach and direct local impact, TCFV shapes public policy, equips service providers with essential tools, and initiates strategic prevention efforts. Since 1978, we have been a nationally recognized leader in our efforts



TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

How to Contact Us

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OVERVIEW

- INTERSECTIONALITIES
- SURVIVOR-INFORMED BEST PRACTICES
- SURVIVOR ADVOCATE EXPERIENCE
- PROTECTIONS



INTERSECTIONALITIES: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) + HOUSING



WHAT IS INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV)/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (DV)?

- An “ongoing pattern of power and control exerted by one partner over another in a romantic relationship, enforced by the use of abusive tactics...”
- National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health, 2016



- **IN TEXAS, FAMILY VIOLENCE IS DEFINED AS:**
- **Texas Family Code, Section 71.004**

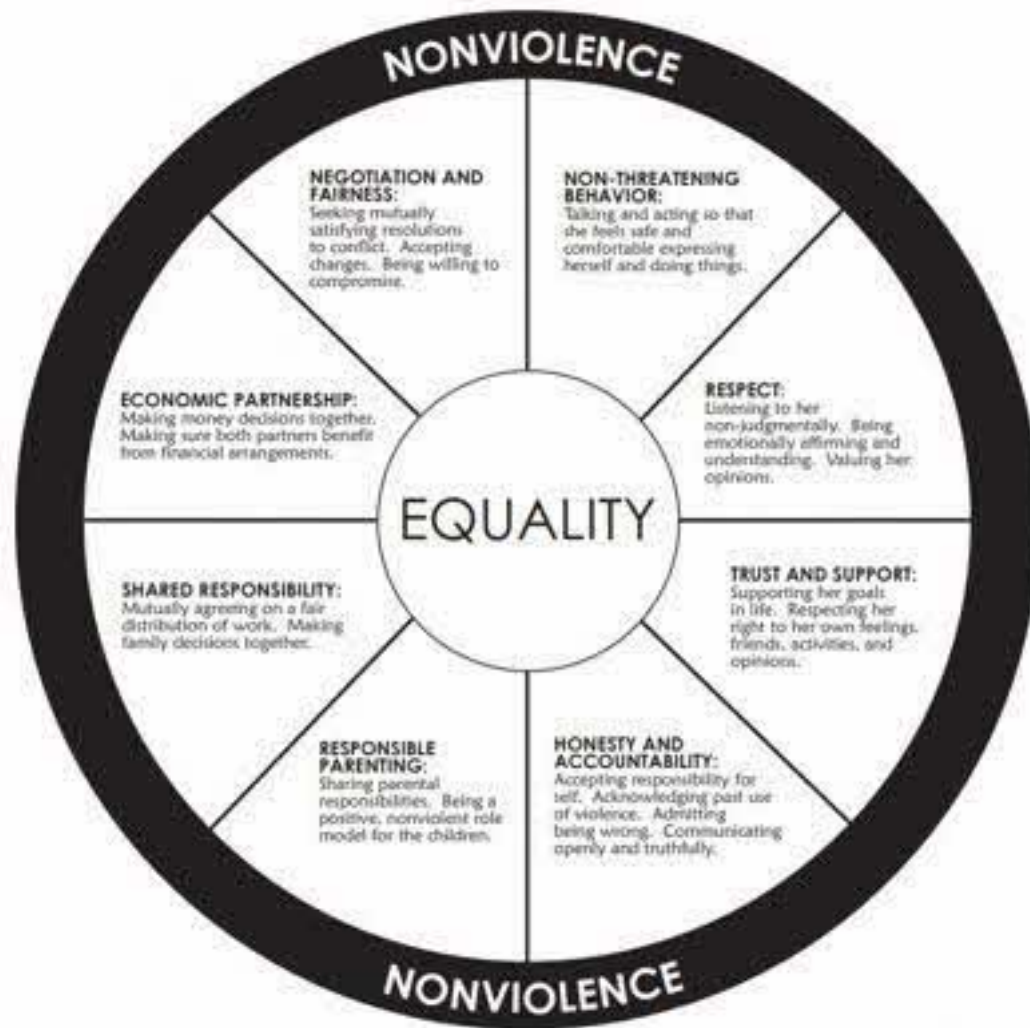
- An act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself
- Abuse by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household
- Dating violence

1 in 3 Texans

experience intimate
partner violence,
aka domestic
violence, in their
lifetime.

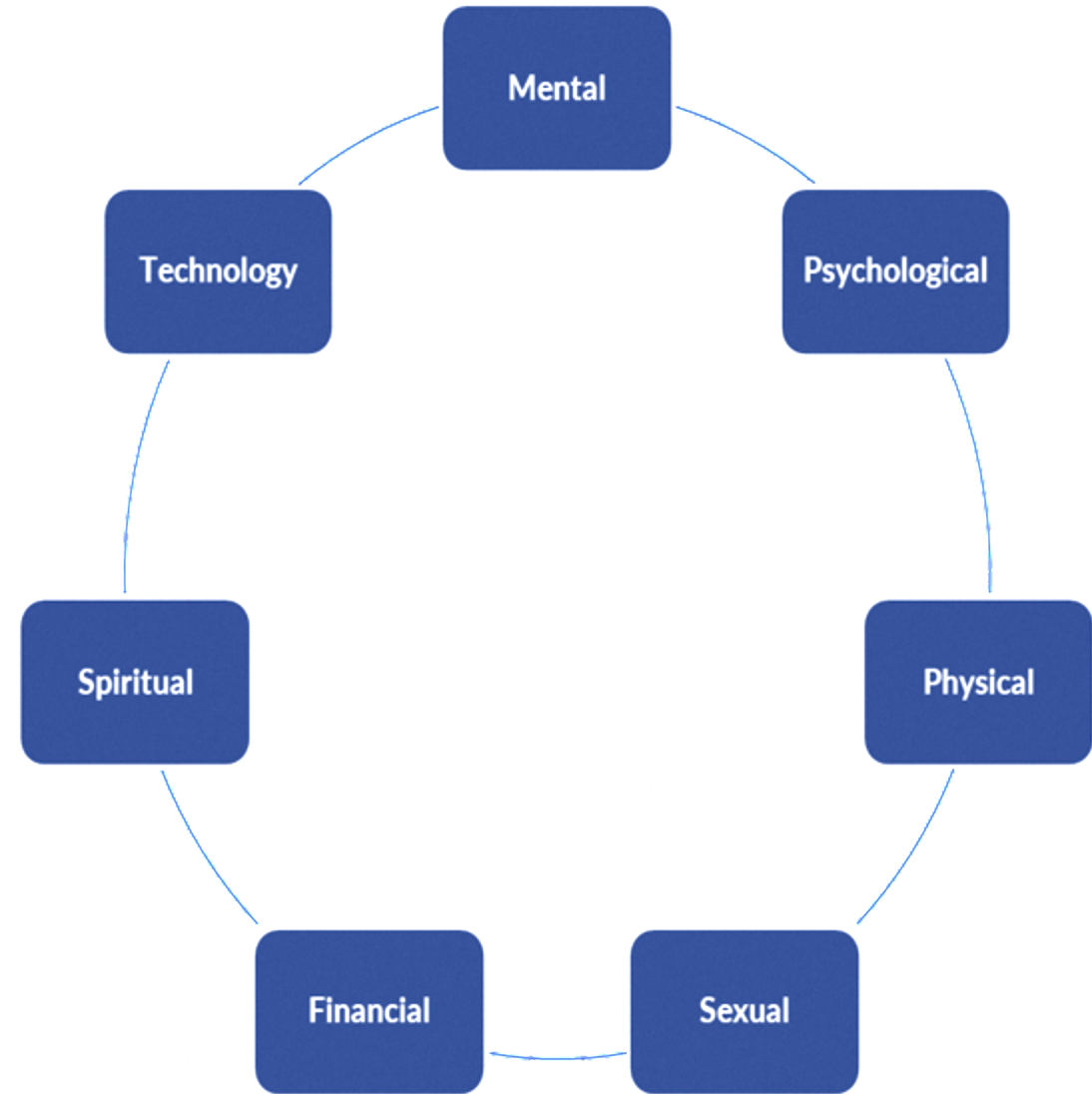
216 TEXANS WERE KILLED BY THEIR INTIMATE PARTNERS ACROSS 64 COUNTIES IN 2022.

- In 2022, TCFV recorded the deaths of 179 women and 37 men killed by an intimate partner or stalking perpetrator across 64 Texas counties. This includes 176 women killed by male partners, 34 men killed by female partners, and three women and three men killed by same-gender partners. Six LGBTQ+ victims and two women killed by a stalking perpetrator who sought unwanted relationships with them are among those killed.
- Honoring Texas Victims 2022: https://tcfv.org/wp-content/uploads/TCFV-2022-HTV-Report_Final-Web.pdf



Intimate Partner Violence...

- Takes different forms, and does not always include physical violence.
- May include behaviors such as:
 - Stalking
 - Gaslighting
 - Possessiveness
 - Using children as pawns
 - Using systems to control and threaten (ex: housing)



Additional barriers



“A hallmark of traumatic experience is that it typically overwhelms an individual mentally, emotionally, and physically.”

Ohio Domestic Violence Network



Trauma is:



Event or events experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening (SAMHSA, 2012)



Can create “profound and lasting changes in physiological arousal, emotion, cognition, and memory” (Herman, 1997).

The Link: IPV and Trauma

80% of women who experienced rape, stalking, or physical violence by an intimate partner reported significant short or long-term effects including PTSD

Experience with poly-victimization enhances risks of mental health issues and trauma as well as substance use.

69%
of Texas survivors meet the criteria for a PTSD diagnosis.

The national rate is **51%**.

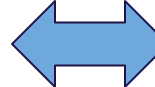
-Texas State Plan, 2019

The Impact of Trauma on IPV Survivors

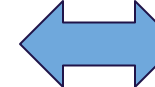
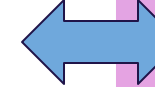
Physical

- 
- Chronic pain
 - Disconnecting from one's body/ dissociation
 - Hypervigilance
 - Sleep disturbances
 - Self-harm
 - STIs

Emotional & Psychological

- 
- Sense of shame
 - Loss of sense of self
 - Unable to display emotion, or emotions can feel overwhelming
 - Loss of danger cues
 - Mental health diagnoses: higher rates of depression, anxiety, PTSD, substance abuse

Relational

- 
- 
- Lack of desire for intimacy
 - Lack of trust in others
 - Feel isolated from others
 - Reenacting abuse dynamics

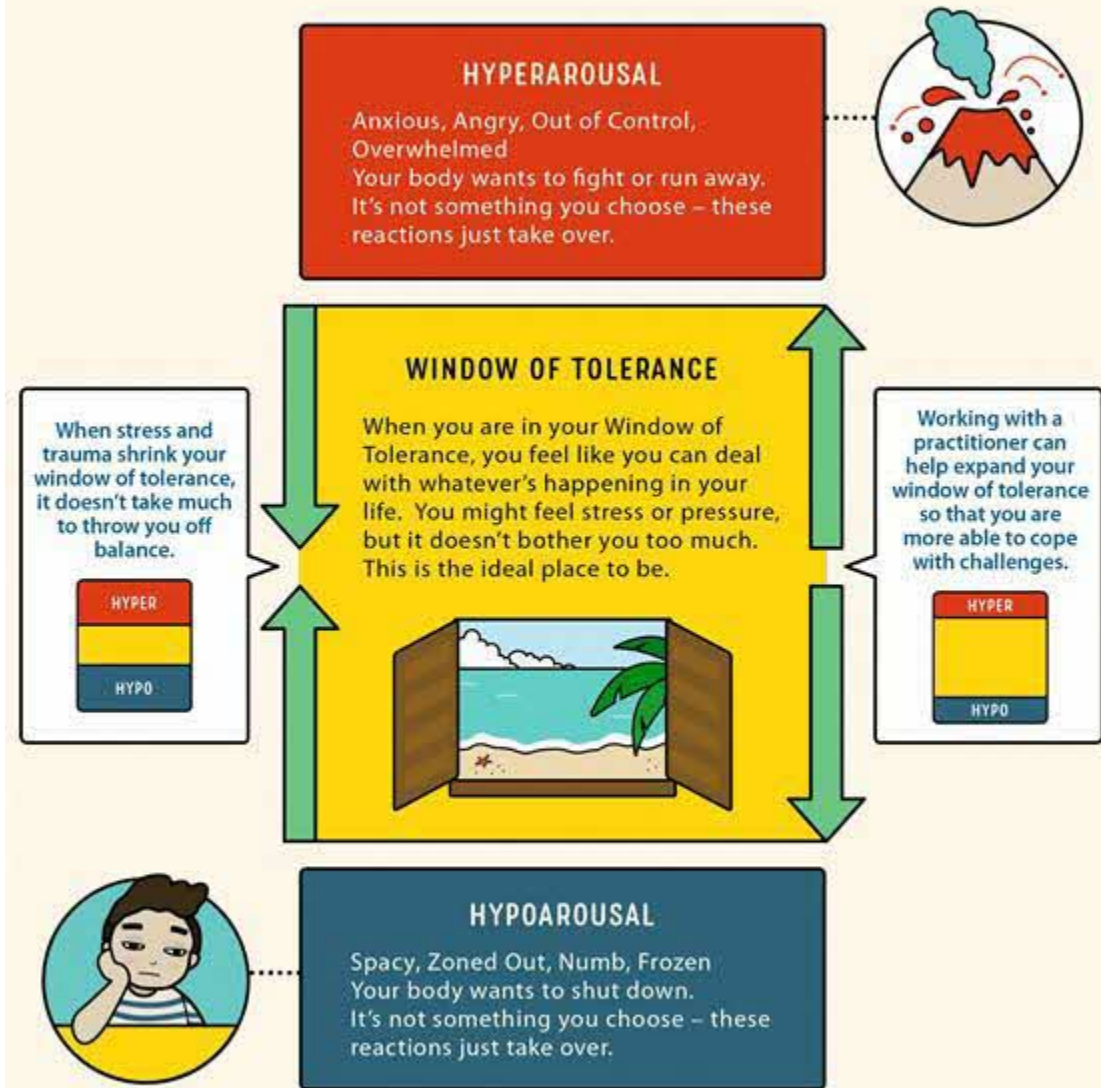
Trauma is Stored in the Body

- Tolerance: Calm and neutral state
- Hyperarousal: Fight or Flight
- Hypoarousal: Freeze
- “Fawning” can also occur, when someone seeks to appease or please others and avoid conflict as a way to stay safe

For further reading:

The Body Keeps the Score, Bessel van der Kolk
My Grandmother's Hands, Resmaa Menakem

How Trauma Can Affect Your Window Of Tolerance



nicabm

Trauma Responses Can Look Like...

Being jittery or distracted

A lack of energy or motivation, being tired all the time

Having difficulty focusing

Struggling to regulate emotions

Memory problems, missing appointments

Becoming aggressive

Numbing or dissociating, shutting down

Not being able to talk about what happened

Saying things that seem off-topic

Seemingly disproportionate responses

Being labeled as "difficult," "lazy" or "unwilling to cooperate"

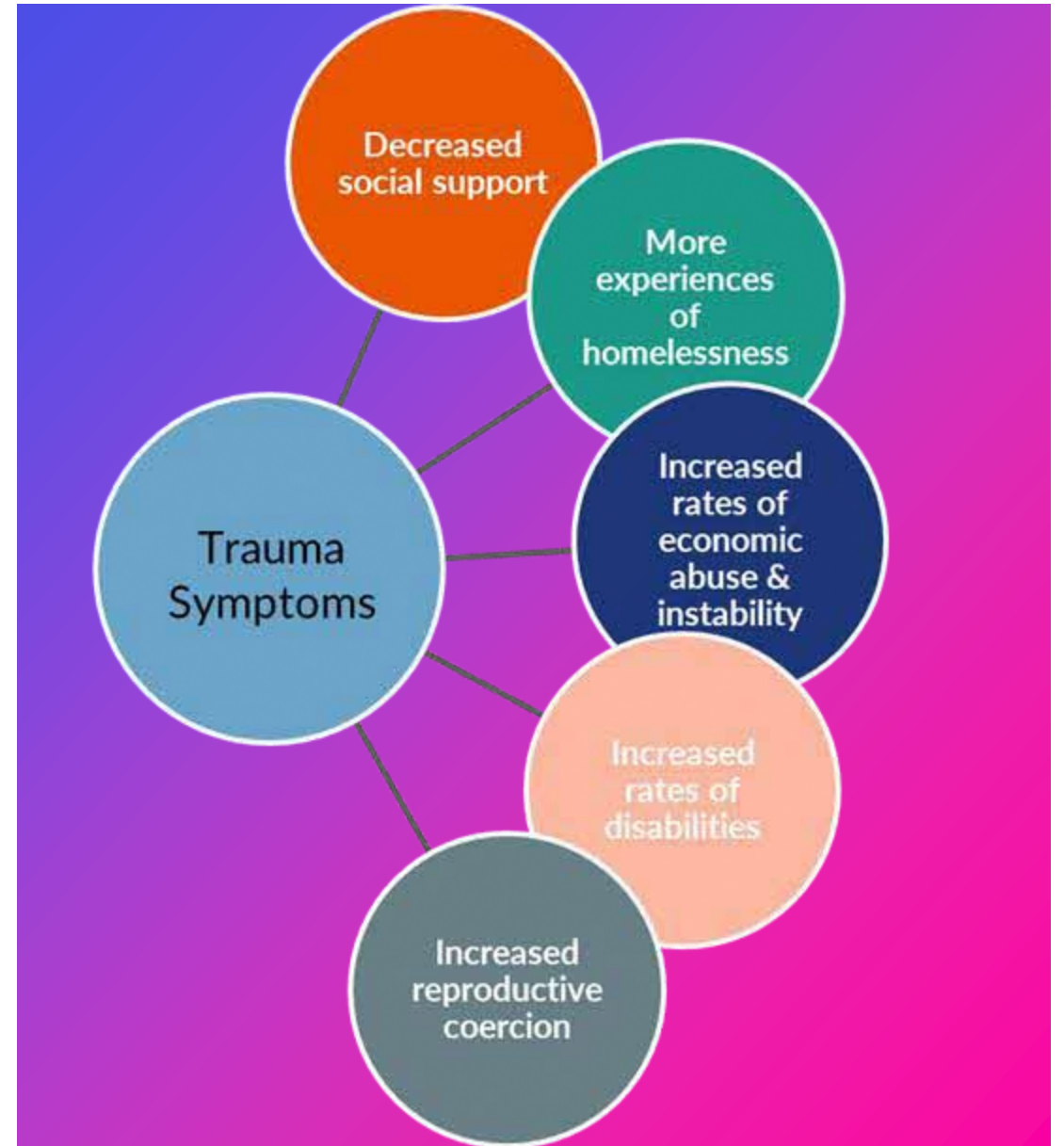
Being suspicious or distrustful of staff

Health issues—muscle pain, headaches, digestive problems

Avoidance of certain activities

Isolating themselves from others

Experiencing Trauma Can Have Rippling Impacts



Key Components of Trauma-Informed Care



SAMHSA & CDC's 6 Principles of Trauma-Informed Care



Trauma informed care is NOT:

Chart by the Institute on Trauma and Trauma-Informed Care (2015)

Retraumatization	
WHAT HURTS?	
SYSTEM (POLICIES, PROCEDURES, "THE WAY THINGS ARE DONE")	RELATIONSHIP (POWER, CONTROL, SUBVERSIVENESS)
 HAVING TO CONTINUALLY RETELL THEIR STORY	 NOT BEING SEEN / HEARD
 BEING TREATED AS A NUMBER	 VIOLATING TRUST
 PROCEDURES THAT REQUIRED DISROBING	 FAILURE TO ENSURE EMOTIONAL SAFETY
 BEING SEEN AS THEIR LABEL (I.E. ADDICT, SCHIZOPHRENIC)	 NONCOLLABORATIVE
 NO CHOICE IN SERVICE OR TREATMENT	 DOES THINGS FOR RATHER THAN WITH
 NO OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE FEEDBACK ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCE WITH THE SERVICE DELIVERY	 USE OF PUNITIVE TREATMENT, COERCIVE PRACTICES AND OPPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

Survivor
advocate
experience



Survivor-informed best practices

- Universal approaches
- Create an environment of safety and trust



What Can You Do When Someone Discloses IPV?



Address immediate safety



Privacy & confidentiality concerns



Listening with empathy, to understand survivor's experience and needs



Let survivor know what you can and cannot do

What Can You Do When Someone Discloses IPV?

Offer connection to local FV program and/or National Domestic Violence Hotline

Offer other resources as needed such as CCRs, DA's Office

Contacting law enforcement? Should be the survivor's choice whenever possible

Contacting CPS? Witnessing DV in itself does not fall under mandated reporting

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIVACY

- **PRIVACY = SAFETY**



FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAMS: Enhanced Privacy

Family violence programs have unique and enhanced confidentiality and privilege obligations to survivors.

Communication between a survivor and advocate at a family violence program is *privileged and confidential*.

Personally identifying information cannot be shared without a properly executed release of information.

Important Terms

Privacy

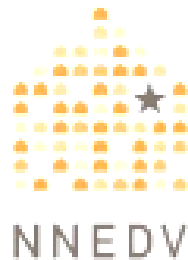
A personal choice whether to disclose information; also used as an umbrella term today for confidentiality and privilege.

Confidentiality

an agreement- via a grant-related responsibility- to protect someone's information.

Privilege

A law prohibiting the disclosure of private information on someone's behalf.



Personally Identifying Information (PII)

Information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including...

- Name or address
- Contact information (telephone, email, etc.)
- Social Security number or date of birth
- Racial, ethnic or religious identity
- Any other combined information that would "serve to identify an individual"



Why is it Important?

- Abusers often use extraordinary measures to locate their victim after the victim takes steps to cut off access,
- Advances in technology, especially in the **ability to remotely access information**, have only increased these risks for victims,
- Survivors often have their daily movements and social interactions controlled by the abuser; **regaining control in their lives, including control of their personal information, is important to moving forward.**



Communication
and
Collaboration
is Key!

—

Enhancing collaboration:
Family violence
Programs +
housing services



Making Connections



Know the local FV program(s)

What can someone expect when they call/go to the program?

How can your agency collaborate with the FV program? Is there a liaison or point of contact you can reach out to at the FV program, and someone at your agency the FV



TCFV Service Directory of FV Programs



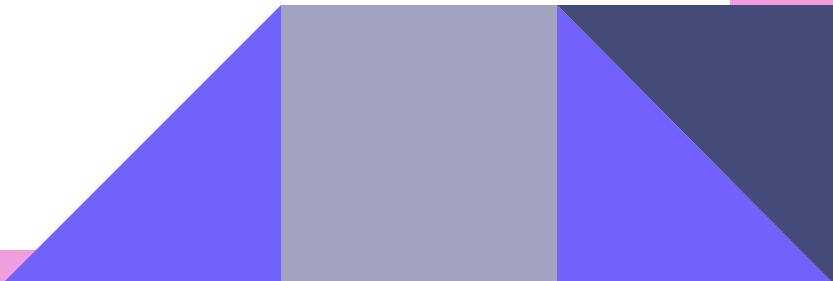
National Domestic Violence Hotline

Call 1.800.799.SAFE
(7233)

Text "START" to 88788

Chat live with an advocate
at www.hotline.org

Small Discussion

- ⌘ What barriers are you facing with clients?
 - ⌘ What is working?
 - ⌘ How can we think "outside of the box" and utilize additional programs to help with housing clients experiencing IPV?
- 

Housing Protections STATE + FEDERAL



Housing Implications

**victims are more likely to have a problem finding housing because of their unique & often urgent situation, poor credit, rental & employment histories, & limited income due to inability to collect and/or enforce child support & alimony payment
-reif**

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) 2022: Housing Provisions



VAWA Reauthorization 2022

- The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is a federal law that was first passed in 1994
- Provides protections for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- VAWA has been reauthorized 4 times since the original enactment (2000, 2005, 2013, 2022)
- 2022: Expands access to safety and support for all survivors and increases prevention efforts;
- Effective Date: October 1, 2022 - Reauthorized through 2027

VAWA Reauthorization 2022

TITLE I	Enhancing Legal Tools to Combat Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking
TITLE II	Improving Services for Victims
TITLE III	Services, Protection, and Justice for Young Victims
TITLE IV	Violence Reduction Practices
TITLE V	Strengthening the Health Care System's Response
TITLE VI	Safe Homes for Victims
TITLE VII	Economic Security for Victims

- TITLE VIII - Safety for Indian Women
- TITLE IX - Office on Violence Against Women
- TITLE X - Improving Conditions for Women in Federal Custody
- TITLE XI - Law Enforcement Tools to Enhance Public Safety
- TITLE XII - Closing the Law Enforcement Consent Loophole
- TITLE XIII - Other Matters
- TITLE XIV - Cybercrime Enforcement

New Domestic Violence Definition

VAWA 2022 revises the definition of “domestic violence” and adds the definitions of “economic abuse” and “technological abuse.” HUD interprets its current regulatory definitions of “domestic violence” and “stalking” to include what is covered in these revised and new statutory definitions

VAWA: Housing Provisions

- VAWA provides housing protections for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking who are applying for or living in federally assisted housing
- The law applies to a survivor regardless of sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, or age.



VAWA Covered Housing Programs

HUD Programs	
• Public Housing	• § 236 Multifamily rental housing
• Section 8 vouchers, EHV's	• § 221d3/d5 Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR)
• Project-based Section 8	• HOME
• Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly	• HOPWA (Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS/HIV)
• Section 811 Supportive Housing for People with Disabilities	• McKinney-Vento Homelessness Programs (includes Emergency Solutions Grant; Continuum of Care)
• Housing Trust Fund	

Department of Agriculture

- Rural Development (RD) Multifamily, RD Voucher Program**

Department of Treasury/IRS

- Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)

VAWA Covered Housing Programs - New

- Section 202 Direct Loan program
- Transitional Housing Assistance for Homeless Veterans
- Grant programs for homeless veterans with special needs
- Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)
- National Housing Trust Fund
- Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Rural Development Vouchers

Covered Housing Programs - New



Also includes “catch all” provision:

“[A]ny other Federal housing programs providing affordable housing to low- and moderate-income persons by means of restricted rents or rental assistance, or more generally providing affordable housing opportunities, as identified by the appropriate agency through regulations, notices, or any other means”

VAWA: Notice of Occupancy Rights

- HUD Notice of Occupancy Rights Form 5380
- Notice of VAWA protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Available equally to all individuals regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation
- Explains rights under VAWA
- HUD Self Certification Form 5382 included with this notice (form to show that you are or have been a victim & that you wish to use your rights under VAWA)



VAWA: Notice of Occupancy Rights (Cont'd)

- Protections for Applicants
- Protections for Tenants
- Removing the Abuser or Perpetrator from the Household (Bifurcation)
- Moving to Another Unit (Emergency Transfer)
- Documenting You Are or Have Been a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking
- Confidentiality
- Reasons a Tenant Eligible for Occupancy Rights Under VAWA May Be Evicted or Assistance Terminated
- Non-Compliance with The Requirements of the Notice (Filing a Complaint)

VAWA Survivors' Rights: Applicants

- PHAs, landlords, and owners may not deny an applicant housing admission or assistance **on the basis or as a direct result of** an applicant having been a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
 - Adverse factors resulting from the abuse (e.g., poor credit history or criminal history)

VAWA Survivors' Rights: Tenants

- May not evict a tenant on basis they are or have been a victim.
- No person may be evicted or have assistance terminated based solely on criminal activity that is **as a direct result of** their status as a survivor.
- An incident of violence is neither a "serious or repeated lease violation" by the victim or "good cause" for evicting the victim
- Must honor court orders re: property rights

VAWA: Removing the Abusive Partner

- A public housing authority or landlord may “bifurcate” or split a lease to evict abuser while allowing victim to stay
- If the individual who is evicted is the sole tenant eligible to receive the housing assistance, the PHA or landlord must provide the remaining tenant **90 days or until lease expiration (with possible 60-day extension)** to move or establish eligibility for another covered housing program.
- The landlord must follow federal, state, and local law in evicting the abuser
- In the Housing Choice Voucher program, if a family breakup results from the violence, “the PHA **must** ensure that the victim retains assistance.”

VAWA: Emergency Transfers

- Seek an emergency transfer to another unit – providers must have emergency transfer plans
- Same documentation requirements
- Can cover moving costs
- Can offer an admissions preference
- Partnerships are key here
- Emergency Housing Vouchers as a transfer option
- Survivors with “Section 8” Housing Choice Voucher assistance can move with continued assistance

VAWA: Documentation

1. VAWA self-certification form

- **HUD Form 5382 (for all HUD programs)**

2. Police, court, or administrative record

- Record can be from a federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local entity or administrative record.

3. Statement from third party

- Can be from a victim service provider, medical professional, mental health professional or attorney.
- Must be signed by both third party and survivor under penalty of perjury.

4. Statement or other evidence (housing provider's discretion)

- Emails, text messages, voicemails, social media postings

VAWA: Proving Violence

- PHA or landlord is free to take tenant at their word or can ask tenant to prove the violence.
- Any request by PHA or owner for proof must be in writing.
- Tenant has 14 business days from PHA or landlord's request to provide proof.
- PHA or landlord is free to grant extension if tenant needs more time.

Who Chooses the Type of Documentation?

- **Survivor gets to choose documentation type.**
- Housing providers must accept whatever documentation the survivor provides.
- **Only exception:** When there is conflicting evidence, housing providers can ask for third-party documentation.
 - Housing providers can require 30-days to submit third-party documentation and grant extensions.
 - Housing providers cannot engage in additional fact-finding to determine if someone is “really” a survivor (e.g. conducting interviews w/ neighbors, employers, etc.).

VAWA Survivors' Rights: Confidentiality

- Information submitted by survivor under VAWA must be maintained in **"strict confidence"**.
- Housing providers cannot allow anyone administering assistance or employees to have access to confidential information unless explicitly authorized.
- Confidential information will not be entered into shared database or disclosed to others, except if disclosure is:
 - Requested or consented to in writing by survivor in **time-limited** release;
 - Required for use in eviction or termination hearing; or
 - Otherwise required by law.

VAWA Survivors' Rights: Eviction or Assistance Terminated

- **May** still evict the survivor if the landlord / PHA can demonstrate an "actual and imminent threat" to other tenants or employees at the property
- Threat must consist of physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate timeframe, and could result in death or serious bodily harm.
- Always consider alternatives to eviction

VAWA Survivors' Rights: Actual & Imminent Threat

- Factors to be considered include:
 - Duration of the risk
 - Nature and severity of the potential harm
 - Likelihood harm will occur
 - Length of time before the harm would occur
- Eviction should occur only if there is no other action that would reduce or eliminate threat

VAWA 2022 – TITLE VI – Safe Homes for Victims - Updates

- Updates the definition of “covered housing program” for additional housing and homelessness programs
- Establishes a Gender-based Violence Prevention Office w/ VAWA Director
- Requires appropriate agencies to establish a process to review compliance with VAWA requirements
- Protects the right of landlords, homeowners, tenants, residents, occupants, guests, & applicants to report crimes

VAWA 2022 – TITLE VI – Safe Homes for Victims - Updates

- Reauthorized funding for FY23-FY27 for transitional housing grants for victims
- Requires HUD to conduct a study to assess the availability & accessibility of housing & services for individuals experiencing homelessness or housing instability who are survivors of trafficking or at risk of being trafficked

VAWA 2022 – TITLE VI – Safe Homes for Victims - Updates

- Amends the definition of Category 4 homelessness under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to require HUD to consider homeless any individual who –
 - (1) **is experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to**, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized.
 - (2) has no other safe residence; and
 - (3) lacks the resources to obtain other safe permanent housing.

Protection from Retaliation

- Applies to VAWA covered programs
- Cannot discriminate against anyone who exercises VAWA rights or testified, or assisted in any manner related to VAWA housing rights.
- Cannot coerce, intimidate, threaten, interfere with, or retaliate against someone because they exercise rights/protections, who has exercised rights/protections, aided or encouraged someone else to exercise rights/protections.
- This includes intimidating or threatening any person because they assisted or encouraged a person entitled to claim these rights; and retaliating against any person because they participated in any investigation or action to enforce these rights.

Right to Report Crime

- Protects right of landlords, homeowners, tenants, residents, occupants, guests, and applicants for housing to seek law enforcement or emergency assistance or on the basis on criminal activity of which they are a victim or otherwise not at fault.
- Cannot penalize or take action against, including actual or threatened: penalties, fines, or fees; eviction; refusal to rent or renew tenancy; refusal to issue permits; closure of the property, or designation of the property as a nuisance.
- Not limited to VAWA covered persons or covered housing providers.
- Reporting and certification requirement by state and localities receiving CDBG funding.
- Jurisdictions must review their policies & not violate VAWA.

VAWA Complaint Process

Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO)

Notice: FHEO-2023-01

- FHEO Enforcement Authority and Procedures: Violence Against Women Act 2022 (VAWA)
- Violations as of October 1, 2022 (or continuing through) can be brought through the FHEO complaint process
- Statute of Limitations: 1 year from termination of conduct, continuing violation, or permissive jurisdiction after one year

VAWA Complaint Process

How to Report Housing Discrimination



Online

You can Report Housing Discrimination with FHEO online in [English](#) (also available in [Español](#), [中文](#), [Tiếng Việt](#), [한국인](#), [العربية](#), [Русский](#), [ፎካኒ](#), and [Soomaali](#))

[Report Now >](#)

or



Phone

We speak your language!
Talk with an FHEO intake specialist by calling:

1-800-669-9777

You can also call your regional FHEO office at the phone numbers on [this list](#).

or



Mail

You can print out [this form](#) (also available in [Español](#), [繁體中文](#), [Tiếng Việt](#), [한국인](#), [عربي](#), [Русский](#), [ፎካኒ](#), and [Soomaali](#)) and mail it to your regional FHEO office at the address on [this list](#).

Online hub + complaint form: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/online-complaint

Texas State Law

Housing Rights & Protections for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence

Texas State Laws: Property Code

Victims of family violence have maintained a legal right to summon the police or emergency assistance without fear of penalty since 2003

Texas Property Code §92.015 – Sections (a) & (b):

- Extends this right to any tenant with a reasonable belief that an individual needs intervention or emergency assistance regardless of the reason
- A landlord may not prohibit or limit this right
- A lease is void if any provision attempts to waive this right or exempt any party from liability under this section

Texas State Laws: Property Code

Lease Termination for Family Violence, Sexual Assault, & Stalking

Texas Property Code §92.016 & §92.0161

- A victim of family violence, sexual assault, or stalking may have the right to terminate their lease

Texas Lease Termination Forms + Guide

Lease Termination: Family Violence - Texas Property Code §92.016

FORMS:

- 30-Day Notice to Vacate
- Third Party Certification From

GUIDE:

- Advocate Guide to Lease Termination

Texas State Laws: Property Code

Lease Termination for Stalking, Sexual Assault, Sexual Abuse, or Attempted Assault or Abuse

Texas Property Code §92.0161

- A victim or parent/guardian of a victim of stalking, sexual assault, sexual abuse, or attempted assault or abuse that occurred at home or on the premises in the last 6 months may terminate once:
 - Specific documentation is provided (*specifics on next slide*)
 - Premises are vacated & 30 days expire

Texas State Laws: Property Code

Lease Termination: Family Violence

Texas Property Code §92.016

A victim or parent/guardian of a victim of family violence may terminate their lease if they provide the following:

- Temporary injunction issued under Subchapter F, Chapter 6, Family Code
- Temporary ex parte order issued under Chapter 83, Family Code
- Protective order issued under Chapter 85, Family Code - *OR*
- Order of emergency protection

Texas State Laws: Property Code

Cont'd - Lease Termination: Texas Property Code §92.0161

- Specific documentation includes:

- **Final Sexual Assault or Stalking Protective Order**
- **Documentation of the Assault or Abuse from one of the following:**
 - **Licensed health care provider**
 - **Licensed mental health care provider**
 - **Victim advocate**

The premises are vacated, and 30 days expire

Texas State Laws: Tax Code

A victim of family violence may request to restrict public access from appraisal records of their home address

Texas Tax Code §25.025

Texas State Laws: Election Code

Texas Election Code §13.004

Adress Confidentiality in voting records

Texas State Laws: Code of Criminal Procedure

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Ann,. Art.17.294

Adress confidentiality in court orders concerning bail for persons protected by an order for emergency protection.

Texas State Laws: Utility Deposit Waivers

Electric + Telephone Waivers in English & Spanish

- English

https://tcfv.org/wp-content/uploads/electric_telephone_service_deposit_waiver.pdf

- Spanish

https://tcfv.org/wp-content/uploads/electric_telephone_service_deposit_waiver_spanish.pdf

Resources

Resources

- **National Domestic Violence Hotline** www.thehotline.org 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
- **TCFV - Survivor Housing** <https://tcfv.org/housing/>
- **Safe Housing Partnerships (clearinghouse of information)**
safehousingpartnerships.org
- **National Housing Law Project** nhlp.org/OVWgrantees
- **National Alliance for Safe Housing** nashta.org
- **Resource Sharing Project** resources on sexual assault and housing:
resourcesharingproject.org
- **Collaboration Toolkit for Anti-Trafficking and Housing Programs:**
freedomnetworkusa.org/uploads/toolkit

HUD Forms

- HUD-5382 Self Certification Form
[https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/5382.](https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/5382)
- HUD-5380 Notice of Occupancy Rights
<https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/5380.docx>
- HUD-5381 Model Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims:
<https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/5381.docx>
- HUD-5383 Emergency Transfer Request for Victims
https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/Housing/documents/VAWA_Form_5383_Reclearance_102022.docx

Thank You

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