

## NOTICE TO APPLICANTS APPLYING FOR AND TENANTS CURRENTLY RECEIVING SECTION 214 HOUSING ASSISTANCE

**The Law:** Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended, prohibits the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from making financial assistance available to persons who are other than United States citizens, nationals, or certain categories of eligible noncitizens either applying to or residing in specified Section 214 covered programs. Section 214 was implemented by a final "Noncitizens Rule" entitled Restrictions on Assistance to Noncitizens, which was published in the Federal Register, on Monday, March 20, 1995 (60 FR 14816-4861).

**When The Law Becomes Effective:** The Noncitizens Rule became effective on June 19, 1995. Until the final rule took effect, the Housing Authority (HA) was prohibited from taking any action based on the citizenship or eligible immigration status of applicants and tenants.

**What The Law Means To You:** The receipt of financial housing assistance is contingent upon you and your family submitting evidence either of 1) citizenship, or 2) eligible immigration status.

**Type of Programs This Law Applies To:** The Noncitizens Rule applies to the following HUD-assisted housing programs:

- 1) Section 8 Rental Certificate Program
- 2) Section 8 Rental Voucher Program
- 3) Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program
- 4) Public and Indian Housing Programs

**What Persons Are Covered By This Law:** Section 214 applies to all applicants who apply for housing assistance, applicants who are already on a waiting list for housing assistance, and tenants who are already receiving housing assistance under a covered program. Section 214 covers: 1) Citizens and 2) Noncitizens who have eligible immigration status.

**What Evidence Will Be Required?** Each family member, regardless of age, is required to submit the following evidence:

**For Citizens or Nationals:** A signed declaration of U.S. citizenship (whether by birth or naturalization.)

**For Noncitizens who are 62 years of age or older and receiving housing assistance on June 19, 1995:** A signed declaration of eligible immigration status and proof of age.

**For All Other Noncitizens:** The evidence consists of: 1) a signed declaration of eligible immigration status; 2) the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) documents listed below; and 3) a signed verification consent form.

**For All Other Noncitizens, What Immigration Status is Eligible?** Under the Noncitizens Rule, a noncitizen would have eligible immigration status under any one of the following six categories which are determined by the INS pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA):

**Immigration Status Under §101 (a)(15) or 101 (a)(20) of INA.** A noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence, as defined by §101 (a)(20) of the INA, as an immigrant, as defined by §101(a)(15) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(20) and 1101(a)(15), respectively [immigrant status]. This category includes a noncitizen admitted under §210 or 210A of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1160 or 1161), [special agricultural worker status], who has been granted lawful temporary resident status.

**Permanent Residence Under §249 of INA.** A noncitizen who entered the U.S. before January 1, 1972, or such later date as enacted by law, and has continuously maintained residence in the U.S. since then, and who is not ineligible for citizenship, but who is deemed to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General under §249 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1259) [amnesty granted under INA 249].

**Refugee, Asylum, or Conditional Entry Status Under §207, 208, or 203 of INA.** A noncitizen who is lawfully present in the U.S. pursuant to an admission under §207 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1157) [refugee status]; pursuant to the granting of asylum (which has not been terminated) under §208 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1158) [asylum status]; or as a result of being granted conditional entry under §203(a)(7) of the INA (U.S.C. 1153 (a)(7)) before April 1, 1980, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion or because of being uprooted by catastrophic national calamity [conditional entry status].

**Parole Status Under §212(d)(5) of INA.** A noncitizen who is lawfully present in the U.S. as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General for emergent reasons or reasons deemed strictly in the public interest under §212(d)(5) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)) [parole status].

**Threat to Life or Freedom Under §243(h) of INA.** A noncitizen who is lawfully present in the U.S. as a result of the Attorney General's withholding deportation under §243(h) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1253(h)) [threat to life or freedom].

Amnesty Under §245A of INA. A noncitizen lawfully admitted for temporary or permanent residence under §245A of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1255a) [amnesty granted under INA 245A].

**What INS Documents are Acceptable?** The original of one of the following documents is acceptable evidence of immigration status, subject to verification with INS:

- 1) Form I-151, Alien Registration Receipt Card (issued to lawful permanent residents prior to 1979). Form I-151 will no longer be valid after March 20, 1996. Detailed information on how and where to apply for a new green card may be obtained by telephoning the INS toll-free number 1-800-755-0777.
- 2) Form I-551, Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens);
- 3) Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record, with one of the following annotations:
  - a) "Admitted as Refugee Pursuant to Section 207";
  - b) "Section 208" or "Asylum"
  - c) "Section 243(h)" or "Deportation stayed by Attorney General";
  - d) "Paroled Pursuant to Section 212(d)(5) of the INA";
- 4) If Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record, is not annotated, then accompanied by one of the following documents:
  - a) A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);
  - b) A letter from an INS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after October 1, 1990) or from an INS district director granting asylum (if application filed before October 1, 1990);
  - c) A court decision granting withholding or déportation; or
  - d) A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding of deportation (if application filed on or after October 1, 1990).
- 5) Form I-688, Temporary Resident Card, which must be annotated "Section 245A" or "Section 210";
- 6) Form I-688B, Employment Authorization Card, which must be annotated "Provision of Law 274a.12(11)" or Provision of Law 274a.12";
- 7) A receipt issued by the INS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above-listed categories has been made and the applicant's entitlement to the document has been verified; or
- 8) If other documents are determined by the INS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the Federal Register.

**Note:** Family members are required to submit the original document(s) providing acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status. The HA may not retain the original document(s). HA must immediately make copies from the original document(s) and return the original documents to the family member.

**When Must Evidence of Eligible Immigration Status Be Submitted?** Evidence of eligible immigration status must be submitted at the times specified below, subject any extension granted in accordance with the paragraph below which discusses extensions of time to submit evidence of eligible immigration status.

**Applicants.** For applicants, the HA must ensure that evidence of eligible immigration status is submitted not later than the date HA anticipates or has knowledge that verification of other aspects of eligibility for assistance will occur.

**Families already receiving assistance on June 19, 1995.** For a family already receiving the benefit of assistance in a covered program on June 19, 1995, the required evidence shall be submitted at the first regular reexamination after June 19, 1995, in accordance with program requirements.

**New occupants of assisted units.** For any new family member(s), the required evidence shall be submitted at the first interim or regular reexamination following the person's occupancy.

**Changing participation in a HUD program.** Whenever a family applies for admission to a Section 214 covered program, evidence of eligible immigration status is required to be submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Noncitizens Rule unless the family has submitted the evidence to the HA for a covered program.

**One-time evidence requirement for continuous occupancy.** For each family member, the family is required to submit evidence of eligible immigration status only one time during continuously-assisted occupancy under any covered program.

**What Happens if One or More Family Members Does Not Qualify?** Assistance to a family may not be delayed, denied, or terminated because of the immigration status of a family member except as provided below. "Family" as used herein refers to both applicants and tenants.

Assistance to a applicant shall not be delayed or denied, and assistance to a tenant shall not be delayed, denied, or terminated, on the basis of ineligible immigration status of a family member if:

- 1) The primary and secondary verification of any immigration documents that were timely submitted has not been completed;
- 2) The family member for whom required evidence has not been submitted has moved from the tenant's dwelling unit;
- 3) The family member who is determined not to be in an eligible immigration status following INS verification has moved from the tenant's dwelling unit;
- 4) The INS appeals process has not been concluded;
- 5) For a tenant, the HA informal hearing process has not been concluded;
- 6) Assistance is prorated;
- 7) Assistance for a mixed family is continued; or
- 8) Deferral of termination of assistance is granted.
- 9) Assistance to an applicant may be delayed after the conclusion of the INS appeal process, but not denied until the conclusion of the HA informal hearing process, if an informal hearing is requested by the family.

Assistance to an applicant shall be denied, and a tenant's assistance shall be terminated, in accordance with the procedures for any of the following events;

- 1) Evidence of citizenship (i.e., the Declaration) and eligible immigration status is not submitted by the date specified or by the expiration of any extension granted; or
- 2) Evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status is submitted timely, but INS primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of a family member; and
  - a) The family does not pursue INS appeal or HA informal hearing rights; or
  - b) INS appeal and HA informal hearing rights are pursued, but the final appeal or hearing decisions are decided against the family member.

**What Rights of Appeal Are Available?** Three distinct forms of appeal process are available to both applicants and tenants:

- 1) **Appeal to INS.** The following instructions apply to right of appeal to the INS:
  - a) **Submission of request for appeal.** When the HA receives notification that INS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, the HA shall notify the family of the results of the INS verification. The family shall have 30 days from the date of the HA's notification to request an appeal of the INS results. The request for appeal shall be made by the family communicating that request in writing directly to the INS. The family must provide the HA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of the mailing. For good cause shown, the HA shall grant the family an extension of the time within which to request an appeal.
  - b) **Documentation to be submitted as part of the appeal to INS.** The family shall forward to the designated INS office any additional documentation or written explanation in support of the appeal. The appeal must include a copy of the original Form G-845S received from INS annotated at the top corner in bold print: **HUD APPEAL**. The appeal must also include two stamped envelopes, one addressed to the applicant or tenant family, and one addressed to the HA.
  - c) **Results of INS Appeal.**
    - (i) The INS will issue the results of the appeal to the family, with a copy to the HA, within 30 days of its receipt. If, for any reason, the INS is unable to issue a response within the 30 day time period, the INS will inform the family and the HA of the reasons for the delay.

Note: The INS response will be indicated in Section B of Form G-845S, Document Verification Request, which is returned to the family and HA. The INS response will be indicated in Section B by a mark in one of the following boxes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, or 18.

(ii) When the HA receives a copy of the INS response, the HA shall notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing on the HA's ineligibility determination.

d) No delay, denial, or termination of assistance until completion of INS appeal process; direct appeal to INS. Pending the completion of INS appeal assistance may not be delayed, denied or terminated on the basis of immigration status.

## 2) Informal hearing with HA.

a) When request for hearing is to be made. After receiving notification of the INS decision on appeal, or in lieu of requesting an appeal to the INS, the family must request that the HA provide an informal hearing. This request must be made either within 14 days of the date the HA mails or delivers the notice of denial or termination of assistance, or within 14 days of the mailing of the INS appeal decision (established by the date of the postmark).

b) Extension of time to request hearing. The HA shall extend the period of time for requesting a hearing (for a specified period) upon good cause shown.

c) Informal hearing procedures.

(i) For tenants, the procedures for the hearing before the HA are set forth in 24 CFR Part 966.

(ii) For applicants, the procedures for the informal hearing before the HA are as follows:

(A) Hearing before an impartial individual. The applicant shall be provided a hearing before any person(s) designated by the HA (including an officer or employee of the HA), other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, and other than a person who is subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision;

(B) Examination of evidence. The applicant shall be provided the opportunity to examine and copy, at the applicant's expense and at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of the HA pertaining to the applicant's eligibility status, or in the possession of the INS (as permitted by INS requirements), including any records and regulations that may be relevant to the hearing;

(C) Presentation of evidence and arguments in support of eligible immigration status. The applicant shall be provided the opportunity to present evidence and arguments in support of eligible immigration status. Evidence may be considered without regard to the admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings;

(D) Controverting evidence of the project owner. The applicant shall be provided the opportunity to controvert evidence relied upon by the HA and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the HA relies;

(E) Representation. The applicant shall be entitled to be represented by an attorney, or other designee, at the applicant's expense, and to have such person make statements on the applicant's behalf;

(F) Interpretive services. The applicant shall be entitled to arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing, at the expense of the applicant or HA, as may be agreed upon by both parties;

(G) The applicant shall be entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape (a transcript of the hearing may, but is not required to, be provided by the HA); and

(H) Hearing decision. The HA shall provide the family with a written final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14 days of the date of the HA informal hearing. The decision shall state the basis for the decision.

3) **Judicial relief.** A decision against a family member under the INS appeal process or the HA's informal hearing does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

## Notice to Housing Choice Voucher Program applicants and participants regarding the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

A federal law that went into effect in 2013 protects individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The name of the law is the Violence against Women Act, or "VAWA." This notice explains your rights under VAWA.

### Protections for Victims

If you are eligible for a Section 8 voucher, the housing authority cannot deny you rental assistance solely because you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

If you are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you cannot be terminated from the Section 8 program or evicted based on acts or threats of violence committed against you. Also, criminal acts directly related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are caused by a member of your household or a guest can't be the reason for evicting you or terminating your rental assistance if you were the victim of the abuse.

### Reasons You Can Be Evicted

You can be evicted and your rental assistance can be terminated if the housing authority or your landlord can show there is an *actual* and *imminent* (immediate) threat to other tenants or employees at the property if you remain in your housing. Also, you can be evicted and your rental assistance can be terminated for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against you. The housing authority and your landlord cannot hold you to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who are not victims.

### Removing the Abuser from the Household

Your landlord may split the lease to evict a tenant who has committed criminal acts of violence against family members or others, while allowing the victim and other household members to stay in the assisted unit. Also, the housing authority can terminate the abuser's Section 8 rental assistance while allowing you to continue to receive assistance. If the landlord or housing authority chooses to remove the abuser, it may not take away the remaining tenants' rights to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. In removing the abuser from the household, your landlord must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.

### Moving to Protect Your Safety

The housing authority may permit you to move and still keep your rental assistance, even if your current lease has not yet expired. The housing authority may require that you be current on your rent or other obligations in the housing choice voucher program. The housing authority may ask you to provide proof that you are moving because of incidences of abuse.

### Proving That You Are a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

The housing authority and your landlord can ask you to prove or "certify" that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The housing authority or your landlord must give you at least 14 business days (i.e., Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays do not count) to provide this proof. The housing authority and your landlord are free to extend the deadline. There are three ways you can prove that you are a victim:

- Complete the certification form (HUD -5382) given to you by the housing authority or your landlord. The form will ask for your name, the name of your abuser, the abuser's relationship to you, the date, time, and location of the incident of violence, and a description of the violence. You are only required to provide the name of the abuser if it is safe to provide and you know their name.
- Provide a statement from a victim service provider, attorney, or medical professional who has helped you address incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The professional must state that he or she believes that the incidents of abuse are real. Both you and the professional must sign the statement, and both of you must state that you are signing "under penalty of perjury."
- Provide a police or court record, such as a protective order.

If you fail to provide one of these documents within the required time, the landlord may evict you, and the housing authority may terminate your rental assistance.

### Confidentiality

The housing authority and your landlord must keep confidential any information you provide about the violence against you, unless:

- You give written permission to the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.
- Your landlord needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, such as to evict your abuser.
- A law requires the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.

If release of the information would put your safety at risk, you should inform the housing authority and your landlord.

### VAWA and Other Laws

VAWA does not limit the housing authority's or your landlord's duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect a victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

VAWA does not replace any federal, state, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

### For Additional Information

If you have any questions regarding VAWA, please contact Jennifer Lamberton-Bechtol at the PHA at 561-0720 extension 232.

For help and advice on escaping an abusive relationship, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

### Definitions

For purposes of determining whether a tenant may be covered by VAWA, the following list of definitions applies: VAWA defines *domestic violence* to include felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by any of the following:

- A current or former spouse of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies
- 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

VAWA defines *dating violence* as 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:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

VAWA defines *sexual assault* as "any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent" (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)).

VAWA defines *stalking* as (A)(i) to follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person OR (ii) to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person AND (B) in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (i) that person, (ii) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (iii) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

### Additional Contacts

STOP Domestic Violence – 518-563-6904 / 1-888-563-6904 – 22 US Oval, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

PHA Police Officer – 518-562-3411 – Ted K Center, 8 Tyrell Ave, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

**Plattsburgh Housing Authority**

**Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act 2**

**To all Tenants and Applicants**

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. VAWA protections are not only available to women, but are available equally to all individuals regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.<sup>3</sup> The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the Federal agency that oversees that the Housing Choice Voucher Program is in compliance with VAWA. This notice explains your rights under VAWA. A HUD-approved certification form is attached to this notice. You can fill out this form to show that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and that you wish to use your rights under VAWA."

**Protections for Applicants**

If you otherwise qualify for assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, you cannot be denied admission or denied assistance because you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

**Protections for Tenants**

The notice uses HP for housing provider but the housing provider should insert its name where HP is used. HUD's program-specific regulations identify the individual or entity responsible for providing the notice of occupancy rights.

<sup>2</sup> Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

<sup>3</sup> Housing providers cannot discriminate on the basis of any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability, or age. HUD-assisted and HUD-insured housing must be made available to all otherwise eligible individuals regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

If you are receiving assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, you may not be denied assistance, terminated from participation, or be evicted from your rental housing because you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

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Also, if you or an affiliated individual of yours is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking by a member of your household or any guest, you may not be denied rental assistance or occupancy rights under the Housing Choice Voucher Program solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Affiliated individual means your spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child, or a person to whom you stand in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is in your care, custody, or control); or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in your household.

#### **Removing the Abuser or Perpetrator from the Household**

HP may divide (bifurcate) your lease in order to evict the individual or terminate the assistance of the individual who has engaged in criminal activity (the abuser or perpetrator) directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

If HP chooses to remove the abuser or perpetrator, HP may not take away the rights of eligible tenants to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. If the evicted abuser or perpetrator was the sole tenant to have established eligibility for assistance under the program, HP must allow the tenant who is or has been a victim and other household members to remain in the unit for a period of time, in order to establish eligibility under the program or under another HUD housing program covered by VAWA, or, find alternative housing.

In removing the abuser or perpetrator from the household, HP must follow Federal, State, and local eviction procedures. In order to divide a lease, HP may, but is not required to, ask you for documentation or certification of the incidences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

#### **Moving to Another Unit**

Upon your request, HP may permit you to move to another unit, subject to the availability of other units, and still keep your assistance. In order to approve a request, HP may ask you to provide documentation that you are requesting to move because of an incidence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. If the request is a request for emergency transfer, the housing provider may ask you to submit a written request or fill out a form where you certify that you meet the criteria for an emergency transfer under VAWA. The criteria are:

- (1) You are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.** If your housing provider does not already have documentation that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, your housing provider may ask you for such documentation, as described in the documentation section below.
- (2) You expressly request the emergency transfer.** Your housing provider may choose to require that you submit a form, or may accept another written or oral request.
- (3) You reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your current unit.** This means you have a reason to fear that if you do not receive a transfer you would suffer violence in the very near future.

OR

You are a victim of sexual assault and the assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period before you request a transfer. If you are a victim of sexual assault, then in addition to qualifying for an emergency transfer because

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you reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your unit, you may qualify for an emergency transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises of the property from which you are seeking your transfer, and that assault happened within the 90-calendar-day period before you expressly request the transfer.

HP will keep confidential requests for emergency transfers by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the location of any move by such victims and their families.

HP's emergency transfer plan provides further information on emergency transfers, and HP must make a copy of its emergency transfer plan available to you if you ask to see it.

Documenting You Are or Have Been a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

HP can, but is not required to, ask you to provide documentation to "certify" that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Such request from HP must be in writing, and HP must give you at least 14 business days (Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays do not count) from the day you receive the request to provide the documentation. HP may, but does not have to, extend the deadline for the submission of documentation upon your request.

Form HUD-5380

(12/2016)

You can provide one of the following to HP as documentation. It is your choice which of the following to submit if HP asks you to provide documentation that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

- A complete HUD-approved certification form given to you by HP with this notice, that documents an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The form will ask for your name, the date, time, and location of the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and a description of the incident. The certification form provides for including the name of the abuser or perpetrator if the name of the abuser or perpetrator is known and is safe to provide.
- A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency that documents the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Examples of such records include police reports, protective orders, and restraining orders, among others.
- A statement, which you must sign, along with the signature of an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, a medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom you sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse, and with the professional selected by you attesting under penalty of perjury that he or she believes that the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking are grounds for protection.
- Any other statement or evidence that HP has agreed to accept.

If you fail or refuse to provide one of these documents within the 14 business days, HP does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

Form HUD-5380

(12/2016)

If HP receives conflicting evidence that an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed (such as 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 abuser or perpetrator), HP has the right to request that you provide

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third-party documentation within thirty 30 calendar days in order to resolve the conflict. If you fail or refuse to provide third-party documentation where there is conflicting evidence, HP does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

#### Confidentiality

HP must keep confidential any information you provide related to the exercise of your rights under VAWA, including the fact that you are exercising your rights under VAWA.

HP must not allow any individual administering assistance or other services on behalf of HP (for example, employees and contractors) to have access to confidential information unless for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to this information under applicable Federal, State, or local law.

HP must not enter your information into any shared database or disclose your information to any other entity or individual. HP, however, may disclose the information provided if:

- You give written permission to HP to release the information on a time limited basis.
- HP needs to use the information in an eviction or termination proceeding, such as to evict your abuser or perpetrator or terminate your abuser or perpetrator from assistance under this program.
- A law requires HP or your landlord to release the information.

Form HUD-5380

(12/2016)

VAWA does not limit HP's duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect a victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

#### **Reasons a Tenant Eligible for Occupancy Rights under VAWA May Be Evicted or Assistance May Be Terminated**

You can be evicted and your assistance can be terminated for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against you. However, HP cannot hold tenants who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who have not been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The protections described in this notice might not apply, and you could be evicted and your assistance terminated, if HP can demonstrate that not evicting you or terminating your assistance would present a real physical danger that:

- 1) Would occur within an immediate time frame, and
- 2) Could result in death or serious bodily harm to other tenants or those who work on the property.

If HP can demonstrate the above, HP should only terminate your assistance or evict you if there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat.

#### **Other Laws**

VAWA does not replace any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. You may be entitled to

Form HUD-5380

(12/2016)

additional housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking under other Federal laws, as well as under State and local laws.

#### Non-Compliance with The Requirements of This Notice

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You may report a covered housing provider's violations of these rights and seek additional

assistance, if needed, by contacting or filing a complaint with Buffalo Field Office: LaFayette Court, 465 Main Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Buffalo, NY 14203 Phone: (716) 551-5755.

#### For Additional Information

You may view a copy of HUD's final VAWA rule at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-11-16/pdf/2016-25888.pdf>.

Additionally, HP must make a copy of HUD's VAWA regulations available to you if you ask to see them.

For questions regarding VAWA, please contact Jennifer Lamberton-Bechtol at the PHA at 518.561.0720 extension 232.

For help regarding an abusive relationship, you may call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233 or, for persons with hearing impairments, 1-800-787-3224 (TTY). You may also contact STOP Domestic Violence at 22 US Oval, Plattsburgh, NY 12903. Phone: 518.563.6904.

For 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/our-programs/stalking-resource-center>.

For help regarding sexual assault, you may contact STOP Domestic Violence at 22 US Oval, Plattsburgh, NY 12903. Phone: 518.563.6904.

Victims of stalking seeking help may contact STOP Domestic Violence at 22 US Oval, Plattsburgh, NY 12903. Phone: 518.563.6904.

Attachment: Certification form HUD-5382

Form HUD-5380

(12/2016)

**CERTIFICATION OF  
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,  
DATING VIOLENCE,  
SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING,  
AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION**

**U.S. Department of Housing  
and Urban Development**

OMB Approval No. 2577-0286  
Exp. 06/30/2017

**Purpose of Form:** The Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”) protects applicants, tenants, and program participants in certain HUD programs from being evicted, denied housing assistance, or terminated from housing assistance based on acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against them. Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

**Use of This Optional Form:** If you are seeking VAWA protections from your housing provider, your housing provider may give you a written request that asks you to submit documentation about the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

In response to this request, you or someone on your behalf may complete this optional form and submit it to your housing provider, or you may submit one of the following types of third-party documentation:

- (1) A document signed by you and an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or medical professional, or a mental health professional (collectively, “professional”) from whom you have sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse. The document must specify, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurred and meet the definition of “domestic violence,” “dating violence,” “sexual assault,” or “stalking” in HUD’s regulations at 24 CFR 5.2003.
- (2) A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or
- (3) At the discretion of the housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant.

**Submission of Documentation:** The time period to submit documentation is 14 business days from the date that you receive a written request from your housing provider asking that you provide documentation of the occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Your housing provider may, but is not required to, extend the time period to submit the documentation, if you request an extension of the time period. If the requested information is not received within 14 business days of when you received the request for the documentation, or any extension of the date provided by your housing provider, your housing provider does not need to grant you any of the VAWA protections. Distribution or issuance of this form does not serve as a written request for certification.

**Confidentiality:** All information provided to your housing provider concerning the incident(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall be kept confidential and such details shall not be entered into any shared database. Employees of your housing provider are not to have access to these details unless to grant or deny VAWA protections to you, and such employees may not disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is: (i) consented to by you in writing in a time-limited release; (ii) required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or (iii) otherwise required by applicable law.

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

1. Date the written request is received by victim: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name of victim: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Your name (if different from victim's): \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name(s) of other family member(s) listed on the lease: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Residence of victim: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Name of the accused perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed): \_\_\_\_\_

7. Relationship of the accused perpetrator to the victim: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Date(s) and times(s) of incident(s) (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

10. Location of incident(s): \_\_\_\_\_

<p>In your own words, briefly describe the incident(s):</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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This is to certify that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that the individual named above in Item 2 is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. I acknowledge that submission of false information could jeopardize program eligibility and could be the basis for denial of admission, termination of assistance, or eviction.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Signed on (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

**Public Reporting Burden:** The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting the data. The information provided is to be used by the housing provider to request certification that the applicant or tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The information is subject to the confidentiality requirements of VAWA. This 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.