

Keys To Home Continuum of Care FL-508

Emergency Transfer Plan

Background and Purpose

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is a comprehensive legislative package designed to improve criminal justice responses to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and to increase the availability of services for victims and survivors.¹ In part, this federal law provides housing protections for people applying for or living in units subsidized by the federal government who have experienced domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to help keep them safe and reduce their likelihood of experiencing homelessness. VAWA provides protections to any survivor, without limitation based on personal characteristics or the circumstances of the person who caused harm. The terms “victim of domestic violence” and “survivor of domestic violence” may have different and overlapping uses. Generally, “Victim” refers to someone who has recently experienced domestic violence; it’s also commonly used about a crime or the criminal justice system. “Survivor” refers to someone who is going through the domestic violence recovery process, including from the long-term impacts of domestic violence. In essence, both terms have their place and may serve different purposes from the perspective of the person with the lived experience.³ The latest iteration, The VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2022 (“VAWA 22”)⁴, has not replaced but renewed, expanded, and strengthened these protections. The compliance of VAWA applies to many U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) programs, including, but not limited to, both the Continuum of Care (CoC) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Programs.⁵ Those administering certain forms of assistance are called covered housing providers.⁶ For this VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan (Plan), CoC-covered housing provider assistance includes rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, and transitional housing. ESG-covered housing provider assistance includes homelessness prevention and rapid rehousing. While the applicability of VAWA protections varies, in general, VAWA includes housing protections for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, who are applying for or residing in covered housing programs. An Emergency Transfer Plan (ETP) is a process for transferring a tenant in CoC-funded or ESG-funded housing to a new, safe housing unit if their current housing has become unsafe. In regard to emergency shelter, households may not be denied admission or removed from the emergency shelter on the basis of or as a direct result of the fact that the individual or family is or has been a victim of domestic

¹ [Office on Violence Against Women](#)

² [Contact the National Domestic Hotline via call, text, or live chat to receive support or more information on identifying abuse](#)

³ Further information about these terms is available through the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI): [“Victim or Survivor: Terminology from Investigation Through Prosecution”](#)

⁴ [S.3623 - Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022](#)

⁵ [34 USC Subtitle I, CHAPTER 121, SUBCHAPTER III, Part L](#)

⁶ A covered housing provider (CHP) is an individual or entity under a covered housing program responsible for administration and oversight of VAWA protections and includes Public Housing Agencies (PHAs), sponsors, owners, mortgagors, managers, State and local governments or agencies thereof, nonprofit or for-profit organizations or entities

violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking if the individual or family otherwise qualifies for admission or occupancy. Further, CHPs must adopt an emergency transfer plan as identified in the program-specific regulations for the covered housing program. The Keys to Home Continuum of Care (Keys to Home CoC) is committed to ensuring the safety of all homeless services program participants, and this commitment extends to program participants who are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. In compliance with VAWA and as a Recipient of CoC and ESG program funding, the Keys to Home CoC has developed an emergency transfer plan that covers the entire seven-county continuum and its covered housing providers. This Plan is based on a model emergency transfer plan published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the federal agency that oversees the Keys to Home CoC complies with VAWA. This Plan identifies tenants and applicants who are eligible for an emergency transfer, the documentation needed to request an emergency transfer, confidentiality protections, how an emergency transfer may occur, VAWA documentation that all CHPs are required to provide to tenants, the prohibition of denial, termination of assistance, or eviction based on or directly resulting from a person's experience of domestic violence, and guidance to tenants on safety and security.

I. Emergency Transfers

In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act, All Keys to Home Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Continuum of Care (CoC) Program-covered housing providers (CHPs) allow 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. The ability to request a transfer is available regardless of personal characteristics or the circumstances of the person who caused harm. For purposes of this Plan, an internal emergency 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. An external emergency 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. A safe unit refers to a unit that the victim of domestic violence believes is safe.

The ability of the CHP to honor such requests 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 the CHP has another dwelling unit that is available and is safe to offer the tenant for temporary or more permanent occupancy. CHPs should follow the Coordinated Entry Transfer Policy & Procedure if a unit is unable to be identified using the resources of the current homeless services program.

As best practice, the process should be as follows:

1. Tenant Requests Transfer.
2. CHP engages the tenant in an interactive conversation to define a "safe unit" per the client's choice.
3. The CHP automatically approves the transfer if a safe new unit or placement is available utilizing the resources available through the current program. This may be temporary or permanent occupancy.

4. The CHP should follow the Coordinated Entry Transfer Policy & Procedure if a unit is unable to be identified using the resources of the current homeless services program. This should be offered if an internal unit is immediately available and if an internal unit becomes available later. An external emergency transfer is offered when an internal unit is not immediately available. The tenant requests an internal and/or external transfer. This unit would need to meet housing standards and be determined safe by the tenant.

II. Eligibility for Emergency Transfers

Emergency transfers have few eligibility requirements or restrictions. 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 requesting an emergency transfer expressly requests the transfer following the procedures described in this plan. See *Emergency Transfer Request Documentation* to confirm ways in which transfers may be requested, **AND** meet at least one of the two criteria:
 - The tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if they remain in their current housing OR
 - In the case of a tenant who is a victim of sexual assault, either they reasonably believe there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if they remain in their current housing OR the sexual assault occurred on the premises of their current housing during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the date of their transfer request

Please note: Tenants not in good standing may still request an emergency transfer if they meet the eligibility requirements in this section.

III. Emergency Transfer Request Documentation

As a quality practice, Keys to Home CoC offers a more flexible approach in the interests of the victim to ensure the broadest accessibility possible. Please adhere to the following documentation guidelines to request an emergency transfer to a Keys to Home CoC CHP:

(Preferred) The tenant notifies CHP's management office staff and electronically, digitally, or physically submits a written request for a transfer by completing the [Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking \(Form HUD-5383\)](#) document OR

(Allowable) The tenant notifies CHP's management office staff and electronically, digitally, or physically submits a signed and dated safe message requesting an emergency transfer, which should include either:

1. A statement expressing that the tenant is requesting an emergency transfer and 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 CHP's program; OR
2. For victims of sexual assault: A statement expressing that the tenant is requesting an emergency transfer and 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 CHP's program, OR the sexual assault

occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the tenant's request for an emergency transfer; OR

(Allowable) The tenant notifies CHP's staff or management office and verbally expresses a request for an emergency transfer by including either:

1. A statement expressing that the tenant is requesting an emergency transfer, and 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 CHP's program; OR
2. For victims of sexual assault: A statement expressing that the tenant is requesting an emergency transfer and 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 CHP's program, OR the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the tenant's request for an emergency transfer

Please note that if the tenant verbally expresses a request to transfer and prefers not to adhere to the preferred method mentioned above, the CHP applicable staff must complete the [Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking \(Form HUD-5383\)](#) document on behalf of the tenant – at the time of the request.

The CHP and Coordinated Entry must keep a record of all internal and external emergency transfers requested under this emergency transfer plan, and the outcomes of the request, for a period in compliance with CoC and ESG program requirements.⁷ The CHP records all requests in client files and a separate dedicated location, updates records in real time, reports deidentified records to the CoC/ESG recipient during grant closeout via APR, CAPER, etc. Emergency transfer requests and outcomes of such requests must be reported to HUD. CoC and ESG recipients collect records throughout the year, compile a report, including context, at the end of the calendar year and reports to HUD during the year-end and monitoring processes.

In writing, the CHP should request from tenants/applicants seeking emergency transfers a self-certification of the VAWA crime. The CHP should request the use of a [Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation \(Form HUD-5382\)](#). The CHP must provide at least 14 days to receive the self-certification from the date requested. Housing providers are not permitted to require documentation beyond self-certification. If the tenant/applicant meets the eligibility criteria guidelines, the process of transfer should not be pending contingent upon the provision of the self-certification. The CHP must, at minimum of three times, request and attempt to collect the self-certification of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. Each attempt must be documented in alignment of the transfer request guidelines above.

⁷ [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/part-576#p-576.500\(a\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/part-576#p-576.500(a))
[https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/part-578#p-578.103\(e\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/part-578#p-578.103(e))

Please note, the HP will provide reasonable accommodations to this policy for individuals with disabilities. A reasonable accommodation, also known as a modification, is an exception, or adjustment to a policy, rule or service that may be necessary for a person with disabilities to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, or to fulfill their program obligations. Permitting an applicant to submit a housing application via a different means, is an example of an accommodation.⁸

IV. Notification of Occupancy Rights and Certification

Every person who applies for or receives assistance must be informed of their full rights under VAWA to ensure they have the knowledge required to exercise them. A covered housing provider must provide the HUD-approved notice of occupancy rights and the certification form. The “Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act”, approved by HUD, can be found here - [Form HUD-5380](#). The “Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation”, approved by HUD, can be found here - [Form HUD-5382](#). The forms must be provided in multiple languages, consistent with HUD guidance, relating to access to services for persons with limited English proficiency. The recipient or sub-recipient must provide this information at the following times, at minimum:

- When an applicant is denied admission to a permanent or transitional housing program ([CoC](#)) or denied rental assistance and/or for a unit receiving project-based rental assistance is denied ([ESG](#))
- When an applicant is admitted to a permanent or transitional housing program ([CoC](#)) or begins receiving rental assistance ([ESG](#))
- When a tenant receives notification of eviction ([CoC](#) and [ESG](#))
- When ([CoC](#)) grant funds are used for rental assistance, the recipient or subrecipient must ensure that the owner or manager of the housing provides the notice and certification form to the program participant with any notification of eviction. The owner or manager, as a CHP, is committed to the VAWA confidentiality requirements set forth in a contract between them and the recipient or subrecipient.
- When a tenant is notified, their assistance is ending ([CoC](#) and [ESG](#))
- During the annual recertification or lease renewal process, whichever is applicable.

V. Contract, Lease, and Occupancy Agreement Provisions

Leases, subleases, or occupancy agreements of applicants and tenants assisted under the CoC or ESG Programs must include addendums detailing the relevant VAWA protections. These addendums may (but are not required to) be written to expire when the participant is no longer receiving the assistance ([CoC](#) and [ESG](#)). If CoC recipients and subrecipients enter a contract or lease with a landlord, the contract or lease must include information about the protections afforded by [24 CFR part 5, subpart L](#), and a requirement for the landlord to include the appropriate addendums in all participants’ rental agreements. This contract

⁸ Additional examples of reasonable accommodation or reasonable modifications are available [here](#).

between the recipient or subrecipient and the landlord is required when a participant will be receiving tenant-based rental assistance. Most leases, subleases, and occupancy agreements that secure housing for a CoC Program tenant must allow the agreement to be terminated without penalty as part of an emergency transfer.⁹

VI. Emergency Transfer Timing and Availability

Everything surrounding emergency transfers is oriented around getting families into safe housing as quickly and as seamlessly as possible. Keys to Home covered housing providers will respond in a manner to avoid re-traumatization at all costs. While CHPs cannot guarantee that a transfer request will be approved or how long it will take to process a transfer request, CHPs commit to act as quickly as possible to move the tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking to another unit. If a tenant reasonably believes a proposed transfer would not be safe, the tenant, in writing, may request a transfer to a different unit. If a safe unit is immediately available, as defined by the tenant, the CHP must facilitate that immediate emergency transfer. 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. The CHP may be unable to transfer a tenant to a particular unit if the tenant has not or cannot establish eligibility for that unit. If there is no safe unit immediately available, the tenant may request an internal and/or an external transfer. Nothing precludes a tenant from seeking an internal and external emergency transfer concurrently if there is not an immediately available safe unit available for internal transfer. Also, if CHP has no safe and available units for which a tenant who needs an emergency is eligible, CHP will assist the tenant in identifying other housing providers who may have safe and available units to which the tenant could move.

At a minimum, internal transfers must receive any additional priority given to other emergency transfer types. ESG-funded CHPs must provide that if a participant living in a unit receiving rental assistance qualifies for an emergency transfer if a safe unit is not immediately available for an internal transfer, that participant must have priority over all other applicants for tenant-based rental assistance, utility assistance, and units for which project-based rental assistance is provided. For CoC-funded projects, qualified ETP participants who are not immediately able to transfer to a safe unit must take priority over all other applicants for CoC-funded rental assistance, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing projects as long as they're eligible for these projects under federal law.

Keys To Home CoC will adhere to the following:

- In accordance with the VAWA, KTH CoC homeless assistance Projects providing housing or rental assistance must allow participants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or stalking to request an emergency transfer from the participant's current unit to another unit. This requirement applies to Projects receiving Continuum of Care (CoC) or Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding. The ability to request a transfer is available regardless of personal characteristics or the circumstances of the person who caused harm.

⁹ This is currently a requirement for project- and sponsor-based rental assistance but not for tenant-based rental assistance.

This may be updated by future regulations. For more information, refer to the CoC Program interim rule, [section 578.99\(j\)\(5\)\(iii\)](#)

- CoC/ESG providers will work with KTH CoC's CES to enact an emergency transfer through resources beyond those available within the provider's own organization. The ability of the KTH CoC's CES to honor such request for participants currently receiving assistance, however, may depend upon a preliminary determination that the participant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or stalking, and on whether another dwelling unit is available and is safe to offer the participant for temporary or more permanent occupancy.
- A participant is eligible for an emergency transfer when any member of the household is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or stalking, and reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the participant remains within the same unit. If the participant is a victim of sexual assault, the participant 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. Participants who are not in good standing may still request an emergency transfer if they meet the eligibility requirements of the policy.
- For households receiving tenant-based rental assistance, the following procedures will be followed for non-transferring household member(s), if the household separates in order to affect an emergency transfer:
 - For households living in units that are otherwise assisted, the required policies must provide that for project participants who qualify for an emergency transfer, the household shall have priority over all other applicants for rental assistance, TH, and PSH projects funded through the CoC provided that the household meets all eligibility criteria required by Federal law or regulation or HUD NOFO; and the household meets any additional criteria or preferences established in accordance with Fair Housing 24 CFR 578.93(b)(1), (4), (6) or (7) .The households shall not be required to meet any other eligibility criteria or preferences for the project. The household shall retain their original homeless or chronically homeless status for the purposes of the transfer.

VII. Non-transferring Household Member(s) and Lease Bifurcation

A housing provider may bifurcate a lease in order to remove the abuser or perpetrator from the lease in order to evict or terminate assistance to the household member who engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or stalking against another member of the household. The housing provider may not take away the rights of other eligible tenants to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenant(s)/ victim(s) of the abuse/ violence. The Housing Provider must follow Federal, State, and local eviction procedures in order to remove the abuser or perpetrator from the household. In order to divide a lease, the Housing Provider may, but is not required to, ask the victim for documentation or certification of the incidences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or stalking.

If the evicted abuser or perpetrator was the sole tenant to have established eligibility for assistance under the program, the housing provider 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.

If a housing provider bifurcates a lease to remove a household member who would otherwise be eligible under the household's current program, the housing provider is required to provide a 90- calendar-day period, as long as the period does not extend beyond the duration of the lease, for the household member who is being removed to do one or more of the following:

- To establish their eligibility under the same program; or
- To establish eligibility under another covered housing program, including, but not limited to, another CoC or ESG program, the housing choice voucher program; or
- to find alternative housing.

Housing providers may, at their discretion, extend that 90-day period by another 60 days. Regardless of its length, the period cannot extend beyond the duration of the lease. This requirement creates a window in which the household member who is being removed has priority access to the same program under which they have been served to date or to another housing program. This requirement is about promoting the work of CoC and ESG recipients to ensure that all people have access to safe, stable housing, part of which is working to ensure that people exit CoC and ESG programs to other permanent housing, regardless of the circumstances under which they're exiting.

When a victim and the rest of their household determine that moving to a new unit is their best way to achieve safe housing, the household member who is being removed/bifurcated out may remain in the original unit. The household member who is being removed/ bifurcated out is responsible for establishing their eligibility under either the existing program or another housing program to identify whether their original unit will continue to receive a subsidy, which is not guaranteed. Programs should not be terminating the removed household member except under the most serious circumstances, and programs should make efforts to rehouse the removed household member.

VIII. Confidentiality

Any information submitted to a CHP in response to a VAWA requirement or provision, including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, is confidential information. CHPs will keep confidential any information that the tenant submits in requesting an emergency transfer, and information about the emergency transfer, and shall not enter confidential information into any shared database or disclose such information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the tenant gives CHP 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. Further, only

explicitly authorized staff of the CHP have, and for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have, access to this information under applicable Federal, State, or local law.

IX. Prohibition Against Eviction and Denial of Admission or Support

CHPs are prohibited from considering anything other than a tenant's eligibility when processing an emergency transfer request.

If an applicant or tenant otherwise qualifies for assistance from a CoC or ESG-funded housing project, they cannot be denied admission to, denied assistance under, terminated from participation in, or evicted from housing on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that they are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additionally, a tenant may not be denied tenancy or occupancy rights solely based on criminal activity directly related to domestic violence if either of the following are true:

- The criminal activity is perpetrated by a member of the tenant's household or any guest under their control; or
- The tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is the victim or threatened victim of that criminal activity.

An incident of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking cannot be considered either of the following:

- A serious or repeated lease violation if the lease was executed while the tenant was enrolled in a CoC or ESG-funded housing project; or
- Good cause for terminating the assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights provided by the CoC or ESG Program to a victim or threatened victim of such incident.

If a project applicant or participant otherwise qualifies for assistance from any other CoC or ESG-funded project, including but not limited to CoC-funded safe havens and ESG-funded emergency shelters, they cannot be denied admission to, denied assistance under, terminated from participation in, or evicted from the project on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that they are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Right to Report Crime and Emergencies

In its reauthorization, VAWA 2022, protects the right to report crime and emergencies from one's home.¹⁰ Landlords, homeowners, tenants, residents, occupants, and guests of, and applicants for, housing shall

¹⁰ 34 U.S.C. 12495. Furthermore, in 2016, HUD issued guidance on applying the Fair Housing Act to local nuisance or crime-free ordinances that discriminate because of a protected characteristic. The guidance outlines how a local government may violate the Fair Housing Act by enforcing nuisance or crime-free ordinances in a manner that is intentionally discriminatory or results in an unjustified discriminatory effect. HUD will continue enforcement under the Fair Housing Act and other applicable civil rights authorities, including Title VI and Section 504, for any violation committed by a local government for enforcing nuisance or crime-free ordinances, which may additionally violate VAWA's Right to Report Crime and Emergencies provision. See Office

have the right to seek law enforcement or emergency assistance on their own behalf or on behalf of another person in need of assistance. This update prohibits application of actual or threatened penalties to the listed protected persons based on their requests for assistance or based on criminal activity of which they are a victim or otherwise not at fault under the laws or policies adopted or enforced by covered governmental entities.

“Covered governmental entities” are defined as any municipal, county, or State government that receives funding under section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Further, this provision has implications on how covered governmental entities must carry out responsibilities.¹¹

X. Compliance

VAWA 2022 requires HUD to establish and incorporate a compliance review process and to conduct regularly. Many of VAWA 2022's amendments took effect on October 1, 2022. If you do not have VAWA policies in place, you should implement this plan immediately. HUD will review compliance on protections such as, prohibition on retaliation, prohibiting the denial of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights, confidentiality provisions, notification requirements, provisions for accepting documentation, and compliance with emergency transfer requirements. The Keys to Home CoC will keep will correspond as needed as HUD publishes regulations and furthers guidance to inform CHPs about compliance as VAWA 2022 implementation proceeds.

Generally, below are the steps Keys to Home CoC and ESG recipients should follow for any participants requesting an Emergency Transfer Plan.

- All CoC recipients and subrecipients and ESG subrecipients must comply with VAWA.
- Providers should adhere to the “Notification of Occupancy Rights and Certification” and provide participants with the required forms when applicable.
- If a client reports that they believe they are in danger or they have been sexually assaulted in the last 90 days and expressly request an emergency transfer -
- A written or verbal report is initiated, and the housing provider will start the transfer process. The provider will engage with the tenant who is searching for a safe. The tenant is the final authority. Information on local victim services providers and information on what they should do when they are threatened to protect their safety will be provided.
- The Emergency Transfer Plan and process should be explained to all clients. A transfer can be internal or external based on the availability of the unit. When a unit is found, and it is identified as safe by the tenant then the transfer process is completed.

XI. Safety and Security of Program Participants

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

of General Counsel Guidance on Application of Fair Housing Act Standards to the Enforcement of Local Nuisance and CrimeFree Housing Ordinances Against Victims of Domestic Violence, Other Crime Victims, and Others Who Require Police or Emergency Services, September 13, 2016, <https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/FINALNUISANCEORDGDNCE.PDF>

¹¹ <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2022-28073/p-71>

Domestic Violence Help

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).

Sexual Assault Help

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://ohl.rainn.org/online/>.

Stalking Help

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>.

Local Help

Local organizations offering assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking:

[Peaceful Paths](#)

Helpline Advocates are available 24/7

Call: (352) 377-8255 or Text: (352) 727-0948

[Lee Conlee House](#)

Hotline: (386) 325-3141 or Main: (386) 325-4447

Direct Contact List: [Directory](#)

[ANEW](#)

Call: (352) 870-8481

Email: contactus@createdgainesville.com

[Another Way](#)

Helpline Advocates are available 24/7

Call: 1-866-875-7983

*This document will be regularly updated to reflect the policies and resources of the Keys to Home Continuum of Care. Please ensure you are using the most recently updated version of this document. **This document was last updated July 31, 2025.***