

[VAWAhome.com](http://VAWAhome.com):

# Housing Rights of Domestic and Sexual Violence Survivors in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program

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*March 17, 2021*

# National Alliance for Safe Housing (NASH)

NASH's mission is to ensure that survivors of domestic and sexual violence have a full range of safe housing options, through improved access, increased resources, and innovative solutions, ultimately catalyzing a safe housing movement.

Our vision is to create a world where safe housing is a human right shared by everyone.



N A S H

NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR  
SAFE HOUSING

[nashta.org](http://nashta.org)

# Regional Housing Legal Services (RHLS)



## **Regional Housing Legal Services (RHLS)**

Pennsylvania legal services program focused on affordable housing & community development. Legal work involves primarily representing nonprofits doing development. Policy work runs the gamut.

# Your speakers



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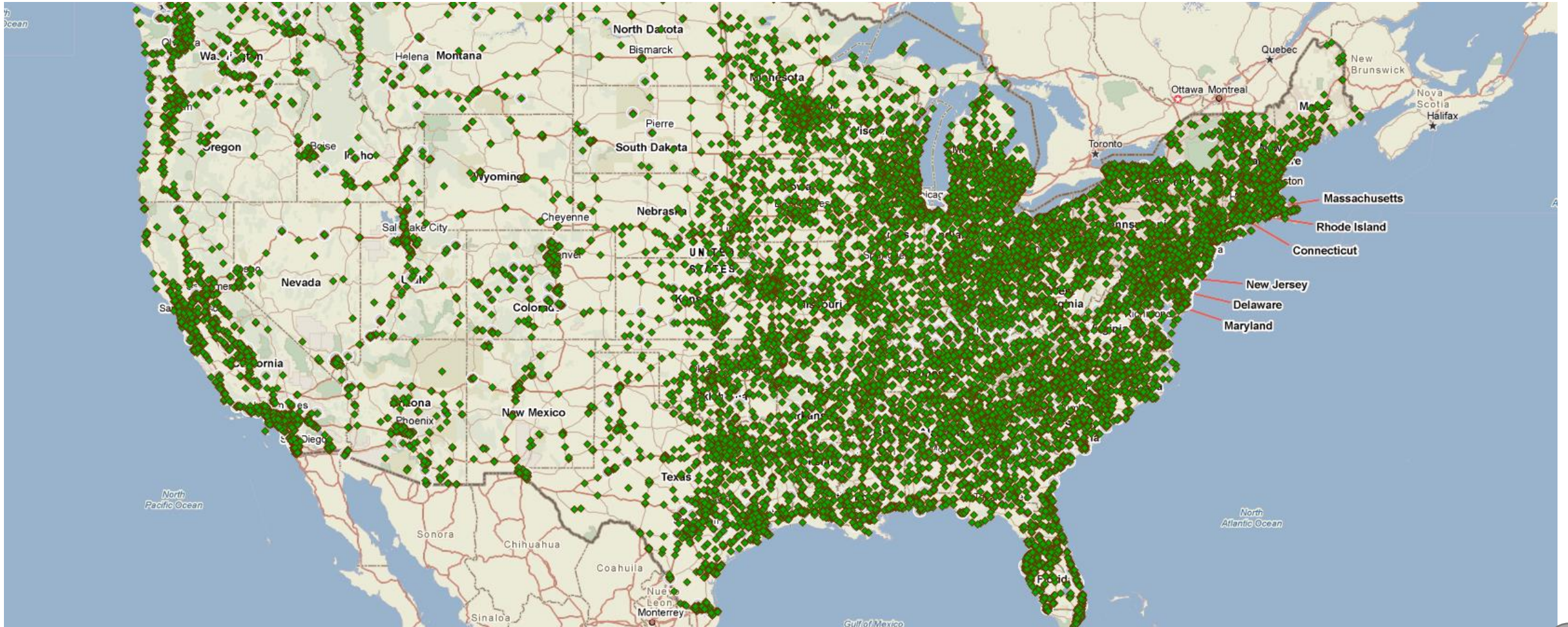
Why did we  
start this  
project?

## **Lots of questions from survivor advocates about Low Income Housing Tax Credit units**

- What is the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program?
- How do we find LIHTC units?
- Who owns and runs LIHTC units?
- Does the Violence Against Women Act apply to the LIHTC program?
- How does a survivor get an emergency transfer or lease bifurcation?



The LIHTC program produces the most affordable housing units in the country (100,000 new units per year; more than 3M units total).



Source: PolicyMap, <https://plcy.mp/jvkrv1n>

U.S. Treasury Department/Internal Revenue Service (IRS) administers the LIHTC program.

Treasury/IRS has not implemented the housing protections under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

This failure has led to uneven implementation of VAWA among state agencies and LIHTC housing providers across the country.



## **Protections Delayed:**

State Housing Finance Agency Compliance  
With The Violence Against Women Act

### **Contributors**

American Civil Liberties Union  
Mid-Minnesota Legal Aid  
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence  
National Network to End Domestic Violence  
National Housing Law Project  
Regional Housing Legal Services  
Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law





Under VAWA, someone who has experienced domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking:

- **Cannot be denied admission** to a LIHTC unit because of the violence committed against them.
- **Cannot be evicted** from a LIHTC unit because of the violence committed against them.
- Cannot be denied admission or evicted from a LIHTC unit for **reasons related to the violence**, such as having an eviction record, criminal history, or bad credit history.
- **Must be able to stay** in their LIHTC housing, even if there has been criminal activity directly related to the violence.
- **Must be able to move** and have other options to ensure their safety and not lose their housing because of the violence.
- **Must be able to move with continued assistance**, if the survivor has a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher.
- **Must be able to provide proof by self-certifying** using the HUD VAWA Self-certification Form ([Form HUD-5382](#)).
- **Must get the Notice of VAWA Housing Rights** ([Form HUD-5380](#)) and HUD VAWA Self-certification Form ([Form HUD-5382](#)), when they are denied admission to a LIHTC unit, when they are admitted to a LIHTC unit, and when they receive a notice of eviction from a LIHTC unit.
- **Has a right to strict confidentiality** of information.
- **Can request a lease bifurcation** to remove the perpetrator from the lease.



## Results of 2018 Survey of HFAs

	YES
Requiring some form of written notice to applicants and tenant of VAWA rights?	94.12%* 16**
Disqualifying owners/managers with a history of violating VAWA?	23.53% 4
Including a prohibition against discriminating against tenants based on their status as a survivor of domestic violence or sexual assault?	88.24% 15
Including language that makes it clear that being a survivor under VAWA is not Good Cause for eviction?	82.35% 14
Discussing transfer procedures under VAWA?	76.47% 13
Discussing lease bifurcation under VAWA?	70.59% 12
Creating a process for filing a complaint about a VAWA violation?	29.41% 5

\*Top number: percentage of states replying "yes" to question

\*\*Bottom number: number of states replying "yes" to question

# Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

*Opening doors for agencies serving survivors.*

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) is one of the largest sources of funding for affordable housing in the United States. Understanding its role in your community can help you better serve survivors and increase access to affordable housing units for survivors. There are many ways to get involved!



## Access

Learn how to find and help survivors access LIHTC-funded housing.



## Protection

Understand tenant protections for survivors applying for and living in LIHTC-funded housing to help them access and maintain safe housing.



## Advocacy

Advocate for more affordable and supportive housing units serving survivors to address their specific needs.



## Development

Develop housing or co-develop housing for survivors.



## Partnership

Partner with LIHTC housing developers or property managers to provide services to their residents.



## Services

Initiate creative partnerships to meet the needs of survivors.

## **NASH's LIHTC Resource Page**

[nashta.org/lihtc](https://nashta.org/lihtc)

**Opportunities for Advocates in the Low  
Income Housing Tax Credit Program**

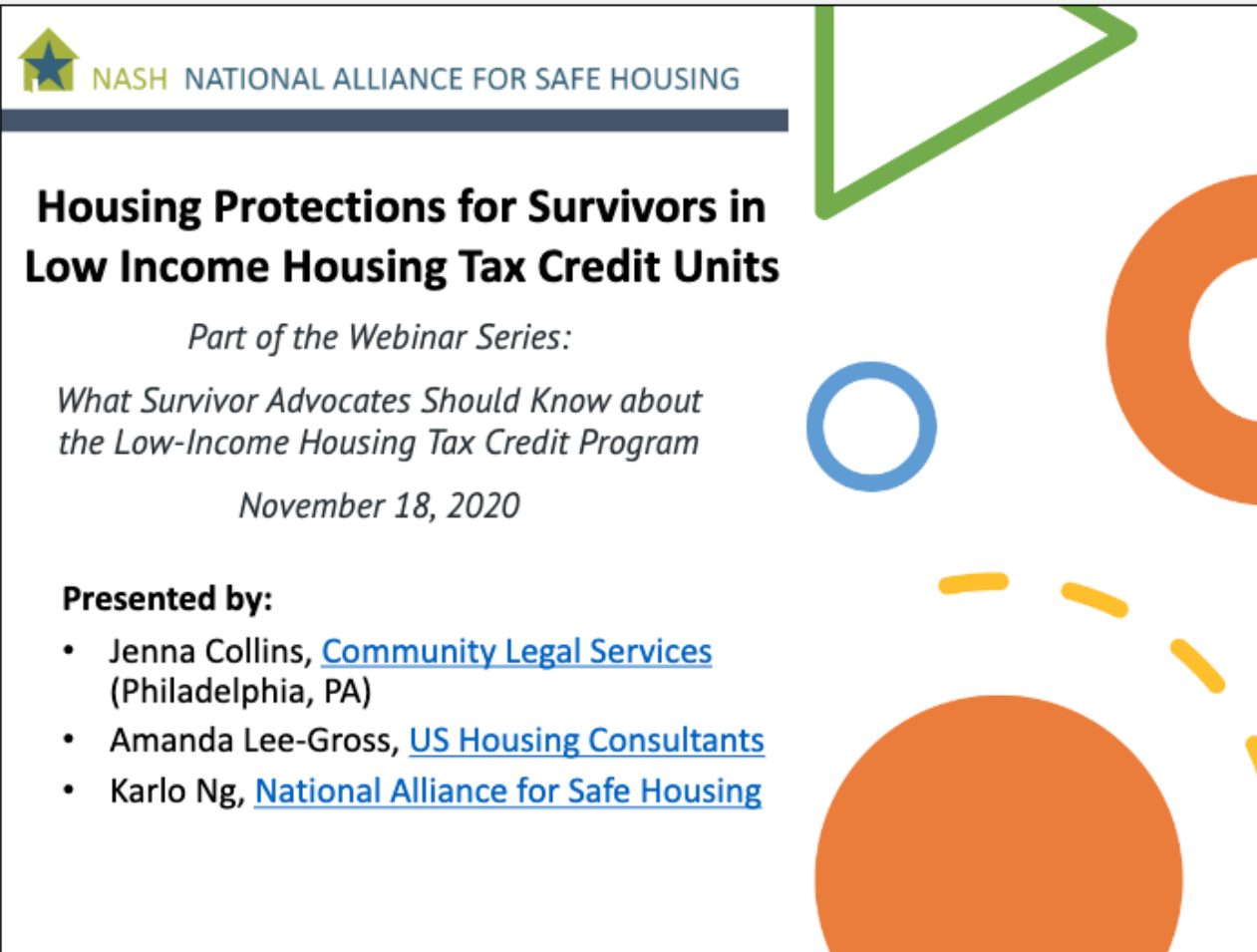
**How Partnerships Can Enhance Survivors'  
Access to Low Income Housing Tax Credit  
Units**


**Housing Protections for Survivors in Low  
Income Housing Tax Credit Units**

**Using the Qualified Allocation Plan Process to  
Influence LIHTC Priorities**

## Housing Protections for Survivors in Low Income Housing Tax Credit Units

Discover strategies to address common housing obstacles that survivors face, including evictions, emergency transfers, admission denials, and lease bifurcations in LIHTC units. The webinar will provide an overview of housing protections for survivors applying for and living in LIHTC units. Presenters will discuss survivors' housing rights under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and related laws. They will also briefly cover protections for tenants under federal and local eviction moratoriums.



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### Housing Protections for Survivors in Low Income Housing Tax Credit Units

*Part of the Webinar Series:*

*What Survivor Advocates Should Know about the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program*

*November 18, 2020*

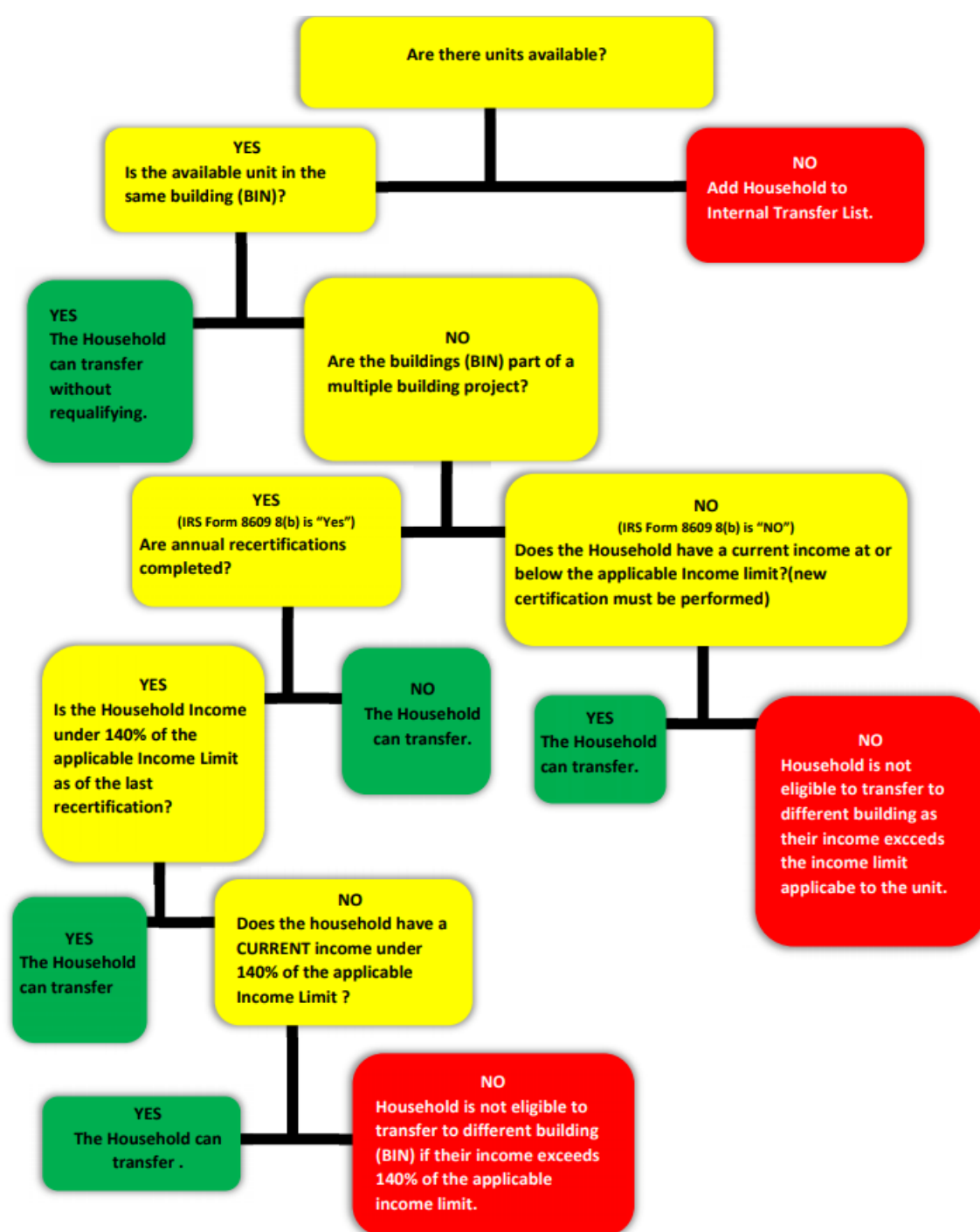
**Presented by:**

- Jenna Collins, [Community Legal Services](#) (Philadelphia, PA)
- Amanda Lee-Gross, [US Housing Consultants](#)
- Karlo Ng, [National Alliance for Safe Housing](#)

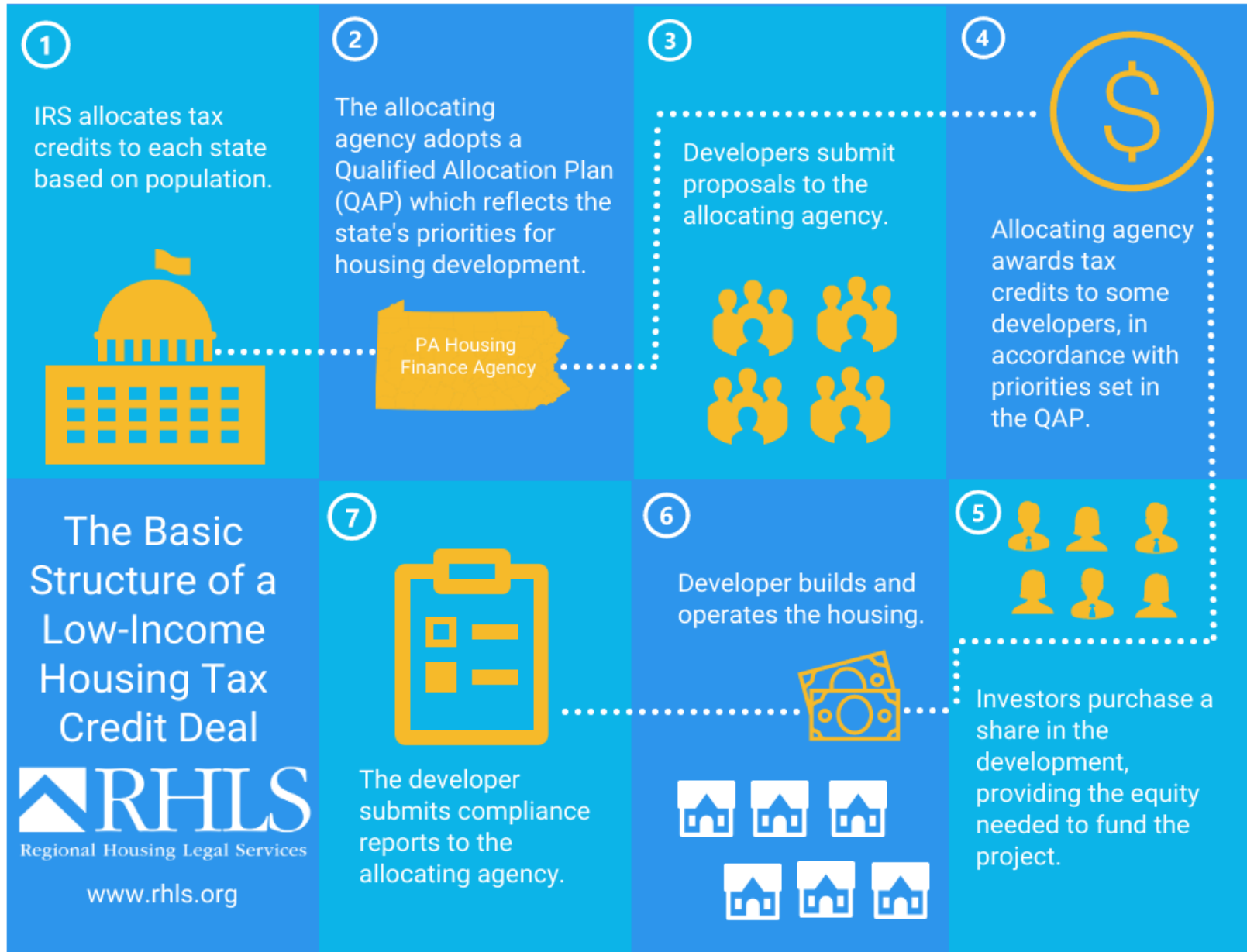
### Materials

- [Webinar recording](#) (Originally aired 11/18/20)
- [PDF of webinar slides](#)
- [National Housing Law Project VAWA Brochure](#) (English and Spanish)
- [Housing Q&A for Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence during COVID-19](#)
- [Advocacy Flowchart for Requesting LIHTC VAWA Emergency Transfers](#)
- [Sample VAWA Emergency Transfer Request Form for LIHTC Properties](#)

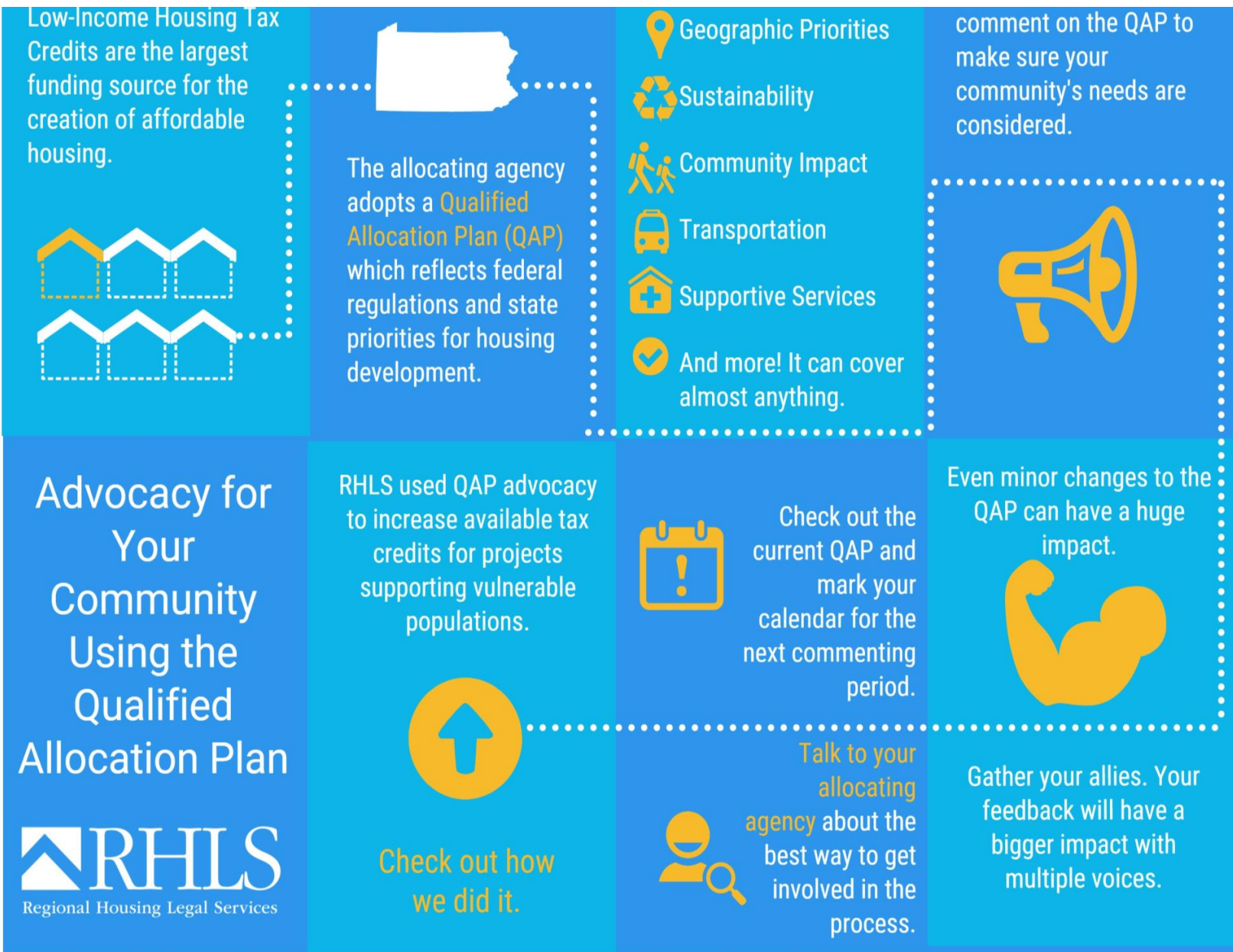




# Advocacy Flowchart for Requests for LIHTC VAWA Emergency Transfers



## How LIHTC Works



## LIHTC Policy Advocacy

# VAWAHOME.COM



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Example  
Scenarios



TA, trainings,  
& research  
support






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### Homepage highlights:

- Basic definitions and facts
- Equity-related data
- Site menu and search bar



# VAWA Home:

## Rights for Survivors in LIHTC



Almost 8% of women who experienced intimate partner violence and over 7% of women who experienced rape needed housing services.

Over 50% of women who needed housing services did not receive them.

[FAQ - Getting Help](#)

Sources: The Impact of Intimate Partner Violence: A 2015 NISVS Research-in-Brief ([pdf at p. 4](#)); Chronic Diseases, Health Conditions, and Other Impacts Associated With Rape Victimization of U.S. Women (Table 2 (full article behind paywall); [abstract](#)); The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, Intimate Partner Violence in the United States - 2010 (pdf, p. 56)

Survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking across the country are often denied housing protections, making them more likely to lose their homes. Many state agencies that administer Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) housing are not prioritizing the housing rights of survivors. Where does your state stand?





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## What is the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)?



The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is a federal law that provides housing protections for people who have experienced domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking, to help keep them safe and reduce their likelihood of homelessness.

### Who is Covered by VAWA's Housing Protections?

VAWA 101 covers:

- What is VAWA?
- Who is covered by VAWA's housing protections?
- What is covered by VAWA's housing protections?
- Where is housing covered by VAWA?



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LIHTC 101 includes:

- U.S. map of LIHTC properties
- How LIHTC works
- Explanation of Qualified Allocation Plans (QAP) and Compliance Manuals (CM)


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Q Search Site

What is LIHTC?



How does the Low Income  
Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC) Work?



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Research encompasses state Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) & Compliance Manual (CM) results across all 50 U.S. states. These results show as U.S. maps for answers to one of the three questions listed.

The 3 hover-over sub-pages include:

- VAWA Rights
- Best Practices
- LIHTC Housing for Survivors

## VAWA Home:

Rights for Survivors in LIHTC

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The implementation of VAWA in LIHTC has been slow and uneven by state agencies administering LIHTC. Whether a survivor can access VAWA protections can feel like the luck of the draw based upon where you live. You can learn more about how your state is doing by visiting our Research Results for [VAWA Rights](#) and [VAWA Best Practices](#) or by learning more about [how we can help](#) with additional research.

After an extended review of state [Qualified Allocation Plans \(QAPs\)](#) and [Compliance Manuals \(CMs\)](#), we have identified national trends across the country in the implementation of VAWA in LIHTC:

- 1) The number of states that mention VAWA in their QAP or CM increased significantly between 2015-2020.
- 2) Only about half of the states across the country articulate any of the key VAWA protections in the QAP or CM.
- 3) Best practices related to monitoring VAWA compliance by owners/managers and enforcement of VAWA rights are the least likely to show up in QAPs or CMs.

The maps below show those states where we could find no reference to [VAWA housing rights](#) or [best practices](#) in the most recent QAP or CM available in the fall of 2020. Please note, agencies may have additional practices or materials (such as websites) that address VAWA. Our review was limited to which agencies addressed VAWA in their key public-facing program documents.







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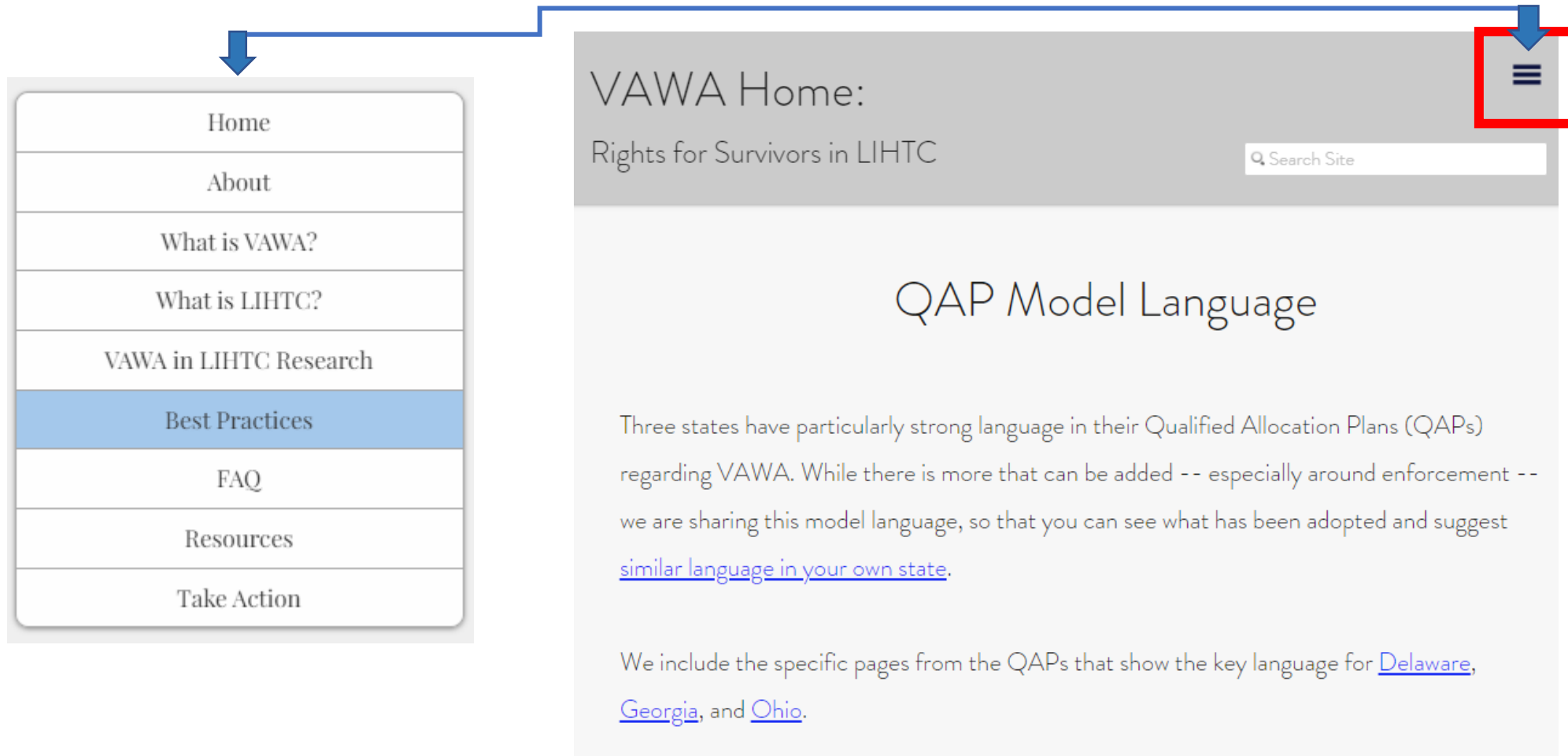
## Best Practices for Implementing VAWA in LIHTC

You can make sure that your state implements best practices for VAWA in LIHTC. To help you, below are best practices for language to be included in your state's LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) or Compliance Manual (CM):

- Identify VAWA as [applicable law](#).
- Clearly state VAWA's [housing rights](#).
- Include a procedure for tenants to file complaints about a VAWA violation.
- Include penalties for VAWA noncompliance.
- State that VAWA noncompliance can lead to LIHTC debarment.
- Annual owner certification includes VAWA compliance.
- Review processes include a check of VAWA compliance.
- Owners/managers with a history of VAWA violations can be disqualified from the LIHTC program.
- VAWA rights must be included in LIHTC property leases (or addenda).
- LIHTC owners must submit written VAWA emergency transfer plans to the state agency administering LIHTC.
- LIHTC owners must provide regular VAWA training to their staff.
- The QAP encourages housing development targeting survivors.
- The QAP makes it clear that a Social Security Number is not required from applicants for LIHTC admissions.

### Best practices:

- Lists 13 best practices that can and should be included in LIHTC to protect and empower applicants and tenants protected by VAWA.



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## QAP Model Language

Three states have particularly strong language in their Qualified Allocation Plans (QAPs) regarding VAWA. While there is more that can be added -- especially around enforcement -- we are sharing this model language, so that you can see what has been adopted and suggest [similar language in your own state](#).

We include the specific pages from the QAPs that show the key language for [Delaware](#), [Georgia](#), and [Ohio](#).



### QAP Model language:

- Hover-over sub-page for “Best Practices”
- Includes key language from 3 states and embedded QAPs that you can use to encourage your states to take action!

# VAWA Home:

Rights for Survivors in LIHTC

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## FAQ

Getting Help

Finding Housing

Keeping Housing

For Landlords & HFAs

How do I know if I qualify for VAWA's housing protections?

+

How do I find help if I have experienced domestic violence or sexual assault?

+

Where can I get race and culture-focused support?

+

Where can I get immigration-focused support?

+

Where can I get ability-focused support?

+

Where can I get LGBT-focused support?

+

Where can I get religion-focused support?

+

How can I find an attorney?

+

Each section has its own separate questions listed where the answers can be accessed by pressing the plus (+) sign on the right.

FAQs include 4 sections:

- Getting Help
- Finding Housing
- Keeping Housing
- For Landlords & State Housing Finance Agencies (HFAs)



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### VAWA and LIHTC Resources

- National Council of State Housing Agencies, [Recommended Practices in Housing Credit Administration](#), Recommended Practice # 42 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Compliance, pp. 41-42 (December 2017)
- National Alliance for Safe Housing, [Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program Resources for Survivor Advocates](#)
- Rachel Blake & Karlo Ng, [Upstanders and Bystanders: The Role of State Housing Finance Agencies in Implementing the Violence Against Women Act in the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program](#), American Bar Association, Journal of Affordable Housing & Community Development Law, Volume 28, Number 2 (2019)
- ACLU, et al, [Protections Delayed: State Housing Finance Agency Compliance with the Violence Against Women Act](#) (May 2017)
- Regional Housing Legal Services, [Protections Delayed, State Housing Finance Agency Compliance With The Violence Against Women Act: Advocacy Toolkit](#) (May 2017)
- California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, [Memorandum](#) re: "Low Income Housing Tax Credit ("LIHTC") Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA") and Manager's Unit Guidance" (December 22, 2017)
- Novogradac, Affordable Housing Resource Center, [QAPs and Applications](#)
- Novogradac, Affordable Housing Resource Center, [Compliance Manuals](#)

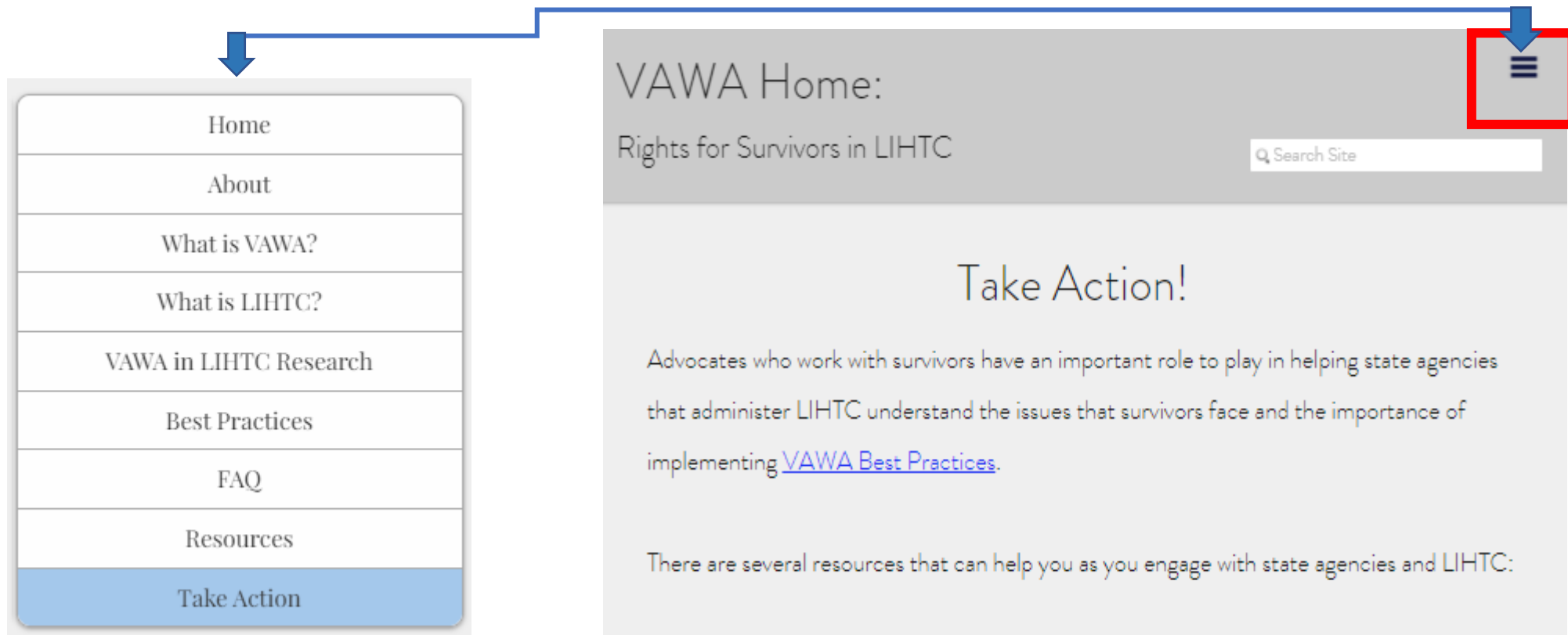
### VAWA Housing Implementation Resources

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

#### Resources include:

- VAWA and LIHTC
- VAWA housing implementation
  - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
  - U.S.D.A. Rural Development (RD)
  - Other Resources





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#### Take Action includes:

- Understanding “best practices”
- Accessing several useful resources
- Learning how to comment on your state’s QAP to advocate for VAWA implementation, monitoring, and compliance

VAWA Home:  
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## Take Action!

Advocates who work with survivors have an important role to play in helping state agencies that administer LIHTC understand the issues that survivors face and the importance of implementing [VAWA Best Practices](#).

There are several resources that can help you as you engage with state agencies and LIHTC:

- The National Alliance for Safe Housing (NASH) has a [webinar series](#) on this topic.
- You can ask for help from NASH and Regional Housing Legal Services (RHLS) by filling out the [contact form](#).
- You can [join our listerv](#) to connect with other survivor advocates working on VAWA- and LIHTC-related issues.
- You can learn more about the QAP comment process from the infographic below.





# Example Scenario #1: Survivor Perspective

My partner is abusive and I do not feel safe living in the apartment that we share. I would like to move, but I am not sure what my housing options are.  
Who can I turn to for help?

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[Keeping Housing](#)

[For Landlords & HFAs](#)

How do I know if I qualify for VAWA's housing protections?



How do I find help if I have experienced domestic violence or sexual assault?



Where can I get race and culture-focused support?



Where can I get immigration-focused support?



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Where can I get LGBT-focused support?



Where can I get religion-focused support?



How can I find an attorney?



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How do I find LIHTC housing?



How do I find affordable housing that is not LIHTC housing?



Do you have to be a U.S. citizen to apply for LIHTC housing?



Do you need a Social Security Number to apply for LIHTC housing?



What kinds of housing assistance do immigrant survivors qualify for?



## Other Resources

- National Housing Law Project, [VAWA 2013 Know Your Rights Brochure](#) in English and Spanish (September 2018)

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## The Rights of Domestic and Sexual Violence Victims: Applying for and Living in Federally Assisted Housing

### 1. What is VAWA?

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is a law that protects victims and threatened victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking from being discriminated against by certain housing providers because of the abuse committed against them.

### 2. Am I covered by VAWA's housing protections?

VAWA protects victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. You don't have to be married to or living with the abuser to be protected by VAWA.

VAWA applies to you if you are applying for or are a tenant in any of these programs:

- Public housing;
- Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers;
- Section 8 project-based housing;
- Section 202 housing for the elderly;
- Section 811 housing for the disabled;
- Section 236 multifamily rental housing;
- Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR);
- HOME;
- Housing Opportunities for People with Aids (HOPWA);
- Continuum of Care and Emergency Solutions Grants programs;
- Housing Trust Fund;
- Rural Development multifamily housing; &
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) housing.

### 3. Does VAWA apply to private, market-rate housing?

No. VAWA does NOT cover private housing that does not receive federal assistance. The rights described in this flyer apply only to the above-listed federal housing programs. However, there may be laws in your state or city/town/county that protect victims in market-rate housing. You can contact your local legal aid office or domestic and sexual violence agency to see if there are state and local laws that protect you.

### 4. What rights does VAWA offer?

If you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking,

- You can't be denied admission or federal rental assistance just because you are or have been a victim or threatened victim.
- You can't be evicted or lose your federal rental assistance just because you are or have been a victim or threatened victim.
- You can't be denied admission or rental assistance, evicted, or lose your subsidy for reasons related to the abuse, such as bad credit history and criminal history.

### 5. What if I need to get the abuser out of the home?

If someone living in your home uses violence against you, the housing authority or your landlord may evict the abuser alone, and let you, your family, and other household members stay in the home. If you are not listed as head of household or your name is not on the rental assistance, then you generally have 90 days or until the end of the lease to establish eligibility for that subsidy or another housing subsidy, or to find new housing.

### 6. What if I need to move to escape the abuse?

If you have a Section 8 voucher, you can move for reasons related to the abuse and keep your voucher — even if your lease has not ended.

Housing authorities and landlords must have adopted emergency transfer plans by June 14, 2017 that allow transfers to other federally assisted housing that is available and safe. You are allowed to transfer if you ask your landlord and reasonably believe you are about to be hurt by more abuse, or if you have been a victim of sexual assault that occurred on the property up to 90 days before the request. If your landlord does not have an emergency transfer plan, contact your local legal aid office or domestic and sexual violence agency.

### 7. How do I prove that I can use VAWA's protections?

The housing authority or your landlord may ask for documentation showing that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The housing provider must make this request in writing. There are three ways to show that you are a victim:

- Complete a self-certification form. The form will ask for: your name; the name of your abuser (if known and safe to provide); the abuser's relationship to you; the date, time and place of the violence; and a description of the violence. To get the form, [Form HUD-5382](#), go to <https://bit.ly/2E14cNF>, call the housing authority or a legal aid office. In the future, the form may be changed.
- Provide a letter signed by a victim service provider, attorney, or a medical or mental health professional who has helped you with the abuse (also called "third-party documentation"). You must also sign this letter.
- Provide a police report, court record (such as a restraining order), or administrative record.



## Example Scenario #2: Survivor Advocate Perspective

I am an advocate that works for a local DV/SA program and I am interested in learning about what my state has done to implement VAWA in LIHTC units. Also, how can I work with housing providers to help survivors access and stay in LIHTC housing?

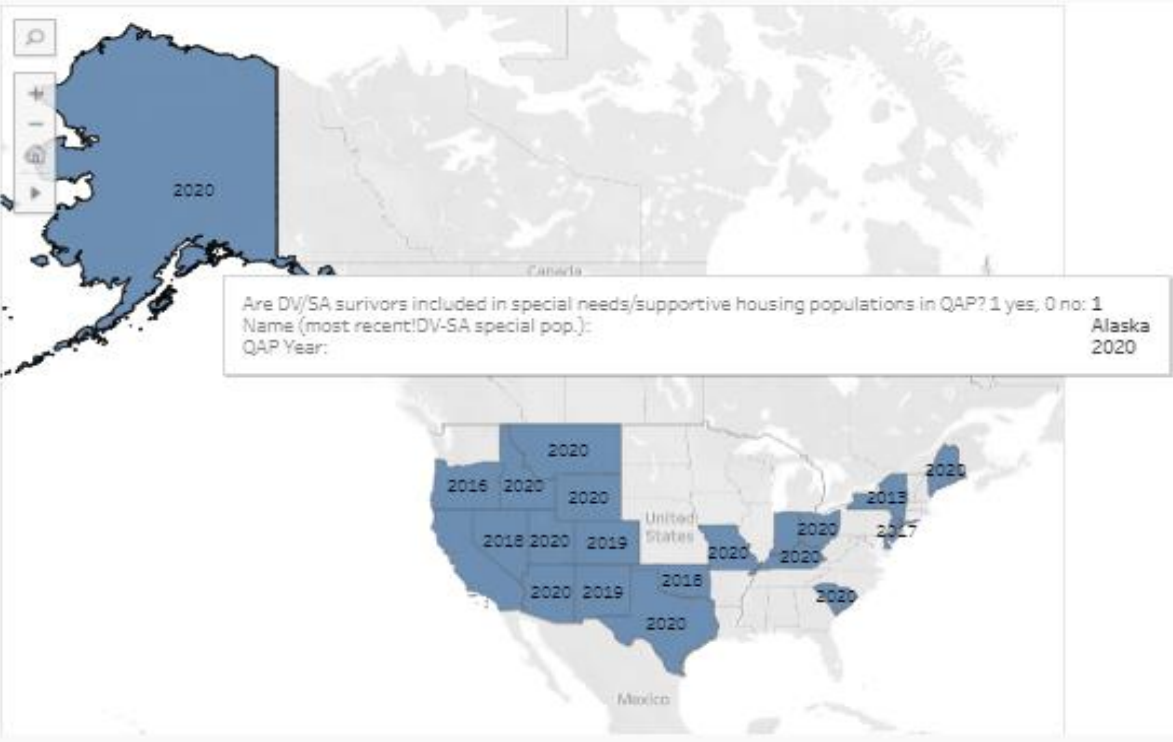


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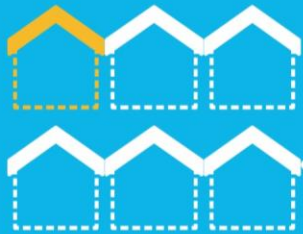
➡ Best Practices ➡

➡ LIHTC Housing for Survivors ➡

Penalties for VAWA noncompliance?



Low-Income Housing Tax Credits are the largest funding source for the creation of affordable housing.



The allocating agency adopts a **Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP)** which reflects federal regulations and state priorities for housing development.

-  Geographic Priorities
-  Sustainability
-  Community Impact
-  Transportation
-  Supportive Services
-  And more! It can cover almost anything.

comment on the QAP to make sure your community's needs are considered.



## Advocacy for Your Community Using the Qualified Allocation Plan



RHLS used QAP advocacy to increase available tax credits for projects supporting vulnerable populations.



Check out how we did it.



Check out the current QAP and mark your calendar for the next commenting period.

Even minor changes to the QAP can have a huge impact.



Talk to your allocating agency about the best way to get involved in the process.

Gather your allies. Your feedback will have a bigger impact with multiple voices.

## QAP Model Language

Three states have particularly strong language in their Qualified Allocation Plans (QAPs) regarding VAWA. While there is more that can be added -- especially around enforcement -- we are sharing this model language, so that you can see what has been adopted and suggest [similar language in your own state](#).

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You can make sure that your state implements best practices for VAWA in LIHTC. To help you, below are best practices for language to be included in your state's LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) or Compliance Manual (CM):

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- Include a procedure for tenants to file complaints about a VAWA violation.
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- Annual owner certification includes VAWA compliance.
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- Owners/managers with a history of VAWA violations can be disqualified from the LIHTC program.
- VAWA rights must be included in LIHTC property leases (or addenda).
- LIHTC owners must submit written VAWA emergency transfer plans to the state agency administering LIHTC.
- LIHTC owners must provide regular VAWA training to their staff.
- The QAP encourages housing development targeting survivors.
- The QAP makes it clear that a Social Security Number is not required from applicants for LIHTC admissions.



## Example Scenario #3: Survivor Advocate Perspective

I am a survivor advocate and my organization serves immigrant survivors. We receive a lot of questions regarding the kinds of housing assistance that immigrant survivors are eligible for. Can immigrants apply for LIHTC housing? How can [VAWAhome.com](https://www.vawahome.com) help us?

# VAWA Home:

Rights for Survivors in LIHTC

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**Finding Housing**

Keeping Housing

For Landlords & HFAs

How do I find LIHTC housing?

+

How do I find affordable housing that is not LIHTC housing?

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Do you have to be a U.S. citizen to apply for LIHTC housing?

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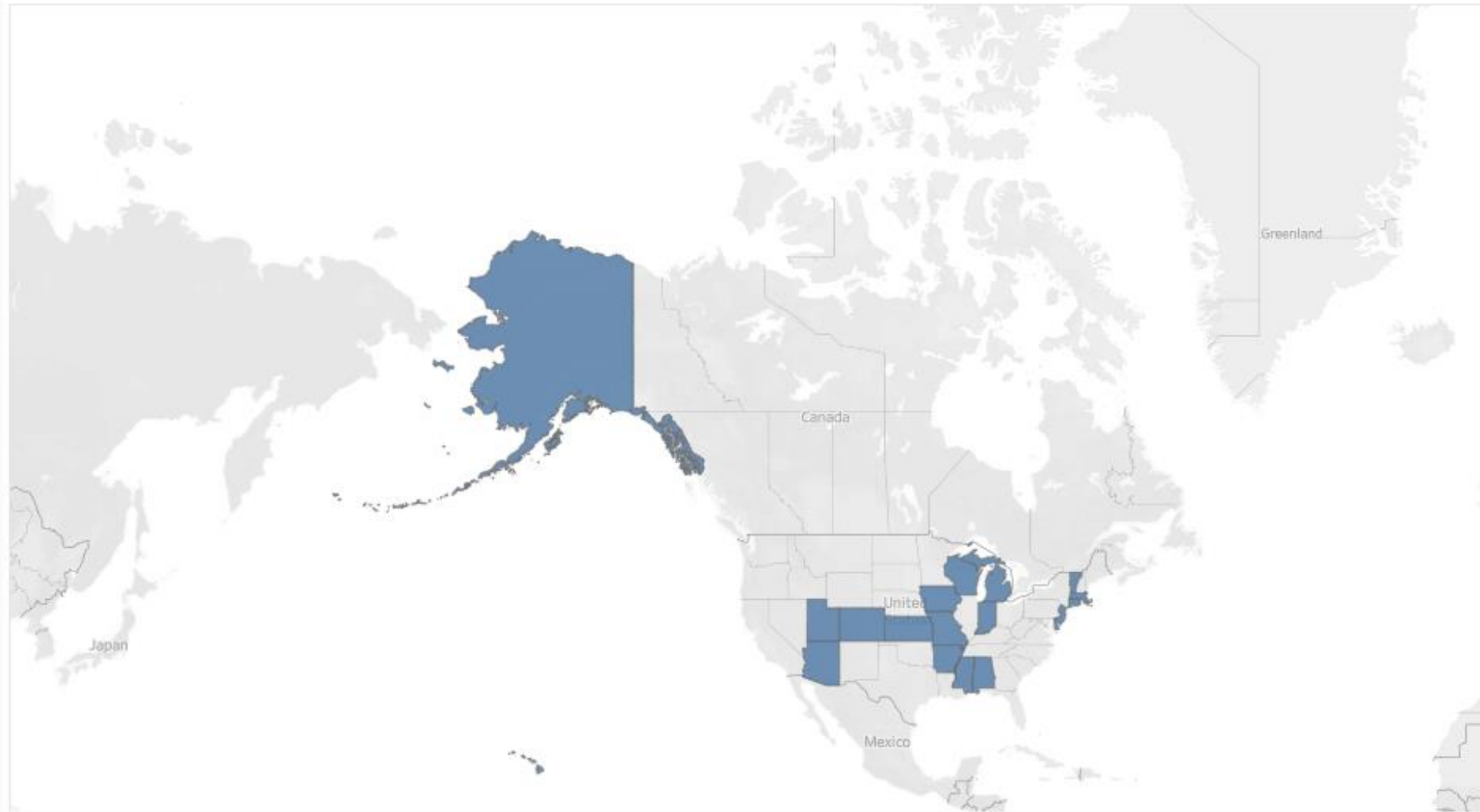
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What kinds of housing assistance do immigrant survivors qualify for?

+



## SSN and/or Proof of Citizenship Requested



## WHAT SHELTER AND RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE ARE AVAILABLE TO IMMIGRANT SURVIVORS DURING COVID-19?

By Karlo Ng, Director of Legal Initiatives, National Alliance for Safe Housing;  
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**Updated: March 17, 2021**

Immigrant survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking face unique challenges when accessing and maintaining safe housing. Housing is a primary concern for survivors living with violence because it directly affects their ability to leave an abusive relationship. COVID-19 has exacerbated problems as [survivors are forced to stay at home – making violence in their homes more frequent and dangerous](#). For survivors looking for alternative, safe housing, there is misinformation among housing providers and survivor advocates about immigrant survivors' eligibility for housing and homeless assistance programs. Here, we clarify some misconceptions as well as provide resources and tools supporting advocacy on behalf of immigrant survivors.





## Example Scenario #4: State Housing Finance Agency

I work at a state agency that administers the LIHTC program. We would like to do more to ensure that survivors do not lose their housing when they experience domestic or sexual violence. How can [www.VAWAHome.com](http://www.VAWAHome.com) help us?

## FAQ

Getting Help

Finding Housing

Keeping Housing

**For Landlords & HFAs**

### How can landlords help survivors?

### How can HFAs help VAWA survivors?

Implement best practices for survivors, including the creation of LIHTC units targeting this population and ensuring the full implementation of VAWA in your program. For more information, see:

- Our [Best Practices](#)
- NCSHA's Recommended Practices in Credit Administration ([VAWA practices on p. 41](#))



## Best Practices for Implementing VAWA in LIHTC

You can make sure that your state implements best practices for VAWA in LIHTC. To help you, below are best practices for language to be included in your state's LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) or Compliance Manual (CM):

- Identify VAWA as [applicable law](#).
- Clearly state VAWA's [housing rights](#).
- Include a procedure for tenants to file complaints about a VAWA violation.
- Include penalties for VAWA noncompliance.
- State that VAWA noncompliance can lead to LIHTC debarment.
- Annual owner certification includes VAWA compliance.
- Review processes include a check of VAWA compliance.
- Owners/managers with a history of VAWA violations can be disqualified from the LIHTC program.
- VAWA rights must be included in LIHTC property leases (or addenda).
- LIHTC owners must submit written VAWA emergency transfer plans to the state agency administering LIHTC.
- LIHTC owners must provide regular VAWA training to their staff.
- The QAP encourages housing development targeting survivors.
- The QAP makes it clear that a Social Security Number is not required from applicants for LIHTC admissions.

# Technical assistance and research support



## **LIHTC research support**

Qualified Allocation Plans (QAPs) and Compliance Manuals (CMs) are critical documents in LIHTC.

There is no centralized, searchable repository of these documents that govern the largest housing program in the United States.

Rachel Blake of RHLS has spent several years working to develop systems to more easily and efficiently analyze the content of Qualified Allocation Plans (QAPs) and Compliance Manuals (CMs) -- and to be able to more easily extract and share model language.

RHLS is open to working with organizations that are interested in doing large scale QAP/CM research projects.

## **VAWA/LIHTC TA & trainings**

NASH & RHLS did a series of webinars on VAWA/LIHTC, which can be accessed at: [nashta.org/lihtc/](https://nashta.org/lihtc/)

We may be able to provide custom trainings. Contact us if you have questions.

NASH and RHLS will also be available to provide some TA on these issues and hope to build our capacity to provide TA to match growing needs.

NASH can provide technical assistance, trainings, and support to survivor advocates on housing protections for survivors, including VAWA.

**Please use the contact form at**  
**[VAWAhome.com/contact](https://VAWAhome.com/contact)**





# Questions?

Thank you!



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