

Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority
 (“IHCD”) VAWA Lease Addendum
 [Must attach to the Tenant’s lease]

**Rental Housing Tax Credit
 Program (“RHTC”)**

Tenant(s): _____ _____ _____ _____ “Tenant”	Landlord: _____ _____ _____ _____ “Landlord”	Unit No. & Address: _____ _____ _____ _____ “the “Unit”
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This lease addendum (“Addendum”) adds the following paragraphs to the lease between Tenant and Landlord referred to above (the “Lease”):

- A. **Purpose of Addendum:** The lease for the above referenced unit is being amended to include the provisions of this addendum because this development received assistance from the RHTC Program administered by the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority. Therefore, the Lease must comply with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Acts of 2013 and 2022 requirements set forth in 24 CFR part 5, subpart L (“VAWA”).
- B. **Conflict with Other Provisions of the Lease:** In the case of any conflict between the provisions of this Addendum and any other sections of the Lease, the provisions of this Addendum shall prevail.
- C. **Term of the Lease:** The term shall begin on _____ (enter start date) and end _____ (enter end date) unless any of the following events occur: (1) the Lease is terminated by the Landlord in accordance with applicable State and local landlord and tenant laws, or (2) the Lease is terminated by the Tenant in accordance with the Lease or by mutual agreement during the term of the Lease (the “Term”).
- D. **Violence Against Women Reauthorization Acts of 2013 and 2022**

Notification of Occupancy Rights Under VAWA and Certification Form:

The Landlord must ensure that notice of occupancy rights set forth in **Form HUD 5380** and the certification form set forth in **Form HUD 5382** is provided to the Tenant or any applicant at the following times: (1) to the applicant for a RHTC unit at the time the applicant is admitted to a RHTC unit, (2) at the time an applicant is denied admission to a RHTC unit based on the Landlord’s tenant selection policies and criteria, and (3) to a tenant with any notification of eviction or termination of tenancy.

Request for VAWA protections

If any applicant or the Tenant represents to the Landlord that the individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking entitled to the protections under 24 CFR 5.2005 or remedies under 24 CFR 5.2009, the Landlord may request that the applicant or the Tenant submit to the Landlord a completed **Form HUD 5382**. If any applicant or the Tenant does not provide the **Form HUD 5382** as requested within 14 business days after the date they receive a request in writing for such documentation from the Landlord, nothing in 24 CFR 5.2005 or 24 CFR 5.2009, which addresses the protections of VAWA, may be construed to limit the authority of the Landlord to:

- A. Deny admission by the applicant or tenant to the RHTC housing;
- B. Terminate the participation of the tenant in the RHTC housing; or
- C. Evict the tenant or a lawful occupant that commits a violation of a lease.

Either the Landlord or IHCD may, at its discretion, extend the 14-business-day deadline.

Prohibited Denial/Termination:

Landlord shall ensure that any applicant for or the Tenant of a RHTC unit may not be denied admission to, denied assistance under, terminated from participation in, or evicted from the assisted-housing on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant or the Tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the applicant or tenant otherwise qualifies for admission, assistance, participation, or occupancy.

Construction of Lease Terms:

Landlord shall ensure that an incident of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall not be construed as:

- A. A serious or repeated violation of a lease for RHTC housing by the victim or threatened victim of such incident; or
- B. Good cause for terminating the assistance, tenancy or occupancy rights to RHTC housing of the victim of such incident.

Termination on the Basis of Criminal Activity

The Landlord may not deny tenancy or occupancy rights to a tenant solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking if: (1) the criminal activity is engaged in by a member of the household of the tenant or any guest or other person under the control of the tenant, and (ii) the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is the victim or threatened victim of such domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

Confidentiality of Tenant Information Related to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking.

The Landlord shall ensure that any information submitted to the Landlord and or staff of the Landlord including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall be maintained in confidence and may not be entered into any shared database or disclosed to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is:

- A. Requested or consented to by the individual in writing;
- B. Required for use in an eviction proceeding against any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant of the housing and who engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or
- C. Otherwise required by applicable law.

Remedies Available to Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

The Landlord may bifurcate a lease, or remove a household member from a lease in order to evict, remove, terminate occupancy rights, or terminate assistance to such member who engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against an affiliated individual or other individual:

- (i) Without regard to whether the household member is a signatory to the lease; and
- (ii) Without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing a victim of such criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant.

A lease bifurcation, shall be carried out in accordance with any requirements or procedures as may be prescribed by Federal, State, or local law for termination of assistance or leases. If a family who lives in a RHTC rental unit separates under 24 CFR 5.2009(a), the remaining tenant(s) may remain in the RHTC unit.

Emergency Transfers

The Landlord must use and implement IHCD's emergency transfer plan set forth in **Form HUD-5381**, as modified for RHTC. Landlord must make the determination of whether a tenant

qualifies for an emergency transfer under the plan. However, the Landlord must consult with IHCD A regarding its decision to ensure that IHCD A agrees with the decision. The Landlord must provide **Form HUD-5383** to a tenant that is requesting an emergency transfer. With respect to tenants who qualify for an emergency transfer and who wish to make an external emergency transfer when a safe unit is not immediately available, the Landlord must work with IHCD A to provide a list of properties in the jurisdiction that includes RHTC units. The list must include the following information for each property: The property's address, contact information, the unit sizes (number of bedrooms) for the RHTC units, and, to the extent known, any tenant preferences or eligibility restrictions for the RHTC units. The Tenant may terminate the lease without penalty if IHCD A determines that the Tenant has met the conditions for an emergency transfer under 24 CFR 5.2005(e).

Confidentiality

(1) Any information submitted to the Landlord or IHCD A regarding a tenant's protections under VAWA, including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (confidential information), shall be maintained in strict confidence by the Landlord or IHCD A.

(2) The Landlord shall not allow any individual administering assistance on behalf of the Landlord or any persons within their employ (e.g., contractors) to have access to confidential information unless explicitly authorized by the Landlord for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to this information under applicable Federal, State, or local law.

(3) The Landlord shall not enter any confidential information into any shared database or disclose such information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is:

(i) Requested or consented to in writing by the individual in a time-limited release

(ii) Required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance from the RHTC; or

(iii) Otherwise required by applicable law.

The Landlord's compliance with the protections of 24 CFR 5.2005 and 24 CFR 5.2009, based on documentation received under this section shall not be sufficient to constitute evidence of an unreasonable act or omission by the Landlord. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the liability of the Landlord for failure to comply with 24 CFR 5.2005 and 24 CFR 5.2009.

Nonretaliation

The landlord may not discriminate against any person because they have opposed any act or practice made unlawful by VAWA or testified, assisted, or participated in any VAWA-related matter.

Noncoercion

The Landlord may not coerce, intimidate, threaten, interfere with, or retaliate against any person who exercises VAWA protections, assists another person in exercising their VAWA protections, or participates in a VAWA investigation or enforcement activity.

Protection to Report Crimes

All parties have the right to seek law enforcement or emergency assistance on their behalf or on the behalf of another person seeking assistance and shall not be penalized based on such requests for assistance or their status as a victim of criminal activity. Prohibited penalties include actual or threatened:

- Assessment of monetary or criminal penalties, fines, or fees

- Eviction
- Refusal to rent or renew tenancy

VAWA Limitations

Nothing in this section limits the authority of either the IHCD or the Landlord, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to:

- (1) The rights of access or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or
- (2) The distribution or possession of property among members of a household. Nothing in this section limits any available authority of the Landlord to evict or terminate assistance to the Tenant for any violation not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is in question against the Tenant or an affiliated individual of the Tenant. However, the Landlord must not subject the Tenant, who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or is affiliated with an individual who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, to a more demanding standard than other tenants in determining whether to evict or terminate assistance.
- (3) Nothing in this section limits the authority of the Landlord to terminate assistance to or evict the Tenant if the Landlord can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to property would be present if that tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted or terminated from assistance. In this context, words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be considered an “actual and imminent threat” if they meet the standards provided in the definition of “actual and imminent threat” in 24 CFR 5.2003.
- (4) Any eviction or termination of assistance, as provided in subparagraph(3) of this section should be utilized by the Landlord only when there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat, including, but not limited to, transferring the victim to a different unit, barring the perpetrator from the property, contacting law enforcement to increase police presence or develop other plans to keep the property safe, or seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat. Restrictions predicated on public safety cannot be based on stereotypes, but must be tailored to particularized concerns about individual residents.

E. Termination of Tenancy: The Landlord may not terminate the tenancy or refuse to renew the lease of a tenant of rental housing residing in a RHTC unit, except for serious or repeated violation of the terms and conditions of the lease; for violation of applicable Federal, State, or local law; or for other good cause. Good cause does not include an increase in the tenant's income. To terminate or refuse to renew tenancy, the Landlord must serve written notice upon the tenant specifying the grounds for the action and providing a specific period for vacating that is consistent with State or local law.

F. Non-discrimination: The Landlord shall not discriminate against the Tenant in the provision of services, or in any other manner, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or familial status.

G. Fraud: WARNING: 18 U.S.C. 1001 provides, among other things, that whoever knowingly and willingly makes or uses a document or writing containing any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than five (5) years or both.

Tenant Name (s):

Printed or Typed Name

Tenant's Signature

Date

Printed or Typed Name

Tenant's Signature

Date

Printed or Typed Name

Tenant's Signature

Date

Printed or Typed Name

Tenant's Signature

Date

Owner/ Representative Name:

Printed or Typed Name

Signature

Date