



HOUSING PROVIDER CONNECTIONS

DuPage County Continuum of Care
Family Violence Coordinating Council
DuPage Housing Authority

Responsibilities of Housing Providers and Landlords

Creating Safe Spaces for Survivors

April 8, 2026





WELCOME

Thank you for joining us!



Shaunagh McGoldrick, MSW, J.D. (she/her)
Interim Director of Housing Advocacy



Abbey Chappell, J.D. (she/her)
Housing Advocacy Attorney



Ehsan Rahravan (they/them)
Housing Advocacy Associate



Mónica Ruiz Almazán (she/her)
VAWA Transfer Manager



the network
**ILLINOIS DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE HOTLINE**
1-877-863-6338

AGENDA

1

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

What does this mean to us?
What does it look like in DuPage County?

2

Creating Safe Spaces

Let's work together to create safe, confidential, and trauma-informed spaces

3

Housing Protections for Survivors

State protections including the *new* Summary of Rights for Safer Homes Act

4

Questions

Here or later at:
achappell@the-network.org





01

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is an **umbrella term** for any **harmful threat or act** directed at an individual or group based on actual or perceived biological sex, gender identity and/or expression, sexual orientation, and/or lack of adherence to varying socially constructed norms around masculinity and femininity. It is rooted in structural gender inequalities, patriarchy, and power imbalances.

Domestic Violence

A pattern of coercive, controlling behavior by an individual to establish and maintain power and control over their intimate partner. This behavior may include verbal, physical, emotional, psychological, sexual and/or financial abuse.

Sexual Violence

Sexual activity without consent such as sexual harassment, rape or assault.

Human Trafficking

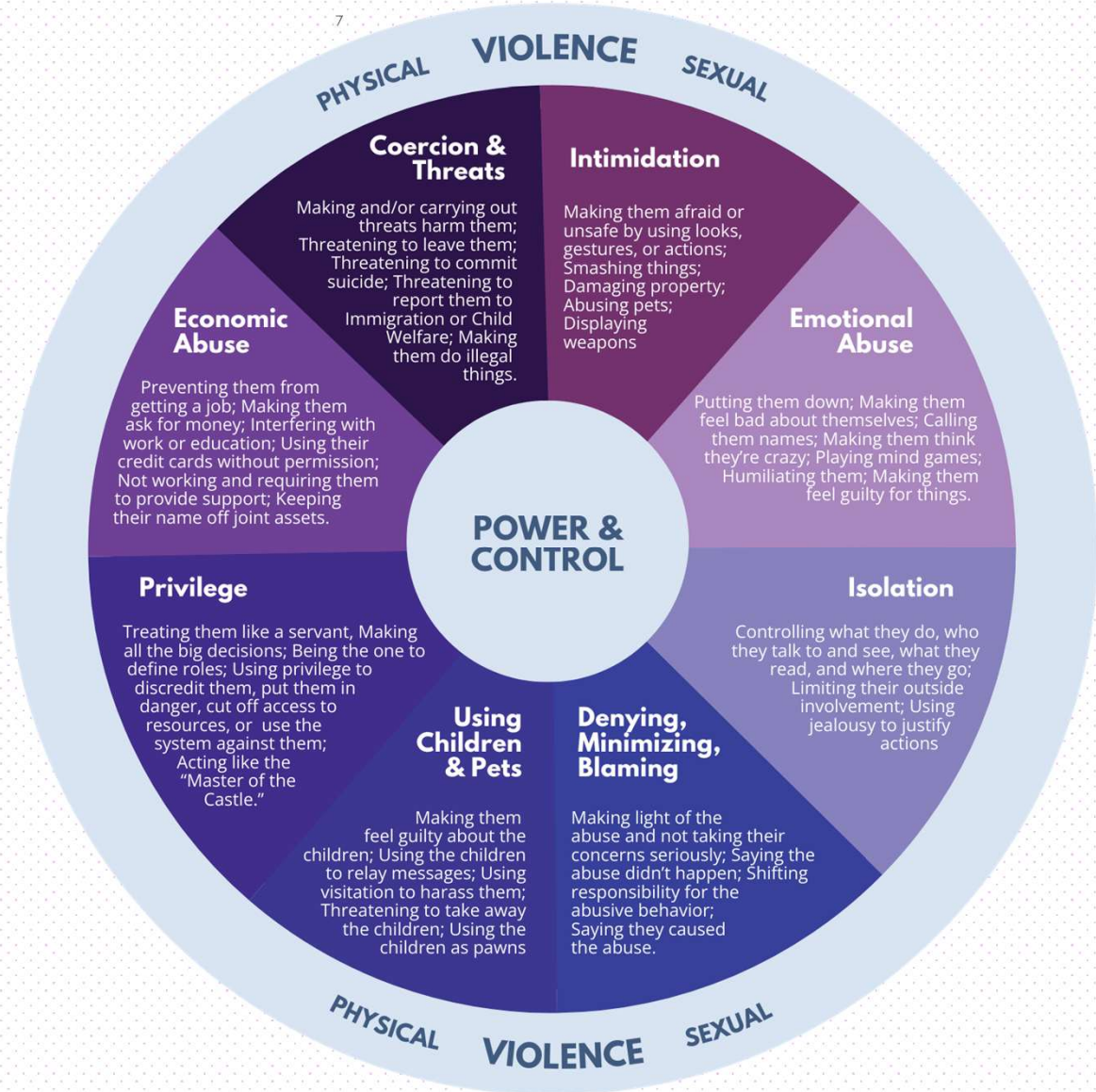
Using force, fraud or coercion to force someone into labor or sex work.

Stalking

A course of conduct that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety



Domestic violence is a pattern of behaviors used to gain or maintain **power and control**.





BARRIERS TO LEAVING

Not knowing where to seek help

Disability

Language Barriers

Shame

After experiencing verbal abuse or blame for physical abuse, it can be easy for survivors to believe those sentiments. They may believe that they're at fault for their partner's abusive behaviors.

Fear

A person will likely be afraid of the consequences if they decide to leave their relationship. This could be fear of their partner's actions or concern over their own ability to be independent.

Children



Many survivors may feel guilty or responsible for disrupting their familial unit. Keeping the family together may not only be something that a survivor may value but may also be used as a tactic by their partner to guilt a survivor into staying.

Intimidation

A survivor may be intimidated into staying in a relationship by threats. They can be verbal or physical or threats to spread information, including secrets or confidential details (ex. revenge porn).

Discrimination

Lack of family support

Lack of Resources



Survivors may be financially dependent on their abusive partner or have previously been denied opportunities to work, a place to sleep on their own, language assistance, or a network to turn to during moments of crisis. These factors can make it seem impossible for someone to leave an abusive situation.

Nowhere to go (housing)

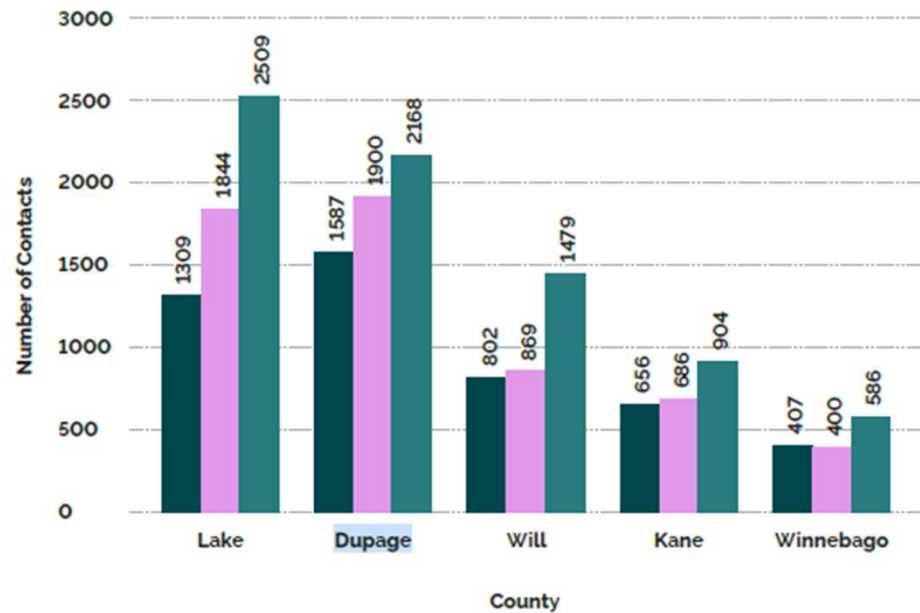


Love

ILLINOIS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

Top 5 Counties to Contact the IL DV Hotline Outside of Cook

● 2022 ● 2023 ● 2024



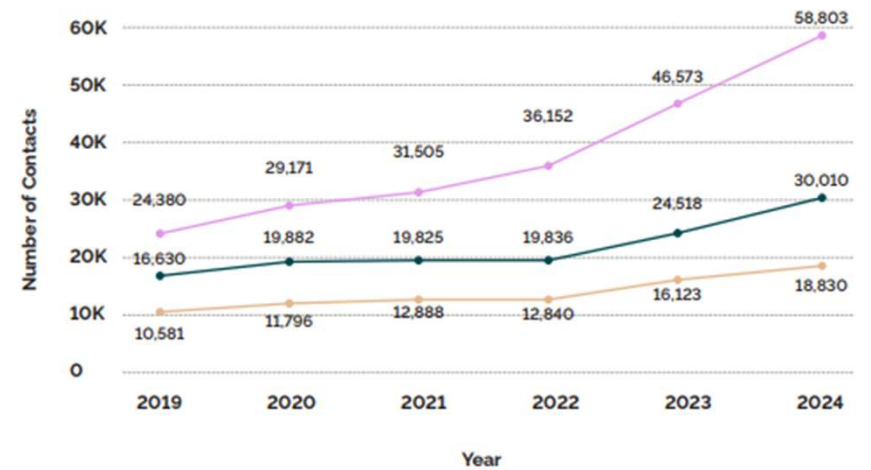
Source: IL DV Hotline

59,704*

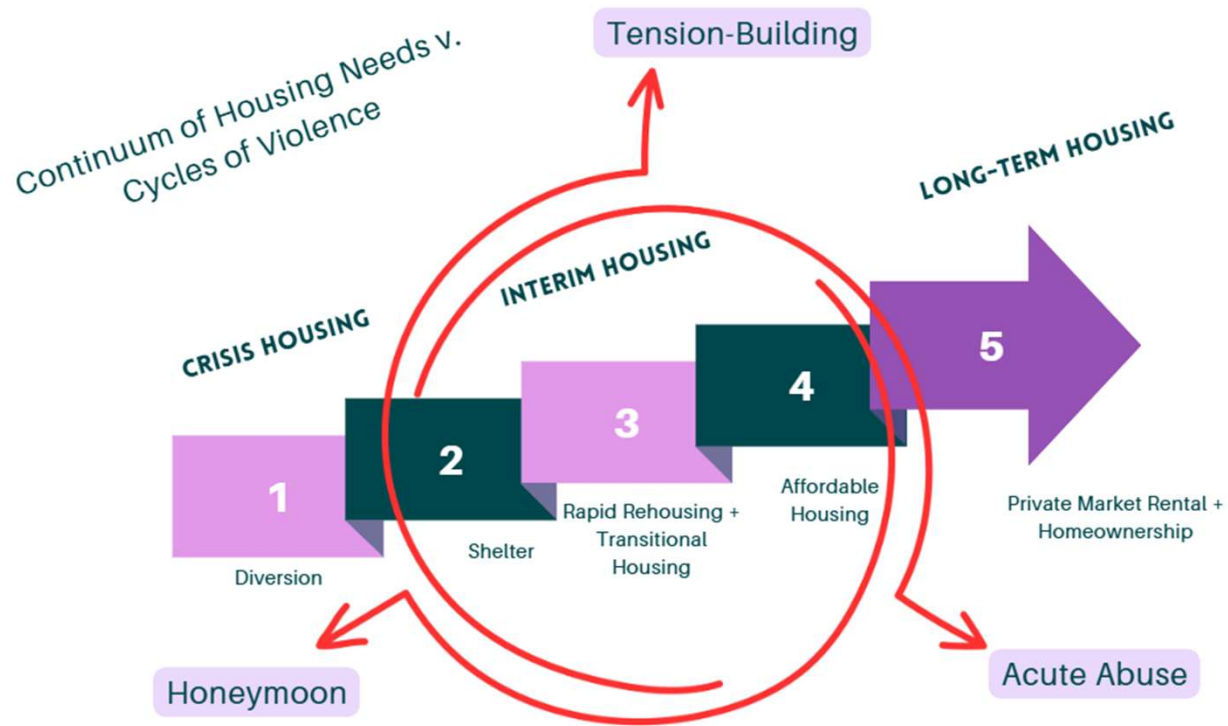
TOTAL CONTACTS RECEIVED
in 2024 by the IL DV Hotline

Contacts to the IL DV Hotline Over Time by Location

● Chicago ● Cook ● Illinois



HOW DO SURVIVORS' HOUSING NEEDS DIFFER FROM THE GENERAL POPULATION?



HOW DOES SAFE HOUSING REDUCE GBV?

+ Eliminates Barriers to Leaving

When someone has a safe place to go, they are able to decide how/when to leave

+ Shelters Cannot House Everyone

Average shelter terms are 60 days, and they're often full; other housing options open up pathways for survivors

+ Safe Housing First Stabilizes Survivors

Survivors are stably housed before focusing on everything else

+ Affordable/Subsidized Housing Acts as a Safety Net

Many survivors have suffered economic abuse/poor credit/no savings/ limited employment history





How do we keep survivors safe in housing?

Almost half of all transgender people have been sexually assaulted at some point in their lives.

NSVRC





02

CREATING SAFE SPACES

Let's work together to make confidential, safe, and trauma-informed spaces for survivors.

COMMON WAYS SURVIVORS SHARE THAT THEY'RE EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE



"I'm scared to stay in my home."

"I need to move, but I don't know how."

"Is there a way that I can change my locks?"

"My girlfriend won't stop coming to my door."

"Please don't call me when my partner is home."





How do you respond if someone discloses GBV?

Actively listen and make clear that you are a safe space

- Share how you can keep **information confidential**
- Listen without judgment
- Mirror survivor's language
- Remind them that you're available to talk

Believe and validate their experience

- "I'm so sorry this happened to you."
- "No one has the right to hurt you."
- "You are not responsible for your partner's violence."

Plan next steps together

- "I'm worried about you. How can I help?"
- "Is it safe for you to go home?"
- "How can I check in to make sure you're ok?"

Consider all identities in creating safe and accessible spaces for survivors!

easy access

broad dissemination

flexibility to fit the need

No barrier or proof to receive assistance

Resources

Accessible in person help to for those who are not technologically literate (i.e the elderly)

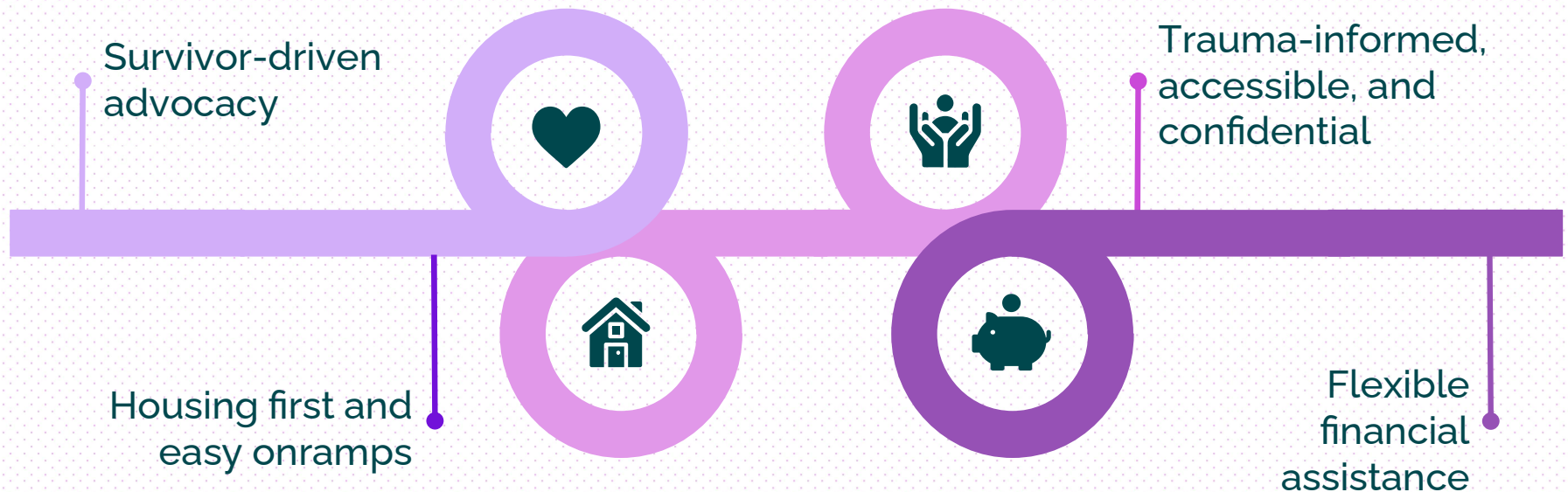
Understandable language to explain the policies

staff/case management support

Child support, Flexibility



ELEMENTS OF SAFE HOUSING PROGRAMS



All survivors deserve safe housing, even those that have had complicated paths to leaving



What are priorities for survivor policies?

Confidentiality

Survivors need to know that their information is protected.

Safety and Security

A safe unit is one that a survivor believes is safe.

Relocation

Easing moving burdens for survivors, who may need to relocate more frequently.

Anti-Discrimination & Harassment

Proactively making spaces safe and having pathways to report issues.

Language Access

Making sure that all survivors understand the rules and protections that apply to them.

Limited Documentary Requirements

Believing survivors and not acting as an adjudicator.



QUICK AND EASY ROUTES TO GET HELP



Transparency

- Know the rules that apply to your property and make them accessible
- Designate a point person
- Possible resolutions

Appropriate Action

- Addressing emergency situations immediately
- Being respectful, fair, and equitable
- Survivor-led advocacy

VISIBLE SUPPORT

**Love
Shouldn't
Hurt**

You are not alone, we can help.

Call or text the Illinois Domestic Violence Hotline now at **877-863-6338**.

The hotline is confidential, available 24 hours a day, and can help you no matter what language you speak.

ILLINOIS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE
CHICAGO METROPOLITAN BATTERED WOMEN'S NETWORK
NO MORE

"I DON'T FEEL SAFE IN MY HOME ANYMORE!"
"I'M SCARED!"
"My landlord's comments are ALWAYS sexual!"

"This isn't FAIR!"
"I FEEL SO VIOLATED!"
"Who can I call?"

"I DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GO!"
"I Need Help!"
"If I don't give in to the advances, I will get evicted!"

"Who will believe me?"
"SEX FOR HOME REPAIRS IS WRONG."
"I felt like I didn't have a CHOICE!"

CALL HUD
BECAUSE SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN HOUSING IS ILLEGAL.

1-800-669-9777 / 1-800-877-8339 TTY
WWW.HUD.GOV

Equal Housing
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

the network
**ILLINOIS DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE HOTLINE**

Are you or anyone you know experiencing domestic violence?

CALL OR TEXT
877-863-6338

Available in 24/7 in over 240 languages

We can provide:

- shelter and emergency housing referrals
- resource information
- legal advocacy for orders of protection
- crisis safety planning
- safe rides



VISIBLE SUPPORT

Experiencing Domestic Violence?



Talk through your options with a legal advocate

Call 708-689-3422 to be connected with an advocate from Sarah's Inn, Metropolitan Family Services, Family Rescue, or Between Friends.

Hours: Mon - Fri 8:30AM-4:30PM
Sat - Sun 12PM-6PM

Experiencing Domestic Violence?



Talk through your options with a legal advocate

Legal Advocates are available to answer questions and support those affected by domestic violence as they navigate the criminal and civil legal systems.

Services Include:

- remote assistance with preparation of order of protection paperwork
- support during virtual hearings
- safety planning
- crisis management around legal options
- referrals for further resources

DIFFERENT NATIONAL ORIGINS.

SAME FAIR HOUSING RIGHTS.

It is illegal for landlords and real estate agents to deny you housing opportunities because of your ethnicity. The Fair Housing Act prohibits housing discrimination based on national origin. If you believe you have experienced a violation of your rights, file a complaint.

Go to hud.gov/fairhousing or call 1-800-669-9777
Federal Relay Service 1-800-877-8339



FAIR HOUSING: THE LAW IS ON YOUR SIDE.

A public service message from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in cooperation with the National Fair Housing Alliance. The Federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status or disability.



NFHA
National Fair Housing Alliance

the network

SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

Learn how to get involved →

I stand in solidarity with all survivors of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence Awareness Month 2024

the network



CONNECTION TO RESOURCES



FAMILY VIOLENCE COORDINATING COUNCIL
15th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT



HELP CONNECT SURVIVORS TO LOCAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCES

Dear Community Partner,

The DuPage County Family Violence Coordinating Council invites you to participate in a simple, impactful community initiative. Enclosed are Domestic Violence Resource QR Code materials designed to help individuals access critical support quickly, safely, and discreetly.

WHAT IT IS

- A non-political, community-based initiative supported by courts, law enforcement, and service providers.
- A QR code that gives anyone with a smartphone instant access to local resources including emergency shelter, protective orders, counseling services, legal advocacy, and victim's rights information.
- A life-saving tool available in multiple formats – posters, flyers, postcards, and pamphlets – making it easy to display in both public and private spaces.

WHY IT MATTERS

- It allows individuals affected by domestic violence to seek help privately and at their own pace.
- This QR code provides instant access to up-to-date trusted local resources.
- A posted QR code may be the only safe opportunity someone has to access support.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- ✓ Post materials in restrooms, waiting areas, offices, staff spaces, or other visible areas.
- ✓ Share within your organization or network.
- ✓ Request additional material at any time – provided at no cost.

Your participation is simple, and it could change someone's life!

For questions, please email fvcc@dupagecourts.gov.

To request additional material or replenishments, please scan this order form QR code, or visit www.dupagecourts.gov/dvresources.

Sincerely,



Ann Celine O. Walsh
Circuit Court Judge
annceline.walsh@dupagecourts.gov

Have You or Someone
You Know Experienced
**Physical or
Emotional Harm?**



Scan the QR code
to access a list of
supportive resources.

www.dupagecourts.gov/dvresources



Resources Available:

- DuPage County State's Attorney's Office
- YWCA Metropolitan Chicago
- DuPage County CRIS Community Resource Information System
- DuPage County Family Center
- DuPage County Health Department
- DuPage Legal Aid
- DuPage County Community Services Adult Protective Services
- Family Shelter Service of Metropolitan Family Services DuPage
- NAMI DuPage
- Evidentiary Abuse Affidavit
- Northeast DuPage Family & Youth Services
- 360 Youth Services
- Outreach Wheaton

Funding provided in whole or in part by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA). Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the State of Illinois, or the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

**877
863
6338**

What to expect when you call:

- Phone line available 24hrs/7 days a week for call or text
- Chat live with a VIRA (Victim Information and Referral Advocate)
- Language assistance in over 240 languages
- All questions are optional and confidential
- Crisis safety planning
- Resource referrals (emergency housing, counseling, legal advocacy, and more)

**Concerned family members and friends are welcomed to call for information and local resources*



03

HOUSING PROTECTIONS

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

What is VAWA?

VAWA is a federal law that protects survivors of stalking or domestic, sexual, and dating violence AND affiliated individuals in housing by establishing base-level protections that housing providers must comply with.

Who is an affiliated individual?



An “affiliated individual” can be: a survivor’s spouse, parent, sibling, or child; an individual to whom that survivor “stands in loco parentis”; or an “individual, tenant, or lawful occupant” living in the survivor’s household.



What is the status of reauthorization?

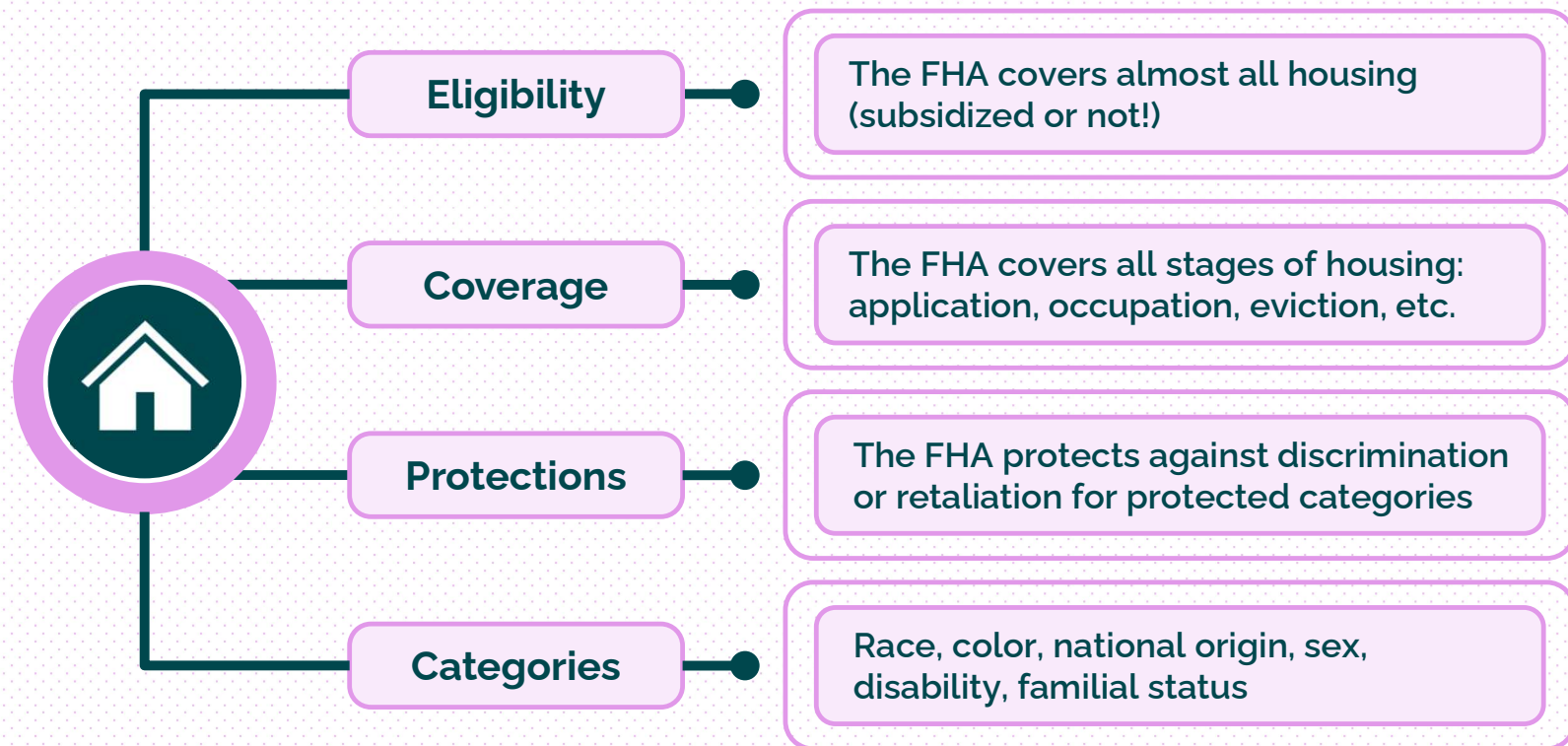
VAWA was last reauthorized in 2022.

When does it not apply?

VAWA covers almost all federally subsidized housing programs, but it does not cover private housing.



FAIR HOUSING ACT (FHA)



HOW ELSE DOES THE FHA PROTECT SURVIVORS?

The FHA prohibits sexual harassment, including sexual harassment by housing providers, or agents of housing providers.

Survivors can request a reasonable accommodation if they need a change in a housing rule as a result of disability-related need.

The FHA protects tenants from harassment/discrimination by other tenants, as long as the housing provider knew or should have known about it and had the power to correct it.



DOUBLE VICTIMIZATION

GENERAL VANDALISM/DAMAGE

Graffiti, door broken, high-value items stolen

**What is the intent?
Who is held responsible?**

DV PROPERTY DAMAGE

Items inside destroyed, doors/windows broken, personal documents stolen, usually paired with threats or physical violence

**What is the intent?
Who is held responsible?**

Property damage enhances physical abuse.

FAIR HOUSING – IL HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

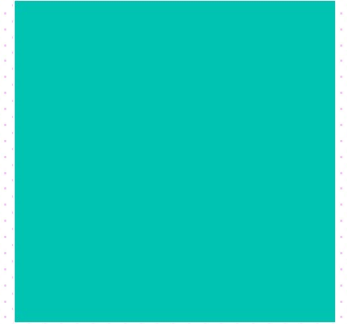
Race	Sex	Age (40 and older)
Color	Sexual Orientation	Military Status
Ancestry	Marital Status	Unfavorable Discharge from Military Service
National Origin	Pregnancy	Reproductive Health Decisions <i>(effective 1/1/2025)</i>
Religion	Familial Status (families w/ children under 18 years old)	Source of Income
Disability	Order of Protection Status	Immigration Status
Retaliation	Arrest Record	

What does SOI discrimination look like in IL?

- Refusing rental assistance
- Giving preference to one housing subsidy program over another
- Giving preference to market-rate applicants or subsidized applicants over the other
- Applying different rental standards and qualifications based on income

ILLINOIS HOUSING PROTECTIONS

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE



The Safe Homes Act

Lease terminations, lock changes, and confidentiality



Deferral of Utility Deposits

Allows utility deposits to be referred for DV



Crime Free Ordinances

Prohibits ordinances that penalize survivors

SAFE HOMES ACT: LOCK CHANGE

STEP 1

WRITTEN REQUEST TO HOUSING PROVIDER

→ The request should explain that the survivor is under a **credible imminent threat** of domestic or sexual violence

STEP 2

SUPPORT THE REQUEST

→ The documents required depend on if there is a written lease and whether the perpetrator of harm is listed on it

If the person causing harm is NOT on the WRITTEN lease...



Required Documents:

Medical, court, or police evidence, OR a statement from a Victim Service Provider

If the person causing harm IS on the WRITTEN lease OR if there is only an ORAL lease...



Required Documents:

Plenary order of protection (civil or criminal) OR a plenary civil no contact order



SAFE HOMES ACT: LEASE TERMINATION

STEP 1

WRITTEN REQUEST TO HOUSING PROVIDER

→ Give a written notice to the landlord 3 days before or after leaving the apartment.

STEP 2

SUPPORT THE REQUEST

→ There are 2 pathways to safety depending on the situation...

If the survivor is under a credible imminent threat of harm of domestic or sexual violence at their apartment



Required Documents:
NONE; there is *no need to provide evidence*– the *survivor's statement is enough*.

If they are a survivor of sexual violence that has experienced sexual violence on the property within 60 days



Required Documents:
Medical, court, or police evidence, OR a statement from a Victim Service Provider



ILLINOIS HOUSING PROTECTIONS

THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE



Eviction Act

Affirmative defense for survivors of violence



Gender Violence Act

Civil lawsuits for gender violence



Consumer Fraud Act

Protecting tenants from unfair or deceptive practices



NEW LAW: Summary of Rights for Safer Homes Act

- **Effective January 1, 2026**, LLs are required to provide a summary of rights to all IL residential tenants as the **1st page of their written lease** > applies whether the lease is **new or a renewal**
- **LLs must obtain the signature of T** to acknowledge receipt at the bottom of each page of the summary
- LLs who are proven to have failed to comply are liable for the greater of: (i) the tenant's actual damages, if any, not to exceed \$2,000 or (ii) \$100



Each tenant acknowledges receipt of this Page 1 of this Summary by signing below and should retain a copy for their records. See also and Sign at bottom of p. 2-4.

Printed Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Safe Homes Act Summary of Rights | dhr.illinois.gov/safer-homes Page 1 of 4
V.2025-1.2





Safer Homes Act

SUMMARY OF RIGHTS FOR SAFER HOMES

Landlords (owners of the building or someone working for them to rent residences) are required under Illinois law to give this summary to all Illinois housing tenants as the first page of their written lease, whether the lease is new or a renewal. Access, download, or translate this summary on the Illinois Department of Human Rights website at dhr.illinois.gov/safer-homes.

If you or a member of your household are a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you have special rights relating to your housing to make you safer.

- 1) Under the Illinois Safe Homes Act, you have the right to end your lease early and not pay future rent when you move from your rental place because of a threat of domestic violence or sexual violence.
 - To end your lease early, you must give written notice that you are leaving to your landlord before or within three days of permanently leaving (for example, by removing all of your belongings and turning over your keys to the landlord or property manager) or have left your rental place because you are under an imminent threat of domestic violence or sexual violence there. You can also end your lease early by written notice and documentation because sexual violence occurred at your rental place within the last 60 days or later, if circumstances prevented you from telling the landlord sooner.
 - You are responsible for paying rent for the period prior to providing written notice and then permanently leaving, but you are not responsible for future rent after that and cannot be charged an "early lease break fee." Your landlord should also return your security deposit if there is no previous unpaid rent or damage to your rental place beyond normal wear and tear.
- 2) You also have the right to change your locks to prevent further domestic violence or sexual violence at your rental place.
 - To exercise this right, you need to provide written notice to the landlord that you are under an imminent threat of domestic or sexual violence; the landlord must change or give you permission to change the locks within 48 hours of your notice, at your reasonable expense. If your landlord does not change the locks within 48 hours, you can change the locks and give your landlord the new key within 48 hours.
- 3) Your landlord will be liable to you for your actual damages up to \$2,000 and reasonable attorney's fees if they disclose to a prospective landlord that you used the Safe Homes Act or share any information you provided when using the Safe Homes Act.

[Learn more about the Safe Homes Act \(765 ILCS 750\) from Illinois Legal Aid at ilao.info/dvleases](http://ilao.info/dvleases)

- 4) If your landlord tries to evict you, and the eviction is based upon you or a household member experiencing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you may be able to stop the eviction.

You cannot be evicted solely because:

- You or your household members are a victim of an actual incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
- You or your household members received threats of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
- Criminal activity in the form of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking against you or a member of your household
- You did not knowingly consent to a person entering your rental place that the landlord had barred, or if the barred person is permitted by court order to enter your rental place

When asserting any of these defenses to eviction you must provide at least one form of evidence of your status (such as medical, court or police records, or a statement from a victim services organization that you sought help from).

The landlord may still be able to evict you if they prove that your continued presence in your rental place poses an actual and imminent threat to others there.

It is recommended that you seek legal assistance if facing an eviction action.

- 5) A landlord cannot discriminate against you under the Illinois Human Rights Act because you have an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, or a civil no contact order.

The Illinois Human Rights Act protects against discrimination, harassment, and retaliation in housing based on certain protected categories. A housing provider cannot refuse to rent to you, refuse to make repairs, or charge you additional fees because you have protections under any of the above court orders. Possible remedies include your actual damages and attorney's fees. If you are using a federal housing subsidy, you have additional protections under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) (42 U.S.C. Ch. 136, Subchapter III), which prevents housing providers from denying housing due to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Safer Homes Act

You can file a charge of housing discrimination with the Illinois Department of Human Rights within one year after the discrimination occurred or with the appropriate circuit court not later than two years from the date of the last discrimination.

For more information on filing a charge of housing discrimination under the Illinois Human Rights Act, visit dhr.illinois.gov/filing-a-charge/housing

- 6) Illinois prohibits counties and municipalities from creating or enforcing laws that penalize tenants who are survivors of domestic violence or sexual violence when they (or their landlord) contact police or other emergency services to prevent or respond to this conduct.

Illinois does not allow counties or municipalities to create or enforce laws that penalize tenants for:

- (1) Calling the police or emergency services to prevent or respond to domestic violence or sexual violence;
- (2) Incidents of domestic or sexual violence against a tenant, their household member, or guest at your rental place; or
- (3) Criminal activity at your rental place that is related to domestic violence or sexual violence.

If you are penalized by being evicted, terminated from your housing, or otherwise assessed fees or fines, you may file a complaint in circuit court under Section 1-2-1.5 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5) & Section 5-1005.10 of the Illinois Counties Code (55 ILCS 5)

- 7) Utility companies are required to defer the initial credit and deposit requirements for a period of 60 days for a residential customer or applicant who is a victim of domestic violence

To exercise this right under Section 8-201.6 of the Public Utilities Act (220 ILCS 5/8-201), provide evidence of the domestic violence from an order of protection, a certifying letter from a medical provider or domestic violence shelter, or law enforcement personnel.

- 8) Please note that if you apply for or reside in federally subsidized housing there are additional housing rights under the Federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) relating to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

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Below is a list of free legal service providers:

Ascend Justice – Legal aid organization that provides free legal representation to survivors of gender-based violence who need to break their lease or change their locks under the Safe Homes Act. Go to ascendjustice.org/finances-housing

CARPLS – Legal hotline helps low and moderate-income residents of Cook County with free legal advice and referrals to legal organizations. CARPLS provides assistance to tenants facing eviction; helps survivors with Safe Homes Act letters; and covers private and all types of subsidized housing.

- o Go to carpls.org/services/cook-county-hotline
- o CARPLS Legal Hotline: (312) 738-9200

Cook County Legal Aid for Housing and Debt Hotline - Provides free legal assistance for tenants facing eviction in Cook County.

- o (855) 956-5763.

Eviction Help Illinois – Provides free legal help for Illinois residents facing an eviction.

- o Go to evictionhelpillinois.org

Illinois Legal Aid Online – Provides free legal information and resources in English and Spanish, including easy legal forms, sample letters and referrals to legal aid organizations.

- o Go to illinoislegalaid.org

Land of Lincoln Legal Aid – Legal aid organization that provides free legal representation to survivors under the Safe Homes Act and has an eviction hotline. Land of Lincoln Legal Aid has five offices and four satellite offices that serve 65 counties throughout central and southern Illinois.

- o Go to lincollegal.org/apply-for-legal-services
- o Eviction Hotline: (855) 601-9474
- o Other housing issues, call Legal Advice and Referral Center: (618) 394-7300

Legal Aid Chicago – Legal aid organization that provides free legal representation for low-income renters in Chicago and suburban Cook County. Legal Aid Chicago has a Fair Housing Project and is a HUD enforcement agency. Legal Aid Chicago provides assistance with housing issues including: subsidized housing; breaking a lease or changing locks under the Safe Homes Act; and eviction defense.

- o Go to legalaidchicago.org/get-help
- o Fair Housing Intake Line: (312) 423-5909

Life Span – Legal aid organization that provides free legal services to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault who need to break their lease or change their locks under the Safe Homes Act. Life Span provides services to survivors in Chicago and suburban Cook County.

- o Go to life-span.org/get-help
- o Legal assistance: (312) 408-1210

North Suburban Legal Aid Clinic – Legal aid organization that provides free legal representation for low-income renters in Lake County and north suburban Cook County who are facing eviction, need to break a lease under the Safe Homes Act, or have other landlord/tenant issues. Go to nslegalaid.org/get-help/housing

Prairie State Legal Services – Provides free legal assistance to survivors under the Safe Homes Act. Prairie State Legal Services has 11 offices located in Bloomington, Galesburg, Joliet, Kankakee, Moline, Ottawa, Peoria, Rockford, Waukegan, West Suburban (West Chicago) and Woodstock.

- o Go to pslegal.org/How-To-Get-Started
- o Domestic Violence Line: (844) 388-7757



Language Access: Safer Homes Act

View & Translate the Summary of Rights for Safer Homes

Access an online, translatable view of the Summary of Rights for Safer Homes on this site.



- About Us
- Training
- File a Charge
- Respond to Charge
- Legal
- Public Contracts
- Publications
- Hate Crimes Commission

Human Rights > Legal > Summary of Rights for S...

Summary of Rights for Safer Homes Act (Translata

READ or TRANSLATE this Summary

Use the language translation menu at top-right of this page to view the Summary of Rights for Safer Homes in any of 7 languages.

Search

English

العربية

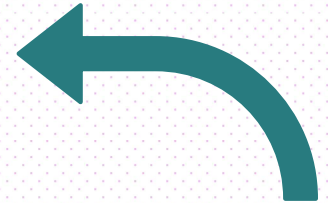
हिंदी

Polski

中文 (简体)

Español

Tagalog





04

QUESTIONS?

Thank You!

achappell@the-network.org

