

Federal Eviction Moratoriums in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Updated December 30, 2020

On September 4, 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [imposed a nationwide temporary federal moratorium on residential evictions](#) due to nonpayment of rent. The stated purpose of the order is preventing the further spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), specifically by preventing homelessness and overcrowded housing conditions resulting from eviction. The action, which followed an [Executive Order](#) directing the CDC to consider such a measure, is unprecedented, both in terms of the federal reach into what is traditionally state and local governance of landlord-tenant law and its use of [a public health authority](#) for this purpose.

The national eviction moratorium took effect less than two weeks after the expiration of a different and narrower set of eviction protections established by [the CARES Act \(§4024\)](#).

This Insight compares the two eviction moratoriums across several key features and ends with a review of implementation issues raised by the CDC moratorium.

Key Features

Time Period

The CARES Act eviction moratorium [began on March 27, 2020 and ended on July 24, 2020](#). Covered tenants [could not be forced to vacate until 30 days after the expiration of the moratorium](#) (August 23, 2020).

The national eviction moratorium issued by CDC took effect [September 4, 2020, and was initially slated to extend through December 31, 2020](#), but was [extended legislatively through January 31, 2021](#). It does not address notices to vacate.

Coverage

The CARES Act eviction moratorium applied to [federally related properties](#), which the act defined as properties participating in federal assistance programs or with federally backed financing. [Researchers](#)

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[estimate](#) the CARES Act eviction moratorium applied to between 28% and 46% of occupied rental units nationally.

The CDC eviction moratorium applies to all renters who attest to meeting [income and other eligibility criteria set out in the order](#), which include having made all efforts to obtain government assistance for rent and being at risk of homelessness or overcrowded housing conditions upon eviction. Renters must assert their right to protection under the order by submitting a signed declaration of eligibility to their landlords ([Attachment A](#) of the order).

The CDC moratorium [does not supersede](#) more protective [state and local government eviction protections](#).

Cause

The CARES Act eviction moratorium prohibited landlords from initiating eviction proceedings against a covered tenant for the [nonpayment of rent and related fees](#).

The CDC eviction moratorium prohibits evictions for [nonpayment of rent and related fees](#).

Fees, Penalties, and Back Rent

The CARES Act eviction moratorium [prohibited landlords from charging fees or penalties for unpaid rent](#) during the period of the moratorium. The law did not forgive unpaid rent amounts.

The CDC eviction moratorium [does not prohibit landlords from charging fees or penalties](#) for unpaid rent. Like the CARES Act, it [does not forgive unpaid rent amounts](#).

Enforcement

The CARES Act eviction moratorium did not include any penalties for noncompliance or other provisions related to enforcement.

The CDC eviction moratorium contains several provisions related to enforcement, including potential [penalties for landlords that violate the order](#) and potential [penalty of perjury](#) for tenants who falsely declare their eligibility.

Implementation

The CDC eviction moratorium raises a number of legal and policy questions that may continue to be at issue while the moratorium is in effect.

The legality of the order. Several legal challenges to the CDC's action were filed in federal court. As of the date of this Insight, [one case had been dismissed](#) and [preliminary injunctions had been denied](#) in two others.

How the order will be enforced. Under state and local laws, contested evictions generally must be approved by local courts and any ambiguities in the CDC order are to be resolved by those courts. [Press accounts](#) suggest that courts across the country have begun to interpret the CDC eviction order's applicability, protections, and requirements. State court systems in [Texas](#), [Maryland](#), and [Michigan](#), for example, have all issued orders or guidance related to the CDC moratorium applicable in those states.

On October 9, 2020, the Administration released [additional guidance](#) about the eviction moratorium. It states that the order "does not preclude a landlord from challenging the truthfulness of a tenant's

declaration” in court and “is not intended to prevent landlords from starting eviction proceedings,” although actual evictions are prohibited while the order is in effect.

Will the order be effective in stopping evictions, particularly if tenants are unaware of the order or if there is confusion among courts, tenants, and landlords about if or how the order applies? Since the CDC eviction moratorium has been in place, news articles report that evictions have continued as landlords have raised [lease violations](#) or [lease expiration](#) as grounds for eviction rather than nonpayment of rent, and that [some tenants have been found not to have met the requirements of the order](#). It is unclear whether the potentially applicable penalties for violations of the CDC order have affected landlord decisions to pursue evictions and tenant decisions to pursue protections.

What are the implications of the moratorium, for both landlords, who are owed significant back rent, and for tenants, who owe rent and could face eviction when the moratorium ends? Prior to release of the CDC order, the [Aspen Institute](#)—using data from the Census and other sources—estimated that 13 million to 17 million renter households, or 29%-43% of all renter households, were at risk of eviction by the end of 2020 due to COVID-19-related job loss and economic hardship. Different estimates of the amount of unpaid rent that will have accrued by the end of 2020 ranged from [\\$25 billion](#) to [\\$70 billion](#).

While the [CARES Act](#) provided funding that [some states and localities](#) have used to assist renters, there have been calls from [both tenant advocates and landlord and housing organizations](#) for financial relief to assist either or both tenants and landlords to help cover the backlog of unpaid rent and prevent future evictions. The [FY2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act](#), in addition to extending the eviction moratorium (Division N; §502), included \$25 billion for states and localities to fund emergency rental assistance (Division N; §501).

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