

# Stoel Rives Eighth Updated Guide to Washington State Eviction Moratoria and Tenant Protections

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*Federal, state, and local rules related to COVID-19 are changing quickly. Our guide is based on the facts and guidance available as of **March 9, 2021**. Future developments may render our guide outdated.*

1. **Washington State Moratorium on Rent Increases and Residential Evictions**. In relation to the COVID-19 statewide emergency announced in [Proclamation 20-05](#) dated February 29, 2020, as amended, Governor Jay Inslee imposed a statewide moratorium on residential evictions on March 18, 2020, by [Proclamation 20-19](#), which was extended and expanded on April 16, 2020, by [Proclamation 20-19.1](#); on June 2, 2020, by [Proclamation 20-19.2](#); on July 24, 2020, by [Proclamation 20-19.3](#); and on October 14, 2020, by [Proclamation 20-19.4](#).

On December 31, 2020, the Governor issued [Proclamation 20-19.5](#), further extending the statewide ban on residential evictions and protections for residential and commercial tenants reflected in five prior Proclamations, until **March 31, 2021**. This extension order also made clarifications and modifications to some of the existing restrictions, including:

- Extending state rental assistance programs to incorporate the newly approved federal funding for rental assistance (discussed below).
- Modifying the stated goal of these rental assistance programs to provide a path for landlords to initiate an application for rental assistance.
- Clarifying that landlords may communicate with tenants in support of their applications for rental assistance.
- Stating that the eviction prohibition does not apply to emergency shelters.

For more background, please review the [Press Release](#) issued in conjunction with Proclamation 20-19.5.

This moratorium applies to “a dwelling or parcel of land occupied as a dwelling,” prohibiting residential evictions of those who have lawfully occupied or resided in less traditional dwelling situations for a minimum of 14 days or more, whether or not documented in a lease, including roommates who share a home; long-term care facilities; transient housing in hotels and motels; short-term rentals such as Airbnb and VRBO; motor homes; RVs; lots rented and occupied by motor home owners; and camping areas.

This moratorium is intended to protect individuals who have had to move in with friends or family, but not intended to permit occupants introduced into a dwelling who are not listed on the lease to remain or hold over after the tenant(s) of record permanently vacate the dwelling (“holdover occupant”), unless the landlord, property owner, or property manager (collectively, “landlord”) has accepted partial or full payment of rent, including payment in the form of labor, from the holdover occupant, or has formally or informally acknowledged the existence of a landlord-tenant relationship with the holdover occupant.

During this broad moratorium:

- a. **Residential and commercial landlords** (including property owners and property managers) are **prohibited from increasing** (or threatening to

increase) the rate of **rent**. This prohibition applies to **commercial rental property** if the commercial tenant has been materially impacted by COVID-19, i.e., the commercial tenant:

- i. Is personally impacted and is unable to work;
- ii. Operates a “non-essential” business pursuant to Proclamation 20-25; or
- iii. Otherwise lost staff or customers due to COVID-19.

This prohibition does not apply to commercial rental property if rent increases were included in an existing lease agreement that was executed prior to February 29, 2020 (pre-COVID-19 state of emergency).

(For situations where this exception does not apply, according to the [Seattle Times](#), the Attorney General’s office has taken the position that month-to-month fees (including fees for converting year-long leases into month-to-month tenancies) are a form of rent increase that is not allowed under this Proclamation; the rent cannot be higher than it was on April 15; tenants whose landlords began charging month-to-month fees after April 16 may ask for a refund of the difference.)

This prohibition on rent increases does not apply to a residential landlord who provides (a) advance notice of a rent increase required by RCW 59.20.090(2) (Manufactured/Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act), or (b) notice of a rent increase specified by the terms of the existing lease, provided that (i) the noticed rent increase does not take effect until after the expiration of Proclamation 20-19, *et seq.*, and any extension thereof, and (ii) the notice is restricted to its limited purpose and does not contain any threatening or coercive language, including any language threatening eviction or describing unpaid rent or other charges.

b. **Residential landlords are prohibited from:**

- i. Assessing (or threatening to assess) **late fees** after February 29, 2020.
- ii. Treating any unpaid rent as an **enforceable debt**, where such non-payment was because of COVID-19 and occurred **after February 29, 2020 and during the State of Emergency proclaimed in all counties in Washington State** (including attempts to collect, or threats to collect, through a collection agency, by filing an unlawful detainer or other judicial action, withholding any portion of a security deposit, billing, or invoicing, and/or reporting to credit bureaus), **unless** the landlord demonstrates that:
  - (1) **The landlord offered the resident a repayment plan that was reasonable based on resident’s individual financial, health, and other circumstances; and**
  - (2) **The resident refused to accept or failed to comply with such plan.**

Failure to provide a reasonable repayment plan shall be a **defense** to any lawsuit or other attempts to collect.

The Washington State Attorney General’s [website](#) provides an [Unpaid Rent Repayment Plan Worksheet form](#) to assist landlords and tenants in creating a reasonable repayment plan. Landlords and tenants may choose to attach this worksheet to any final, signed repayment plan agreement they enter into, as a way to show the process they used to

develop the repayment plan. According to this worksheet, the tenant should make the first proposal for a reasonable repayment rate and schedule, as may be supported by tenant's explanation or document(s). The landlord may accept tenant's proposed repayment rate and schedule, or make a counter-proposal. Landlord's proposed repayment rate and schedule must be good-faith estimates of tenant's ability to repay the unpaid rent based on the information the tenant has provided. The landlord should consider whether the amount of unpaid rent could be or should be reduced. The landlord and the tenant should document in writing the date, repayment rate, and repayment schedule of each proposal and counter-proposal, as well as any final agreement. The worksheet also lists supporting documents that the tenant can provide to the landlord. The tenant may redact documents, and the landlord may not share those documents with others without the tenant's written permission. The landlord may not require any specific category or type of documentation.

- iii. Assessing (or threatening to assess) **rent** for any period during which the **resident's access or occupancy was prevented** because of COVID-19 (e.g., seasonal/college housing closed; people who planned to move in but are prevented from doing so; and people who were forced to leave due to COVID-19-related needs of their own or others).
- iv. Serving or enforcing (or threatening to serve or enforce) **any notice requiring a resident to vacate** (including an eviction notice, notice to pay or vacate, notice of unlawful detainer, **notice of termination** of rental, or notice to comply or vacate (e.g., requiring a non-paying tenant to move to a cheaper or smaller unit)). This prohibition applies to tenancies **expiring** during the moratorium.

This prohibition does not apply to emergency shelters where length of stay is conditioned upon a resident's participation in, and compliance with, a supportive services program. Emergency shelters should make every effort to work with shelter clients to find alternative housing solutions.

This prohibition applies unless:

- (1) an affidavit is attached to the eviction or termination of tenancy notice attesting that the action is necessary to respond to a significant and immediate risk to the health, safety, or property of others created by the resident, or
- (2) the landlord provides at least 60 days' written notice of intent to:
  - (a) personally occupy the premises as a primary residence, or
  - (b) sell the property.

Such a 60-day notice of intent to sell or personally occupy shall be in the form of an affidavit signed under penalty of perjury. Any eviction or termination of tenancy notice served under one of the above exceptions must independently comply with all applicable requirements under Washington law.

- v. Seeking or enforcing (or threatening to seek or enforce) **judicial eviction orders**, unless:

- (1) an affidavit is attached to the eviction or termination of tenancy notice attesting that the action is necessary to respond to a significant and immediate risk to the health, safety, or property of others created by the resident, or
    - (2) the landlord provides at least 60 days' written notice of intent to:
      - (a) personally occupy the premises as a primary residence, or
      - (b) sell the property.

Such 60-day notice of intent to sell or personally occupy shall be in the form of an affidavit signed under penalty of perjury.
  - vi. Retaliating against individuals for invoking their rights or protections under Proclamations 20-19, *et seq.*, or any other state or federal law providing rights or protections for residential dwellings. Nothing in this order prevents a landlord from seeking to engage in reasonable communications with tenants to explore repayment plans in accordance with this order.
- c. **Local law enforcement is prohibited** from acting on (i.e., serving or threatening to serve) **eviction orders** affecting any dwelling, unless:
  - i. the resident is creating a significant and immediate risk to the health, safety, or property of others, or
  - ii. the landlord provides at least 60 days' written notice of intent to:
    - (1) personally occupy the premises as a primary residence, or
    - (2) sell the property.

Local law enforcement may serve or otherwise act on eviction orders, including writs of restitution, that contain the required findings.
- d. A "significant and immediate risk to the **health, safety, or property of others** created by the resident":
  - i. Needs to be described with particularity;
  - ii. As it relates to "significant and immediate" risk to the health and safety of others, includes any behavior by a resident which is imminently hazardous to the physical safety of other persons on the premises (RCW 59.18.130(8)(a));
  - iii. Cannot be established merely based on resident's health condition or disability;
  - iv. Excludes the situation in which a resident who may have been exposed to, or contracted, COVID-19 or is following Department of Health guidelines regarding isolation or quarantine; and
  - v. Excludes circumstances that are not urgent in nature, such as conditions that were known or knowable to the landlord pre-COVID-19 but regarding which the landlord previously took no action.
- e. Violators may be subject to criminal charges for a **gross misdemeanor**.
- f. Landlords and tenants are expected to communicate in good faith with one another, and to work together on the timing and terms of payment and repayment solutions. The Governor encourages landlords and tenants to avail themselves of the services offered at existing dispute resolution centers to come to agreement on payment and repayment solutions.
- g. The prohibitions in this order do not apply to operators of long-term care facilities licensed or certified by the Department of Social and Health Services, so that they are not prevented from transferring or discharging residents for health or

safety reasons, or a change in payer source that the facility is unable to accept, in accordance with the laws that apply to those facilities. Additionally, the above prohibition against increasing, or threatening to increase, the rate of rent for any dwelling does not apply to customary changes in the charges for cost of care (such as charges for personal care, utilities, and other reasonable and customary operating expenses), or reasonable charges related to COVID-19 (such as the costs of personal protective equipment and testing), as long as these charges or fees are outlined in the long-term care facility's notice of services and are applied in accordance with the laws and rules that apply to those facilities.

- h. Nothing in this order precludes a landlord from engaging in customary and routine communications with residents. "Customary and routine" means communication practices that were in place prior to the issuance of Proclamation 20-19 on March 18, 2020, but only to the extent that those communications reasonably notify a resident of upcoming rent that is due; provide notice of community events, news, or updates; document a lease violation without threatening eviction; or are otherwise consistent with this order. Within these communications and parameters, it is permissible for landlords to provide information to residents regarding financial resources, including coordinating with residents in applying for rent assistance through the state's Emergency Rent Assistance Program or an alternative state rent assistance program, and to provide residents with information on how to engage with them in discussions regarding reasonable repayment plans as described in this order.
- i. It is also the intent of this order to extend state emergency rent assistance programs and to incorporate the newly approved federal rental assistance funding under the [Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021](#). The goal is to continue to provide a path for eligible tenants to seek rental assistance, but to now also allow landlords, property owners, and property managers to initiate an application for rental assistance. This process should be collaborative, and the nonprofit and philanthropic communities are encouraged to continue their support of programs that help educate and inform both parties of the benefits of these rental assistance programs. Although a new program may need to be created for the newly approved federal rental assistance, all counties should consider the existing program in King County as a model for creating this path for landlords and property owners and property managers.

To enforce Proclamation 20-19, as extended, Washington State Attorney General Bob Ferguson filed a [complaint in Spokane County Superior Court](#), asserting that Whitewater Creek, Inc., an Idaho property management company, violated Proclamation 20-19 and the Washington State Consumer Protection Act (RCW Chapter 19.86) by threatening to evict several residents of low-income housing complexes in Spokane County. See [Press Release](#). This action follows the Attorney General's previous lawsuit to enforce the eviction moratorium against JRK Residential Group, Inc., a Nevada-based property management company with residential units in Tacoma, Silverdale, and Marysville, Washington, for issuing notices to pay or vacate in violation of the moratorium, which lawsuit resulted in a settlement by JRK of nearly \$350,000, which included almost \$300,000 paid directly to residential tenants in the form of refunds, payments, and rent forgiveness. See [Press Release](#).



2. **Washington House Bill 1368 – Federal Funding**. On February 19, 2021, Washington State enacted [House Bill 1368](#), which appropriates \$2.2 billion in federal funding allocated to Washington State in response to the ongoing COVID emergency. In addition to funding other needs, Section 3 of the bill provides \$365 million for emergency eviction, rental, and utility assistance. The State Department of Commerce will administer this program by providing grants to local housing providers. Rental payments made through the program will be provided directly to landlords. Grants may be available to landlords who have encountered a significant financial hardship due to loss of rental income from elective nonpayor tenants.

3. **King County Sheriff’s Suspension of Evictions**. On March 17, 2020, via [Notice 8](#), King County Sheriff Johanknecht sent a letter to King County Superior Court Presiding Judge Rogers announcing that the Sheriff’s Office is “**temporarily suspending the service and enforcement of evictions until further notice**,” “until we are confident the threat of COVID-19 has dissipated and we have sufficient resources to resume civil evictions.” The Sheriff’s letter appears to apply to all types of evictions: residential, commercial, and post-foreclosure. However, any eviction orders received by the Sheriff’s Office will be reviewed to determine if the order is based on waste, nuisance, or commission of a crime or that the owner intends to occupy or sell the property. According to the King County Sheriff’s Office [website](#), such cases will be reviewed on an individual basis, to determine whether to proceed with the eviction. Due to unit staffing shortages coupled with the hazardous nature of the orders, the Sheriff’s Office needs approximately 40 days to serve and enforce the writ.

4. **King County Superior Court**. Pursuant to [King County Superior Court Emergency Order 24](#) issued on December 22, 2020, as various federal, state, and local moratorium orders provide for **exceptions**, parties must be prepared to provide the following when submitting an unlawful detainer Order to Show Cause, default judgment, or other unlawful detainer filing that argues for the underlying exception: (1) a declaration under oath providing the necessary specific facts to justify the exception; (2) a proposed order permitting the filing based on the exception; and (3) the moving party must serve a copy of the required declaration on the respondent prior to seeking entry of the judgment.

As outlined in Emergency Order 21 (see below), the Court is participating in an **Eviction Resolution Program**. Parties are strongly recommended to voluntarily participate in that program while the moratoria are in place. Once the moratoria are lifted, participation is mandatory.

5. **Eviction Resolution Program**. To address the wave of evictions after eviction moratoria expire, the courts in six counties—[King](#), Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Clark—are launching a pilot [Eviction Resolution Program](#) (“ERP”). ERP Court User Guidance Documents and Materials are available [here](#). After the eviction moratoria expire, the ERP requires landlords to undertake efforts such as direct negotiation, facilitated conciliation services, and, upon agreement of both parties, formal mediation prior to filing an unlawful detainer action. The objective is to bring all parties to the table, with the assistance of qualified and trained Eviction Resolution Specialists, to explore the amount of rent arrears, the current and prospective circumstances of the tenant, the availability of rent and other assistance to cure or partially cure the arrearage, and the range of other terms that might resolve the matter in a way that allows the tenant to retain housing (and prevent the landlord’s need to file an unlawful detainer action). After the eviction moratoria expire:

- a. Landlords must give tenants the option to participate in the ERP before the landlord can file an eviction lawsuit in court.

- b. Tenants may choose whether to participate in the ERP.
- c. If a tenant chooses to participate, the landlord must participate.
- d. A neutral third-party early resolution specialist (“ERS”) with a Dispute Resolution Center (“DRC”) facilitates the ERP process. The ERP is free to the tenant and landlord.
- e. The tenant has a right to be represented by a lawyer. A lawyer may be provided free of charge.
- f. The ERS will try to connect tenants to any available rental assistance.
- g. If resolution cannot be achieved, optional formal mediation will be offered to the parties at no cost.
- h. If the tenant does not participate in the ERP, or if the ERP is unsuccessful, the landlord may file an eviction lawsuit.
- i. The tenant may ask a lawyer for help defending them in an eviction lawsuit. There are free Eviction Defense Clinics and Housing Justice Projects in each of the participating counties.

6. **King County ERP.** King County Superior Court [Emergency Order 21](#) issued on November 20, 2020 (and expiring May 20, 2021) provides the following ERP notification and certification requirements:

- a. **Optional: During** any federal, state, or local eviction moratorium, when a residential tenant is in arrears in paying rent, the landlord is **encouraged** to notify the tenant of the opportunity to work with the King County DRC to resolve the rent-payment dispute, using a two-tiered notification process.
- b. **Mandatory: After** the expiration of all federal, state, and local eviction moratoria, when a residential tenant is in arrears in paying rent, and prior to serving or filing a summons and complaint for eviction for non-payment of rent, the landlord, or the landlord’s counsel, **shall comply** with all procedural requirements of the ERP including the following two-tiered notification process.
  - i. **Tier One: Fourteen-Day Notice.** The landlord shall deliver an initial notice (“**Fourteen-Day Notice**”) to the tenant in person, by email, or by mail. The Fourteen-Day Notice shall include contact information for the King County DRC and for the King County Bar Association Housing Justice Project, and information regarding other rental assistance resources. A form of the initial notice is attached to the order as Exhibit B.
  - ii. **Tier Two: Ten-Day Notice.** If the tenant does not respond to the landlord’s initial notice within 14 days, the landlord shall deliver a second notice (“**Ten-Day Notice**”) to the tenant. A form of the Ten-Day Notice is attached to the order as Exhibit C. Additionally, the landlord simultaneously shall email to the King County DRC (housing@kcdrc.org) (1) a notice stating the landlord’s intent to file a complaint in unlawful detainer, along with the tenant’s last known contact information (i.e., address, telephone number, and email); and (2) a copy of landlord’s Ten-Day Notice. The DRC will attempt to contact the tenant at least three times in a one-week period. The DRC also will refer the matter to the King County Bar Association Housing Justice Project. Both agencies will attempt to (1) work with the landlord and the tenant to resolve the issues of non-payment and future rent payments, by mediation or otherwise; and (2) assist the tenant in accessing rent/landlord assistance programs

available to the tenant. The DRC will provide the landlord with a report within 10 days after receiving the landlord's notice.

- iii. **Certification to Be Included in Complaint.** The landlord shall include as part of the complaint in unlawful detainer the following certification:

I certify and declare, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington, that on \_\_\_\_\_ [a date not later than 10 days before the date on which the complaint is filed or served], I emailed to the King County Bar Association Housing Justice Project at [hjpstaff@kcba.org](mailto:hjpstaff@kcba.org) and the Dispute Resolution Center of King County at [housing@kcdrc.org](mailto:housing@kcdrc.org):

(1) a copy of my notice of my intent to file a complaint in unlawful detainer against Tenant \_\_\_\_\_ [insert Tenant's name], along with the Tenant's last known contact information (i.e. address(es), telephone number(s), and email(s)); and

(2) a copy of the Ten-Day Notice that I delivered to the tenant as required by the Eviction Resolution Program.

- iv. After the residential eviction moratoria are lifted, judicial officers may decline to grant relief in any unlawful detainer action if the plaintiff has not complied with the requirements of the ERP, including the notification and certification requirements.

7. **Unincorporated King County Tenant Protections.** On June 23, 2020, King County Council passed [Ordinance 19118](#) providing several protections for small commercial tenants and residential tenants through **March 1, 2021** if their failure to pay was due to circumstances occurring as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- a. **Small commercial tenants.** A small commercial tenant who fails to pay rent when due between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021, **may elect** to pay the overdue rent through a **repayment plan**.

- b. In an **unlawful detainer action** against a small commercial tenant for non-payment of rent that was due between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021, the landlord must demonstrate that:

- i. The landlord offered the tenant a **repayment plan** that was reasonable based on the individual financial, health, and other circumstances of the tenant; and

- ii. The tenant refused or failed to comply with such plan.

A failure to provide a reasonable repayment plan is a **defense** to eviction.

- c. **Late fees**, interest or other charges arising from the late payment do not apply to late payment by small commercial tenants between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021, and do not apply to repayment of those amounts made in accordance with a repayment plan, so long as the payments are timely made under the plan.

- d. **"Small commercial tenant"** means a business entity (including a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity) that:

- i. Is owned and operated **independently** from all other businesses. A franchisee with five or fewer franchise units is considered owned and operated independently from its franchisor;

- ii. Has **50** or fewer employees per establishment or premises;

- iii. Has either:



- (1) Been **forced** to close due to an emergency order issued by the Governor, or
    - (2) Has gross receipts from the previous calendar month of 2020 that are less than **70%** of its gross receipts for the same month in 2019; and
  - iv. Is neither:
    - (1) A general sales and service business with 10 or more establishments in operation located anywhere in the world, nor
    - (2) An entertainment use business with five or more establishments in operation located anywhere in the world.
- e. **Residential tenants.** Where an **unlawful detainer action** against a residential tenant is based on any reason enumerated in this section, it is a **defense** to eviction if the eviction was initiated because of a failure to pay rent when due between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021. The defense is available only where the reason for termination of the tenancy is based on:
  - i. The tenant's failure to comply with a 14-day notice to pay rent or vacate under RCW 59.12.030(3); or
  - ii. The tenant's habitual failure to comply with the material terms of the rental agreement (excludes short-term rentals as defined by RCW 64.37.010) to pay rent that causes the owner to serve a notice to comply or vacate or a notice to pay rent or vacate three or more times in a 12-month period.
    - (1) "Owner" means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in whom is vested:
      - (a) All or any part of the legal title to property; or
      - (a) All or part of the beneficial ownership, and a right to present use and enjoyment of the property.
- f. To assert the defense above, the residential tenant must prove that the failure to pay rent was due to the following **circumstances** occurring as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic:
  - i. The tenant's illness;
  - ii. Loss or reduction of income;
  - iii. Loss of employment;
  - iv. Reduction in compensated hours of work;
  - v. Business or office closure;
  - vi. A need to miss work to care for a family member or child, where that care is uncompensated; or
  - vii. Other similar loss of income due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- g. A residential tenant who fails to pay rent when due between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021, **may elect** to pay the overdue rent through a **repayment plan**.
- h. In an **unlawful detainer action** based on non-payment of rent that was due between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021, the landlord shall demonstrate that:
  - i. The landlord offered the tenant a **repayment plan** that was reasonable based on the individual financial, health and other circumstances of the tenant; and
  - ii. The tenant refused or failed to comply with such plan.
 A failure to provide a reasonable repayment plan shall be a **defense** to eviction.

- i. **Late fees**, interest or other charges do not apply to late payment by tenants between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021, and do not apply to repayment of those amounts made in accordance with a repayment plan, so long as the payments are timely made under the plan.
- j. A **residential rental agreement may not be terminated** by the landlord under RCW 59.12.030(2) (month-to-month tenancies), RCW 59.18.200 or RCW 59.18.220, where the tenant has entered into a repayment plan until after the tenant has completed the repayment plan, or the tenant refused or failed to comply with a repayment plan that was reasonable based on the individual financial, health and other circumstances of the tenant. This section shall not prohibit a landlord from otherwise terminating a tenancy due to behavior resulting in an imminent threat to health and safety of other persons on the premises.
- k. **Mobile or manufactured home park**. Where an **unlawful detainer action** against a tenant of a mobile or manufactured home park is based on any reason enumerated in this section, it is a **defense** to eviction if the eviction was initiated because of a failure to pay rent due between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021. The defense is available only where the reason for termination of the tenancy or occupancy or failure to renew a tenancy or occupancy is based on:
  - i. The tenant's failure to comply with a 14-day notice to pay rent or charges or vacate due to non-payment of rent or charges under RCW 59.20.080(1)(b); or
  - ii. The tenant's failure to comply with a 14-day notice to comply or vacate due to a failure to pay rent by the due date provided for in the rental agreement three or more times in a 12-month period, commencing with the date of the first violation under RCW 59.20.080(1)(m).
- l. To assert the defense above, the tenant of the mobile or manufactured home park must prove that the failure to pay rent was due to one or more of the following **circumstances** occurring as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic:
  - i. The tenant's illness;
  - ii. Loss or reduction of income;
  - iii. Loss of employment;
  - iv. Reduction in compensated hours of work;
  - v. Business or office closure;
  - vi. A need to miss work to care for a family member or child, where that care is uncompensated; and
  - vii. Other similar loss of income due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- m. A tenant of a mobile or manufactured home park who fails to pay rent due between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021, **may elect** to pay the overdue rent through a **repayment plan**.
- n. In an **unlawful detainer action** based on non-payment of rent that was due between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021, the landlord shall demonstrate that:
  - i. The landlord offered the tenant a **repayment plan** that was reasonable based on the individual financial, health and other circumstances of the tenant; and
  - ii. The tenant refused or failed to comply with such plan.A failure to provide a reasonable repayment plan shall be a **defense** to eviction.

- o. **Late fees**, interest or other charges do not apply to late payment of rent by tenants between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2021, and do not apply to repayment of those amounts made in accordance with a repayment plan, so long as the payments are timely made under the plan.
- p. **“Mobile or manufactured home park”** means any real property that is rented or held out for rent to others for the placement of two or more mobile homes, manufactured homes or park models, for the primary purpose of production of income, except where the real property is rented or held out for rent for seasonal recreational purposes only and is not intended for year-round occupancy.
- q. **No retaliation**. A landlord may not take any reprisal or retaliatory action against a tenant who exercises rights under this ordinance. There is a **presumption** that the action of the landlord violates this section if the action occurs **during** a repayment plan period or **60** days after completing the repayment plan.

8. **King County Eviction Prevention and Rent Assistance Program**. King County has created a [program](#) to assist households economically impacted by the coronavirus due to illness, loss of income or unemployment, who have been unable to meet rent obligations and are at risk for eviction. Over **\$41 million** has been dedicated to helping local area residents. King County is seeking interest forms from [tenants](#), [small landlords](#), [large property landlords and managers](#), [manufactured home park owners and managers](#), and [nonprofits](#) who wish to participate in the program. The rental assistance program will pay some large residential landlord properties and manufactured home parks in bulk payments for eligible tenants. The program will also seek to distribute tenant rental assistance to smaller landlords whose eligible tenants qualify for assistance through a lottery process. Funding will be prioritized for the highest-need individuals and zip codes (i.e., the top 20% of zip codes with continued unemployment claims per capita and/or the zip codes in the top 20% of COVID-19 deaths per capita). In addition to setting tenant eligibility requirements, the program requires that landlords agree to the following as a condition of receiving funding:

- a. Accept three months of rental assistance on behalf of the participating tenant at the lesser of either (a) 80% of the otherwise applicable total rent for three months; or (b) fair market rent for the three months.
- b. Any rental debt owed by the tenant for more than three months must be forgiven. If rental debt is less than three months, assistance may be paid for past due and future rent up to three months, not to extend beyond December 2020.
- c. Not terminate or refuse to renew the participating tenant’s tenancy absent good-cause until March 31, 2021.
- d. Not raise rent on current tenant(s) served by this program until March 31, 2021.

9. **City of Seattle Ordinance on Personal Liability in Commercial Leases**. Effective July 31, 2020, the City of Seattle enacted [Ordinance 126116](#) temporarily prohibiting the enforcement of personal liability provisions in commercial leases or other rental agreements:

- a. **A provision in a commercial lease or other commercial rental agreement** that makes the tenant or one or more persons who are not the tenant wholly or partially personally liable for payment of rent, utility expenses, taxes, fees, or

charges relating to routine building maintenance for the leased premises **is not enforceable** if the tenant is a small business or nonprofit and:

- i. Enforcement of the provision would occur during the civil emergency proclaimed by the Mayor on March 3, 2020 or within **six months** after the expiration of the Mayor's Proclamation and the tenant was subject to **in-person limitations** under Governor's Proclamations 20-07, 20-13, 20-14, 20-24, 20-25, 20-25.1, 20-25.2, 20-25.3, 20-25.4, 20-25.5, 20-25.6, or any subsequent extensions; or
  - ii. The tenant's business or nonprofit **closed or ceased operations** pursuant to Governor's Proclamations 20-07, 20-13, 20-14, 20-24, 20-25, 20-25.1, 20-25.2, 20-25.3, 20-25.4, 20-25.5, 20-25.6, or any subsequent extensions.
- b. For purposes of this ordinance, a "**small business**" means any business entity (including a corporation, partnership, or other legal entity) that:
- i. is owned and operated independently from all other businesses (a franchisee with five or fewer franchise units shall be considered owned and operated independently from its franchisor);
  - ii. has **50** or fewer employees per establishment or premises; and
  - iii. is neither:
    - (1) a general sales and service business with 10 or more establishments in operation located anywhere in the world; nor
    - (2) an entertainment use business with five or more establishments in operation located anywhere in the world.

Further analysis of this ordinance is available [here](#).

10. **City of Seattle Ordinance on Commercial Tenancies**. Effective April 17, 2020, the City of Seattle enacted [Ordinance 126066](#) relating to commercial tenancies involving certain qualified small businesses and nonprofit entities that temporarily restricts increases in commercial rents and authorizes repayment of late rent in installments. This ordinance provides that:

- a. A commercial landlord leasing to a qualified small business or nonprofit on a **month-to-month** basis **cannot increase** the amount of **rent** charged until the civil **emergency** is terminated.
- b. A commercial landlord leasing to a qualified small business or nonprofit on other than a month-to-month basis shall **not**, until the civil emergency is terminated:
  - i. **Increase** the amount of rent unless the increase was authorized in a written lease in effect before the effective date of this ordinance; or
  - ii. **Renew** the lease or enter into a new lease with the small business or nonprofit if the new lease requires a rental payment that exceeds the payment due under the expired lease.
- c. A qualified small business or nonprofit tenant that fails to pay rent when due **during or within six months after** the termination of the civil emergency may elect to pay its overdue rent in **installments** during that period on a payment schedule.
- d. A written installment payment schedule for overdue rent shall be negotiated between the landlord and the qualified small business or nonprofit, provided that:
  - i. The repayment schedule **does not require** the qualified small business or nonprofit to pay, in addition to rent payment already due for the month,

- more than one-third of late rent within any month** following the month for which full rent was not paid unless agreed to by the tenant; and
- ii. Rent in arrears is paid in full **no later than one year after** the termination of the civil emergency.
- e. **No late fees**, interest, or other charges due to late payment of rent shall accrue **during or within one year after** the termination of the civil emergency originally proclaimed by the Mayor on March 3, 2020.
- f. For purposes of this ordinance, a “**small business**” means any business entity (including a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity) that:
- i. Is owned and operated independently from all other businesses (a franchisee with five or fewer franchise units shall be considered owned and operated independently from its franchisor);
  - ii. Has **50** or fewer employees per establishment or premises;
  - iii. Has either:
    - (1) Been forced to **close** due to an emergency order issued by the Governor or Mayor; or
    - (2) Has gross receipts from the previous month in 2020 that are less than **70%** of its gross receipts for the same month in 2019; and
  - iv. Is neither:
    - (1) A general sales and service business with 10 or more establishments in operation located anywhere in the world; nor
    - (2) An entertainment use business with five or more establishments in operation located anywhere in the world.

11. **City of Seattle Moratorium on Commercial Evictions**. On March 17, 2020, the City of Seattle Mayor issued an [Emergency Order](#) imposing a moratorium on certain small business and nonprofit tenant commercial evictions for non-payment of rent or due to the expiration of the lease’s term. This Emergency Order was extended several times pursuant to [Executive Order 2020-05](#), [Executive Order 2020-06](#), and [Executive Order 2020-09](#), and was further extended pursuant to [Executive Order 2020-12](#) through **March 31, 2021**. During this commercial eviction moratorium:

- a. **No late fees**, interest, or other charges due to late payment of rent can be charged.
- b. An owner of property “shall endeavor to enter into a **payment plan**, or other workout agreement to assist a distressed small business or nonprofit in rent relief, including but not limited to the deferred payment of rent, discount to rent, or other strategies to address the economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 civil emergency.”
- c. An owner of property may **not evict, terminate** the lease of, or terminate the right to possession of any small business or nonprofit tenant.
- d. It is a defense to any eviction action for non-payment of rent that it would occur during the moratorium. Courts may grant continuances for eviction hearings to be heard after expiration of the moratorium.
- e. For purposes of this eviction moratorium, a “**small business\***” means (per [RCW 19.85.020\(3\)](#)) any business entity (including a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity) that:
  - i. Is owned and operated independently from all other businesses; and
  - ii. Has **50** or fewer employees per establishment or premises.



(\*Note that the definition of “small business” in the eviction moratorium differs in important ways from the definition of “small business” in Seattle’s April 17, 2020 Ordinance on Commercial Tenancies discussed above.)

12. **City of Seattle Moratorium on Residential Evictions**. The City of Seattle Mayor issued an [Emergency Order](#), as amended by the Council in Resolution 31938 on March 16, 2020, imposing a moratorium on **residential** evictions. This Emergency Order was extended several times pursuant to [Executive Order 2020-05](#), [Executive Order 2020-06](#), and [Executive Order 2020-09](#) and was further extended pursuant to [Executive Order 2020-12](#) through **March 31, 2021**. During this residential eviction moratorium:

- a. No **late fees** or other charges due to late payment can accrue.
- b. A residential landlord cannot initiate an eviction action, issue a termination notice, or otherwise act on a termination notice (including any action or notice relating to a rental agreement expiring during the moratorium), unless the action is due to tenant’s actions constituting imminent threat to the health or safety of others.
- c. It is a defense to any eviction action that the eviction will occur during the moratorium, unless the eviction is due to tenant’s imminent threat to the health and safety of others. Courts may grant continuances for eviction hearings to be heard after expiration of the moratorium.

13. **City of Seattle Extension of Moratorium on Residential Evictions**. Effective May 6, 2020, the City of Seattle enacted [Ordinance 126075](#) providing that an owner may not evict a residential tenant if the tenant has a defense to the eviction under [SMC 22.206.160.C.9](#). This Ordinance amended [SMC 22.206.160](#) to provide tenants a defense in court if the following requirements are satisfied:

- a. The eviction would result in the tenant having to vacate within **six months** after the termination of the Seattle residential eviction moratorium (which is currently set to expire on March 31, 2021 – see above).
- b. The reason for terminating the tenancy is:
  - i. The tenant fails to comply with a 14-day notice to pay rent or vacate for rent due **during**, or within **six months** after the termination of, the Seattle residential eviction moratorium; or
  - ii. The tenant habitually fails to pay rent resulting in four or more pay-or-vacate notices in a 12-month period.
- c. The tenant has certified that the tenant has suffered a financial hardship and is therefore unable to pay rent.

If within six months after the termination of the Seattle residential eviction moratorium, a landlord issues a notice to terminate a tenancy for non-payment of rent, that notice must contain the following statement: **“If you cannot pay rent, during or within 6 months after the end of the Mayor’s moratorium on evictions, your inability to pay is a defense to eviction that you may raise in court.”** It is a defense to eviction if the notice does not contain such statement.

Landlord may not recover an award of attorneys’ fees and court costs arising from an eviction proceeding arising from a notice to terminate a tenancy for non-payment of rent within this six-month period.

Unlike the winter evictions moratorium (see below), this law also does not exclude landlords owning four or fewer units or high-income tenants. This ordinance may effectively stall most residential evictions until **October 2021**.

14. **City of Seattle Moratorium on Residential Evictions in Winter.** On February 10, 2020, the City of Seattle passed a non-COVID-19 related [Ordinance 126041](#) providing tenants whose incomes do not exceed median income a defense to evictions for non-payment of rent if the eviction would result in the tenant having to vacate between **December 1 and March 1** (except for landlords owning four or fewer units). See [SMC 22.206.160.C.8](#). The City has created a rent mitigation fund to provide funds to eligible low-income tenants at risk of residential eviction during winter months, if other sources of funds are not available to assist the tenant, or to provide financial assistance to a nonprofit corporation or other housing provider that cannot evict a tenant during winter months because the unit is subject to restrictions on tenant incomes or rent as a condition of that assistance. If the City has provided sufficient funds for mitigation, then landlord's notice to terminate tenancy due to non-payment of rent must contain information about how to access the tenant mitigation fund.

15. **City of Seattle Ordinance on Installment Plans for Residential Tenancies.** On May 15, 2020, the City of Seattle enacted [Ordinance 126081](#) relating to residential tenancies that sets guidelines for tenant-landlord payment plans in the year after Seattle's COVID-19 emergency ends. A tenant who fails to pay rent when due during, or within **six months** after the termination of, the civil **emergency** (note: not six months after expiration of the evictions moratorium), may elect to pay such overdue rent in **installments** as follows:

- a. The tenant shall pay one month or less of overdue rent in three consecutive, equal monthly installments.
- b. The tenant shall pay over one month and up to two months of overdue rent in five consecutive, equal monthly payments.
- c. The tenant shall pay over two months of overdue rent in six consecutive, equal monthly payments.
- d. Any remainder from an uneven division of payments will be part of the last payment.
- e. The tenant may propose an alternative payment schedule, which, if the landlord agrees to it, shall be described in writing and signed by the tenant and landlord and deemed an amendment to any existing rental agreement.

**No late fee**, [*interest*\*\*], or other charge due to late payment of rent can accrue during, or within **one year** after the termination of, the civil emergency proclaimed by Mayor Durkan on March 3, 2020. \*\*See Section 16 below regarding a court decision striking the ban on the accrual of "*interest*" set forth in this ordinance.

If a landlord issues a notice to terminate tenancy for non-payment of rent that was due during, or within **six months** after the termination of, the civil emergency, the notice must contain the following statement: "**City law entitles you to pay overdue rent in installments. If your landlord does not accept payment according to the installment schedule, you may raise this as a defense to eviction in court.**" It is a **defense** to eviction if the notice does not contain the required information.

Failure of the owner to accept payment under the installment schedule provided pursuant to this ordinance is a **defense** to eviction.

Landlord may not recover an award of attorneys' fees and court costs arising from an eviction proceeding raising defenses authorized by this ordinance.

16. **Legal Challenges to Washington State and Seattle Laws**. On February 24, 2021, the King County Superior Court, in [\*Rental Housing Association v. City of Seattle\*](#), rejected most of the challenges brought pursuant to the Washington State Constitution to three of the Seattle ordinances mentioned above: Ordinance 126041 (the "Winter Eviction Ban"), Ordinance 126075 (the "Six-Month Eviction Ban"), and Ordinance 126081 (the "Payment Plan Ordinance"). However, the Court struck the ban on the accrual of *interest* pursuant to Ordinance 126081, citing a state law allowing landlords to collect interest on unpaid rent.

In another case, [\*El Papel LLC v. Inslee\*](#) (W.D. Washington), landlords challenged the Washington State eviction moratorium, the Seattle Mayor's moratorium on residential evictions, and Seattle Ordinance 126075 based on the Contracts and Takings Clauses of the U.S. Constitution. A federal court has declined to issue a preliminary injunction, but the Court still has to decide whether other relief is proper in this case.

17. **City of Seattle Ordinance on Limited Use of Eviction History for Residential Tenancies**. On May 15, 2020, the City of Seattle enacted [\*Ordinance 126080\*](#) prohibiting landlords from taking an adverse action against a tenant based on prior notices or evictions that occur during or within the **six months** following the end of the civil **emergency**, unless the eviction is due to actions by the tenant that constitute an imminent threat to the health or safety of neighbors, the landlord, or the tenant's or landlord's household members.

18. **Presidential Executive Order 13945**. On August 8, 2020, former President Trump issued an [\*Executive Order\*](#) announcing the policy to minimize, to the greatest extent possible, residential evictions and foreclosures during the ongoing COVID-19 national emergency. This Order provides the following general instructions to other federal agencies:

- a. The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") must **consider** whether any measures temporarily halting residential evictions for failure to pay rent are **reasonably necessary** to prevent the spread of COVID-19 from one state into any other state.
- b. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") must **identify** all available federal funds to provide temporary financial assistance to renters and homeowners who, as a result of COVID-19, are struggling to meet their monthly rental or mortgage obligations.
- c. HUD must **take action** to promote the ability of renters and homeowners to avoid eviction or foreclosure resulting from financial hardships caused by COVID-19. Such action may include encouraging and providing assistance to public housing authorities, affordable housing owners, landlords, and recipients of federal grant funds in minimizing evictions and foreclosures.
- d. In consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency must **review** all existing authorities and resources that may be used to prevent evictions and foreclosures for renters and homeowners resulting from hardships caused by COVID-19.

19. **Presidential Actions**. On January 20, 2021, newly elected President Biden [announced](#) that:

- a. He will ask the CDC to consider immediately extending the federal eviction moratorium until at least March 31, 2021, while calling on Congress to provide much needed rental assistance and extend it further;
- b. He will ask the Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Agriculture, and the HUD, to consider extending foreclosure moratoriums for federally guaranteed mortgages and continuing applications for forbearance for federally guaranteed mortgages until at least March 31, 2021; and
- c. He will ask the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”), which, as noted below, had just extended its foreclosure and eviction moratoriums until February 28, 2021, to consider a further extension and to continue forbearance applications for all loans guaranteed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

20. **FHFA Moratorium on Foreclosures and Evictions**. On February 25, 2021, the FHFA [announced](#) that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (the “Enterprises”) will extend the moratoriums on single-family foreclosures and real estate owned (REO) evictions until **June 30, 2021**. The foreclosure moratorium applies to Enterprise-backed, single-family mortgages only. The REO eviction moratorium applies to properties that have been acquired by an Enterprise through foreclosure or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure transactions. Fannie Mae addresses the moratorium extension in [Lender Letter 2021-02](#) and [Lender Letter 2021-07](#), and Freddie Mac addresses the moratorium extension in [Bulletin 2021-8](#). These moratoria do not apply to vacant or abandoned properties.

21. **HUD Moratorium on Foreclosures and Evictions**. On March 18, 2020, HUD issued [Mortgagee Letter 2020-04](#) directing mortgage servicers to stop all foreclosures and evictions for single-family homeowners with FHA-insured mortgages under all FHA Title II Single Family (forward) and Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (reverse) mortgage programs. This moratorium was originally scheduled to expire on May 17, 2020, but, pursuant to [Mortgagee Letter 2020-13](#), was extended until June 30, 2020; pursuant to [Mortgagee Letter 2020-19](#), was extended until August 31, 2020; pursuant to [Mortgagee Letter 2020-27](#), was extended until December 31, 2020; pursuant to [Mortgagee Letter 2020-43](#), was extended until February 28, 2021; pursuant to [Mortgagee Letter 2021-03](#), was extended until March 31, 2021; and then pursuant to [Mortgagee Letter 2021-05](#), was recently extended until **June 30, 2021**. The only exceptions to HUD’s moratorium relate to vacant or abandoned properties.

22. **CDC Moratorium on Residential Evictions**. Effective September 4, 2020, the CDC issued a national Order titled, “Temporary Halt in Residential Evictions to Prevent the Further Spread of COVID-19” ([85 Fed. Reg. 55292](#), September 4, 2020) under Section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 264) and 42 C.F.R. § 70.2, halting residential evictions through December 31, 2020. Effective December 27, 2020, Section 502 of Title V, Division N of the [Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021](#) extended the expiration date of the CDC Order until January 31, 2021. Effective January 31, 2021, pursuant to [another CDC Order](#) ([86 Fed. Reg. 8020](#), February 3, 2021), the moratorium was extended through **March 31, 2021**, and certain modifications were made, e.g. newly available modeling projections were included and references to “one year in jail” as a penalty were removed.

It does not apply in areas with a moratorium on residential evictions that provides the same or greater level of public-health protection, and it does not preclude local authorities from

imposing additional requirements that provide greater public-health protection and are more restrictive than the requirements in this Order. This Order does not cover foreclosures on a home mortgage.

**Declaration.** To invoke this Order, tenants need to submit to their landlord a declaration containing specific statements. CDC has issued a [declaration form](#) that is compliant with the Order. Under this Order, a landlord, owner of a residential property, or other person with a legal right to pursue eviction or possessory action, shall not evict any “covered person” from any residential property. “Covered person” means any tenant who provides their landlord a declaration under penalty of perjury stating that:

- a. The individual has used best efforts to obtain all available **government assistance** for rent or housing;
- b. The individual either (i) expects to earn no more than **\$99,000** in annual income for 2021 (or no more than **\$198,000** if filing a joint tax return), (ii) was not required to report any income in 2020, or (iii) received an Economic Impact Payment (stimulus check);
- c. The individual is **unable to pay** the full rent or make a full housing payment due to substantial **loss of household income**, loss of compensable hours of work or wages, a lay-off, or extraordinary out-of-pocket medical expenses;
- d. The individual is using **best efforts to make timely partial payments** that are as close to the full payment as the individual’s circumstances may permit, taking into account other nondiscretionary expenses; and
- e. Eviction would likely render the individual homeless—or force the individual to move into and live in close quarters in a new congregate or shared living setting—because the individual has **no other available housing** options.

“Available housing” means any available, unoccupied residential property, or other space for occupancy in any seasonal or temporary housing, that would not violate federal, state, or local occupancy standards and that would not result in an overall increase of housing cost to tenant.

“Residential property” means any property leased for residential purposes, including any house, building, mobile home or land in a mobile home park, or similar dwelling leased for residential purposes, but does not include any hotel, motel, or other guest house rented to a temporary guest or seasonal tenant.

**Limitations.** This Order does not relieve any individual of any obligation to pay rent, make a housing payment, or comply with any other obligation that the individual may have under a lease. This Order does not preclude the charging or collecting of fees, penalties, or interest as a result of the failure to pay rent. The tenants may also still be evicted for reasons other than not paying rent or making a housing payment, i.e., based on:

- a. engaging in criminal activity while on the premises;
- b. threatening the health or safety of other residents;
- c. damaging or posing an immediate and significant risk of damage to property;
- d. violating any applicable building code, health ordinance, or similar regulation relating to health and safety; or
- e. violating any other contractual obligation, other than the timely payment of rent or similar housing-related payment (including non-payment or late payment of fees, penalties, or interest).



**Criminal Penalties.** A person violating this Order may be subject to (1) if the violation does not result in a death—a fine up to \$100,000, or (2) if the violation results in a death—a fine up to \$250,000, or (3) as otherwise provided by law.

An organization violating this Order may be subject to a fine of up to (1) \$200,000 per event if the violation does not result in a death, or (2) \$500,000 per event if the violation results in a death, or (3) as otherwise provided by law.

**Guidance.** CDC has issued a [“Frequently Asked Questions” guidance](#) providing multiple clarifications of the Order, including the following:

- a. This Order is not intended to prevent landlords from starting eviction proceedings, provided that the actual eviction of a covered person for non-payment of rent does NOT take place during the period of the Order.
- b. The Order does not preclude a landlord from challenging the truthfulness of a tenant’s declaration in any state or municipal court.
- c. Landlords are not required to make their tenants aware of the Order and declaration.
- d. The tenant’s declaration may be signed and transmitted either electronically or by hard copy.
- e. Although the Order requires that each adult listed on the lease completes the declaration, this guidance states that in certain circumstances, such as individuals filing a joint tax return, it may be appropriate for one member of the residence to provide an executed declaration on behalf of other adult residents party to the lease.
- f. Individuals who are confirmed to have, have been exposed to, or might have COVID-19 and take reasonable precautions to not spread the disease should not be evicted on the ground that they may pose a health or safety threat to other residents.

**Legal Challenge.** On February 25, 2021, a federal court held, in [Terkel v. CDC](#) (E.D. Texas), that the CDC moratorium is unconstitutional because it exceeds the federal government’s constitutional powers under the Commerce Clause and the Necessary and Proper Clause. The judge did not, however, issue a local or nationwide injunction. On February 27, 2021, CDC [appealed](#) this decision to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. In a [press release](#) the same day, the Department of Justice took the position that, since the *Terkel* decision does not extend beyond the particular plaintiffs in that case, it did not prohibit the application of the CDC’s moratorium to other parties, and therefore remains in effect nationwide as to all other landlords who rent to covered persons.

Notably, several prior federal district courts (e.g., [Chambless Enterprises, LLC v. Redfield](#) (W.D. Louisiana), [Brown v. Azar](#) (N.D. Georgia), and [KBW Investment Properties, LLC v. Azar](#) (S.D. Ohio)), have upheld the CDC moratorium against various similar challenges. Thus, the ultimate legality of the CDC’s moratorium has yet to be determined.

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