

Oakland, Portland, Tucson, Somerville, and West Hollywood,

Columbus, Dayton, Gary, Santa Cruz, Santa Monica, Seattle, St.

The COVID-19 global pandemic is the gravest public health crisis in over a century. At present, the novel coronavirus has killed at least 230,000 Americans and infected over 9 million more.² The true toll may never be known, but is likely significantly higher. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC"), for example, estimates that the number of "excess deaths" in the United States is closer to 300,000.³ Neither the State of California nor the City of Los Angeles have been spared from the ravages of COVID-19. Nearly a million Californians have been infected, and nearly 18,000 have died.⁴ Approximately 300,000 of those cases and 7,000 of those fatalities have occurred in the Los Angeles area.⁵

Eight months into the pandemic, the City of Los Angeles remains in a state of emergency. In accordance with recommendations from national, state, and local public health authorities, state and local officials have taken hitherto unthinkable steps to slow the spread of the virus. For a time, all state and city residents were ordered to stay confined to their places of residence, with limited exceptions. Although

⁶ See
https://covid19.ca.gov/stay-home-except-for-essential-needs/;



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³ See https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6942e2.htm

See https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/OPA/Pages/NR20-293.aspx

⁵ See
http://dashboard.publichealth.lacounty.gov/covid19 surveillance das
hboard/

restrictions have eased somewhat at present, many types of businesses and gathering places remain closed in Los Angeles, including movie theaters, bars, athletic fields, theme parks, gyms and fitness centers, museums, live performance venues, indoor restaurants, and "non-critical" offices. These measures, in conjunction with other coronavirus-related concerns, have had devastating economic consequences. By one estimate, over 16 million California households have lost employment income as a result of the coronavirus. Over the last six months, the unemployment rate in the Los Angeles area has ranged from 15 to 20 percent.

Crises of national scope require national responses.

Initially, the federal government rose to meet the economic challenge presented by the COVID crisis and passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act"), Pub. L. No. 116-136. Among the CARES Act's provisions were (1) a one-time stimulus payment to taxpayers and (2) an additional \$600 weekly payment to Americans collecting unemployment benefits. 10 11 Those



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https://www.lamayor.org/sites/g/files/wph446/f/page/file/20200527%2
0Mayor%20Public%20Order%20SAFER%20AT%20HOME%20ORDER%202020.03.19%20
(REV%202020.05.27).pdf

⁸ <u>See</u>
https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2020/demo/hhp/hhp14.html

See https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.ca losangeles md.htm

additional unemployment payments expired, however, at the end of July, and Congress has not provided for further stimulus payments or other assistance to the American people. But the crisis has not abated. As the pandemic has worsened, its economic consequences have persisted.

These economic impacts have, unsurprisingly, affected the ability of many residential tenants to make rent payments. Somewhere between one million and 1.4 million California households are behind on their rent. Approximately 14% of renter households in Los Angeles County are behind on rent, largely due to the effects of the pandemic on employment. These households include over 450,000 people in the City of Los Angeles.

As the CDC has explained, the novel coronavirus "spreads very easily and sustainably between people who are in close contact with one another . . ." 15 "[H]ousing stability helps protect public

Dep't of Health and Human Serv.'s, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Temporary Halt in Residential Evictions to Prevent the Further Spread of COVID-19, https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-09-04/pdf/202 (continued...)



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https://www.edd.ca.gov/about edd/coronavirus-2019/cares-act.htm

¹¹ Undocumented immigrants, including those who pay federal taxes with an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, are not eligible for one-time stimulus payments, nor are United States citizens who are married to and file taxes jointly with undocumented spouses. See, e.g., Amador v. Mnuchin, No. CV ELH-20-1102, 2020 WL 4547950, at *4 (D. Md. Aug. 5, 2020). Many vulnerable renters in Los Angeles are concentrated in immigrant neighborhoods. (UCLA Scholars brief at 7.)

https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2020/demo/hhp/hhp14.html

¹³ <u>See</u> UCLA Scholars brief at 4:10-11.

¹⁴ Id. at 5:12.

health because homelessness increases the likelihood of individuals moving into congregate settings . . ." ¹⁶ Thus, "[i]n the context of a pandemic, eviction moratoria - like quarantine, isolation, and social distancing - can be an effective public help measure utilized to prevent the spread of communicable disease," and "facilitate self-isolation by people who become ill or who are at risk for severe illness from COVID-19."¹⁷

Recognizing that "[t]he COVID-19 pandemic threatens to undermine housing security and generate unnecessary displacement of City residents," the City of Los Angeles adopted, among other measures, Ordinance 186606 ("the Eviction Moratorium," "City Moratorium," or "Moratorium"). The Moratorium "temporarily prohibits evictions of residential and commercial tenants for failure to pay rent due to COVID-19, and prohibits evictions of residential tenants during the emergency for no-fault reasons, for unauthorized occupants or pets, and for nuisances related to COVID-19." (Plaintiff's Request for Judicial Notice, Ex. 3 at 2.)

Landlords may continue to seek to evict tenants for other reasons, and do not run afoul of the Moratorium at all if they seek to evict a tenant on the basis of a good faith belief that the tenant does not qualify for the Moratorium's protections. (Id. at 3, 4).

¹⁸ The Moratorium also creates a private right of action for residential tenants against landlords for certain violations, but only after written notice to the landlord and a fifteen day window to cure the alleged violation. (Moratorium at 4-5.)



¹⁵(...continued) 0-19654.pdf

^{16 &}lt;u>Id.</u>

¹⁷ Id.

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