



COVID-19 FAQs

FOR HOUSING PROVIDERS

June 30, 2021

1. EVICTION MORATORIUM

Please note: On June 24, the CDC announced it is extending the eviction moratorium through July 31, from its previous expiration date of June 30. [The CDC order](#) states that it intends this to be the final extension of the eviction moratorium. On the same day, the White House released a fact sheet on [“Initiatives to Promote Housing Stability by Supporting Vulnerable Tenants and Preventing Foreclosures.”](#) These initiatives are intended to encourage better disbursement of Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) funds, coordination across agencies and levels of governments to communicate to vulnerable tenants and housing providers the aid available to them, and encouraging state and local courts to adopt “anti-eviction diversion practices” to help housing providers and tenants reach agreements and access rental assistance to keep people in their homes while making housing providers whole.

On May 5, 2021, U.S. District Court Judge Dabney L. Friedrich of the District of Columbia struck down the nationwide eviction moratorium, calling it unlawful. The Department of Justice appealed the ruling and filed a motion for an emergency stay, in response to which the D.C. Circuit Court issued a temporary administrative stay – meaning the CDC eviction moratorium remains in place, pending further action by the court. The plaintiffs appealed the stay to the Supreme Court of the United States.

On June 29, 2021, the Supreme Court issued its decision on the case, [Alabama Association of REALTORS®, et al. v. Department of Health and Human Services, et al.](#) A majority of the Court agreed with the plaintiffs that the CDC does not have the authority to issue a nationwide eviction moratorium, but it fell short of lifting the moratorium before it expires on July 31, 2021. You can learn more about the ruling and its impact on private property rights in the [REALTOR® Magazine article](#) on the Court’s decision.

a. What properties are covered by the federal eviction moratorium?

All rental properties are covered by the [CDC notice](#). NAR has published a [one-page summary](#) of the order issued by the CDC. It does not apply to residential properties in locations with an eviction moratorium that provides the “same or greater level of public-health protection that the requirements” of the order. It also does not apply to American Samoa.

b. When did the federal eviction moratorium begin?

The moratorium began on September 4, 2020. After that date, a housing provider may not evict for failure to pay any tenant who submits a signed attestation, per the Notice, through July 31, 2021 ([per the June 24, 2021 CDC order](#)). This deadline has been extended from the original date of December 31, 2020.

c. Is rent that accrues during the eviction moratorium forgiven?

No: The moratorium prohibits housing providers from evicting, but does not forgive the rent that is due. In fact, for tenants who have attested and received the eviction moratorium, a property owner or agent may charge penalties, late fees and interest, per the lease.

d. How can the government do this? Isn’t it a 5th Amendment takings?

The order by the CDC is based under Section 361 of the Public Health Service Act, and is designed to “prevent the further spread of COVID-19.” Legal challenges are underway.

e. Does a property owner have a legal obligation to notify tenants of the CDC order or their right to file an attestation?

The CDC order does not place any affirmative obligation on a housing provider.

However, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) issued a joint rule under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) requiring that debt collectors working on behalf of housing providers seeking to evict a tenant for nonpayment of rent

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must provide those tenants with “clear and conspicuous” notice of their rights under the CDC Eviction Moratorium. That notice must be provided on the same date of the eviction notice, or on the date the eviction action is filed (if no notice is required by law). Phone calls, text messages, and emails are not enough to satisfy this requirement. A “debt collector” includes an attorney, property manager, or other third-party working on behalf of the property owner; property owners themselves are *not* covered by this rule however. The rule became effective on May 3, 2021.

[Read the CFPB and FTC joint rule.](#)

[See sample disclosure language for debt collectors.](#)

f. How and when does a tenant provide the declaration?

There is no timeframe specified in the notice. The declaration/attestation is simply provided to the landlord before the tenant has been evicted. There is no waiting period or time requirement ~~provided~~ by the Notice. There is a form provided in the Notice, but the tenant is not required to utilize that form. They can supply the declaration in any written form they prefer.

g. Is there an appropriate way to request past due rent without having to do 30-day notice to quit?

An owner can certainly make a request for rent payments that are due during the eviction moratorium; owners may also enter into repayment agreements with tenants during the moratorium, making clear the amount due and the terms for repayment.

h. If a tenant doesn't pay the full rent on time, can I send a late payment notice to the tenant?

Yes, but with some caveats: the moratorium prohibits initiation of eviction proceedings but it does not prohibit an owner from sending the tenant a notice that the rental payment is late or incomplete. Among other things, if an owner wants to initiate collection or eviction proceedings after the moratorium ends, it is wise to have a copy of these notices on hand, making clear that the housing provider documented the nonpayment and provided information to the tenant. If you send such a notice, you should consult with your legal counsel about the wording. Among other things, the notice needs to indicate that it is not itself a notice of eviction.

i. What other steps should I take if a tenant doesn't pay the full rent on time?

In addition to providing a notice of nonpayment, many owners are asking tenants to execute a formal rent forbearance agreement. These documents constitute a contractual agreement between the housing provider and the tenant, identifying the amount of rent that is unpaid and providing terms for repayment in the future. If a tenant has a good rental history in the past, it may be desirable to work out terms for repayment after the moratorium, rather than go through the effort to evict a tenant now and try to re-rent the unit. From the tenant's point of view, many are eager to enter into a forbearance agreement that establishes a mechanism to pay accrued rents to avoid having to pay all accrued but unpaid rent in a lump sum at the end of the moratorium period. A forbearance agreement clarifies what the tenant owes and when it will be paid, and provides remedies that the housing provider can exercise if the repayment terms are not met. Again, housing providers need to consult with legal counsel to make sure that the forbearance agreement complies with state and local landlord/tenant laws in general.

j. Can tenants pay partial rent?

Some housing providers may want to enter into a rent discount agreement with tenants, under which the tenant agrees to pay a discounted amount of rent on the regular due date each month. Many tenants, even if they recently lost their job, will continue to receive some income from unemployment compensation and other sources and would be willing to pay some portion of their current rent to avoid facing a lump sum at the end of the moratorium period and possible eviction thereafter. Likewise, many housing providers would prefer to receive at least some portion of their rental income on a current basis, rather than no income at all and face the cost and uncertainty of eviction in the future. Again, any such discount agreement should be

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prepared by legal counsel familiar with state and local landlord/tenant law requirements.

k. If a tenant does not pay rent during the eviction moratorium, when can I start to charge fees or penalties for nonpayment?

Immediately. Unlike the previous moratorium in the CARES Act (which has expired), the CDC notice allows a property owner to charge late fees, penalties and interest on any rent that accrues during the eviction moratorium period (September 4 – June 30, 2021), per the terms of the lease.

l. Am I allowed to initiate eviction for cause (criminal activity, etc.) during the eviction moratorium?

Yes: the moratorium only applies to actions “for nonpayment of rent or other fees or charges.”

The CDC notice specifically states that a tenant may be evicted for:

1. Engaging in criminal activity while on the premises;
2. threatening the health or safety of other residents;
3. damaging or posing an immediate and significant risk of damage to property;
4. violating any applicable building code, health ordinance, or similar regulation relating to health and safety; or
5. violating any other contractual obligation, other than the timely payment or rent.

m. What can a landlord do if a tenant has declared that they are a covered person under the CDC Order, but the landlord does not believe the tenant actually qualifies?

The Order does not preclude a landlord from challenging the truthfulness of a tenant’s declaration in any state or municipal court. The protections of the Order apply to the tenant until the court decides the issue as long as the Order remains in effect.

n. What if a renter’s lease is up, can a housing provider simply choose not to renew? What if the renter refuses to leave the property, can you evict under the CDC moratorium order?

The order prohibits eviction for nonpayment if a renter submits a declaration; it allows most “for cause” eviction such as where a violation of a “contractual obligation” occurs, but it is not clear whether holding over at the end of the lease term is sufficient to trigger a violation of a “contractual obligation” that would allow eviction. It depends on the terms of the lease and state/local laws. Many leases convert from a lease for a term to a month-to-month lease automatically if the renter holds over. If so, holding over may not technically be a violation of the lease terms.

o. Is there any federal money available for rental assistance?

Yes! The December COVID-relief package included \$25 billion for rental assistance, and the American Rescue Plan passed in March 2021 provided an additional \$21.55 billion. The monies were allocated to states through the Department of Treasury. State allocations are based on population, with no state receiving less than \$352 million from both funding rounds. The language allows landlords to apply for funds on behalf of tenants (with tenant consent). Rental payments may include rent in arrears as well as utilities and “and other expenses related to housing” (which may include relocation expenses for tenants who determine they can no longer afford to live in their current rental units). Payments may be made directly to housing providers and utilities companies, or directly to the renters if those providers are not participating.

In addition, a number of states are already providing some limited rental assistance through previous COVID-relief funds. More information can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/eviction-moratoria-order-faqs.pdf> under “State Rent Or Mortgage Relief Programs”.

For more information on the Federal rental assistance program, see #3 below.

p. What does CDC order mean by “eviction”?

According to recently released guidance, the Order is not intended to terminate or suspend the operations of any state or local court. Nor is it 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.

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2. Emergency Rental Assistance

a. How much money is available in federal rental assistance?

The December 2020 COVID relief package included \$25 billion for rental assistance, allocating at least \$200 million per state, with more available based on population. States applied for the funds to the Treasury Department in January, which disbursed the money to each state accordingly. Each state is tasked with creating its own program, within the guidelines set by the Treasury Department, which will be administered by the state's housing agency.

The "American Rescue Plan Act," which became law in March 2021, includes an additional \$21.55 billion in dedicated rental assistance funds, along with funding for housing vouchers. From that funding, each state will receive at least \$152 million.

b. What are the guidelines set by the Treasury Department for the state programs?

The Treasury Department has released two separate sets of guidelines for states ("grantees") to use when creating their rental assistance programs; the first applies to the funds appropriated in the December 2020 FY 2021 Appropriations bill ("ERA 1"), and the second applies to the funds appropriated by the March 2021 American Rescue Plan ("ERA 2"). Though they are similar, there are some differences between the two guidance documents, due to slight differences in the language of their enacting legislation. The state programs that have been created thus far conform with the guidelines set for the first tranche of funding; it is not yet clear how or if the states will adjust their programs to reflect the changes in the guidelines between the two.

Across both guidelines, some of the most relevant information for housing providers are:

- "Eligible households" must have at least one person who:
 - o Qualifies for unemployment OR has experienced a reduction in household income/incurred significant costs/experienced financial hardship due to COVID-19;
 - o Is at risk of homelessness or housing instability;
 - o Has a household income at or below 80% of the area median income (AMI) (for ERA 1) or the household is a low-income family as defined by the United States Housing Act of 1937 (for ERA 2).
- Applications for rental assistance may be submitted by either an eligible household or by the housing provider on behalf of an eligible household.
- Applicants can self-certify that they meet many of the requirements at the time of application, and income may be determined based on either the total income for the year 2020 or the monthly income at the time of application.
- Assistance can only be applied for three months at a time (not including rental arrears), totaling up to 12 months.
 - o Grantees may provide an additional 3 months of assistance (beyond the 12 months) if they determine it is necessary for the household.
- For ERA 1: Rental arrears payments are to be prioritized (though it does not require that they be fully paid before applying to prospective rent).
- For ERA 2: Rental arrears are not required to be prioritized (though it is still an eligible use for the funds).
- Tenants that receive housing subsidies are eligible for rental assistance to cover any portion of rent and utilities that the tenant pays themselves.
- Housing providers can accept direct payments on behalf of tenants, but must confirm their cooperation with the state program; outreach to the housing provider to confirm this by the states will be considered complete if one of the following conditions is met:
 - o A request to the housing provider sent by mail, which the housing provider has 14-calendar days to respond to (from date of mailing);
 - o At least three attempts by phone, text or email over a 10 calendar-day period to the housing provider; or
 - o The housing provider confirms in writing that they do *not* wish to participate.
- Under the guidelines for ERA 2, the states do not have to seek the cooperation of the housing

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provider before providing assistance directly to tenants. While this is concerning as it means the money may not go directly to housing providers who *would* have participated in the program, given the opportunity, it may result in funds being disbursed more quickly. Additionally, the programs already created by the states have that requirement, and it is not mandated that it be removed.

- In addition, ERA 2 explicitly allows the use of ERA funds for relocation costs, including rental security deposits.

The Treasury has stated that further guidance is forthcoming, which will provide more details on these requirements.

More information can be found in the updated [Treasury Department Emergency Rental Assistance FAQ document](#) (May 7, 2021), or on the [Treasury Department's Emergency Rental Assistance page](#).

c. How do I access the federal rental assistance?

Each state will have a different program, provided through its housing agency. While many state programs are open to applicants or have preliminary information available, some are still finalizing theirs and have not provided information yet.

The Treasury Department has created a [portal for tenants and housing providers](#) to find assistance in their areas.

The National Council of State Housing Agencies (NCSHA) has provided information on state-by-state programs, which can be accessed at <https://www.ncsha.org/emergency-housing-assistance/>.

d. \$46.55 billion doesn't seem like enough money to cover all the rent that's owed. What happens when the money runs out?

The "American Rescue Plan Act," which has passed the House of Representatives and been sent to the Senate for a vote, includes an additional \$21.55 billion appropriated for emergency rental assistance, along with additional funds for housing vouchers and other programs. Though that still is unlikely to be enough to cover all rental arrears owed in the country, it is important to remember that the CDC eviction moratorium does not forgive the rent that is due. Any rent owed by a tenant above what is covered by emergency rental assistance will still be owed when the moratorium comes to an end.

3. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ISSUES (NAR also recommends REALTORS® visit the Institute of Real Estate Management website at <https://www.irem.org/learning/coronavirus> for more information).

a. The economy is reopening. How should housing providers respond?

Maybe the economy is reopening, but housing never closed. Indeed, the basic strategy from government authorities for the last six weeks has been to "shelter at home." In other words, staying home has been our national response to COVID-19. In the absence of a vaccine, reliable medical treatment, or adequate testing/contact tracing/isolation, it is likely that, at least to some extent, the virus will spread more quickly as the economy reopens than it has in recent weeks. That means that it is more – not less – likely that the virus will circulate at rental properties. If so, housing providers need to maintain and, if necessary, increase the steps they have already taken to minimize the spread of the COVID-19 virus at their properties, even as the rest of the economy begins to reopen.

b. The governor wants to "liberate" the state. Do I have to "liberate" my property too?

Many government authorities adopted rules to strictly enforce social distancing, including closing businesses. Those policies gave owners and managers implied authority to adopt similar restrictions at their properties. As governments begin to lift those restrictions, some residents will press to lift restrictions imposed by housing providers. There are good reasons to keep restrictions in place, however. First, as noted above, if residents return to work and become

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exposed to the virus, there is more reason than ever to take steps to prevent them from exposing the virus to other residents. Also, the housing belongs to its owner, not the residents, and in most jurisdictions, owners retain broad control over the use and operation of their properties.

Finally, in most jurisdictions, civil authorities themselves are lifting restrictions in phases, hoping to prevent new disease flare-ups, and housing providers are justified in using similar caution in removing their own precautions. Just because civil authorities lift restrictions doesn't mean housing providers are required to do likewise.

c. Social distancing

i. What are the best practices for encouraging social distancing?

Social distancing remains the best method to slow the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Managing social distancing will vary from property to property. The solutions will be different for a high-rise, elevator-serviced apartment in an urban setting from a garden-style property in a suburban location. But some common themes apply to everyone:

- 1.** To the maximum extent possible, housing providers should continue to restrict access to common and public areas. The virus spreads through social contact, and common and public areas are the most likely place in your property for those contacts to take place. Until effective prevention or treatment is available, housing providers should continue to restrict access to common and public areas. Encourage your residents to use common and public areas like lobbies as briefly as possible and to treat them as places for transit only and not as places for socializing. Some owners have removed furniture from lobbies to discourage residents from lingering there. Social spaces, such as community rooms and game rooms, should stay closed. Continue to restrict deliveries and, where possible, visits from non-residents.

That's easier said than done. In response to resident requests and improving weather conditions, some owners are experimenting with methods to relieve restrictions on common and public area. This could include limiting the number of persons who can occupy a space, or assigning appointment times for use of picnic, playground and similar areas. The problem is "social creep" – once areas are opened, residents will want to use them, and it will be very difficult to enforce any remaining restrictions. If it is okay to have six people in a grill area, why not 8 or 10? In a lot of respects, a flat prohibition on use is a much easier policy to enforce than relaxed restrictions that rely on residents policing themselves.

- 2.** Should all public and common areas be treated alike? Yes: In particular, housing providers need to be aware that facilities that are used frequently by children – for example, recreational areas, playgrounds, and tennis and basketball courts – must be treated like any other common/public areas. Otherwise, imposing additional restrictions on facilities predominantly used by children (compared to those areas used by adult residents) may lead to charges of violations of the prohibitions of the Fair Housing Act ("FHAct") against discrimination based on familial status.

d. Can a landlord require masks in all common areas?

Just as a restaurant can adopt a "no shoes, no shirts, no service" rule, landlords generally can adopt rules restricting the use of their public and common use areas, including requiring tenants and visitors to wear masks. Owners' decision to require masks in public places will be strengthened to the extent that state or local governments have adopted rules requiring masks in public places.

The rules may be slightly different for federally assisted properties including Section 8, Section 202 and Section 811 properties. According to recent HUD guidance, owners of these properties can update their house rules to require face coverings, but must give existing renters at least 30-days' notice of any such change (persons within the initial lease term must be given notice 60 days prior to the end of their lease terms). The changes must be approved by HUD and "must be within the bounds of common sense [and] not excessive or extreme." The FAQs state that rules concerning face coverings "must be consistent with state and local law and directives from public health officials," suggesting that approval is less likely in places that have not adopted

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requirements to wear masks in public.

e. Can a landlord prohibit outside guests from a property?

Common law allows landlords to prohibit trespassers on their properties, but also gives tenants the right to invite guests. If a property owner wants to limit non-resident access to the property, there are several steps they can take. Landlords can require that all persons on the property (including contractors hired by tenants) must confirm they have no current COVID-19 symptoms and have not traveled to any place where the virus is prevalent. If possible, there should be some sort of check-in procedure. Posted signs should also say that visitors are subject to getting their temperature taken before being admitted. Landlords may also require that all deliveries be made to a central location (rather than throughout the property). Posting signs like that will discourage a lot of unwanted people from coming in. Staff should be familiar with the requirement and, to avoid subsequent claims of discrimination or other types of liability, should apply it uniformly.

With respect to housing for older persons, the CDC has said for months that at “retirement communities” and “independent living facilities,” non-essential visitors should be limited (one visitor per day) and should be restricted to persons “who are essential to preserving health, including mental health, well-being and safety of residents.”

With respect to federally-assisted housing, including Section 8, Section 202 and Section 811 housing, to the extent that HUD’s new FAQs require changes in house rules to implement a mask requirement on tenants, that guidance also suggests that owners should consider changing house rules if they want to restrict visitors. The same requirements for 30 or 60 day notice, referenced above, and HUD approval apply.

f. Could a landlord require temperature be taken for any outside guests?

Again, owners have latitude with respect to admitting outside persons onto their properties, which would include taking the temperature of visitors. Signs notifying visitors that they may be required to have their temperature taken should be posted at entrances to the property, and, as with other precautions, staff should be familiar with the requirement and apply it uniformly.

However, as with other requirements for wearing masks and restricting visitors, HUD’s recent FAQs suggest that owners of Section 8, Section 202 and Section 811 housing wishing to require visitors to submit to temperature testing should adopt applicable house rules, subject to the same 30- or 60- day notice and HUD approval requirements.

4. TENANT ISSUES

a. Must a landlord consider unemployment assistance as a form of income?

- In most cases, no. Owners are under no federal requirements when it comes to counting unemployment assistance as income in connection with lease applications. In addition, the one-time \$1200 check received by many taxpayers was a tax rebate or credit and should not be included in calculating a tenant’s income. If you are in a state or locality that has “source of income” provision in its discrimination laws, owners should check with legal counsel to determine how to treat unemployment compensation to avoid discrimination claims.
- If you participate in HUD-assisted housing, the amount of assistance a family receives may be affected by the amount of income they receive and so it is important to know how to count unemployment assistance. Housing providers are urged to be in contact with their housing authority to clarify how this is treated.

b. Communications with residents

i. What is the best policy for communications with residents?

If they have not done so already, housing providers should communicate frequently with residents, providing them with regular updates about the steps they are taking to maintain a healthy environment. Signs and posters should be placed around the property to encourage personal hygiene (wash your hands!) and other steps individual tenants can take to make themselves and the property safer. Examples are available on the CDC website ([cdc.gov](https://www.cdc.gov)).

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If they have not done so already, housing providers should explain to residents that the COVID-19 virus is still spreading rapidly through the population and that they should assume that other people – including other residents at the property – may be carrying the virus and take appropriate precautions. Residents should be reminded that if everyone takes precautions to protect themselves from the virus, it will improve the health prospect of all residents.

ii. What should I do if I learn that a resident or staff person has tested positive for the COVID-19 virus?

First, do not respond to rumor or gossip. A verbal report from one tenant that another tenant is sick or has suspicious symptoms is not sufficiently reliable to take action.

The situation is different if a housing provider receives a reliable statement from a tenant that he/she has tested positive, or a similar report from a public health official. Although the law varies greatly from place to place, as a general matter, a landlord has a duty to warn tenants of known hazards at their property. While there is no case law specifically with respect to COVID-19, reliable information that someone at the property has tested positive for the virus could be deemed to constitute knowledge of a hazard that should be shared with other tenants. At a minimum, disclosing that information will encourage other tenants to redouble their efforts to avoid the virus, which will make the housing provider's job easier. But, as discussed below, you should not disclose specific resident or employee names or information. Better to communicate the issue generally and steps taken to protect residents and staff so they are not exposed. Both HUD and the CDC have advised that housing providers can inform residents that a staff member or another resident has tested positive for the virus.

Be aware, however, that some local public health agencies have urged housing providers not to disclose this information, largely to protect the privacy interests of persons who test positive. Before notifying other residents, even generally, that someone at the property has tested positive, you should try to determine if your local public health agency has published guidance.

iii. If I decide to disclose that someone at the property has tested positive, can I disclose who that person is?

No: Medical information is subject to a variety of state and federal privacy protections, and providing personally identifying information about someone who has tested positive would likely violate these principles. And employees may also be protected under privacy and labor laws. Given the widespread presence of the virus and the many asymptomatic people who may be spreading the virus, information that a particular person has the virus may not provide really useful information. As a practical matter, it also may create issues for that resident or employee that will only complicate dealing with other residents: disclosing this information would make it much less likely that another person who tests positive would disclose that information to you. Housing providers should politely discourage any request to share personally identifying information about a person who tests positive, explaining that they treat all residents' privacy seriously and reminding residents that if they tested positive, they would want the housing provider to treat their personal health information similarly.

c. A resident has tested positive for the COVID-19 virus. Can I ask them to vacate their unit or evict them?

Except in extraordinary cases, no: HUD guidance is that in most cases, persons who have tested positive can successfully isolate themselves in their unit until they recover. If a person who has tested positive for COVID-19 refuses to self-isolate, however, housing provider should consider taking additional action. Housing providers should check with their legal counsel to determine whether their lease form and applicable landlord/tenant law allows additional action against non-compliant tenants. While it does not expressly discuss grounds for eviction, the Fair Housing Act does not protect persons from discrimination claims who present a "direct threat" to the health or safety of others. Conceivably, someone who fails to comply with direction to self-isolate may present such a direct threat. But courts advise that each "direct threat" claims must be based on an "individualized assessment" of the specific facts of each case, including whether

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some action less than eviction may persuade the person who has tested positive to follow self-isolation guidance. In serious cases, it may be appropriate to seek advice from local public health or law enforcement officials.

d. Cleaning

i. What additional cleaning procedures should housing providers adopt?

Since the beginning of the pandemic, the CDC has urged constant cleaning and disinfecting of public spaces. In a multifamily housing property, this will include disinfecting door handles, counter surfaces, elevator buttons, handrails, light switches, and laundry rooms, including controls for washers and dryers. Making extra efforts to clean and disinfect the property is probably the most visible way to demonstrate your concern for keeping your property virus-free and to encourage residents to make their own anti-virus efforts. Cleaning and disinfecting operations should happen multiple times each day – of course, whenever a surface is touched, it may become contaminated, but multiple cleaning will eliminate at least some possible exposure. Where possible, hand sanitizing stations and disinfecting wipes should be made available near doors, elevators and other “touch points” for residents’ use.

Even during this re-opening phase, it is best to continue this cleaning process vigilantly until it is clear there are no or minimal reported cases in your state or region.

- ### ii. Disinfecting contaminated apartments. Professional cleaning companies are gearing up to provide this service. The apartment should be treated as if it has exposed to a type of toxic substance. Cleaning protocols should be consistent with CDC guidance. For example, if an apartment is vacated by a sick resident, CDC recommends that the windows should be opened for at least 24 hours to allow ventilation that may help remove the virus. It also would be reasonable to leave the unit vacant for two weeks (considered generally to be the maximum incubation period reported for people with the virus). Cleaning personnel should still wear gloves, goggles and masks as appropriate and should scrupulously follow all warning labels on products they use.

e. Tenant services/staffing/marketing

i. How should I manage on-site property management staff?

The management of a multifamily housing property is a business like any other. In addition to worrying about the health and safety of their residents, housing providers need to worry about the welfare of their staff also. At least in those jurisdictions that remain subject to stay-at-home orders, the first question an owner needs to confirm is whether on-site property managers are deemed to be “essential workers”. But even where on-site staff is deemed essential, most housing providers have adopted systems to minimize the number of persons required to be on-site, such as using more electronic and remote services for tenant transactions and restricting maintenance to only emergency repairs, as discussed below.

In situations where property staff must remain on site, housing providers are looking at staggered shifts, scheduling appointments with residents, and other options to keep at least some on-site visibility while minimizing contacts that may be dangerous to both staff and residents. These options are far from ideal, and housing providers need to remain nimble and adaptable to respond to changing government policies, economic conditions, management issues, and local health directives.

ii. How should I handle maintenance requests?

Maintenance requests are a good example of the practical problems posed by the virus. Since the virus began to spread, many housing providers have announced that they would only undertake “emergency” maintenance and repairs. Maintenance staff and, grudgingly, most residents accepted this solution to avoid contacts that could spread the virus. But exactly what constitutes an “emergency” varies widely, and some residents report that repairs to important fixtures – refrigerators, water heaters, ovens – have not been treated as “emergency” matters. As the weather warms, air conditioning needs also will become urgent. And housing providers do not want their residents to undertake DIY fixes that may present fire, flood, and electrical hazards. Over time, wider

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availability of personal protective equipment (“PPE”) for both repair crews and residents may make people more comfortable about permitting in-unit repairs to take place. If units are occupied, repair crews should plan to wear their own PPE – at a minimum, masks and gloves – and bring similar PPE for any occupants in the unit while the repairs are performed.

iii. To protect my staff and tenants, can I use remote or electronic services to deal with tenant transactions?

Yes: many owners have discovered that modern technology allows many transactions that were formerly performed in person to be moved online, including making rent payments and submitting maintenance requests. Because of efficiency gains, some housing providers may decide to retain these electronic systems after the crisis passes. The availability of remote/ electronic services, however, is not universal – not all tenants have access to computers or tablets, and even when they do, their operating systems may not mesh with the housing provider’s systems. Back-up systems, such as lockboxes to collect rent payments, may still be needed. Also, to the extent that housing providers move services online, they need to make sure that those services are equally available to persons with visual and hearing impairments. Websites that are not accessible to persons with disabilities may result in claims of discrimination under the Americans with Disabilities Act, the FHAct, and other federal and state antidiscrimination laws.

iv. What should I do about apartment tours?

Here again, many housing providers are turning to remote and electronic alternatives to provide pre-rental apartment tours. Video sessions on FaceTime and other apps serve most of the needs for prospective renters to see a unit and assess its condition. While not the ideal solution for anyone, most prospective renters and housing providers are aware of the health dangers posed by physical meetings and look at video tours as an acceptable alternative under the circumstances. Here too, however, housing providers need to be aware that to the extent that they rely on electronic means to provide apartment tours, those media must be accessible to persons with visual and hearing impairments also.

[HUD's Q & As Related to the CDC Order to Temporarily Halt Residential Evictions and the June 30, 2021 Extension](#)