Tenants have rights! Stay in your home.

- Landlord lockouts are against the law.
- Tenant protections apply regardless of immigration status.
- Landlord have to file court papers to start eviction process. Tenant gets to respond in court.
- Only sheriff can lock tenants out if judge rules for landlord.

Tenants do not have to leave when they receive an eviction notice!

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- If a tenant receives a notice from their landlord saying they have to move out ("Notice to Quit" or "Eviction notice" or "Pay rent or quit") the tenant should seek help from an attorney.
- www.lawhelpca.org
- \$\$\$ penalties for landlords that try to force tenants out with lockouts, utility shut offs, harassment



Tenants can be protected many different laws

- **CDC Order** = federal law that temporarily stops evictions for some tenants until December 31, 2020
- AB 3088 = state law that permanently protects tenants who cannot pay rent from eviction IF they follow complicated procedures
- Many communities also have local ordinances that provide additional protections



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- Tenants must give their landlord a "declaration" about why they can't pay rent.
 - Declaration = sworn statement, promise to tell truth
 - Always take a picture or keep a copy
 - AB 3088 requires tenants to submit declaration each month.
- Rent debt is not cancelled.



AB 3088 Notices

- Landlords must give tenants who haven't paid all of their rent several notices:
 - A notice of rights under the new COVID law
 - · A 15 day notice to pay rent, AND a blank declaration of financial distress for the tenant to sign and return
 - For each month from September January 2021, another 15 day notice and declaration for tenant to sign and return.
 - 15 days does not include weekends or holidays.







- 1. Loss of income caused by COVID-19 pandemic
- 2. Increased out-of-pocket expenses directly related to performing essential work during COVID-19 pandemic
- 3. Increased expenses directly related to the health impact of COVID-19 pandemic
- 4. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an elderly, disabled, or sick family member directly related to COVID-19 pandemic that limit ability to earn income.
- 5. Increased costs for care described above.
- 6. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic that have reduced your income or increased your expenses.



How to respond to notices

- Tenant should seek legal help right away.
- · Sign the declaration of financial distress if it is true, and return it to the landlord.
- Remember to keep a copy or take a picture, and proof that you submitted it.
- Tenants who miss the 15 day deadline still have another chance to submit the declaration in court



How does AB 3088 protect tenants?

- Protects tenants from eviction for not paying rent for certain time periods:
- March 1, 2020 August 31, 2020
 - · Rent for this period can NEVER be basis of eviction if tenant submits a declaration of financial distress on time
- September 1, 2020- January 31, 2021
 - Rent for this period can NEVER be basis of eviction if tenant submits declaration of hardship for each month AND pays a total of 25% of the rent due for the entire period (lump sum at the end is OK)



What about evictions based on something other than nonpayment?

- ALL tenants get "just cause" protections until February 2021.
- · Landlords cannot give tenants an eviction notice that does not state a "just cause" (or specific good reason) for eviction.
- End of the lease is not a good reason for eviction.

AND

 Tenants that qualify for the CDC order cannot be evicted unless they did something wrong. So, no Ellis Act evictions, no eviction so owner can move in or renovate.



What about local protections?

- Any local eviction protections in response to COVID adopted after 8/19/2020 is delayed until 2/1/2021.
- BUT, older ordinances remain in effect AND local gov'ts still have power to enact new just cause protections.
- For ordinances that give tenants a specific time period to repay rent, state law says repayment must begin by March 1, 2021 and be completed by March 31, 2022.
- BUT: maybe the CDC order means that local ordinances that are more protective still prevail no matter what?



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This is really confusing! What can tenants do?

 First: go to your local legal aid office if you receive an eviction notice of any kind.

Then:

- Qualified tenants should complete an AB 3088
 declaration of financial distress immediately and provide
 it to their landlord, keeping a copy and proof that they
 submitted it.
- If a tenant receives a 15 day eviction notice, complete the AB 3088 declaration AGAIN, every time tenant receives a 15 day notice, and return it to the landlord.
- If a tenant gets court papers, get legal help! You could still be protected.



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More on what tenants can do

- To be protected by AB 3088, tenants must ALSO pay a total of 25% of the rent due for the 5 month period between September 1, 2020 and January 31, 2020.
- This can be paid on any timeline, as long as the entire amount, or 125% of one month's rent, is paid by January 31, 2021.
- When making that payment or payments, tenants should write on the check, and include a written statement saying what months are being paid for.
- i.e. "25% of September 2020 rent"



More on what tenants should do

- Tenants that do not qualify for AB 3088 because:
 - Income loss unrelated to COVID
 - No-fault eviction notice
 - UD already filed, or judgment already entered
 - Owe rent from before March 1, 2020
- But do meet CDC guidelines should submit a CDC declaration to their landlord right away.
- CDC declaration and fact sheet available here: https://www.allianceforhousingjustice.org/understand-cdceviction-moratorium





