From: "Rep. Trey Hollingsworth" <trey@mail.house.gov> To: Carter.Moelk@mail.house.gov Subject: Poll: Eviction Moratoriums Date: Wed, 18 Aug 2021 16:25:49 -0400 Dear Hoosiers, In 2020, at the start of the pandemic, the Trump administration enacted a temporary eviction moratorium, preventing landlords from evicting renters from their homes for missed payments. At a time where nationwide shutdowns were preventing millions of hard-working Americans from going to work, the moratorium was meant to be a reprieve from some of the economic effects of COVID-19. Over a year later, most COVID restrictions have been lifted, allowing Americans to be back at work, yet the Biden administration and Congressional Democrats continue to push for extended emergency procedures, such as increased unemployment benefits and eviction moratoriums. As of Friday, August 12, 2021, President Biden called on state and local entities to issue continual eviction moratoriums. While the Supreme Court recently denied the expiration of eviction moratoriums, Justice Kavanaugh noted that the "clear and specific congressional authorization (via new legislation) would be necessary for the CDC to extend the moratorium past July 31." Yet, the Biden Administration issued an extension anyway after Congress decided against legislative action on the matter. Proponents of extended eviction moratoriums note that as the Delta variant of COVID-19 spreads across the country, many high-risk Americans may not be able to go to work or earn an income, so they continue to have trouble paying their rent. They assert that the negative economic impacts of the pandemic are still hurting a large percentage of the population and that evictions would likely render many individuals homeless. Opponents of extending the eviction moratorium argue that the policies put undue economic pressure on those who are fronting costs for renters who aren't making their payments. Additionally, they note that the moratoriums were originally set in place when Americans were not allowed to work and had no additional support, but, now, most Americans have been back to work for months, received multiple economic impact payments, and benefited from various other economic assistance programs throughout the pandemic.QUESTION OF THE WEEK: Do you think eviction moratoriums should be extended?[] Yes[] No[] I don't know[_] Other Dear Hoosiers, In 2020, at the start of the pandemic, the Trump administration enacted a temporary eviction moratorium, preventing landlords from evicting renters from their homes for missed payments. At a time where nationwide shutdowns were preventing millions of hard-working Americans from going to work, the moratorium was meant to be a reprieve from some of the economic effects of COVID-19. Over a year later, most COVID restrictions have been lifted, allowing Americans to be back at work, yet the Biden administration and Congressional Democrats continue to push for extended emergency procedures, such as increased unemployment benefits and eviction moratoriums. As of Friday, August 12, 2021, President Biden called on state and local entities to issue continual eviction moratoriums. While the Supreme Court recently denied the expiration of eviction moratoriums, Justice Kavanaugh noted that the "clear and specific congressional authorization (via new legislation) would be necessary for the CDC to extend the moratorium past July 31." Yet, the Biden Administration issued an extension anyway after Congress decided against legislative action on the matter. Proponents of extended eviction moratoriums note that as the Delta variant of COVID-19 spreads across the country, many high-risk Americans may not be able to go to work or earn an income, so they continue to have trouble paying their rent. They assert that the negative economic impacts of the pandemic are still hurting a large percentage of the

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