



## Judicial Council Emergency Eviction Limitations in California Due to COVID-19

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By: *Steve Ellis* and *Kathryn Domin*

The California Judicial Council, which serves as the rule-making arm of the statewide California court system, adopted significant statewide rules at an emergency meeting on Monday, April 6, 2020. In the Landlord-Tenant context, the Council issued rules that effectively stop all evictions other than those necessary to protect public health and safety. For now, the moratorium is to remain in effect until 90 days *after* California's current state of emergency is lifted, unless the rules are earlier amended or repealed by the Council.

### **As concerning unlawful detainer actions, effective immediately the new rules:**

- Prohibit the clerk of the court from issuing a summons in all unlawful detainer cases unless considerations of public health and safety are present; and
- Suspend the entry of defaults in eviction cases where the tenant failed to file a response, unless the eviction is necessary to protect the public.

These rules effectively prevent Landlords from processing any *summary* evictions of Tenants until 90 days after California's state of emergency is lifted, or until the rules are otherwise amended or repealed by the Council. The rule applies to both residential and commercial evictions.

However, the rules *do not* suspend a Tenant's obligations under its Lease and *do not* suspend a Landlord's ability to exercise its default remedies (short of an actual summary eviction). Among other things, a Landlord can still serve Notices to Pay/Perform or Quit, and if the Landlord elects a forfeiture in the Notice and the Tenant does not respond within the cure period, the Lease will still terminate under California law. The Tenant would then be in holdover status as a month to month tenant. I suspect many Tenants will not want to risk that result. Even though still in possession of the premises, a defaulted Tenant will risk losing its Lease and be subject to immediate eviction when the moratorium ends or find itself in the potentially unenviable situation of having to negotiate a new deal. For these reasons, among others, a formal default Notice may well generate meaningful discussions aimed at maintaining the Tenant's compliance with its ongoing Lease obligations.

While it may be true that the courts are not processing *summary* eviction proceedings at present, that moratorium is going to end, and in the meantime, there is always an action for breach and ejection in extreme cases.

### **Prior Emergency Unlawful Detainer Rules**

Earlier, on March 16, Gov. Newsom issued Executive Order N-28-20, which was intended to address the COVID-19 crisis by providing an extended answer period for Tenant evictions, and banning the enforcement of eviction orders for residential tenants who suffered pandemic-related income loss and therefore were unable to pay the rent on a current basis. The Council's action expanded on the Governor's Order, and provides for more extreme measures. The new rule is applicable to all courts and to all eviction cases, whether they are based on nonpayment of rent or some other default, as well as no fault evictions.

Before this new rule was adopted, some local jurisdictions had enacted emergency measures unlawful detainer matters, while others continued to process such cases. While numerous cities across the State had already taken emergency action to protect Tenants from eviction, this new rule applies statewide and will obviate the need for local jurisdictions to adopt individual approaches.

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**Steve Ellis** is a Trial Partner at Rutan and handles complex real estate and business litigation matters. His practice experience includes a broad range of trial and appellate work, as well as extensive experience in alternative dispute resolution venues, including arbitration and mediation. Steve's primary area of emphasis is real estate litigation, where he handles commercial landlord-tenant, ownership, development, sale, leasing, title and construction disputes involving all types of commercial, industrial and residential properties. He works for public and private owners as well as developers, contractors and design professionals.

[SEllis@rutan.com](mailto:SEllis@rutan.com) | (714) 662-4607



**Kathryn Domin** is a Trial Partner at Rutan focusing on business disputes such as real estate transactions, landlord tenant disputes, misrepresentation and fraud, business interference claims, defamation, soft intellectual property disputes, unfair business practices, and class action defense. Kathryn represents local individuals and businesses in California, as well as companies operating nationwide.

[KDomin@rutan.com](mailto:KDomin@rutan.com) | (714) 338-1887