
THIRD READING

Bill No: AB 1384
Author: Nguyen (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/21/25
Vote: 21

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 10-0, 6/24/25

AYES: Umberg, Niello, Allen, Arreguín, Ashby, Durazo, Laird, Stern, Weber
Pierson, Wiener

NO VOTE RECORDED: Caballero, Valladares, Wahab

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 4/21/25 (Consent) - See last page for vote

SUBJECT: Summary proceedings for obtaining possession of real property:
procedural requirements

SOURCE: California Business Properties Association

DIGEST: This bill specifies that a hearing on a motion to demur or strike in an unlawful detainer action may only be delayed beyond seven court days from the filing of the notice of motion for good cause in an unlawful detainer action involving a commercial tenancy.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Establishes summary civil proceedings by which landlords may seek a court order for the eviction of tenants from their rental property, for specified reasons. (Code Civil (Civ.) Procedure (Proc.) §§ 1159 et seq.)
- 2) Requires that a defendant's response in a summary proceeding to obtain real property must be filed within ten days, excluding Saturdays and Sundays and other judicial holidays, after the complaint is served upon the defendant. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1167(a).)

- 3) Provides that, if a defendant in an unlawful detainer proceeding appears, and a request to set the case for trial is made, the trial of the proceeding must be held within 20 days of the date of the request for a hearing. Provides that the judge may extend the period for trial upon the agreement of all of the parties. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1170.5.)
- 4) Specifies that a motion for summary judgment may be made at any time after the answer is filed, upon giving five days' notice. Summary judgment shall be granted or denied on the same basis as a motion under Code of Civil Procedure Section 437. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1170.7.)
- 5) Provides that all moving and supporting papers shall be served and filed at least 16 court days before a hearing, and that the moving and supporting papers served shall be a copy of the papers filed or to be filed with the court. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1005 (b).)
- 6) Provides that a tenant has committed unlawful detainer when they continue in possession of the property without the landlord's permission after:
 - a) The tenant remains in possession of the premises after the expiration of the term of the tenancy without permission of the landlord or otherwise not permitted by law;
 - b) The tenant's nonpayment of rent and service of a 3-day notice to pay or quit, stating the amount that is due;
 - c) The tenant has breached a covenant of the lease or failed to perform other conditions under the lease, and after service of a 3-day notice requiring performance of such covenants or conditions;
 - d) The tenant has breached a covenant of the lease prohibiting subletting, assignment, or waste; has committed or permitted a nuisance on the premises; or used the premises for an unlawful purpose; or
 - e) The tenant gives written notice of the tenant's intention to terminate the tenancy, but fails to deliver possession of the premises to the landlord at the specified time. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1161.)
- 7) Provides that, on or before the day fixed for their appearance, a defendant in an unlawful detainer action may appear and answer, demur, or move to strike any portion of the complaint. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1170.)
- 8) Specifies that, in any unlawful detainer action in which the defendant demurs or moves to strike the complaint or any portion of it, the hearing on the demurrer

or motion must be held no less than five court days or more than seven court days after the filing of the notice of motion. Specifies that, for good cause shown, the court may order the hearing to be held on a later date, as specified. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1170(b)(1).)

COMMENTS:

The unlawful detainer process for residential and commercial tenants. This bill specifies that the provision in 8), above, for the delay of a hearing on a motion to demur or strike for good cause shown, only applies in an unlawful detainer action involving a residential tenancy.

In order to ensure that a tenant's rights are respected and they have an opportunity to be heard before being forced out of the property that they rent, California law closely prescribes when a landlord may evict a tenant and the process that must be followed to do so. Almost all forced evictions in the residential and commercial context must take place through a judicial process, called an unlawful detainer. A tenant is guilty of an unlawful detainer and subject to eviction if they: remain on the property beyond the expiration of the lease without the landlord's permission; default on rent and fail to pay what they owe within three days of receiving notice from the landlord; violate a term of the rental agreement without correcting the violation within three days of notice; commit waste or a nuisance on the property; or remain on the property after they terminate the lease or surrender the lease. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1161.)

The unlawful detainer process is governed by Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1159 to 1179. These sets of laws and procedures recognize the importance to tenants of their rented property, whether they are renting it as their residence or for their business, and the significant disruption that eviction poses to both residential and commercial tenants. When a residential tenant is evicted, the consequences can be dire, as they can become homeless and have to expend significant financial resources for any temporary housing, to move their possessions, and to find new housing. For commercial tenants, eviction can mean a significant interruption to their business operations at the least, and the shuttering of their business in the worst instances. When a local small business closes, the impacts are also felt throughout the community, and it can contribute to the gentrification and displacement that many working-class communities of color have experienced in recent decades. However, to balance these interests with the interests of landlords to be able to promptly re-rent their properties if the current tenant is not paying rent or subject to eviction, the unlawful detainer process is also a summary proceeding,

meaning that it is a streamlined, fast-tracked judicial proceeding that is given priority among superior courts' civil cases. In fact, unlawful detainers are meant to take precedence in courts' civil dockets so that all unlawful detainer actions are quickly heard and determined. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1179a.)

In order to evict a tenant, a landlord must file an unlawful detainer action and request a judicial order that the tenant be evicted. An unlawful detainer proceeding is very similar to standard civil proceedings, though with significantly shortened timelines. A defendant must file a response to the unlawful detainer complaint within 10 court days of being served with the complaint, for example, while in standard civil proceedings, the defendant is provided 30 days to respond to a complaint. (Code Civ. Proc. §§ 1167 and 1167.3; 412.20; 430.40; 471.5.) Generally, a defendant may either answer the complaint by conceding or contesting the allegations in the complaint, or they can demur. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1170.) A demurrer alleges that the complaint is legally deficient, such as by failing to state a cognizable claim, rather than challenging the factual allegations in the complaint. A demurrer may be sustained with leave to amend, such that the plaintiff can re-file their complaint stating sufficient facts to state a claim, or it may be sustained without leave to amend, in which case the case is dismissed. If a defendant answers the landlord's complaint, and requests a trial, the trial must be held within 20 days of the request for a trial, unless extended by agreement of the parties. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1170.5.) Parties in unlawful detainer proceedings may also file motions for summary judgement, make motions for discovery, file a motion to strike portions of the complaint, and conduct depositions. (Code Civ. Proc. §§ 1170, 1170.7, 1170.8.) In each of these contexts, the timelines for notice are also shortened.

If the judge or the jury rules for the landlord, the court will issue a writ of possession, and the sheriff will notify the tenant that they have five days to vacate the premises before being forcibly removed. If the tenant wins the case, they will be allowed to remain in the premises, and may even be owed money from the landlord.

Previous attempts to create a statutory timeline for hearings on motions to demur or strike in an unlawful detainer case. Prior to this year, state law provided no specific timeline for a court to hold a hearing regarding motions to demur or strike that are filed in response to an unlawful detainer case. Instead, the California Rules of Court provided that demurrers must be set for a hearing within 35 days of the filing of the demurrer, or on the first date available to the court thereafter. (Cal. Rules of Court 3.1320(d).) That rule also provided that, for good cause shown, the

court may order the hearing on the demurrer to be held either earlier or later than the date set for the hearing.

Last year, the author of this bill authored a similar bill, AB 3196 (Nguyen, 2024). That bill would have required, for commercial unlawful detainer cases, a hearing on a motion to demur be held within 20 court days of the filing of the motion. It would not have permitted this hearing to be delayed beyond that 20-day timeline in any circumstance, unlike the rule contained in the Rules of Court. Similar to this bill, the author for AB 3196 cited examples of commercial unlawful detainer cases where hearings on the motion to demur were not scheduled for two, four, five, or seven months after the filing of the motion to demur as reason for why the change was needed. While AB 3196 passed this Committee, it was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

However, another bill from last year that did create a statutory timeline for demurrer motions was enacted into law. That bill was AB 2347 (Lee, Chapter 512, Statutes of 2024), though its primary purpose was to extend the period of time a tenant has to respond to the unlawful detainer complaint from five to ten days. In addition to this change, AB 2347 also specified that a hearing on a motion to demur or strike must be held within five to seven court days of the filing of notice of the motion. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1170). This timeline is significantly shorter than the timeline required by the Rules of Court, though it also included an exception to allow for delays for good cause. The changes made by AB 2347 have only been law since the beginning of this year.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 6/26/25)

California Business Properties Association (source)

OPPOSITION: (Verified 6/26/25)

Judicial Council of California

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:

According to the California Business Properties Association, which is the sponsor of AB 1384:

AB 2347 was enacted to help ensure swift resolution in UD cases by creating standardized timelines for hearings on motions such as demurrers

and motions to strike. However, the bill did not distinguish between residential and commercial cases. In the commercial context, where delayed proceedings can result in prolonged vacancies, stalled lease negotiations, and operational uncertainty, timely resolution is essential.

AB 1384 simply clarifies that the “good cause” delay provision established in AB 2347 applies only to residential UD cases. Commercial cases would continue to follow the 5-to-7 court day hearing window. Courts still retain full authority to manage their calendars under Code of Civil Procedure Section 128(a)(8), and we are amenable to language allowing continuances where both parties submit a written stipulation.

This is a straightforward technical fix to ensure AB 2347 is implemented as intended. That’s why AB 1384 passed both the Assembly Floor and Assembly Judiciary Committee on consent, with bipartisan support.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:

According to the Judicial Council, which is opposed to AB 1384:

The Judicial Council opposes Assembly Bill 1384 because it limits the court’s authority to set a later hearing for a noticed motion in an action for unlawful detainer cases involving a commercial tenancy. Our courts already have heavily impacted calendars which have only been compounded by a bevy of legislatively mandated accelerated calendaring requirements. Because this bill would entirely eliminate the court’s discretion to set a later hearing in these cases, even for good cause shown, the Judicial Council is opposed to AB 1284.

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 4/21/25

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas
NO VOTE RECORDED: Gallagher, Papan, Ramos, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Valencia

Prepared by: Ian Dougherty / JUD. / (916) 651-4113
6/26/25 16:11:42

****** END ******