AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 976

Sponsor: SENATOR HUGHES

Printer's No. 1481

- Amend Bill, page 1, line 4, by striking out the period after 1 2 "courts" and inserting ; and, in limitation of time, providing for action in judicial 4 emergency. Amend Bill, page 3, line 2, by striking out all of said line 5 6 and inserting 7 Section 2. Chapter 55 of Title 42 is amended by adding a 8 subchapter to read: 9 SUBCHAPTER E ACTION IN JUDICIAL EMERGENCY 10 11 Sec. 5591. (Reserved). 12 5592. Real property and tenancy-related actions related to 13 14 COVID-19 outbreak. 15 § 5591. (Reserved). § 5592. Real property and tenancy-related actions related to 16 17 COVID-19 outbreak. (a) General rule. -- Notwithstanding any provision of law to 18 the contrary, the following shall apply relating to the COVID-19 19 outbreak: 20 21 (1) No court in this Commonwealth may accept any filing 22 or pleading instituting a new action arising under the act of 23 April 6, 1951 (P.L.69, No.20), known as The Landlord and Tenant Act of 1951, until 60 days after the expiration of 24 judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district under Pa.R.J.A. No.
- 25 26 27 1952 (relating to emergency actions, duties and authorities), 28 whichever is later. During the period of judicial emergency 29 or delay under this paragraph, a landlord may not charge fees or penalties under The Landlord and Tenant Act of 1951. No 30 fees or penalties that would have otherwise accrued but for a 31 32 judicial emergency or the delay under this paragraph may be 33 assessed.
- (2) If an action arising under The Landlord and Tenant 34 Act of 1951 was filed or a judgment by agreement has been 35 36 executed within 30 days prior to the declaration of a

judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district under Pa.R.J.A. No. 1952, a landlord may not proceed with the action until 60 days after the expiration of judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district under Pa.R.J.A. No. 1952, whichever is later. It shall not be a breach of a covered judgment by agreement if the tenant complies with all applicable conditions of the agreement within 60 days after the expiration of a judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district under Pa.R.J.A. No. 1952, whichever is later. No writ may be executed until 60 days after the expiration of a judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district, whichever is later. A landlord, during a judicial emergency under this paragraph, otherwise eligible to charge fees or penalties under The Landlord and Tenant Act of 1951, may not charge fees or penalties during the time of judicial emergency or delay under this paragraph. No fees or penalties that would have otherwise accrued but for a judicial emergency or delay under this paragraph may be assessed.

- (3) No court in this Commonwealth may accept any filing or pleading instituting a new eviction action against a business, until 60 days after the expiration of judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district under Pa.R.J.A. No. 1952, whichever is later. During the period of judicial emergency or delay under this paragraph, a landlord may not charge fees or penalties. No fees or penalties that would have otherwise accrued but for a judicial emergency or the delay under this paragraph may be assessed.
- (4) If an action arising to eviction of a business was filed within 30 days prior to the declaration of a judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district under Pa.R.J.A. No. 1952, a landlord may not proceed with the action until 60 days after the expiration of judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district under Pa.R.J.A. No. 1952, whichever is later. No writ may be executed until 60 days after the expiration of a judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district, whichever is later. A landlord, during a judicial emergency under this paragraph may not charge fees or penalties during the time of judicial emergency or delay under this paragraph. No fees or penalties that would have otherwise accrued but for a judicial emergency or delay under this paragraph may be assessed.
- (5) No court may accept a new action relating to the foreclosure on a residential property or business until 60 days after the expiration of a judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial

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district under Pa.R.J.A. No. 1952, whichever is later. During a period of judicial emergency under this paragraph, a petitioner, otherwise eligible to charge fees or penalties, may not charge fees or penalties during the time of judicial emergency or delay under this paragraph. No fees or penalties that would have otherwise accrued but for the judicial emergency or delay under this paragraph may be assessed.

(6) If an action relating to the foreclosure of a residential property or business was commenced prior to the issuance of declaration of a judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district under Pa.R.J.A. No. 1952, a petitioner may not proceed with an action until 60 days after the expiration of a judicial emergency by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or president judge of a judicial district under Pa.R.J.A. No. 1952, whichever is later. During a period of a judicial emergency under this paragraph, a petitioner, otherwise eligible to charge fees or penalties, may not charge fees or penalties during the time of judicial emergency or delay under this paragraph. No fees or penalties that would have otherwise accrued but for a judicial emergency or delay under this paragraph may be assessed.

(b) Definition--As used in this section, the term "foreclosure" shall include:

- (1) An action of mortgage foreclosure under Pa.R.C.P. Ch. 1000 Subch. I (relating to action of mortgage foreclosure).
- (2) An action in ejectment under Pa.R.C.P. Ch. 1000 Subch. C (relating to action in ejectment).
- (3) An action to sell property to recover delinquent real estate taxes under:
 - (i) the act of May 16, 1923 (P.L.207, No.153), referred to as the Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law; and (ii) the act of July 7, 1947 (P.L.1368, No.542), known as the Real Estate Tax Sale Law.
- (4) An action under the act of November 24, 1976 (P.L.1176, No.261), known as the Manufactured Home Community Rights Act.
- (5) An action under 13 Pa.C.S. (relating to commercial code).
- Section 3. This act shall take effect as follows:
- (1) The amendment of section 916 of the act shall take effect in 60 days.
- (2) The remainder of this act shall take effect immediately.

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