

STATE OF NEW YORK

5030--A

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

February 6, 2019

Introduced by M. of A. HUNTER, L. ROSENTHAL, REYES, BARNWELL, FERNANDEZ
-- read once and referred to the Committee on Housing -- committee
discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted
to said committee

AN ACT to amend the real property law, in relation to prohibiting
eviction without good cause

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assem-
bly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. The real property law is amended by adding a new article
2 6-A to read as follows:

ARTICLE 6-A

PROHIBITION OF EVICTION WITHOUT GOOD CAUSE

Section 210. Short title.

211. Definitions.

212. Applicability.

213. Necessity for good cause.

214. Grounds for removal of tenants.

215. Preservation of existing requirements of law.

216. Waiver of rights void.

12 § 210. Short title. This article shall be cited as the "Prohibition of
13 eviction without good cause law".

14 § 211. Definitions. 1. The term "housing accommodation", as used in
15 this article shall mean any residential premises, including a mobile
16 home or land in a mobile home park.

17 2. The term "landlord" as used in this article shall mean any owner,
18 lessor, sublessor, assignor, or other person receiving or entitled to
19 receive rent for the occupancy of any housing accommodation or an agent
20 of any of the foregoing.

21 3. The term "tenant" as used in this article shall mean a tenant,
22 sub-tenant, lessee, sublessee, assignee, manufactured home tenant as
23 defined in paragraph one of subdivision a of section two hundred thir-

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 ty-three of this chapter, an occupant of a rooming house or hotel as
2 defined in section seven hundred eleven of the real property actions and
3 proceedings law or any other person entitled to the possession, use or
4 occupancy of any housing accommodation.

5 4. The term "rent" as used in this article shall mean any consider-
6 ation, including any bonus, benefit or gratuity demanded or received for
7 or in connection with the possession, use or occupancy of housing accom-
8 modations or the execution or transfer of a lease for such housing
9 accommodations.

10 5. The term "disabled person" as used in this article shall mean a
11 person who has an impairment which results from anatomical, physiolog-
12 ical or psychological conditions, other than addiction to alcohol,
13 gambling, or any controlled substance, which are demonstrable by
14 medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques, and
15 which are expected to be permanent and which substantially limit one or
16 more of such person's major life activities.

17 § 212. Applicability. This article shall apply to all housing accommo-
18 dations except:

19 1. owner-occupied premises with less than four units;

20 2. premises sublet pursuant to section two hundred twenty-six-b of
21 this chapter, or otherwise, where the sublessor seeks in good faith to
22 recover possession of such housing accommodation for his own personal
23 use and occupancy;

24 3. premises the possession, use or occupancy of which is solely inci-
25 dent to employment and such employment is being lawfully terminated; and

26 4. premises otherwise subject to regulation of rents or evictions
27 pursuant to state or federal law to the extent that such state or feder-
28 al law requires "good cause" for termination or non-renewal of such
29 tenancies.

30 § 213. Necessity for good cause. No landlord shall, by action to evict
31 or to recover possession, by exclusion from possession, by failure to
32 renew any lease, or otherwise, remove any tenant from housing accommo-
33 dations covered by section two hundred twelve of this article except for
34 good cause as defined in section two hundred fourteen of this article.

35 § 214. Grounds for removal of tenants. 1. No landlord shall remove a
36 tenant from any housing accommodation, or attempt such removal or exclu-
37 sion from possession, notwithstanding that the tenant has no written
38 lease or that the lease or other rental agreement has expired or other-
39 wise terminated, except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction
40 entered in an appropriate judicial action or proceeding in which the
41 petitioner or plaintiff has established one of the following grounds as
42 good cause for removal or eviction:

43 (a) The tenant has failed to pay rent due and owing, provided however
44 that the rent due and owing, or any part thereof, did not result from a
45 rent increase which is unconscionable or imposed for the purpose of
46 circumventing the intent of this article. In determining whether all or
47 part of the rent due and owing is the result of an unconscionable rent
48 increase, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the rent for a
49 dwelling not protected by rent regulation is unconscionable if said rent
50 has been increased in any calendar year by a percentage exceeding one
51 and one-half times the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price
52 Index for the region in which the housing accommodation is located, as
53 established the August preceding the calendar year in question;

54 (b) The tenant is violating a substantial obligation of his or her
55 tenancy, other than the obligation to surrender possession, and has
56 failed to cure such violation after written notice that the violation

1 cease within ten days of receipt of such written notice, provided howev-
2 er, that the obligation of tenancy for which violation is claimed was
3 not imposed for the purpose of circumventing the intent of this article;

4 (c) The tenant is committing or permitting a nuisance in such housing
5 accommodation, or is maliciously or by reason of negligence damaging the
6 housing accommodation; or the tenant's conduct is such as to interfere
7 with the comfort of the landlord or other tenants or occupants of the
8 same or adjacent buildings or structures;

9 (d) Occupancy of the housing accommodation by the tenant is in
10 violation of or causes a violation of law and the landlord is subject to
11 civil or criminal penalties therefore; provided however that an agency
12 of the state or municipality having jurisdiction has issued an order
13 requiring the tenant to vacate the housing accommodation. No tenant
14 shall be removed from possession of a housing accommodation on such
15 ground unless the court finds that the cure of the violation of law
16 requires the removal of the tenant and that the landlord did not through
17 neglect or deliberate action or failure to act create the condition
18 necessitating the vacate order. In instances where the landlord does not
19 undertake to cure conditions of the housing accommodation causing such
20 violation of the law, the tenant shall have the right to pay or secure
21 payment in a manner satisfactory to the court, to cure such violation
22 provided that any tenant expenditures shall be applied against rent to
23 which the landlord is entitled. In instances where removal of a tenant
24 is absolutely essential to his or her health and safety, the removal of
25 the tenant shall be without prejudice to any leasehold interest or other
26 right of occupancy the tenant may have and the tenant shall be entitled
27 to resume possession at such time as the dangerous conditions have been
28 removed. Nothing herein shall abrogate or otherwise limit the right of a
29 tenant to bring an action for monetary damages against the landlord to
30 compel compliance by the landlord with all applicable state or municipal
31 laws or housing codes;

32 (e) The tenant is using or permitting the housing accommodation to be
33 used for an illegal purpose;

34 (f) The tenant has unreasonably refused the landlord access to the
35 housing accommodation for the purpose of making necessary repairs or
36 improvements required by law or for the purpose of showing the housing
37 accommodation to a prospective purchaser, mortgagee or other person
38 having a legitimate interest therein;

39 (g) The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of a hous-
40 ing accommodation located in a building containing fewer than twelve
41 units because of immediate and compelling necessity for his or her own
42 personal use and occupancy as his or her principal residence, or the
43 personal use and occupancy as principal residence of his or her spouse,
44 parent, child, stepchild, father-in-law or mother-in-law, when no other
45 suitable housing accommodation in such building is available. This para-
46 graph shall permit recovery of only one housing accommodation and shall
47 not apply to a housing accommodation occupied by a tenant who is sixty-
48 two years of age or older or who is a disabled person;

49 (h) The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of any or
50 all housing accommodations located in a building with less than five
51 units to personally occupy such housing accommodations as his or her
52 principal residence.

53 2. A tenant required to surrender a housing accommodation by virtue of
54 the operation of paragraph (g) or (h) of subdivision one of this section
55 shall have a cause of action in any court of competent jurisdiction for
56 damages, declaratory, and injunctive relief against a landlord or

1 purchaser of the premises who makes a fraudulent statement regarding a
2 proposed use of the housing accommodation. In any action or proceeding
3 brought pursuant to this provision a prevailing tenant shall be entitled
4 to recovery of actual damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

5 3. Nothing in this section shall abrogate or limit the tenant's right
6 pursuant to section seven hundred fifty-one of the real property actions
7 and proceedings law to permanently stay the issuance or execution of a
8 warrant or eviction in a summary proceeding, whether characterized as a
9 nonpayment, objectionable tenancy, or holdover proceeding, the underly-
10 ing basis of which is the nonpayment of rent, so long as the tenant
11 complies with the procedural requirements of section seven hundred
12 fifty-one of the real property actions and proceedings law.

13 § 215. Preservation of existing requirements of law. No action shall
14 be maintainable and no judgment of possession shall be entered for hous-
15 ing accommodations pursuant to section two hundred fourteen of this
16 article, unless the landlord has complied with any and all applicable
17 laws governing such action or proceeding and has complied with any and
18 all applicable laws governing notice to tenants, including without limi-
19 tation the manner and the time of service of such notice and the
20 contents of such notice.

21 § 216. Waiver of rights void. Any agreement by a tenant heretofore or
22 hereinafter entered into in a written lease or other rental agreement
23 waiving or modifying his or her rights as set forth in this article
24 shall be void as contrary to public policy.

25 § 2. Severability. If any provision of this act, or any application of
26 any provision of this act, is held to be invalid, that shall not affect
27 the validity or effectiveness of any other provision of this act, or of
28 any other application of any provision of this act, which can be given
29 effect without that provision or application; and to that end, the
30 provisions and applications of this act are severable.

31 § 3. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to actions
32 and proceedings commenced on or after such effective date.