S T A T E O F N E W Y O R K

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I N A S S E M B L Y

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Introduced by M. of A. V. LOPEZ, GLICK, SILVER, ROSENTHAL, GOTTFRIED, KAVANAGH, O'DONNELL, FARRELL, ORTIZ, POWELL, WRIGHT, COLTON, SPANO, BROOK-KRASNY -- Multi-Sponsored by -- M. of A. CASTRO, DINOWITZ, JACOBS, JEFFRIES, MILLMAN, PERRY -- read once and referred to the Committee on Housing -- reported from committee, advanced to a third reading, amended and ordered reprinted, retaining its place on the order of third reading

AN ACT to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, the emergency tenant protection act of nineteen seventy-four and the emergency housing rent control law, in relation to recovery of certain housing accommodations by a landlord

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Paragraph 1 of subdivision b of section 26-408 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended to read as follows:

(1) The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of a housing accommodation because of immediate and compelling necessity for his or her own personal use and occupancy AS HIS OR HER PRIMARY RESIDENCE or for the use and occupancy of his or her immediate family AS THEIR PRIMARY RESIDENCE provided, however, that this subdivision shall PERMIT RECOVERY OF ONLY ONE HOUSING ACCOMMODATION AND SHALL not apply where a member of the household lawfully occupying the housing accommodation is sixty-two years of age or older, has been a tenant in a housing accommodation in that building for twenty years or more, or has an impairment which results from anatomical, physiological or psychological conditions, other than addiction to alcohol, gambling, or any controlled substance, which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques, and which are expected to be permanent and which prevent the tenant from engaging in any substantial gainful employment; or

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

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S 2. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph 9 of subdivision c of section 26-511 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended to read as follows:

(b) where he or she seeks to recover possession of one [or more] dwelling [units] UNIT BECAUSE OF IMMEDIATE AND COMPELLING NECESSITY for his or her own personal use and occupancy as his or her primary residence [in the city of New York and/or] OR for the use and occupancy of a member of his or her immediate family as his or her primary residence [in the city of New York], provided however, that this subparagraph shall PERMIT RECOVERY OF ONLY ONE DWELLING UNIT AND SHALL not apply where a tenant or the spouse of a tenant lawfully occupying the dwelling unit is sixty-two years of age or older, HAS BEEN A TENANT IN A DWELLING UNIT IN THAT BUILDING FOR TWENTY YEARS OR MORE, or has an impairment which results from anatomical, physiological or psychological conditions, other than addiction to alcohol, gambling, or any controlled substance, which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques, and which are expected to be permanent and which prevent the tenant from engaging in any substantial gainful employment, unless such owner offers to provide and if requested, provides an equivalent or superior housing accommodation at the same or lower stabilized rent in a closely proximate area. The provisions of this subparagraph shall only permit one of the individual owners of any building to recover possession of one [or more] dwelling [units] UNIT for his or her own personal use and/or for that of his or her immediate family. [Any] A dwelling unit recovered by an owner pursuant to this subparagraph shall not for a period of three years be rented, leased, subleased or assigned to any person other than a person for whose benefit recovery of the dwelling unit is permitted pursuant to this subparagraph or to the tenant in occupancy at the time of recovery under the same terms as the original lease. This subparagraph shall not be deemed to establish or eliminate any claim that the former tenant of the dwelling unit may otherwise have against the owner. Any such rental, lease, sublease or assignment during such period to any other person may be subject to a penalty of a forfeiture of the right to any increases in residential rents in such building for a period of three years; or

S 3. Subdivision a of section 10 of section 4 of chapter 576 of the laws of 1974, constituting the emergency tenant protection act of nineteen seventy-four, as amended by chapter 234 of the laws of 1984, is amended to read as follows:

a. For cities having a population of less than one million and towns and villages, the state division of housing and community renewal shall be empowered to implement this act by appropriate regulations. Such regulations may encompass such speculative or manipulative practices or renting or leasing practices as the state division of housing and community renewal determines constitute or are likely to cause circumvention of this act. Such regulations shall prohibit practices which are likely to prevent any person from asserting any right or remedy granted by this act, including but not limited to retaliatory termination of periodic tenancies and shall require owners to grant a new one or two year vacancy or renewal lease at the option of the tenant, except where a mortgage or mortgage commitment existing as of the local effective date of this act provides that the owner shall not grant a one-year lease; and shall prescribe standards with respect to the terms and conditions of new and renewal leases, additional rent and such related matters as security deposits, advance rental payments, the use of escalator clauses in leases and provision for increase in rentals for garages and other ancillary

facilities, so as to insure that the level of rent adjustments authorized under this law will not be subverted and made ineffective. Any provision of the regulations permitting an owner to refuse to renew a lease on grounds that the owner seeks to recover possession of [the] A housing accommodation for his OR HER own use and occupancy or for the use and occupancy of his OR HER immediate family shall PERMIT RECOVERY OF ONLY ONE HOUSING ACCOMMODATION, SHALL require that an owner demonstrate immediate and compelling need AND THAT THE HOUSING ACCOMMODATION WILL BE THE PROPOSED OCCUPANTS' PRIMARY RESIDENCE and shall not apply where a member of the housing accommodation is sixty-two years of age or older, has been a tenant in a housing accommodation in that building for twenty years or more, or has an impairment which results from anatomical, physiological or psychological conditions, other than addiction to alcohol, gambling, or any controlled substance, which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques, and which are expected to be permanent and which prevent the tenant from engaging in any substantial gainful employment.

S 4. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 2 of section 5 of chapter 274 of the laws of 1946, constituting the emergency housing rent control law, as amended by chapter 234 of the laws of 1984, is amended to read as follows:

(a) the landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of A housing [accommodations] ACCOMMODATION because of immediate and compelling necessity for his OR HER own personal use and occupancy AS HIS OR HER PRIMARY RESIDENCE or for the use and occupancy of his OR HER immediate family AS THEIR PRIMARY RESIDENCE; provided, however, this subdivision shall PERMIT RECOVERY OF ONLY ONE HOUSING ACCOMMODATION AND SHALL not apply where a member of the household lawfully occupying the housing accommodation is sixty-two years of age or older, has been a tenant in a housing accommodation in that building for twenty years or more, or has an impairment which results from anatomical, physiological or psychological conditions, other than addiction to alcohol, gambling, or any controlled substance, which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques, and which are expected to be permanent and which prevent the tenant from engaging in any substantial gainful employment; or

S 5. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to any tenant in possession at or after the time it takes effect, regardless of whether the landlord's application for an order, refusal to renew a lease or refusal to extend or renew a tenancy took place before this act shall have taken effect, provided that:

a. the amendments to section 26-408 of the city rent and rehabilitation law made by section one of this act shall remain in full force and effect only as long as the public emergency requiring the regulation and control of residential rents and evictions continues, as provided in subdivision 3 of section 1 of the local emergency housing rent control act;

b. the amendments to section 26-511 of the rent stabilization law of nineteen hundred sixty-nine made by section two of this act shall expire on the same date as such law expires and shall not affect the expiration of such law as provided under section 26-520 of such law;

c. the amendments to subdivision a of section 10 of section 4 of the emergency tenant protection act of nineteen seventy-four made by section three of this act shall expire on the same date as such act expires and shall not affect the expiration of such act as provided in section 17 of chapter 576 of the laws of 1974; and

d. the amendments to paragraph (a) of subdivision 2 of section 5 of the emergency housing rent control law made by section four of this act shall expire on the same date as such law expires and shall not affect the expiration of such law as provided in subdivision 2 of section 1 of chapter 274 of the laws of 1946.