

# STATE OF NEW YORK

7020

## IN SENATE

(Prefiled)

January 3, 2018

Introduced by Sen. HOYLMAN -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Housing, Construction and Community Development

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:

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

4 (1) The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of a hous-  
5 ing accommodation because of immediate and compelling necessity for his  
6 or her own personal use and occupancy as his or her primary residence or  
7 for the use and occupancy of his or her immediate family as their prima-  
8 ry residence provided, however, that this subdivision shall permit  
9 recovery of only one housing accommodation and shall not apply where a  
10 member of the household lawfully occupying the housing accommodation is  
11 sixty-two years of age or older, has been a tenant in a housing accommo-  
12 dation in that building for twenty years or more, or has an impairment  
13 which results from anatomical, physiological or psychological condi-  
14 tions, other than addiction to alcohol, gambling, or any controlled  
15 substance, which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and  
16 laboratory diagnostic techniques, and which are expected to be permanent  
17 and which prevent the tenant from engaging in any substantial gainful  
18 employment; or

19 § 2. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph 9 of subdivision c of section  
20 26-511 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended to  
21 read as follows:

22 (b) where he or she seeks to recover possession of one ~~[or more]~~  
23 dwelling ~~[units]~~ unit because of immediate and compelling necessity for  
24 his or her own personal use and occupancy as his or her primary resi-

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

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dence [~~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

§ 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

1 of only one housing accommodation, shall require that an owner demon-  
2 strate immediate and compelling need and that the housing accommodation  
3 will be the proposed occupants' primary residence and shall not apply  
4 where a member of the housing accommodation is sixty-two years of age or  
5 older, has been a tenant in a housing accommodation in that building for  
6 twenty years or more, or has an impairment which results from anatom-  
7 ical, physiological or psychological conditions, other than addiction to  
8 alcohol, gambling, or any controlled substance, which are demonstrable  
9 by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques,  
10 and which are expected to be permanent and which prevent the tenant from  
11 engaging in any substantial gainful employment.

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

16 (a) the landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of a hous-  
17 ing [~~accommodations~~] accommodation because of immediate and compelling  
18 necessity for his or her own personal use and occupancy as his or her  
19 primary residence or for the use and occupancy of his or her immediate  
20 family as their primary residence; provided, however, this subdivision  
21 shall permit recovery of only one housing accommodation and shall not  
22 apply where a member of the household lawfully occupying the housing  
23 accommodation is sixty-two years of age or older, has been a tenant in a  
24 housing accommodation in that building for twenty years or more, or has  
25 an impairment which results from anatomical, physiological or psycholog-  
26 ical conditions, other than addiction to alcohol, gambling, or any  
27 controlled substance, which are demonstrable by medically acceptable  
28 clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques, and which are expected to  
29 be permanent and which prevent the tenant from engaging in any substan-  
30 tial gainful employment; or

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

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

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

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

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