



## Legislation Details (With Text)

<b>File #:</b>	Int 1086-2018	<b>Version:</b>	*	<b>Name:</b>	Illegal residential conversions.
<b>Type:</b>	Introduction	<b>Status:</b>		<b>Status:</b>	Filed (End of Session)
		<b>In control:</b>		<b>In control:</b>	Committee on Housing and Buildings
<b>On agenda:</b>	8/8/2018				
<b>Enactment date:</b>		<b>Enactment #:</b>			
<b>Title:</b>	A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to illegal residential conversions				
<b>Sponsors:</b>					
<b>Indexes:</b>					
<b>Attachments:</b>	1. Summary of Int. No. 1086, 2. Int. No. 1086, 3. August 8, 2018 - Stated Meeting Agenda with Links to Files, 4. Hearing Transcript - Stated Meeting 08-08-2018, 5. Minutes of the Stated Meeting - August 8, 2018				

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
8/8/2018	*	City Council	Introduced by Council	
8/8/2018	*	City Council	Referred to Comm by Council	
12/31/2021	*	City Council	Filed (End of Session)	

Int. No. 1086

By Council Members Vallone and Holden

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to illegal residential conversions

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 28-210.1 of the administrative code of the city of New York, is amended to read as follows:

§28-210.1 Illegal residential conversions. It shall be unlawful, except in accordance with all requirements of this code, to convert any dwelling for occupancy by more than the legally authorized number of families or to assist, take part in, maintain or permit the maintenance of such conversion. Upon the finding of such violation and the imposition of punishment for such violation as set forth in this code the department or if applicable the environmental control board shall forward to the internal revenue service,

the New York state department of taxation and finance and the New York city department of finance the name and address of the respondent or defendant, the address of the buildings or structure with respect to which the violation occurred and the time period during which the violation was found to have existed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department or any other law enforcement entity acting to enforce this section shall be authorized to issue a summons or notice of violation for a violation of this section based on readily observable circumstantial evidence which evidence may be refuted before a court of competent jurisdiction or before the environmental control board prior to the imposition of a final determination. Examples of such circumstantial evidence include, but are not limited to, a greater number of mailboxes or mail receptacles servicing a dwelling than the number of legally authorized dwelling units in such dwelling; the existence of a greater number of operational utility meters servicing a dwelling for the same type of utility service than the number of legally authorized dwelling units in such dwelling, or a greater number of doorbells servicing a dwelling than the number of legally authorized dwelling units in such dwelling. A violation of this section which has been based on circumstantial evidence in accordance with this subdivision may not be deemed corrected unless the premises which is the subject of the violation has been inspected by the department.

§2. Section 28-201.2.1 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new item 1.3. to read as follows:

1.3. Any violation of section 28-210.1 or 28-210.2 deemed an immediately hazardous violation shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars.

§3. This local law takes effect immediately.