

SENATE No. 581

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Frederick E. Berry

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act authorizing municipalities to protect low and moderate income tenants and units of governmentally involved housing.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:
<i>Frederick E. Berry</i>	
<i>Harriette L. Chandler</i>	
<i>Thomas M. McGee</i>	<i>Third Essex and Middlesex</i>
<i>Susan C. Fargo</i>	
<i>Michael F. Rush</i>	<i>Suffolk and Norfolk</i>
<i>John D. Keenan</i>	<i>7th Essex</i>
<i>Joyce A. Spiliotis</i>	<i>12th Essex</i>
<i>Ellen Story</i>	<i>3rd Hampshire</i>

SENATE No. 581

By Mr. Berry, petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 581) of Spiliotis, Story, Keenan and other members of the General Court for legislation to authorize municipalities to protect low and moderate income tenants and units of governmentally involved housing [Joint Committee on Housing].

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION
SEE SENATE, NO. 617 OF 2009-2010.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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In the Year Two Thousand Eleven
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An Act authorizing municipalities to protect low and moderate income tenants and units of governmentally involved housing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 Section 1. The general court finds and declares that: (a) a serious public
2 emergency continues to exist with respect to the housing of a substantial number of persons in
3 certain areas of the commonwealth residing in governmentally involved housing, inasmuch that
4 many low-income individuals and families residing in such housing, particularly those elderly
5 and disabled, may be threatened with displacement as a result of prepayment of mortgage
6 financing, loss of use or rent restrictions, expiring subsidy contracts, and expected increases in
7 rent, and there is a threat that affordable housing stock will be lost due to expiration of use or
8 rent restrictions and such pre-payment, further exacerbating an extreme housing shortage for
9 low-income families and individuals; (b) it is the commonwealth's policy to encourage owners of

10 this governmentally involved housing to accept incentives to keep such housing affordable and
11 avert displacement; (c) such emergency should be met by the commonwealth immediately and
12 with due regard for the rights and responsibilities of its local communities; therefore, this chapter
13 is declared to be in the public interest.

14 Section 2. The following words or phrases as used in this chapter shall have the
15 following meanings:

16 (A) “governmentally-involved housing” means any residential housing project
17 constructed, rehabilitated, or assisted pursuant to any one or more of the following governmental
18 programs:

19 (1) section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, 12 U.S.C. section 1701q;

20 (2) section 221(d) of the National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. section
21 1715l(d);

22 (3) section 236 of the National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. section
23 1715z-1;

24 (4) any project-based programs for low-income persons under section
25 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, 42 U.S.C. section 1437f;

26 (5) the Rent Supplement Program under section 101 of the Housing
27 and Urban Development Act of 1965, 12 U.S.C. section 1701s;

28 (6) the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Rural Rental Housing
29 Program under section 515 of the Housing Act of 1949, 42 U.S.C. section 1490a;

30 (7) the Urban Development Action Grant, hereinafter referred to as
31 UDAG, 42 U.S.C. section 5318, or the Housing Development Action Grant, hereinafter referred
32 to as HoDAG, 42 U.S.C. section 1437o, in either case to the extent the project's rents are
33 restricted or regulated pursuant to a grant agreement with the U.S. Department of Housing and
34 Urban Development or otherwise;

35 (8) the federal low-income housing tax credit program under section
36 42 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, 26 &.S.C. section 42;

37 (9) chapter 121A of the General Laws to the extent the chapter 121A
38 approvals restrict the affordability of the project's dwelling units;

39 (10) section 13A of chapter 708 of the Acts of 1966, as amended;

40 (11) section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable
41 Housing Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. section8013);

42 (12) section 207 of the National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. section
43 1713, and subject to a rent regulatory agreement pursuant to chapter 121A of the General Laws;

44 (13) section 220 of the National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. section
45 1715k(a) and (h), and subject to a rent regulatory agreement pursuant to chapter 121A of the
46 General Laws; or

47 (14) the project-based Massachusetts Rental Voucher Program, so-
48 called (see line item 7004-9004 of Section 2 of chapter 159 of the Acts of 2000, as well as 760
49 C.M.R. Part 49.00)

50 For purposes of this section, “governmentally involved housing” shall not include the
51 following:(1) housing units owned or acquired by the municipality through tax foreclosure;(2)
52 housing units in a one to ten family building or structure that is not part of a larger housing
53 development, whether on one or more sites;(3) structures containing housing units subsidized
54 with mobile tenant-based rental assistance that would not otherwise come within the definition of
55 governmentally involved housing;(4) structures containing housing units which were subject to
56 chapter 36 of the acts of 1976, chapter 797 of the acts of 1969, chapter 863 of the acts of 1970,
57 chapter 843 of the acts of 1970, chapter 843 of the acts of 1971, chapter 45 of the acts of 1987,
58 chapter 504 of the acts of 1987, or chapter 601 of the acts of 1981, but which would otherwise
59 not come within the definition of governmentally involved housing; (5) public housing owned or
60 operated by a local housing authority under chapter 121B, the United States Housing Act of
61 1937, or any successor act or public housing programs formerly assisted under the United States
62 Housing Act of 1937; (6) housing units which first became governmentally involved after
63 October 1, 2010, unless the municipality enacts a different date; and (7) housing units where the
64 sole government involvement is the owner's participation in federal, state, or municipal funded
65 programs for home repairs, energy conservation, or lead paint abatement.

66 (B) "Formerly governmentally involved housing", housing which was
67 governmentally involved as of July 1, 1994, or which became governmentally involved housing
68 after July 1, 1994, but which is no longer governmentally-involved as defined in this section.

69 (C) "Low-income", an annual income which is 80 per cent or less of the
70 median income for the area as determined by the United States Department of Housing and
71 Urban Development, with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

72 Section 3. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special law to
73 the contrary, including, without limitation, the provisions of chapter 282 of the acts of 1994, a
74 municipality accepting the provisions of this chapter shall regulate the rent for use or occupancy
75 of governmentally involved or formerly governmentally involved housing to the extent such
76 regulation is not preempted by federal law or by section 6 of chapter 708 of the acts of 1966,
77 once the basis for federal or Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency rent preemption no longer
78 exists.(b) Said municipality shall establish as the maximum rent for governmentally involved and
79 formerly governmentally involved housing units the rent in effect therefore on July 1, 1994 or six
80 months before the basis for federal or Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency rent preemption
81 lapsed, whichever is later, adjusted to insure such rent provides a fair net operating income as of
82 the date of the loss of preemption.

83 Section 4. (a) In a municipality accepting the provisions of this chapter, no
84 person shall bring an action to recover possession of a governmentally involved or formerly
85 governmentally involved housing unit to the extent that such regulation is not otherwise
86 preempted by federal law or section 6 of chapter 708 of the acts of 1966, unless:(1) the tenant
87 has failed to pay the rent to which the owner is entitled;(2) the tenant has violated an obligation
88 or covenant of tenancy not inconsistent with chapter 93A or this chapter other than the obligation
89 to surrender possession upon proper notice, and has failed to cure the violation after having
90 received written notice thereof; (3) the tenant is causing, committing or permitting, a nuisance in,
91 or substantial damage to, the housing unit, or is creating substantial interference with the
92 comfort, safety, or enjoyment of the owner or other occupants of the same or any adjacent unit;
93 (4) the tenant has used or permitted use of a housing unit for illegal purposes; (5) the tenant, who
94 had a written lease or rental agreement which has terminated, has refused, after written requests

95 or demand by the owner, to execute a written extension or renewal thereof for a further term of
96 like duration on terms not inconsistent with or violative of any provision of this act; (6) the
97 tenant has refused the owner reasonable access to the housing unit for the purpose of making
98 necessary repairs or improvements required by law, or for the purpose of inspection as permitted
99 or required by the lease or by law, or for the purpose of showing the housing unit to any
100 prospective purchaser or mortgagee; (7) the tenant holding at the end of a lease term is a
101 subtenant not approved by the owner; (8) for tenant-based rental assistance programs only, the
102 owner seeks to recover possession in good faith of a unit for the owner's own use and occupancy
103 or for use and occupancy by the owner's spouse, children, grandchildren, great grandchildren,
104 parents, grandparents, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-
105 law; or (9) the owner seeks to recover possession for any other just cause not in conflict with the
106 provisions and purposes of this chapter or chapter 93A.

107 (B) The provisions of this section shall be construed as additional restrictions
108 on the right to recover possession of such housing units.

109 Section 5. In a municipality accepting the provisions of this chapter, no person
110 shall remove any governmentally involved or formerly governmentally involved housing unit
111 from low-income rental housing use, without first obtaining permission for that purpose from the
112 municipality or its designee, to the extent that such provision is not preempted by federal law or
113 section 6 of chapter 708 of the acts of 1966. Such permission may be subject to terms and
114 conditions not inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including, without
115 limitation, (a) incentives to continue in effect the low-income use restrictions previously in place
116 for the property and (b) where sale, lease, or disposition of the property may result in the loss of
117 all or a portion of the property for low-income rental housing use, the right of an incorporated

118 tenant association in such housing, the municipality, the local housing authority, or non-profit
119 community development corporations to negotiate for, acquire and operate such property on
120 substantially equivalent terms and conditions as offered or available to a bona-fide third-party
121 purchaser.

122 Section 6. To the extent not preempted by federal law or section 6 of chapter
123 708 of the acts of 1966, a municipality accepting the provisions of this chapter shall require an
124 owner of governmentally involved housing or formerly governmentally involved housing to
125 affirmatively seek out and accept any prospective government housing resources, whether
126 tenant-based or project-based, which maximize affordability of the housing units consistent with
127 the income character of the property and the owner's right to obtain a fair net operating income
128 for the housing units. The appropriate state and municipal agencies shall assist owners by
129 identifying government housing resources.

130 Section 7. To the extent not preempted by federal law or section 6 of chapter
131 708 of the acts of 1966, and, so long as such regulation is consistent with the owner's right to
132 obtain a fair net operating income and the municipality's housing policy, a municipality
133 accepting the provisions of this chapter shall establish local preferences, priorities, and income
134 limits for admission to governmentally-involved housing or formerly governmentally involved
135 housing upon unit turnover, consistent, to the extent practicable, with the income profile of the
136 property twelve months prior to the date of the loss of rent preemption or the decision to not
137 renew an expiring subsidy contract. No ordinance, by-law, or regulation shall require an owner
138 to create a tenancy involving any person with a history of conduct which would, if repeated, be
139 grounds for eviction from such housing.

140 Section 8. A municipality accepting the provisions of this chapter may adopt
141 such ordinances or by-laws and promulgate such rules, regulations, and orders as it may deem
142 necessary or appropriate to effectuate the purposes hereof and may grant exemptions and
143 exceptions thereto when such action would tend to maintain or increase the supply of affordable
144 housing in the municipality, including, without limitation, to promote the sale of the property to a
145 bona-fide tenant organization or non-profit community development corporation under terms and
146 conditions which would tend to maintain the income character of the property.

147 Section 9. Any hearings regarding matters related to regulation of rents or
148 removal permits for governmentally involved housing or formerly governmentally involved
149 housing or regarding compliance with other provisions of this chapter, or any ordinance, by-law,
150 rule, or regulation adopted hereunder, shall be conducted by the municipality or its designee in
151 accordance with the provisions of section 11 of chapter 30A.

152 Section 10. All decisions of the municipality or its designee may be appealed to
153 the housing court if available, the district court or the superior court in the jurisdiction or county
154 where the municipality is located by any person aggrieved thereby, whether or not previously a
155 party in the matter, within 30 calendar days after receipt of notice of such decision. Judicial
156 review of adjudicatory decisions shall be conducted in accordance with section 14 of chapter
157 30A. Judicial review of regulations shall be conducted in accordance with section 7 of chapter
158 30A. The housing, district and superior courts shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of
159 this chapter and any ordinance, by-law, rule, or regulation adopted under this chapter and on
160 application of the municipality or its designee or any aggrieved person may restrain or enjoin
161 violations of any such ordinance, by-law, rule or regulation. In the interests of justice, the court

162 may allow any necessary parties to be joined in or to intervene in any action brought hereunder
163 and may in its discretion allow or require an action to proceed as a class action.

164 Section 11. It shall be unlawful for any person to do or omit to do any action in
165 violation of this chapter or any order, ordinance, by-law, rule or regulation adopted or
166 promulgated under this chapter. Whoever willfully violates any provision of this chapter or any
167 order, ordinance, by-law, rule or regulation adopted or promulgated under this chapter or
168 whoever makes a false statement in any testimony before the municipality or its designee, or
169 whoever knowingly supplies the municipality or its designee with false information, in
170 connection with a proceeding under this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of not more than
171 \$400 or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both. In the case of a second or
172 subsequent offense, or where the violation continues after notice thereof, such person shall be
173 punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

174 Section 12. The commonwealth shall not be liable for any claims or other legal
175 action arising from the acceptance of or implementation of this act by any municipality.

176 Section 13. The provisions of M.G.L. Ch 40P shall not apply to any ordinance
177 adopted under this enabling authority.

178 Section 14. The provisions of this act are severable, and if any of its provisions
179 shall be held unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the
180 decision of such court shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions.