

A message from...
**Speaker of the Assembly
Carl E. Heastie**



Dear Friend,

New York State housing laws can be complex, and tenants can often be unaware of their rights.

The 2019 Housing Stability and Tenant Protection Act enacted historic tenant safeguards. Special laws for certain housing accommodations in some parts of the state provide tenants with additional rights. And, the newly enacted Good Cause Eviction Law now protects many New Yorkers from unjust eviction and unreasonable rent hikes.

I hope you find this brochure helpful. Please contact my office if I can assist you further with this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

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Tenants' Rights



Information on...

- Leases
- Security deposits
- Evictions
- Subleases
- Responsibilities of landlords and tenants in **New York State**

Discrimination: It is unlawful to deny a person housing based on their race, creed, color, national origin, gender identity or expression, disability, sexual orientation, military status, marital status, family status, lawful source of income or status as a victim of domestic violence. Further, in New York City, it is also unlawful to deny a person housing based on partnership status or immigration status. Persons in recovery from alcohol dependence and persons with AIDS or who are HIV-positive are also protected from housing discrimination.

Leases

A lease is an oral or written contract between a tenant and a landlord stating the terms and conditions of the rental agreement. Public housing authority leases and leases for rent-stabilized units have their own regulations and specific lease conditions.

At a minimum, your lease should always include:

- the identities of the parties to the agreement;
- the term of the lease;
- a clear description of the rental space, including appliances and other furnishings;
- who is liable for utility expenses;
- the amount of rent;
- the date rent is due;
- penalties for late rent payments, if any;
- the landlord's responsibilities;
- the tenant's responsibilities; and
- provisions regarding painting.

For your protection, read and understand your lease before signing it. After it is signed, the lease may not be changed without consent of both parties. Any changes in your lease should be in writing and signed by you and your landlord.

Before you sign a lease

Landlords cannot collect application fees and cannot charge more than a total of \$20 for background or credit check fees. The landlord must provide the potential tenant with a copy of the background check or credit check and a receipt or invoice from the entity conducting the check prior to collecting the \$20. If a potential tenant provides a copy of a background check or credit check conducted within the past 30 days, this fee may be waived.

Examine the windows, wiring, insulation, plumbing, walls, floors, stairways, stove, refrigerator, toilet, sinks and heating system. These items should be in good working condition. If they aren't, address or resolve the matter before signing the lease.



If you discover issues after you have moved in, write to your landlord requesting repairs within a reasonable amount of time. Remember, read the lease carefully and know your legal responsibilities under the lease.

Early lease termination

If you wish to terminate your lease before the end of its time, your landlord is required to attempt to mitigate damages by making a reasonable, good faith attempt to re-rent the unit. You may also, in some instances, sublet or assign the apartment.

Senior citizens moving to health care facilities, as well as victims of domestic violence who reasonably fear that they cannot safely remain in their households, are covered by special protections in the law for early lease termination.

Good Cause Eviction Law

The Good Cause Eviction Law took effect April 20, 2024 and applies throughout New York City and in any local municipalities across the state that elect to opt in. The law protects certain tenants from unjust eviction and unreasonable rent increases. Effective August 18, 2024, your landlord is required to inform you in the lease if your unit is covered by the Good Cause Eviction Law. To learn more, visit New York State Homes and Community Renewal online at hcr.ny.gov/good-cause-eviction.

Tenants' Rights & Protections in New York State

Heat

In a building with three or more units, between Oct. 1 and May 31, landlords are required by state law to provide heating equipment that can maintain room temperatures of 68° F between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. when the temperature outside is below 55° F.

In New York City, between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., the inside temperature must be at least 62° F regardless of the outside temperature.

Housing code violations

Any problems endangering your health and safety should be reported to the landlord immediately. If the landlord is not available or won't correct the problem, tenants should call their local health or building department. New York City tenants can contact the Department of Housing Preservation and Development by calling 311 (TTY 212-504-4115) or by visiting portal.311.nyc.gov/report-problems.

Subleases

If you live in a building with three or fewer apartments, you do not have the right to sublet. You may ask the landlord for permission to sublease your apartment, but the landlord does not have to agree.

In buildings with four or more apartments, you are allowed to sublease your apartment with the advance written consent of the landlord. As the original tenant of a subleased apartment, you remain liable for damages and/or defaults in rent. The steps to sublease are:

1. Inform your landlord of your intent to sublease by certified or registered mail, including information required by law about the sublessee.
2. Your landlord has 10 days to request more information.
3. Within 30 days after this request and additional information is mailed, or if more information was not requested within 30 days of the initial notification, your landlord must approve or deny the request.
4. If your landlord fails to notify you, this can be considered an approval.
5. Upon approval, you may sublease the apartment.

6. In New York City, it is prohibited to sublease an apartment in a class A dwelling, which is a building occupied by permanent residents, for fewer than 30 days.

Security deposits

A security deposit is a sum of money held by the landlord to cover violations of the lease — e.g., damages — caused by a tenant or nonpayment of rent. The law limits a security deposit to an amount equal to one month's rent and requires any deposit to be refundable. Tenants also have the right to ask for a walk-through inspection with the landlord before occupancy and again at the end of the tenancy. As a tenant, you should request a receipt for your security deposit. In buildings with six or more housing units, the landlord must:

- deposit your money in an interest-bearing account;
- give you the name and address of the bank in writing; and
- hold the interest in trust or pay it to you annually. The landlord may retain 1% of the interest generated from the security deposit for administrative expenses.

In buildings with fewer than six housing units, the landlord is not required to deposit the money in an interest-bearing account. If the landlord decides to deposit the money in a bank, you're entitled to proper notification and interest, if any, less 1% for administrative expenses.

When you move, you should receive a refund of the security deposit. You're responsible for any damages beyond normal wear and tear, and your landlord may withhold all or part of the security deposit to cover damage or unpaid rent. Landlords are required to provide an itemized account of why any security deposit was retained within 14 days of the tenant vacating the premises. The landlord can be found liable for punitive damages up to twice the amount of the deposit if they willfully failed to follow the new provisions relating to security deposits.

Evictions

Eviction is the legal removal of a person from someone else's property. The steps in an eviction are:

1. The tenant defaults in rent payments and/or breaks the terms of the lease or the lease expires. Tenants have 14 days to pay their rent before an action can be brought.

2. The landlord files a complaint and serves a petition to the tenant. Tenants must be given at least 10 days' notice for a court hearing.
3. The tenant appears in court to contest the eviction and to raise any counterclaims against the landlord. If there is a dispute, either party may request an adjournment of at least 14 days. In certain circumstances, the law also allows judges to stay an eviction proceeding if it would cause undue hardship in a tenant's life. Tenants who don't contest the eviction in court lose the case by default.
4. If the landlord wins, the court issues a warrant, ordering the tenant's eviction, to be served by the marshal or sheriff on a business day between the hours of sunrise and sunset. The court may also issue a monetary judgment against the tenant. If the landlord can't prove his or her case, the action is dismissed. If the tenant wins a counterclaim, the court issues a judgment against the landlord.
5. If the case involves the nonpayment of rent, the tenant can usually end the action by paying rent before the warrant is issued.
6. The warrant is served, giving the tenant 14 days to collect their belongings and find a new home.
7. After 14 days, the marshal or sheriff removes the tenant's belongings from the premises and locks the tenant out.

Retaliatory eviction protections

Every lease is a guarantee by the landlord that the premises are fit for human habitation and tenants will not be in danger — called a warranty of habitability. Breach of this guarantee can be grounds for a tenant to sue the landlord or, if the landlord has started a court action, have the landlord's action dismissed.

However, tenants are often reluctant to report violations of housing codes or seek enforcement of their legal rights for fear they may be evicted in retaliation. By law, a residential tenant — except tenants of owner-occupied dwellings with less than four units — can claim retaliation as a defense to an eviction action if the tenant has filed a good faith complaint of an unsafe, unhealthy or

uninhabitable dwelling or the tenant has taken action in good faith to secure his or her rights as a tenant. Landlords have the burden of proving the eviction is not in retaliation for up to a year after the tenant's good faith complaint or action, and tenants may receive a one-year lease renewal if they prevail. The laws also protect tenants against landlord retaliation for participating in tenant organizations.

Responsibilities*

Landlord

Under state law, landlords are prohibited from allowing any condition that may endanger a tenant's life, health or safety.

- The dwelling must be clean before the tenant moves in.
- Common area halls and stairways must have adequate lighting.
- During the winter season, heat must be kept on at all times, except during repairs, alterations and temporary emergencies.
- Radiators, plumbing, wiring, water heaters and furnaces must be maintained.
- Apartment and surrounding areas must be kept free from insects, rodents and trash.

Tenant

- Pay the rent on time.
- Apartment and yard must be kept clean.
- The landlord must be kept informed of any problems with facilities.
- Any damages to the premises, besides normal wear and tear, must be repaired.

*Unless otherwise stated in the lease