



Lease Renewal in Rent Stabilized Apartments

4 PAGES

AT A GLANCE

This Fact Sheet explains the policies behind renewal leases for tenants who want to remain in rent-stabilized apartments.

DEFINITIONS

Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR):

DHCR is the New York State agency that invests in communities, preserves and protects affordable housing and enforces the state’s rent control and rent stabilization laws.

Rent Guidelines Board (RGB):

Each municipality that enacts rent stabilization creates a Rent Guidelines Board (RGB) that sets the allowable rates for rent increases in rent stabilized apartments.

Rent stabilization: Rules that provide protections to tenants besides limitations on the amount of rent. Tenants are entitled to receive required services, to have their leases renewed, and may not be evicted except on grounds allowed by law. Leases may be renewed for a term of one or two years, at the tenant’s choice.

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

Tenants may choose a one- or two-year renewal lease at a rate set by the local Rent Guidelines Board. The owner must offer the renewal lease on a form from the Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), or on an approved facsimile of the DHCR form. Here’s how a lease is renewed.

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In New York City, the owner must mail or hand-deliver a <i>DHCR Renewal Lease Form (RTP-8)</i> between 90 and 150 days before the current lease expires. • Outside New York City, the owner must sign and date a renewal notice (RTP-8 ETPA), then send it by certified mail between 90 and 120 days before the current lease expires. • After they receive the renewal offer, tenants have 60 days to choose a lease term, sign the lease, and return it to the owner. • When a tenant signs the Renewal Lease Form and returns it to the owner, the owner must return the fully signed and dated copy to the tenant within 30 days.
Effective date	A renewal should go into effect on or after the date it is signed and returned to the tenant — but it shouldn’t begin earlier than the expiration date of the current lease.
Owner does not return a signed lease form	If the owner doesn’t return a copy of the fully executed Renewal Lease Form to the tenant within 30 days of receiving the signed lease from the tenant, the tenant should still pay the new rent. The tenant can file a “Tenant’s Complaint of Owner’s Failure to Renew Lease and/or Failure to Furnish a Copy of a Signed Lease” (DHCR form RA-90).
Renewal forms must include these documents:	<p>For NYC apartments: <i>New York City LEASE Rider For Rent Stabilized Tenants</i></p> <p>Outside NYC: <i>Emergency Tenant Protection Act (ETPA) STANDARD LEASE ADDENDA For Rent Stabilized Tenants</i></p> <p>These documents describe the rights and obligations of tenants and owners under the Rent Stabilization Law.</p>

FACT SHEET #4: IN DETAIL

Generally, tenants in rent stabilized apartments must be offered renewal leases. The renewal lease can be for a term of one or two years, at the tenant's choice and is at a rate set by the local Rent Guidelines Board. The renewal lease offer must be made on a form created by or on a facsimile approved by the Division of Housing and Community Renewal.

The Lease Renewal Process

1. In New York City, the owner must give written notice of renewal by mail or personal delivery not more than 150 days and not less than 90 days before the existing lease expires on a *DHCR Renewal Lease Form (RTP-8)*.

For tenants outside of New York City, an owner must first sign and date the renewal notice (RTP-8 ETPA), and then send it by certified mail not more than 120 days and not less than 90 days before the existing lease expires.

2. After the renewal offer is made, the tenant has 60 days to choose a lease term, sign the lease, and return it to the owner. For tenants outside of New York City, the lease must be returned to the owner by certified mail. If the tenant does not accept the renewal lease offer within this 60-day period, the owner may refuse to renew the lease and may also proceed in court after the expiration of the current lease, to have the tenant evicted.
3. When a tenant signs the Renewal Lease Form and returns it to the owner, the owner must return the fully signed and dated copy to the tenant within 30 days. A renewal should go into effect on or after the date that it is signed and returned to the tenant but no earlier than the expiration date of the current lease. In general, the lease and any rent increase may not begin retroactively. **(See Example #1 below)**

Other Considerations

If the owner does not return a copy of the fully executed Renewal Lease Form to the tenant within 30 days of receiving the signed lease from the tenant, the tenant should nevertheless pay the new rent, and may file the "*Tenant's Complaint of Owner's Failure to Renew Lease and/or Failure to Furnish a Copy of a Signed Lease*" (DHCR form RA-90).

Renewal leases must keep the same terms and conditions as the expiring lease unless a change is necessary to comply with a specific law or regulation. Those lawful provisions that would change the expiring lease should be attached to the Renewal Lease Form. **(See Example #2 below)**

When a tenant receives the Lease Renewal Form, a copy of either the *New York City LEASE Rider For Rent Stabilized Tenants* (for NYC apartments) or the *Emergency Tenant Protection Act (ETPA) STANDARD LEASE ADDENDA For Rent Stabilized Tenants* (outside of NYC) must be attached. These will explain how the proposed rent was computed and describe the rights and obligations of tenants and owners under the Rent Stabilization Law.

Reasons for Not Renewing a Lease

An owner can refuse to renew a lease for several reasons, some of which are:

1. The owner or a member of the owner's immediate family needs the apartment for their personal use and primary residence. If the tenant is a senior citizen, or disabled, special rules apply [See Fact Sheets on Special Rights of Senior Citizens and Special Rights of Disabled Persons].
2. The apartment is not used as the tenant's primary residence.
3. The owner wants to take the apartment off the rental market, either to demolish the building

for reconstruction or use it for other purposes permitted by law.

However, when the owner does not offer the tenant a renewal lease for one of these reasons, the owner must give the tenant written notice of non-renewal during the lease offering time frame described in “The Lease Renewal Process” section of the Fact Sheet. Failure to serve this notice on the tenant during this time frame will entitle the tenant to a renewal lease.

EXAMPLES

Example #1

1. Mr. Rivera’s lease expired on July 31, 2019. He did not receive a timely renewal lease offer and has continued to pay his rent of \$1800.
2. On May 15, 2020, the landlord makes him an offer of a renewal lease to commence retroactively on August 1, 2019, at a rent of \$1827 for 1 year or \$1845 for 2 years. The additional \$27 represents a 1.50% increase for 1 year, and the additional \$45 represents a 2.50% increase for 2 years.
3. In this situation, the option for the commencement date of the lease is Mr. Rivera’s. He can request that the lease be dated to start on:
 - a) August 1, 2019, the date it would have begun had a timely offer had been made or
 - b) September 1, 2020, the first rent payment date occurring no less than 90 days after the offer is made.
4. Whether Mr. Rivera chooses option (a) or (b), the applicable guideline increase will be the lower of the two possible rates. In this case, he will be liable for the lower rates in effect on September 1, 2020; 1.50% for 1 year or 2.50% for two years. Moreover, the increase in rent to either \$1827 for 1 year, or \$1845 for 2 years, will not go into effect until September 1, 2020.

Example #2

1. Two years ago, Mrs. Cooper signed a vacancy lease which contained no clauses or riders regarding lead paint, recyclable materials, late fees, or pets. Upon expiration of her lease, the landlord offers a renewal lease which includes several riders:
 - a) Rider 1 (Prevention of Lead-Based Paint Hazards) requests that Mrs. Cooper advise the owner if a child under 6 years old resides in the apartment.
 - b) Rider 2 specifies how certain materials such as paper, cardboard, cans, bottles, etc. must be recycled.
 - c) Rider 3 states that the tenant will be liable for a \$20 late fee if rent is received by the landlord after the 10th of the month.
 - d) Rider 4 prohibits the harboring of pets in the apartment.
2. In this situation, Riders 1 and 2 constitute lawful provisions to the lease because they are necessary to comply with New York City lead paint and recycling laws.
3. Riders 3 and 4 are provisions that cannot be added to the renewal lease because they constitute material changes to the terms and conditions of the vacancy lease, which did not include a late fee or a pet clause. Mrs. Cooper can sign the rider without waiving any rights and may file a lease renewal complaint.

SOURCES

New York City Rent Stabilization Code, Section 2523.5
 Tenant Protection Regulations, Section 2503.5

RELATED MATERIALS

FACT SHEET #2

New York City Lease Rider and ETPA Standard Lease Addenda for Rent Stabilized Tenants



➤ **Rent Connect:**
rent.hcr.ny.gov

✉ **Ask a question:**
portal.hcr.ny.gov/app/ask

🗣️ **For translation help:**
hcr.ny.gov/language-accessibility

➤ **Our website:**
hcr.ny.gov/rent

To visit a Borough Rent Office, by appointment only, please contact:

QUEENS
92-31 Union Hall Street
6th Floor
Jamaica, NY 11433
718-482-4041

UPPER MANHATTAN
163 W. 125th Street
5th Floor
New York, NY 10027
212-961-8930

BRONX
1 Fordham Plaza
4th Floor
Bronx, NY 10458
718-430-0880

BROOKLYN
55 Hanson Place
6th Floor
Brooklyn, NY 11217
718-722-4778

LOWER MANHATTAN
25 Beaver Street
New York, NY 10004
212-480-6238

WESTCHESTER
75 South Broadway
3rd Floor
White Plains, NY 10601
914-948-4434