Renting an Apartment - Security Deposits and Other Charges

A security deposit is money that a tenant, their guarantor or other third-party deposits with the owner of the apartment for the repair of any damages to the apartment for which the tenant is responsible.

The Housing Stability and Tenant Protection Act (HSTPA) of 2019 limits the amount of a security deposit for any apartment to one month’s rent. It is unlawful for the owner to ask for an additional amount of money from the tenant, guarantor or third party. If two months’ security deposit was collected from a tenant by the owner when the apartment first came under rent stabilization, and the same tenant is still occupying the apartment, the owner must refund to the tenant any additional security deposit which exceeds one month’s rent. The next rent stabilized tenant cannot be required to deposit more than one month’s rent as security deposit. The tenant can file a “Tenant’s Complaint of Rent and/or Other Specific Overcharges in a Rent Stabilized Apartment” (DHCR Form RA-89) if the owner demands the tenant, a guarantor, or any third party on behalf of the tenant pay more than one month’s security.

A building owner or property manager is prohibited by law from requesting or otherwise requiring payment of a deposit or additional charge to reserve an apartment unit. Such room reservation charges or deposits, whether paid for or demanded from the tenant, a guarantor, or other third party, are unlawful. Such demands, charges, and requirements are often referred to as “key money.”

A broker’s fee is a fee charged for the transaction of renting an apartment unit. It may be charged and collected by licensed real estate brokers or salespersons. However, DHCR may determine that a rent overcharge was collected if it is found that a building owner, property manager, and their agents or employees collected a broker’s fee for the rental of a unit they own or manage. A company and a real estate broker or salesperson are also prohibited from collecting a broker’s fee for the rental of an apartment unit that is owned or managed by a building owner or property manager with whom the company, broker, or salesperson is affiliated.

When a lease is renewed at a higher rental amount, or the rent is increased during the term of the lease, the owner can collect additional money from the tenant to bring the security deposit up to the new monthly rent. Even though a tenant may be exempt from paying a lease increase because of his or her Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption (SCRIE) or Disability Rent Increase Exemption (DRIE), the tenant must still pay the increased security.

The security deposit must be kept by the owner in an interest-bearing account in a New York State bank. The owner must notify the tenant of the name and address of the bank and pay the tenant the full annual interest, less 1% of the security deposit per year for the owner’s administrative costs. The tenant can choose whether the interest is to be subtracted from the rent, held in trust until the end of the tenancy, or paid in a lump sum at the end of each year.
A security deposit should not be used as a final month’s rent. At the end of the lease, if the tenant honored the terms and conditions of the lease and left the apartment in the same condition as it was when initially rented, except for normal wear, the owner must return the full security deposit. If damage was done, the owner may apply part or all of the security deposit to the cost of repair.

If the tenant disagrees with the owner over the return of the security deposit or payment of interest, the tenant may begin a proceeding in small claims court or contact the Consumer Frauds and Protection Bureau of the New York State Attorney General’s Office.

SOURCES

New York City Rent Stabilization Code, Section 2525.4
Tenant Protection Regulations, Section 2505.4
New York City Rent and Eviction Regulations, Section 2205.5
New York State Rent and Eviction Regulations, Section 2105.5
Housing Stability and Tenant Protection Act of 2019