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## Testimony of State Senator Brad Hoylman Before The New York City Rent Guidelines Board On Proposed Rent Guidelines

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Thank you Chair Godsil and members of the Rent Guidelines Board (“RGB”) for the opportunity to submit testimony regarding the proposed guidelines for rent-stabilized apartments, lofts, and hotel units for leases renewing between 10/1/2015 and 9/30/2016. I regret that because the Senate is in session in Albany, I am unable to be here in person today. I represent New York State’s 27th Senate District, which includes the neighborhoods of Clinton/Hell’s Kitchen, Chelsea, Greenwich Village, the Upper West Side, Midtown/East Midtown, the East Village, and Lower East Side. This mixed-income district is composed largely of tenants, thousands of them rent-regulated, both in small rental buildings as well as iconic rental complexes, including Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village, London Terrace Gardens, Westbeth, and Phipps Plaza. As such, these proposed rent guidelines are crucial to my district and, I believe, New York City as a whole.

In a welcome continuation of last year’s lower rate proposals, the RGB has suggested rent increases ranging from 0% to 2% for one-year leases, and 0.5% to 3.5% for two-year leases for rent-stabilized apartments. I thank you for considering a rent freeze, and strongly encourage the board to vote for 0% and 0.5% increases respectively.

The RGB’s stated mission is to create price points that would be present if New York City’s rental market were operating under fair, free-market conditions. The line of demarcation for such conditions is considered a vacancy rate of 5%; vacancy rates below this threshold point to profound scarcity, which in turn creates a fundamental instability in the housing market. Given the City’s current vacancy rate for rentals of 3.45%, it remains urgent that the RGB act aggressively to correct this imbalance in a manner that supports the financial stability of working and middle class New Yorkers.

As I am sure you are aware, according to the 2014 Housing and Vacancy Survey (“HVS”), the most recent data available, the median income of rent-controlled households was only \$29,000 in 2013, and the median income of households in rent-stabilized units was only \$40,600. Moreover, housing costs constitute a huge percentage of these tenants’ income. Housing is considered “affordable” to a family when it makes up no more than 30% of their income. According to the 2014 HVS, one third of renter

households in the City (33.6 percent) paid 50 percent or more of their household income for gross rent.

While tenants are struggling, the RGB's 2015 Income and Expense Study, which shows landlords of stabilized properties' Net Operating Income ("NOI") after all operating and maintenance expenses are paid, paints a rosier picture for landlords. This is the eighth consecutive year that NOI has increased, by a city-wide average of 9.6% in 2012. Further, from 1990 to 2015, after adjusting for inflation, NOI has increased by 34.4%. In fact, in the last year alone, net operating income grew by 3.4% citywide. The data show that even for owners of rent-stabilized units, real estate in New York is a high growth industry - traded on the backs of New York City's increasingly vulnerable poor and middle class.

Year after year the RGB's own statistics do not support the landlords' primary argument that increased rents are necessary to meet increased operating costs. An honest assessment of the real numbers shows not only that landlords can afford - and will still profit from - rents remaining constant, but also that most regulated tenants cannot afford any rent increases.

Therefore, I urge the RGB impose a freeze on rents for all rent regulated apartments as well as for lofts, hotels, rooming houses, single room occupancy buildings, and lodging houses.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today.