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    THE CITY OF NEW YORK
    RENT GUIDELINES BOARD
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    VIRTUAL ZOOM
    PUBLIC MEETING
    OF THE DIRECTORS
        June 13, 2023
    B E F O R E:
    NESTOR DAVIDSON,
            THE CHAIR
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A P P E A R A N C E S:
Board of Directors:
Nestor Davidson, Chair
Arpit Gupta
Alex Schwartz
Doug Apple
Robert Ehrlich
Christina Smyth
Genesis Aquino
Adan Soltren
S TAFF:
Andrew McLaughlin
Executive Director
Brian Hoberman
Co-Research Director
Danielle Burger
Co-Research Director
Charmaine Superville
Office Manager

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PROCEEDINGS
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: I'd like to
welcome you to this Public Hearing of the New York City Rent Guidelines Board. This is the third of four public hearings to consider comments concerning proposed rent adjustment for leases for apartments, lofts, hotels and other housing units subject to the Rent Stabilization law of 1969 and the Emergency Tenant Protection Act of 1974. These adjustments will affect renewal leases commencing between October 1st, 2023 through September 30 th, 2024 .

I will now take rollcall. Please respond if present.

Doug Apple.
MR. APPLE: Present.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Genesis
Aquino. So if you could unmute. Thank you.
MS. AQUINO: Present.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
Christina DeRose.
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Robert Ehrlich.
(No response.)

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CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Arpit Gupta. MR. GUPTA: Present.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
Alex Schwartz.
MR. SCHWARTZ: Present.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Christina
Smyth.
MS. SMYTH: Present.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Adan Soltren.
MR. SOLTREN: Present.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Nestor
Davidson. I'm present. Please let the record show that we have a quorum.

The next meeting of this board will be an in-person hearing on June 15 th at Saint Francis College, 179 Livingston Street in Brooklyn from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.. Anyone who wants to comment on the proposed rule of this public hearing must sign up to speak. People wishing to speak at the public hearing can pre-register in advance. You can pre-register online through our website nyc.gov/RGB, or you can sign up to speak by calling (212) 669-7480 from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

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Pre-registration ends at noon tomorrow, June 14 th. For those who do not
pre-register registration is also available at the hearing from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. The public hearing will be live streamed. Interpretation will be provided to those testifiers speaking in Spanish. And I'll add that we have other interpretation available upon request.

Our final vote will take place on Wednesday, June 21st, starting at 7 p.m. at Hunter College Assembly Hall, which is on 69th Street between Park and Lexington Avenues in Manhattan, with doors opening at 6 p.m. Please note the change in venue from the Great Hall at Cooper Union.

The public may attend and observe the meeting in person or may watch the vote live, streaming it on the RGB's YouTube channel. To find out how, visit the website and nyc.gov/rgb or call the RGB again at (212) 669-7480 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. We are also taking comments on our proposed guidelines outside of our public hearings.

If you are unable to attend our hearings, you can submit written audio or video comments prior to the hearing, so the board members
review through June 15 th.
Instructions to submit these
comments are available on the board's website at nyc.gov/rgb. By email at ask@rgb.nyc.gov or by calling the RGB again at (212) 669-7480.

I'd like to thank you all for
attending this public hearing. The board is looking forward to hearing from many of you regarding the proposed rent adjustments before we proceed to testimony.

I would like to go over the rules and procedures for those who are testifying before the board. This year, the board has in-person hearings in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. Therefore, we are providing priority at this virtual hearing to those participants who either live in or own a building in Manhattan.

> Once we have heard from our

Manhattan group of registered speakers, we'll take testimony from registered tenants and owners who live in owned properties outside of Manhattan. We will alternate between tenants, owners and public officials with a speaking limit of two minutes per person.

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When it is your turn to speak, a staff member will promote you from an attendee to a panelist, and you will have the ability to speak and display your video if you choose. Please wait for your name to be announced before you can commence your testimony. It is essential that your Zoom name matches that with which you registered. If you are attending the Zoom hearing with a name or phone number that differs from the name or phone number you registered with, we will not be able to identify you and you may lose your place in the queue. If you were not able to -- if you were not asked to enter your name in Zoom when you signed into this hearing, your zoom name will be that of the Zoom account you are signed into.

If this name differs from the one you registered with, we suggest you log out of Zoom and re-enter the Zoom hearing, at which time you will be prompted to enter your name. If you are not an attendee of the hearing at the time your name is called, you may lose your place in the queue.

A two minute timer will begin and will be displayed periodically during your
testimony. At the conclusion of your testimony, you will become an attendee again without speaking privileges and we will move on to our next speaker. There are Spanish interpreters here today to listen to testimony in Spanish.

Please use the interpretation button in Zoom to choose the appropriate channel. For English speakers, select the English Channel to hear English speakers as well as Spanish speakers interpreted into English. If you do not choose an interpretation channel, you will hear all testimony in the native language of the speaker. If you are using the Zoom app on a smartphone, you may find the interpretation button by pressing the more button.

We have many registered speakers
and the board wants to hear from as many speakers as possible in the limited time we have for this hearing. We understand that it may be difficult to say everything you want us to hear in just two minutes, but please understand that it is our responsibility to make sure that everyone who has taken the time to join us here this evening and testify will have a fair opportunity to be heard.

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We thank you for your cooperation. And we can now begin.

Brian.

Thank you so much. And before we begin, $I$ just want to note that we have been joined by Alex Schwartz and that Rob Ehrlich is here and was here but was having an audio issue and I think is resolved now. I think we can begin, Brian. Sorry. Let's translate that. And then let's begin. THE INTERPRETER: I think the interpretation channel is available now.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Okay, great.

Thank you. All right. Allow me to recognize New York State Senator Robert Jackson.

MR. JACKSON: So good afternoon, Chair and members of the Rent Guidelines Board. I'm State Senator Robert Jackson, representing the $31 s t$ Senatorial District comprising of Northern Manhattan, which includes Washington Heights, Inwood and Marble Hill and parts of the Northwest Bronx. Approximately 325,000 constituents.

The lack of affordable housing is
the top priority that $I$ hear in my district.

Knowing that of the New York State Senators of - I

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have, $88 \%$ are renters, and it's the third highest in the New York State Senate. From the -- from aging to single parents, large households and recent graduates, it is evident most people are struggling. Struggling. Say it twice to get by with the rising cost of living in New York City. And this month, the RGB has a crucial opportunity to stand up and say no to further destabilizing households amidst this uncertain economic climate and yes to upending unaffordability crisis, protecting tenants from oppressive rent and stopping a massive wave of evictions.

New York was already in a housing
crisis pre-pandemic, and we must act now to mitigate the compounding effects of the systemic oppression that exacerbates the house -- housing affordability crisis. I strongly urge the RGB to roll back the rents. And if you're saying, Are you crazy? No, I'm not crazy. Or at a minimum, freeze the rent. So ensure that rent stabilized tenants can stay in their homes.

Every eviction is a policy failure
because housing is a human right. And to consider
increases of 5 to $7 \%$ for two year lease when New

Yorkers are still rebuilding their lives instead of a rent freeze, it is intentionally choosing to disrupt the livelihoods and perpetuate a cycle of instability and homelessness that affects the most vulnerable members of our community. I urge you to stand up. Don't be afraid and vote no to detrimental rent. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Appreciate it. Thank you. Let me next recognize Senator Sepulveda.

MR. SEPULVEDA: Hi. Good evening. Can you hear me?

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Yes. Thank
you.
MR. SEPULVEDA: Thank you. Thank
you for giving me a few minutes to make my
statement. I'm State Senator Luis Sepulveda from
the $32 n d$ District in the Bronx. And $I$ have the honor and distinction of having the highest total of constituents that reside in apartments. 93\% of my constituents are tenants, and that is the highest in the entire city and the entire state. So, you know, when the Rent Guidelines board made the decision to increase rent for millions of rent
stabilized tenants, it was a matter of concern for me and all hard working individuals in New York City because this is potentially the highest increase the board has had in a decade. Following what happened last year with the 3.2, two 5\%, one year to lease increases. Now, you know, I should shed some light on the life impact that these rent increases have. Stories of my seniors who recently sought assistance in my office.

We had seniors who were disabled, resides in rent stabilized apartments. They used to live there with their families and their late spouse. But over time, the family members moved on to their lives and unfortunately, the spouse passed away to cover their rent and expenses. These seniors rely on programs like Dry. Sometimes their own Social Security income.

Food stamps aren't enough. So the
loss of a spouse, Social Security income makes a terrible impact. When you have these kinds of rent hikes on these very same individuals, you know, their monthly rent has reached such proportions that they fear falling behind in their apartments and getting evicted. For two decades, the seniors
person has called the apartment home, and it's very distressing to them to not live in the fear that they may lose what they work for. So I stand here urging the rent guideline boards to reconsider their decision to please take into consideration the $93 \%$ of the people that $I$ represent who may have terrible impacts with these increases. Thank you. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Appreciate it. Let me next recognize Assembly Member Rosenthal.

MS. ROSENTHAL: Hi. Thank you. I'm Assembly Member Linda B. Rosenthal. I'm Chair of the Assembly Committee on Housing, and $I$ represent the Upper West Side and parts of Hell's Kitchen in the 67 th Assembly District.

I'd like to thank the $R G B$ for the opportunity to comment on the board's proposal to increase rents by $2 \%$ to $5 \%$ on one year leases and $4 \%$ to $7 \%$ on two year leases for rent stabilized tenants. Thousands of my constituents and New Yorkers throughout the city are living on the precipice of eviction. A little more than three years ago, COVID upended the world, and my office heard from people desperately searching for
financial assistance to help pay the rent, put food on the table, cover medical expenses and other requirements of daily living.

Now, as the RGB data clearly demonstrates, many tenants are still frantically applying for one shot deals, food stamps, medical assistance to stay financially afloat in this ever increasingly expensive city. The RGB's decision to recommend substantial rent increases for millions of rent regulated tenants during an affordability and homelessness crisis is not acceptable. Most New York City tenants are rent burdened. Almost $40 \%$ of rent stabilized tenants spend most of their income on rent, and $35 \%$ of rent stabilized tenants pay more than $30 \%$ of their rent on income on rent. With over 92,000 New Yorkers sleeping on the streets or in the shelter, another rent increase will make it only more difficult for people to stay housed. As of April 2023, the median rent for a one bedroom in Manhattan and Brooklyn was $\$ 4,200$ and $\$ 3,350$, respectively. New Yorkers are financially hanging on by a thread. Large building owners, especially real estate investment trusts, are living a far different financial

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reality than their rent regulated tenants. The data used by RGB from 2021 should not be used for 2023 because high income residents have returned to the city market rate. Tenants are meeting soaring rents. ERAP has paid landlords billions of dollars in arrears and some landords would rather take a tax write off than rent vacant units. We cannot contribute to the housing emergency and crisis by raising rents, cannot allow more families to enter shelter. I urge the RGB to keep people in their homes by reversing its decision to raise the rents on the city's most vulnerable. Thank you very much. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Let me next recognize Council Member Carlina Rivera.

MS. RIVERA: Hello. Good evening.
Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony regarding proposed lease adjustments for rent stabilized apartments in New York City.

As Council Member for Council
District 2, I represent neighborhoods including the East Village, Lower East Side, Flatiron, Gramercy, Rose Hill, Kips Bay and Murray Hill. And with my roots in a community that has had to organize to

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keep people in their homes, I have seen how affordable housing has become increasingly scarce and prohibitively expensive for working families. A 2023 report from the Fund for the City of New York and United Way indicates that $50 \%$ of New York households are struggling to cover their basic needs and that almost $80 \%$ of households below the true cost of living are considered housing cost burdened, meaning they spend more than $30 \%$ of their income on housing. The most recent New York City Community Health Survey reports that $49 \%$ of all households on the Lower East Side are rent burdened.

The New York Housing Conference estimates that $31 \%$ of $N e w$ York renters are in arrears with each household in arrears, owing more than $\$ 9500$ unpaid rent for a total of more than \$145 million. The Rent Guidelines Board has the responsibility to analyze housing market conditions in their determination of lease adjustments. And at a time when the city's black population declined by 200,000 people, it would be misguided to increase prices on rent stabilized apartments.

We really should try to maintain
as much diversity as possible, and that includes in the housing stock. It would be more appropriate to roll back or freeze rents to ensure working class and legacy residents can afford to live here. And at a time of uncertainty, the decisions made by the Rent Guidelines Board impacts the collective identity of our city. I understand that property owners also face difficulties recovering from the pandemic. Inflation and other factors have worsened that hardship.

But this cannot be resolved by raising prices on New Yorkers that simply can't afford higher rent.

The New York City and state government must step up and identify gaps in services and outreach and ensure that landlords have the resources needed to operate safe and healthy buildings. The Rent Guidelines Board has a significant role to play in setting housing policy for the city. Urge the board to consider the significant burden on renters and institute a rent rollback or at the very least, freeze rents at current levels. Thank you so much for the time to testify and $I$ look forward to working with you all
in the future.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so
much. Really appreciate it. All right, let me recognize John D'Erriko.

MR. D'ERRIKO: Hello and thank you
for the opportunity to speak tonight. My name is John D'Erriko. I live in a rent stabilized
apartment with my family and Peter Cooper Village. I'm a Director of the Stuyvesant Town-peter Cooper Village Tenants Association and a Member of Community Board Six.

I'm also a Class Action Lawyer by
trade, and $I$ have spent hundreds of hours
advocating for housing rights on a pro bono basis for the past couple of years. Tonight, you will hear many impassioned pleas for help from tenants and tenant advocates. These pleas are all well reasoned and meaningful, but will only speak to you in plain economic terms and policy terms. Nestor Davidson From our time together at Fordham Law, I know and hope you will appreciate this.

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\text { Nearly } 40 \% \text { of rent stabilized }
$$

households spend more than 50\% of their income on rent. Inflation adjusted wages are down by over $2 \%$.

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In short, people are being paid less, but paying more for rent. However, over 60,000 rent stabilized units are kept off the market intentionally so, and landlords are able to manipulate higher priced rents, a phenomenon called warehousing. In reality, this is nothing but fabricated price scarcity. And moreover, this is fabricated price scarcity during a time of great struggle for the everyday working person. Under these circumstances, the only economically reasonable solution is a rent rollback, or at a minimum, a rent freeze. Thank you again for the opportunity to speak tonight.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so much. Now let me recognize Manhattan Borough President Mark Levine.

MR. LEVINE: Thank you so much, Mr. Chair, and to the board members for this opportunity to speak. I'm going to be submitting testimony in written form that $I$ prepared jointly with my colleague, Council Member Keith Powers, And I'll just speak about some of the main points of our testimony here now in the time $I$ have allotted. I understand that as a board you have the enormous responsibility of weighing both the costs faced by

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owners as well as the burdens faced by tenants. But I want to say very clearly that $I$ believe this is not the time for a rent increase that we, council Member Powers as well believe that there should not be an increase in rents now for the simple reason that tenants are facing enormous pain.

They're facing rising prices of all manner of consumer goods, from food to clothing to transportation, at a time when many are seeing their wages stagnate. In fact, many live on fixed incomes amidst these rising prices. And so the increase in rents is a serious burden. In fact, as the previous speaker mentioned, the estimate is that $39.5 \%$ of rent stabilized households are now paying more than half of their income to rent. This is widely accepted as being a very serious burden on families that forces them to make difficult choices about paying for essential needs. We cannot, in this environment,
add extra burden to so many families because if they can't afford their apartments and lose their home and are forced to rent on the private market, they will face what in Manhattan is now an average rent of over $\$ 5,200$. Again, that is the average
rent in Manhattan for a market rate apartment. And if that's what tenants are forced into, many will wind up homeless. We cannot let that happen. We need to help tenants remain in the homes that they can currently afford by not increasing rent at this time. Thank you so much for this opportunity to testify.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so
much for being here. Really appreciate it. Thank you. Let me recognize now. Andrew Hoffman. MR. HOFFMAN: Good afternoon and thank you for the opportunity to testify. We need reasonable increases because owner expenses continue to go up. The largest expenses owner pay right now are to the City of New York. Our real estate taxes, our water charges and other city payments that we make in running our buildings equal over $40 \%$ of our building expenses.

Property taxes have went up over 75\% in the last decade for older rent stabilized buildings outside the core of Manhattan. The city has increased property taxes on these buildings dramatically this year. Many buildings in the Bronx saw increases of over $10 \%$. Over the years, we've
seen huge increases in water and sewer and all the other fees that we have to pay in New York City. The biggest single expense in the past decade that has run up is our insurance. It has more than doubled and many buildings $I$ manage cannot even get the proper amount of excess liability $I$ want, and that's at any price. Our labor costs go up every year and we have to follow strict contract rules with local 32 BJ and there's no room for any cost savings here. And our fuel goes up every year, even though we have taken extensive advantage of energy efficiency measures. I can't control my fuel costs and $I$ cannot control the severity of the winters. And every year it seems that the RGB only talks about core Manhattan.

While the pandemic certainly hit all buildings hard, core Manhattan has been better positioned to recover over time. In the other $70 \%$ of rent stabilized housing stock, they have no hope at things getting better unless the Rent Guidelines Board adjusts rents to keep up with these costs. And now with the higher interest rates, many small owners can no longer afford loans to help with capital improvements, and they'll be forced to pay
for these expenses through slim operating margins. We need your help.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
Our.
MR. HOFFMAN: The fences go up every year, we have no recourse but to pay our bills. Please give us our reasonable increases so we can keep up with our increasing expenses. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
Thank you. Appreciate it. Let me next recognize Susan Steinberg.

MS. STEINBERG: Thank you. I'm Susan Steinberg, president of the Stuyvesant Town-peter Cooper Village Tenants Association. And I'm speaking for 11,242 rent regulated units. But I'm going to start with me. I moved into stuyvesant Town in January of 1980 , into my present one bedroom at a starting rent of $\$ 325$ a month. From that time until this, nothing has changed. Same layout, same number of rooms, same square footage, same 1947 bathroom and kitchen. The only thing that has changed is the rent goes up and up and up. But now an equivalent apartment, the same one bedroom
that $I$ have goes for $\$ 4,900$.
And what could possibly merit a 15
fold increase since 1980? Other than the fact that landlords feel that they need to keep their profits up, which $I$ understand are now down to a devastating 33.6\%. But who makes that? Do you know what the titans of industry make? For example, 2022 profits for Google, $10 \%$ for Amazon, $2 \%$ for Tesla, 15.7\%. And the rents here are now so high that I get into arguments with tenants who don't believe their rent regulated. Oh, a market rate? No, you're rent regulated. Well, I'm market rate because of the rent $I$ pay. No, you're rent regulated pay market rent. And people here are really concerned to live here. They double up. They triple up. They quadruple up. Many are rent burdened. They're battling inflation and stagnant incomes. So the tenants association decide to find out exactly what the impact of the proposed rent increases would be. And at a very recent community event, we circulated a petition asking people if they were really going to be threatened with the proposed rent increases to sign in under four hours. We had 500 names. We need a rollback. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so much. Very much appreciate it. Thank you. Let me next recognize Ilan Rabinovich.

MR. RABINOVITCH: Thank you for the opportunity to speak and testify here. I'm a small landlord by every definition of the term. I own one four unit building here on the Upper West Side. The vast majority of my tenants are rent stabilized units.

And, you know, at this point, as some of the other folks have testified, I understand that tenants are rent burdened, but us as landlords are also expense burdened primarily by expenses controlled by the city. The combined legal rents that I'm allowed to collect don't even cover my property tax, let alone maintenance of the property or improvements.

> To offer a few examples, my
property tax increased by 7.2\% in 2022 and increased by another 8\% in 2023. My insurance costs went up, went up by 50\% from 2022 to 2023. The utility costs that $I$ pay to provide electricity for the common areas as well as heat for my apartment went up by 35\%. Just things -- mundane things like
fire sprinkler inspections that $I$ have to pay for every month to to stay legal with my building went up by 18\% in 2023. And I expect utilities to keep going up this year as well. Just $I$ can only forecast out based on where we are so far. You know, at the same time was allowed to raise my tenants rent by $I$ think it was $3.2 \%$ last year. So not even keeping up with the additional costs the city is putting on me.

I would urge the RGB to raise rents by the originally recommended $16 \%$. That won't even allow me to break even, but at least start to make a defense. And for those elected officials testifying here about the hard costs that tenants are facing and asking for us to reduce rent, well, the best way that you can do that is to change your policies. You're the ones voting for increased property taxes. You're the ones voting for, you know, for allowing our utility companies to increase the cost that they charge us. There's all kinds of things that you could be doing policy wise to assist this, to assist the tenants here, as well as to assist landlords in maintaining our costs at reasonable
levels. I don't make money on my building. I lose money every month and every year. And what RGB the can do here is get me to a point where $I$ can at least afford to start to continue to maintain my building and offer roofs to tenants that need it. I will note that none of my tenants are rent burdened. They all earn earned hundreds of thousands of dollars a year and still pay less than $\$ 1,000$ a month in rent for large apartments. Thank you. And again, $I$ urge you to do the right thing here and support our housing stock.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Let me next recognize Kim Moscaritolo.

MS. MOSCARITOLO: Thank you so much. Hey, everybody. I'm Kim Moscaritolo. I am a rent stabilized tenant here in Yorkville on the Upper East Side of Manhattan. For years, my husband and $I$ lived in market rate housing, and every year we fretted as we waited for notice from our management company about our lease renewal and the inevitable rent increase that would come with it.

And while our rent luckily did not
increase during the pandemic last year, we faced a sudden increase of $10 \%$. So fortunately, at about
that same time, after years of sitting on affordable housing waiting lists, we were finally selected for a rent stabilized apartment on 86th Street and Newark Avenue. And we felt so lucky because we finally have some stability. You know, we know from year to year how much our rent would go up and we'd be protected from exorbitant rent hikes. It was like a weight had been lifted off of our shoulders. So imagine our dismay upon seeing the numbers that were put out by this board recently increases as high as $7 \%$ for two year leases. For us, that could mean an extra $\$ 225$ a month. My husband has his own business. I work at a nonprofit. I can assure you $I$ will not be receiving a 7\% raise next year.

We all understand inflation. We
know prices have gone up. But tenants living in this city just trying to get by cannot be expected to bear the brunt of those increases. The rent hikes proposed today will force some people to have to move. And for those who can't afford to move, because remember, moving is actually really expensive. They'll fall behind on their rent. They'll try to cut corners by buying less food or
medicine, and they'll ultimately be evicted and they'll become yet another family out on the streets. So you have the opportunity to keep that from happening by freezing rents and allowing people the peace and security that comes with knowing that they can afford to stay in your home. So I just urge all of you to think about the ramifications of the decisions that you will be making. And $I$ hope that you will make the right decision to freeze rents and allow tenants like myself and hundreds of thousands of others to remain in their homes. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so much. Very much. Appreciate it. Thank you. Brian, if you could promote our next speaker, please.

THE INTERPRETER: I'm working on it. Hold on one second, please.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
MS. BURGER: If I could take this
minute to just make a quick announcement. If you pre-registered, you were told that your Zoom name has to match the name that you registered with. There are some people here as attendees with just a first name. Just an acronym. Unless you have the

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same name that we see when you registered, you're going to have to log out of Zoom, log back in and enter your name, because if it's just your first name, we do not know that you're the person who registered. So please consider logging out, coming back in. Zoom will ask you for your name. You were emailed the name that you used to register. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you,
Danielle.
Seth Glasser. Let me recognize you
now. Thank you.
MR. GLASSER: Thank you. I'm Seth
Glasser, $a$ New York City Multifamily Commercial
Real Estate Broker and Co-host of the New York City Multifamily Podcast. I am not speaking to you as an owner, rent stabilized tenant or even a New York City resident. Think of me as concerned citizen. I'd like to highlight a hard truth. Costs are rising in every area of life, including rents. Consider rent stabilized tenants who, despite feeling the financial pinch, enjoy protections that two thirds of city residents don't.

As neighborhoods mature, these
tenants reap benefits from safer surroundings and robust local economies. But let's be clear, rent regulation while protecting some, drives up costs for everyone else, especially average earners in market rate apartments. These are the truly rent burdened, often priced out of the city due to the supply constraints that stabilization creates. Maintaining and upgrading America's oldest housing stock is expensive.

The private sector is ready,
willing and able to shoulder these costs, benefiting local employment and improving housing stock. But this requires financial balance, which rental increases promote. If landlords abandon these buildings, who will fund our housing? We've seen the state of nature housing, led, dirty water, mold, pests and lingering repairs. Surely we don't want more of that.

Bad landlords should be penalized,
just like any bad actor in any profession.
However, most landlords are
regular, well-intentioned people deeply involved in
the human elements of property management and get no joy from enforcing evictions. They too have
families to go home to. They are not villains. Consider rent stabilization downside, it bars you from home ownership, mobility and building equity. The unintended consequence of $H S D P A$ was that it wiped out ten inequity. No more buyouts. The simple math goes like this 1 million apartments, averaging $\$ 100,000$ per buyout, is $\$ 100$ billion of equity for the city's most vulnerable inhabitants. \$100 billion gone.

We should vote for rental
increases not because it helps landlords, but because it can vastly improve living conditions for countless New Yorkers. Rejecting intuition. Let's support tenants by enabling their landlords to maintain and enhance their homes for future generations by voting for reasonable RGB increases, we can all win at a compassionate capitalist system. Let's grow the pie, not divide it up. Thank you for your consideration.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let me next recognize Sarah McDaniel Dyer.

MS. McDANIEL-DYER: Hello. I'm a rent stabilized tenant and the front door of my building has been broken for three months now, and
my landlord will absolutely come up here and tell you he can't afford to fix it unless you let him raise the rent. He'll tell you you must raise our rent because the property tax is too high for him to fulfill his legal obligation to ensure the safety of his tenants.

What he won't tell you is that two of the 20 units in our building covers that tax bill and our front door is still broken. I still have to call 311 every year to get the heat and hot water turned on. Why should I reward this behavior with more money? It's frustrating and it's heartbreaking to watch people get pushed out of my community because someone told their shareholders.

My neighborhood in Inwood was an investment opportunity. If you want a city that is safe and vibrant, you need stable and affordable housing for everyone. The minimum wage in New York hasn't gone up since 2019 , but landlords need a raise. Can we stop acting like the main driver of homelessness in our city isn't greed? We lost congressional seats, not because people don't want to live here, but because they literally can't
afford it. I'm sick of having to come here every year and act like we don't all know these facts. We lost political power in our nation because of landlord greeds. We care more about landlord profits than the actual people who run the city. That's the price of landlord greed. And if you're not good with that reality, then you'll roll the rents back. Thank you for your time.

MR. MCLAUGHLIN: Okay. I'm sorry.
I'm working on the next one.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
Appreciate it, Andrew. Thank you. Let me recognize Jacqueline Wong.

MS. WONG: Good evening, members
of the board. My name is Jacqueline wong and my husband David and $I$ are landlords with the rent stabilized building in Chinatown. Our property was passed down to us from David's father, who immigrated to the United States. Soon after his arrival to the $U S$, he enlisted in the Army during World War One, serving as a flying as a mechanic for the Flying Tigers.

> After the war, due to his
immigration status, he was unable to get a job in
his field and settled for a job in the restaurant business. Little by little, he saved money until he was able to purchase a building and became a landlord. Many of our tenants are extended family members of those who signed leases with us with my father in law, we have known our tenants for 25 years. We work diligently to provide them safe and comfortable housing. However, in recent years, we have witnessed a significant increase in operating expenses due to rising property taxes. As well as increases in insurance premiums and maintenance costs. These costs escalations are impacting our ability to continue to provide the type of services that our tenants have come to rely on. Often we are unable to make necessary improvements.

> The need for repairs to aging
building equipment such as boilers could be financially devastating to an owner. Our property is a 20 unit building. The average unit monthly rent is $\$ 1,000$ per month. We have eight tenants who pay well below that average, four who pay less than $\$ 750$ per month, with one paying less than $\$ 300$ per month. Last year, after years of expensive repairs to the boiler system, we decided to replace it.

The cost of the new boiler was $\$ 95,000$. Labor to install the new boiler was $\$ 30,000$. As you can see, the numbers don't work. It's crucial for the board to strike a balance that considers the needs of both tenants and landlords. Consider options in assisting tenants without hurting the landlords. We respectfully ask for an appropriate increase to allow us to properly maintain our buildings and provide the services that our tenants have grown to rely on. Thank you. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let me next recognize Emily Genetta.

MS. GENETTA: Thank you for having
me. I'm calling from my office in the Lower East Side, where $I$ work as a Clinical Social Worker. Many of the young people $I$ see as clients are living in poverty and some of them are navigating homelessness. When they tell me they want to go to college so that they can get a job like mine, I don't know how to say that they will still be struggling because even with a master's degree and a professional license, $I$ can barely afford my rent stabilized studio in a sixth floor walk up in Yorkville. Half the money I take home goes to rent

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and utilities, which in social services we refer to as being rent burdened. Much of the rest of my income goes toward paying down the debt I acquired from getting sick with CoVID. Despite being young and fully vaccinated and having no pre-existing conditions, COVID left me bedbound for most of the last year.

> I lost my previous job doing
crisis work with unhoused people and had to crowdfund to stay housed myself. And like many people in that position, it wasn't my first time narrowly avoiding a shelter. I'm also a survivor of domestic violence who has had to couch surf to stay safe, who has moved from sublet to sublet and been illegally evicted in gentrifying neighborhoods. When $I$ graduated with my MSW in 2021 and found a rent stabilized apartment, I thought that $I$ would finally have stability and $I$ don't. Obviously, our housing issues are caused by a whole constellation of policy failures, but the very least that the city can do is ensure that rent stabilized apartments remain barely within reach of essential workers so that we can stay here and continue to work.

Every time you approve a rent
increase, you not only make the homelessness problem worse, but you push out the people who are working to resolve it. If my landlord truly cannot afford to replace the boiler in my building that goes out for a whole day every month, or the refrigerator that is died three times, or the dumpsters without lids that are crawling with rats. An extra $\$ 120$ per month for me is not going to be enough for him to fix it. And that hints at a problem much larger than this board can address. But an extra $\$ 120$ a month for me will push me out of this city along with so many others. And that's something you can stop by freezing the rents or issuing a rollback. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Me next. Recognize Leon Goldenberg.

MR. GOLDENBERG: Good evening. The job of the RGB is to review the increased costs in the operations of buildings. This should be the sole function of the RGB. Whether a tenant can or cannot afford an increase is really not the job of the RGB. That should be borne by the public as a whole. When people can't afford to buy milk or
eggs, the government gives out food stamps. They don't tell grocers to lower their prices. I've recommended for years, ad nauseam to many members of the legislatures, both city and state, that discrete program that was enacted for seniors should be introduced on a much larger scale for low income people. The city and the state should be picking up the increases in rent that the landlord is duly entitled to. Over the past ten years, landlords have received a total of about 9\% in increase. That's it. My taxes alone have increased more than 9\% of my total rent roll. Not over prior years taxes. My taxes have increased from as little as 25 to $50 \%$ in some places, close to $100 \%$ on individual buildings over the past nine years. Next month, my taxes are going up 4.1\% on average, and all my buildings with my income down $8 \%$.

My insurance have increased more
than 9\%. Again, of my rent roll insurance has almost tripled in the last eight nine years. I am not even talking about the increase in minimum wage, fuel, water using basic math. How do you expect us to maintain our buildings? There is no increase outside of what you give us. There are no
increases on vacant lands, are sitting on $£ 35,000$ that require major capital improvements with a minimal increase. The $\$ 15,000$ allotted on the new IAI program is not sufficient to do the renovation, nor does it make any financial sense. I would be happy to show you any of these apartments that $I$ am holding and see if we are exaggerating to the conditions and renovations of some of these apartments years ago RGB gave additional increase on extremely low rents. Yes, I have tenants who pay as little as $\$ 403$. Even a 4.5\% increase is only $\$ 18$. And the buildings we manage, we have 55 apartments and $\$ 700$ give us an increase based on actual costs and have the city and state subsidize the tenants. I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Very much appreciate it. Let me next recognize Ren Ping Chen.

THE INTERPRETER: Hello, my name
is Ren Ping Chen. I am a member of CAAAV's
Chinatown Tenants Union. I am a rent stabilized tenant. I've lived in Manhattan's Chinatown for 32 years now.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I don't hear him.

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THE INTERPRETER: Excuse me. Can you hear us?

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Yes. Thank
you.

MR. HOBERMAN: Yes.

THE INTERPRETER: Yes. Okay.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
THE INTERPRETER: Okay. So he just said I'm here to demand a rent rollback. My rent is currently $\$ 1,552.36$. My retirement is only $\$ 794$. This is not enough to pay my rent. I'm 65 years old now and cannot continue to work in the construction industry. But because I need to pay my rent, I'm currently working part time to be able to afford to live. I did construction work my whole life. It took a toll. And I've had to have back surgery twice. I'm 65 and $I$ deserve to retire. But now, because $I$ need to pay my rent, I have to continue working. Chinatown has many tenants who experience harassment and eviction. If we don't pay the rent, we will be evicted. If we are evicted, we become homeless.

When you raise the rent, you are
raising the rent on elderly retirees like me. Do

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you want us to be on the streets and homeless? What do you want us to do? The Rent Guidelines board needs to consider retired tenants like me. We are demanding a rent rollback. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
[Indiscernible] Let me next recognize Harvey Epstein.

MR. EPSTEIN: All right. Thank you
for letting me join. I want to really want to appreciate the work for the members of the Rent Guidelines Board. Some of you may know, I sat on the Rent guidelines board for five years as one of the tenant representatives, first under Mayor Bloomberg and then Mayor de Blasio. And so this is something that I'm very familiar with. It's something that $I$ have worked on in my professional life.

And along with 25 of my colleagues in the state assembly, we really took a position of looking at all the data, knowing what we've seen in Albany, knowing what the tenants and landlords have experienced in the last year, looking at the price index of operating costs, looking at tenant and affordability.

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And we really believe that we need a rent freeze this year. And I understand there are concerns from the landlord side and there's
concerns the tenant side. But the reality is every 1\% rent increase will result in additional
evictions. And we've seen that and we're in the city with 90,000 homeless people, 45,000 new New Yorkers. We're busting at the seams and all our shelter system because we're we put 40,000 people in New Yorkers with migrants into our into our system.

We've used every facility in my district and abandoned school and abandoned a police academy. You know, we're using a pool. I mean, every facility, because we have a crisis of that exists here in New York. And we as people who are public officials appointed to the rent guide board or people like me as a State Assembly Member, have to look at the entire picture and know the hardship that New Yorkers are facing. The reality is now is not the time for a rent increase. Now is not the time to have that experience. This is not something new. This is something that we see every day in our city. We have a responsibility to deal
with the crisis of affordability. You have a responsibility to the Rent Guidelines board to make the best decision possible. And $I$ know I've been there. I know you have the opportunity to do a rent freeze, and $I$ encourage you to do that now. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so much for joining us, Assembly member Epstein. Thank you.

MR. EPSTEIN: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Let me next recognize Helen Greenberg.

MS. GREENBERG: Hi. Hi, everyone.
Hi, my name is Helen Greenberg and I'm a third generation small property owner. In 1954, my grandfather, David Greenberg, and his brother Sam purchased our family building. After many decades of hard work, the hard work was painting apartments, collecting metal scraps, and finally running a hardware store.

They were the lucky ones out of their family, who fled Poland. My grandfather was born in 1896. In Poland, he was a victim of many forms of anti-Semitism and safety, worship and home

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ownership. Our building that we have is in the East Village. My kids went to the neighborhood schools, East Village Community School. Tompkins Square and Essex Street Academy and Ice. I'm trying to understand, like, how math became so political. Here are a few examples of math that $I$ deal with. For now, property taxes increased by $\$ 9,029$. I left out since they just rounded up insurance increased by $\$ 3,737$ and the mortgage was raised an additional $\$ 2,737$ a month. That's a lot for us. I disagree with the current socialist officials who want to just really destroy private property ownership, but no private ownership and no property taxes.

That pretty much equals no funding
for schools, local governments or services. That's just the sentiment we feel as small property owners. And it's horrifying and scary and just disheartening. Okay, back to math. So we have many stabilized tenants that have been with us for decades and it's reflected in their rents. So let's say $\$ 710$, $\$ 569$, $\$ 734$. That doesn't cover anything like nothing, nothing, nothing. And the 2019 rent guidelines continues to so-called small property owners, rent freezes and Your increases will do the
same. Thank you so much for your time and I wish there was housing for everyone. It's disheartening also hearing all these stories. I wish everyone well.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so much. Thank you for joining us. Let me next recognize John Qui Li. We have translator.

THE INTERPRETER: Yes. Sorry we couldn't hear you. You could repeat. Thank you. Member of the Chinatown Tenants Union. I hope that [Indiscernible].

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Sorry. If you
could try one more time. We heard the beginning, but if you could.

THE INTERPRETER: Okay. Can you
hear me now?
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Yes, now I can hear you. Thank you.

THE INTERPRETER: Okay. Yeah. I'm a member of the Chinatown Tenants [Indiscernible] He said the vulnerable groups at the bottom of the [Indiscernible] $I$ currently rely on my retirement of $\$ 676$ to live my life. This year. I'm 70 years. [Indiscernble].

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CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Apologies if you could try. Try one more time and move just a little bit closer to the center. Appreciate it. Thank you.

THE INTERPRETER: Yeah. Sorry. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Much better.

THE INTERPRETER: Okay. This year, he's 70 years old, and because of health reasons, he had to retire at 62. Mr. Li's current rent is $\$ 1,320$, and it's only going up along with the cost of living. Life is very difficult. The only way to live is to have roommates. But even this solution is not enough for the rent because his roommates are also retirees.

I currently pay $90 \%$ of my income to rent, and that's not counting gas, electric and bills. If my rent were to go up, I would have a really [Indiscernible] a hard time paying and be evicted and there will be one -- there are many retirees in Chinatown in similar situations as me. I demand the mayor and the Rent Guidelines Board us live a peaceful rest of our lives. Thank you. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.

MR. MCLAUGHLIN: Sorry for the delay.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you, Andrew. And let me please recognize Jonathan Early. MR. EARLY: Hi there. How are you? Good evening to everyone on the board and those watching at home. My name is Jonathan Early and I first moved to my current residence nine years ago as an incredibly poor paraprofessional in New York City schools, and I'm have -- been happy to stay here as $I$ grew into an older, less poor elementary school teacher teaching in the South Bronx. I owe this building a lot. I met my girlfriend, soon to be fiance here. I've made friends and recently been president of my building's tenant association. I've been blessed to stay and turn this apartment into a home solely based on the reasonable rent stabilization laws. Otherwise, I would have had to hop from building to building every year or two, trying to find a place to stay afloat, a task that's harder and harder every day.

Today, the Adams administration
proposed a $3 \%$ raise for all teachers. Inflation last year was 7.5\%, and proposed rent increases

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include potential raises of $5 \%$ and $7 \%$ respectively. It seems that this passes. I'll be going back to being once again to an incredibly poor teacher. The main problem $I$ have with this proposal is that we're already paying for work that is not done. My current building has had multiple apartments that have already had their rent illegally raised, something we've only just realized digging through rent histories.

My current apartment has had rent jump of $160 \%$ just $a$ few years before my girlfriend moved in, and soon they'll be allowed to increase it another 7\% legally, you would think with the money we were paying, we wouldn't have to have fake cameras throughout the building. That's true. Broken security doors on the roof causing teenagers to play games where there's no protection.

Also, true, people able to break in and sleep in our basement, not to mention the multitude of apartments that have rats, leaks, roaches and more. But that's reality. By the way. This building is not an anomaly. We are a norm for most rent stabilized buildings right now. It's the equivalent of going to Peter Lugers ordering a full
steak dinner and only receiving a baked potato month after month. If there were efforts to improve our building, this would not be a problem. But instead we have to sue our management company that Owns over 100 buildings.

Just yesterday I received a
settlement check after four years of waiting and fighting, forcing me to put a lien on the building. Thank you very much. And please give teachers like me and other locals a chance to continue to live in our buildings. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
Thank you very much. Let me next recognize Peter Vekiarellis. Mr. Vekiarellis, if you are here. Please unmute and join us.

MR. VEKIARELLIS: Oh, can you
hear me?
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Yes. Thank
you.
MR. VEKIARELLIS: Yes, thank
you. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Peter Vekiarellis and am a small property manager for $a$ few buildings in New York City. As a property manager that doesn't own any rent
stabilized buildings, $I$ feel $I$ can be impartial to both the landlords and the tenants. I see the daily struggles of the tenants and the landlords.

I see how hard it is for tenants to get the resources and help they need because housing court is not operating at $100 \%$. It's very hard for tenants to get the help they need. I hear them week after week going to court, seeking help and getting turned away as a result of not getting the rent paid. The landlords are having a hard time getting a mortgage or an equity line or turned down from the banks as the rental income can't support the mortgage at the current interest rates of about six and a half to 7\% on commercial loans.

It's never been as hard to pay our
bills. Property taxes are very high. Fuel is very high. Insurance premiums have gone up $10 \%$. Construction costs is $30 \%$ higher. Rent hasn't kept up with the cost and it's many cases, landlords in many cases -- landlords are not getting rent for years. I have tenants that have not paid since February of 2019. The landlords, even though are not looking to evict them, they want to get their money paid.

They're not looking to evict
anybody. They just want to continue getting their rent. None of my landlords -- I'm sorry, tenants have had issues connecting with support programs. This must change. But my landlords house many young families and seniors. We as landlords look out for both. Tenant activists decry when publicly traded real estate companies or corporate owners of private equity scoop up buildings and neighborhoods where we should have local ownership. But then when the same people are the ones supporting legislators who create policies that make it impossible for local owners to keep their buildings. There is an inconsistency. You can't have both. Landlords are providing affordable housing without a safety net. Government programs can help the tenants, but nothing for the landlords.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
MR. VEKIARELLIS: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you for
your testimony.
MR. VEKIARELLIS: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
Really appreciate it. Let me next recognize Yun

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Chen.
THE INTERPRETER: Okay. Sorry. We need a second to configure.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: That's fine. Please take a moment.

THE INTERPRETER: Sorry. Lots of technical difficulties. And we will also be interpreting this one. Okay. It's not working. Hi, my name is Tanya. I'm a member of Organizing Asian Communities in Chinatown. Before $I$ worked at a restaurant. Since the pandemic, there's been no work, and now I'm retired. For 26 years, I've lived in Chinatown. In the past, my rent was 640 a month. Now rent is $\$ 1158$. Now retired. If they hike up rents, how are we going to find the money to pay rent? If rent increases to $\$ 1300$, $I$ don't have enough for rent. Electricity bills, phone bills added up. Don't have enough. Where am I going to find this money?

In New York. Tenants live
difficult lives. Our living conditions are unsafe. So many people have lost their livelihoods. So many people share my experience. Mayor Adams, You need to account for working class people and roll back
the rent. Rent hikes are also a form of eviction. We as tenants have lived in New York for so long, we see our doctors here, we buy our groceries here. Our relatives, our friends are all here. Tenant's we must fight. We must unite to fight evictions. Rent rollback now. Thank you, everyone.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Thank you. Let me next recognize Carolyn Meckler. MS. MECKLER: Can you hear me? CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Yes.

MS. MECKLER: Great. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. I'm a small property owner on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. I own and manage a five unit building with my husband. We live in the building and we don't take a salary for maintaining the building. I raised two children in the building who also helped me take care of the building. So we run a lean and mean shop in.

In the 22 years I've managed this building, $I$ have never evicted a single tenant. I know all my tenants and $I$ work with them through their struggling times. I sympathize with the struggling tenants, but there are plenty of programs available for truly struggling tenants. No
fixed income senior should be forced to leave their home because they no longer can afford their apartments. This is why we have scrie programs and I even had a tenant for 20 years. But there isn't an equivalent for landlords to scrie in the 22 years I've managed my building. I've started to say I'm sorry. In 2022, my building lost $\$ 40,000$ on a cash flow basis, primarily driven by facade work that could no longer be deferred.

Over the last five years, I've had
to replace the sidewalk, exterior stairs and the boiler. This is the constant struggle of maintaining a building that was built in 1885. It must be done. It can't be left. Property taxes represent $32 \%$ of 2022 revenue and roughly $38 \%$ of my operating costs. Over the past ten years, my taxes have gone up 160\% versus my revenue that's only gone up 137\%. The gap between income and revenue isn't sustainable. Rent hikes is the only source of income and it's vital to small property owners. So that we can maintain our buildings and provide housing. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very
much. Let me next recognize Council Member Gale

Brewer. Thank you.

MS. BREWER: Thank you very much.
I'm Gale Brewer. I represent the Upper West Side and want to thank you for giving me this opportunity. I know that and $I$ just heard from the previous speaker for whom $I$ work because I represent her area. I do own a building, so I do know how the expenses go up. But $I$ want to be very clear. I support a rent freeze or rent reduction. We know about inflation. We know that it's hard to afford housing and to still have food and utilities for so many tenants.

It's a choice and $I$ really support
the tenants. The New York eviction moratorium expired last year. My understanding is that there are 260,000 eviction filings in court as of March 2023. And in the past, not really recently, but in the past, this board has voted for large rent hikes. They cannot do so this year. According to the Community Services Society, a higher proportion of tenants were threatened with eviction last year than in the past 11 years. And I'm sure it has something to do with the pandemic. And of course, we also have, you

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know, challenging in our city the wonderful asylum seekers. But it doesn't help with the rent situation. We know that the New York State Emergency Rental Assistance Program, known as ERAP, did help some New Yorkers meet their rent payments, and the pandemic has subsided since then. But the hardships are long lasting and there are, you know, at least 450--405,000 applications and \$3 billion in assistance obligated or paid out to the owners on behalf of tenants. Again, $I$ know that it's never enough, but that those are the facts. We got an increase in the cost of living. So guess what? I'm trying to say is my office is swamped with calls from people who cannot make the rent. We also have many seniors who understandably can get scrie. And are she, in this case, scrie if they make $\$ 50,000$ or less, but they are also swamped. So please do not increase the rent guidelines for amount the tenants have to pay. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so much. Let me next recognize Jeannie Dubnau.

MS. DUBNAU: Okay. Okay. Hi,
everybody. So I'd like to answer some of the small
landlords points that they made. One is to Ms. Greenberg, who spoke before. Does she know or I think she does, that any owner who can establish that they're making less than $5 \%$ profit can get a rent increase if they open their books. But she doesn't do it. I've never heard of any small landlord who does it. And you on the RGB board all know this. You've known it for years.

To Carolyn Meckler, who has very -- go get a job. If you get a job, maybe you would work for a living and you'd get an income. If you're so worried about the low rents now we are in a public emergency. Homelessness in New York City has reached the highest levels since the Great Depression of the 1930's. There were nearly 70,000 homeless people in December of 22, including 22,000 children sleeping each night in the shelter system. Roughly one third of families in shelters are still working but are homeless. I'm not even talking about people on the street. So the rising rents, which we saw, Mayor Adams had an increase last year of $5 \%$, is causing poverty. But you guys on the Rent Guidelines Board, you all know this. You all know this. We're not telling you anything new for

Christ's sake, if you increase rents, you're going to cause more homelessness, okay? You're going to put more people into shelters.

I'm a volunteer for a RENA
Community Organization in Washington Heights. Our median household income is and this is new. This is what it is now, $\$ 55,000$ for $\begin{aligned} & \text { family of four. How }\end{aligned}$ much can such a family afford? One third of their income would be $\$ 1529$ Rent Guidelines Board. Help me find a two bedroom apartment in northern Manhattan for that amount. Okay. Can you do it? No, you can't. Housing is a human right, Like food and health care. The rents are too damn high. RGB rollback rents.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Let me next recognize Julie Hamlin, I believe is joining us by phone. And if you're speaking, Ms. Hamlin, if you could please unmute.

MS. BURGER: You might have to press star six to unmute yourself. Star six to unmute yourself.

MR. SOLTREN: And the host also just unmute them.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: I've just

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tried to and I don't seem to have that capacity. I can ask to unmute but don't seem to be able to. There we go.

MS. HAMLIN: Okay. Sorry about that. Thank you. I didn't know I had the power to change that. Can everyone hear?

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Yes. Thank
you.
MS. HAMLIN: Okay. Well, I wanted
to thank RGB for this opportunity to speak. I feel
that you have the power to teach neglectful or
abusive landlords to obey laws by not allowing rent
increases. My brother and I live on the Upper West
Side. We share an apartment in a building where
management of the SRO have been dispersing unlawful
chemicals, not limited to pesticides in our home and public access areas. They use unlicensed strangers, ex-convicts and other tenants. Despite inspections by air quality inspectors.

Six years of housing court in a
lawsuit $I$ didn't give up on and eight violations from city and state air quality agencies. They persist in doing this. They were found using mostly for not residential use. 15 illegal chemicals, 1 in

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2020 was so lethal it could cause death if inhaled. New York State issued a violation with the warning they will face criminal prosecution in jail when court again in 2016 .

I started this case to get it stopped and $I$ learned that housing court judges power is limited. So without enforcement, it really hasn't stopped. I've reported every year since 2013 with 311 complaints. Every effort I've ever made has led to no change. What's problematic right now is that $I$ don't want the harassment and retaliation that has been happening just because $I$ call 311 or filed, you know, again, in housing court and because of that, I live with a death threat and other other [Indiscernible] Hello? Hello?

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Yes, we can
hear you. If you could please wrap up your stuff. Thank you.

MS. HAMLIN: I was just. I was going to say that nothing's changed, and we just ask that you not grant $S R O$ hotels rent increases given their abuse of tenants. There's no escape from the air we breathe. It's like breathing an invisible fire, which everyone can relate to right

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now because of what's going on in the city. And that is something that is not -- to me, not an acceptable. I pay my rent. I pay. I haven't been late.

I've been paying in advance. But not giving rent increases is one way the RGB can influence change. The EPA Toxicologists warned that what we inhale we cannot take back and that as we age, disease comes. So please, $I$ urge this board to not allow Dexter House to have rent increase or any SRO in this city where people are on very low income and, you know, have affordable housing, rent stabilized, protected apartments. Please consider that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very
much. Appreciate it. Let me next recognize Jesse sutton.

MR. SUTTON: Okay. Thank you so much for giving me this opportunity to speak. My name is Jesse Sutton. The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result. And $I$ say that because since 1969, rent stabilization laws have been in effect. That's what we mentioned before.

And there's been a rent crisis since 1969 as we've been taking supply off of the market. The rents have been going up on every free market unit. I really, $I$ own one building in Brooklyn Heights. 16 units stabilized. I've been losing money for the last three years.

I appreciate Ms. Dubnau giving us some advice on how to collect that $5 \%$, how to collect the increase on buildings that don't make 5\%. We're averaging 40 to $50 \%$ of collections a month. That's -- it's impossible to survive as a building owner. It's impossible to keep a building alive.

So there's two aspects here. I've been coming out of pocket every single year since we bought this building, taking food off my table to support this property. If we don't get the necessary rent increases, tenants will be living in much more dire situations. It comes down to our ability to afford it, and if we can afford it, we will do it. And $I$ think $I$ can speak on behalf of all landlords here. If we can do it, if we can afford it, we will spend it. I think that's what it comes down to. But when it comes down to. Not
getting rent increases. Not getting rent increases over the last ten years. It's been very challenging for us. We need help and we're relying on the RGB to help us and wish we can all work together and figure out a proper platform to solve the rent crisis in New York City. I don't think it's rent stabilization, but we do need an increase. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Let me recognize Jeremy Kaplan.

MR. KAPLAN: Yeah. Yes. Hi. I'm a rent stabilized tenant in Sunset Park for the last 12 years, and $I$ just wanted to say that my building that I'm in is a prime example. We've been hearing a lot about small landlords, and $I$ know that this board is saying that they're dealing with data. Small landlords do not own the majority of the rent regulated apartments. Just fix it. Had it at least, you know, only 9\% were owned by one person. So a lot of these landlords who are speaking don't really speak for the majority of the landlords. I actually unfortunately, my building is a prime example of what we're seeing is corporate landlords benefiting from rent increases, pushing out

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tenants.
And I think that it's
unconscionable to put these sort of numbers and data people's profits over the fact that people need stable housing. And that's what rent stabilization is for. I think it's incredible to sort of hear that. Rent stabilized apartments. The whole point is stability for people who cannot afford market rents. And what we're seeing basically is that corporate landords like people who own my building, the majority of the buildings are owned by big corporate landlords.

That basically a 5\% rent increase
is nothing to them, but it is evictions to so many tenants. And we're talking already you've heard 260,000 eviction cases. You cannot do this to people. And the question is, why would you side with that when you're supposed to be dealing with data? That's what we've been hearing from Eric Adams. I know who Eric Adams is and $I$ know that he deals and parties with landlords. That's his prerogative. I think you as a rent guidelines board need to be dealing with data and information. What is the best way to keep people housed? It's to keep
them in rent stabilized apartments that are affordable for them. We know how expensive it is to force people out of their homes to try to find housing. And then also on top of it --

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
MR. KAPLAN: -- how expensive the shelter systems are that is evicted, people are forced into. So right now, to me, it's unconscionable to have this sort of false equivalency. Small landlords are a very, very minor part of this equation and their profits do not matter. It's really about corporate landlords and you're just providing slush funds for them. Those are the corporate landlords that got plenty of money during ERAP and --

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you for your testimony.
MR. KAPLAN: -- it's
unconscionable to me to be sitting here talking about how we have to justify not keeping people in their homes --

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. MR. KAPLAN: -- in the middle of a pandemic when people have not got the relief that
they needed, when people have not rebounded from the pandemic. So $I$ think right now the real question is, are you going to continue to keep greasing a system that works for landlords or are you say --

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: We have a number of speakers we'd love to hear from. Thank you.

MR. KAPLAN: Okay. Well, I think rent, rollback, rent rollback.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very
much. Let me next recognize Robert Lee.
MR. LEE: All right. Thank you so much for giving me this opportunity to speak to the last gentleman that just spoke. There's there's fewer smaller landlords because the bigger landlords are buying us up like hotcakes. We are not able to sustain through all this. And first, let me give a complaint to the panel. Don't know why the politicians get to speak first, but we all have to wait. They make their own schedules, but the tenants and landlords here have to take time out from their day for this meeting. Several of these politicians have spoke today rent. So that is

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called a conflict.
That is a conflict of interest. We don't have these meetings for the price of eggs that have skyrocketed. The cost of eggs go up, the groceries have to raise it. It's -- that's the end of it. Our expenses go up 10 to $30 \%$ each year on top of that. We have more regulation. We have lead abatement, among other things, that lead abatement in some of these buildings are a fortune. Heat in the 2021 to 2022 season increased about 35 to $40 \%$. I just want to -- Assembly Member Rosenfeld speaks of large owners making all this money, but she doesn't speak about the small owners.

Councilmember Brewer says that,
you know, she she sides with the increases that we've absorbed over the past few years. But what have any of these politicians done about capping our expenses? They just took the largest salary increases of any politicians in the country. I don't know. Tenants here should be calling their offices and ask why they accepted these increases. We are a private industry and we should not have to subsidize because of policy failures in this state. The tenants have the 2001 nine HSDPA. We have a 2
to 3 backlog in courts. Thanks. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Let me next recognize Virginia Crawford.

MS. CRAWFORD: Okay. How are we doing? Oh, we better do it vertical. Okay. There we go. Hi there. My name is Virginia. That on? Okay. Hi there. My name is Virginia Crawford. And I just want to say that what $I$ see happening in my building in the West Village is that dozens of rent stabilized tenants have been forced out as a result of conditions created by a predatory investor. The inhumane conditions. These inhumane conditions are intentionally created by the investors in order to ensure that tenants surrender their apartments or that we stop paying rent and land in housing court.

This is an investor playbook that threatens our health, safety, financial security and our ability to save our homes of our own. I am continually shocked at what we have tolerated in this city. None of this is simply the old landord tenant dispute. The city and state have been complicit in undermining rent stabilization when enforcement only results in fines that pale in
comparison to the profits to be made. Tenants will never be safe. What we should be talking about are good cause eviction protections and massive buyout programs for tenants in highly stressed properties, not a rent increase that will result in increasing the value of these properties at the cost of vulnerable tenants, not a rent increase for the investors who ignore the human suffering in their properties.

According to the United Nations, the definition of forced evictions can be broadly defined as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes or land which they occupy without the provision and access to appropriate forms of legal and other protections. This is not just a housing crisis. This is a humanitarian crisis. Harassment can be considered a violation of human rights and treated as such by law. Please consider a rent freeze or rollback until the human rights of tenants have been secured in New York City. Thank you.

## CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.

Next, recognize Shu Zhen Liu. Let me try that

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again. Let me recognize Shu Zhen Liu.
THE INTERPRETER: Hi. We were going to interpretation for this as well.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Of course. We'll wait.

THE INTERPRETER: Hello, My name
is Liu Shu Zhen. I have lived in Manhattan's Chinatown for 25 years and am member of the Chinatown Tenants Union. My rent is $\$ 1675$. My retirement income is only $\$ 630$. I can't afford my rent. It's more than my income. I think that the mayor, Mayor Adams, is increasing the rent because he is a landlord. I can't afford my rent, and I have to prepare to sublease. I don't want to be homeless. I don't want to leave Chinatown. This is my neighborhood, my community's neighborhood.

This is where $I$ go to the doctors and do my groceries. Before Mayor Adams got elected, he said he would help poor people. He said he was poor, working class people, but once he got elected, he turned sour. He doesn't care about us. He only cares about being a landlord and making his money. So us poor people, if you continues like this, we will kick him out of office. He keeps
increasing the rent before Adams, the rent has never missed months before. So us poor people, we don't know what else to do.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Thank you very much. Let me next recognize Ann Korchak.

MS. KORCHAK: Hi. Good evening.
I'm the Korchak and Stegen family has been operating 210 unit buildings on the Upper West Side for decades. The first building was purchased in 1941 and the second was purchased in the early 60 s. I mentioned this to make the point that we are dedicated operators and committed to New York City. My mother in law and her brother attended Blessed Sacrament School there in the neighborhood, and my niece and nephew were also baptized at that parish. So we have deep roots in the Upper West Side. Members of the fourth generation of our family are now living in the building. We have tenants that knew their great grandparents, but these children, you know, of ours, never knew them.
Each year I come to speak at a
hearing so that you will get to hear firsthand the

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challenges families like ours face as small building operators in New York City. Our largest expense by far is property tax. It's a hidden tax on every New York City renter, whether regulated or fair market. When the pandemic began, the tax bill for our ten unit building was $\$ 77,000$. This year, it's $\$ 93,000$. That's a $20 \%$ increase. I need to collect $\$ 775$ per month per apartment just to cover the property taxes. Several of our regulated units have rent below that number. Add on utilities and insurance and need an additional $\$ 275$ per month per apartment to cover those base operating expenses.

Again, have units with rents below
that amount. Utilities is another expense that is largely beyond our control. Con Ed recently announced yet another rent increase in February of 2020. It cost $\$ 1,800$ to provide heat and hot water at a cost of about $\$ 1.50$ per therm. This february that monthly bill was $\$ 2,300$, at nearly $\$ 2.66$ per therm. I'm here as a reminder to you all that housing has costs and those rents must rise to cover those costs. This realistic position is not popular, but that doesn't change the truth that as operating expenses rise, so must rent. Thank you
for your attention.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very
much. Let me next recognize Christopher Athneos.
MR. ATHNEOS: Thank you for giving
me the opportunity to testify. I must say $I$ was disappointed after testifying for decades in the past that $I$ wasn't granted a safe space to testify as other property owners because of the events that happened at the initial meeting. And $I$ hope that in the future we can all have a safe space to debate respectfully with decorum so that we give the RGB and all the members of the RGB, tenant members, owner members and public members the respect that they deserve.

My family and $I$ have owned and operated apartment buildings in Brooklyn for over 50 years. My parents still live in and operate the building in which they live, and we're good owners. Our buildings are like a small community, a little small city. We all look out for each other. The tenants are our friends. We look to provide good and safe, affordable housing.
And we -- this is not just this
board's responsibility, but on all the prior boards

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before you, especially in the last ten years, we've been neglecting and underfunding and defunding our housing. And we are at the breaking point. The board does not look at the PIOC, does not consider a lead paint abatement. It's not in the policy. There's nothing in the policy that says about lead paint abatement yet. We have to abide by these mandates. It takes over a month or two months to get the apartment abated on vacancy tested, retested and re rented. This is lost income for property owners.

And if any of the tenants on the testified here actually came into these apartments, they would see there's nothing wrong. There's no reason that had to be abated yet we have to comply with the law and this costs money. And this board needs to recognize those mandates, energy
efficiencies. We are getting fined if we don't
abide by the renting -- and rent mandates, you
know, for energy efficiencies. So I would ask that the board recognize those costs.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very
much.
MR. ATHNEOS: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let
me next recognize Brenda Irizary.
MS. IRIZARY: Yes, good evening.
My name is Brenda Irizary and I'm a member of Tenants and Neighbors and also a member of the Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition. I have lived at 3215 Bainbridge Avenue for 41 years as a rent stabilized tenant. My landlord is Brandon Yasgur. I am urging the board to consider no rent increases and a rent rollback for the following reasons. Many tenants are paying more than $30 \%$ of their income towards rent. Many tenants are facing evictions in court without right to counsel. There's food insecurity due to inflation and cuts to extra SNAP benefits. A health care crisis caused by medical debt and drug prices.

Currently, $I$ pay $30.8 \%$ of my
monthly fixed income towards rent. I also pay more for my con ed bill because of inadequate heat during the winter. A rent increase based on paying more and getting less services is unacceptable. In closing, rent increases will cause more evictions, homelessness and families doubling up in apartments. I urge this board to give tenants
relief, not grief. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Next, recognize Anna Maria Parlanti.

MS. PARLANTI: Good evening to all. The small company $I$ represent has owned and operated rent stabilized apartment buildings for over 50 years. The past few years have been extremely difficult for the business, which is why we stand before you today asking for a fair annual increase.

The recent passage of various local laws, such as 31 and 97, require landlords to spend hundreds and thousands of dollars on top of regular maintenance costs in order to make the necessary changes to remain code compliant. While we fully agree with the passage of the aforementioned laws, we also desperately need more funds to abide by them. Funds which can only be obtained through the passage of a fair annual increase by the Rent Guidelines Board. Property owners are not only struggling to fund changes stipulated by new local laws, but are also having a hard time staying afloat in the face of rising everyday maintenance costs.

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The costs of everything that is required to maintain a building, including property taxes, water insurance, labor and materials has skyrocketed in recent years, which has largely been caused by inflation. The rent law passed in 2019 caps individual apartment improvement costs at $\$ 15,000$ for an $\$ 83.33$ cent increase for landlords. It was difficult to renovate a vacant apartment to code with $\$ 15,000$ then, but it is absolutely impossible to do so now given the rise of material and labor costs.

This is why warehousing apartments has unfortunately become a huge problem in our city. It's also imperative to note that the average age of the properties under our jurisdiction is 90 years old, and the amount of money needed to maintain them increases every year, even without growing inflation. This is why we ask the board to vote in favor of a 5 \% increase for one year leases. In the absence of other forms of assistance for property owners, the only way to keep affordable housing safe is through passage of a fair annual increase. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let

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me next recognize Liang Ming Xue.
THE INTERPRETER: My name is
Shirley Young. And am a Chinatown tenant leader with organizing Asian communities. This year I am over 70 years old. I've lived in Chinatown for over 20 years right now. My rent is more than 1000 over 200\% of my retirement savings each month. In order to afford rent, $I$ need to rely on friends and relatives. I don't understand why the Rent Guidelines Board has been proposing such high rent increases just to afford each year's rent hikes. Us tenants face tremendous difficulties in our everyday lives. Now, we not only face skyrocketing cost of living increases, but we also face these rent hikes. We are poor and working class people. How are we supposed to live? If we can't afford rent, then we're at risk of evictions. We don't want this. We refuse this. That's right. Mayor Adams, members of the Rent Guidelines Board, you only think of how the pandemic has impacted landlords.

Let me remind you, tenants, too,
have been impacted by the pandemic. Pay close attention. Right now, inflation is skyrocketing,
yet our incomes remain fixed. The mayor and the board need to account for working class people. Have they thought about what we must face, how difficult our lives are? Our living conditions are deteriorating. We are struggling on the poverty line. We must demand rollback, rollback, rollback, the rent. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let me next recognize Marcelino Lake.

MR. LAKE: Thank you, sir. We start the video here. Ah, yes. I'm so sorry. Yes. Good evening, all. My name is Marcelino Lake. Born and raised in Brooklyn, New York. My family has owned a property in Brooklyn since the 1960 s. Immigrated here from the Caribbean, raised four children here and in Brooklyn and had family members live in our buildings myriad. We we supported. We start rent control, rent, stabilization.

And what $I$ want to speak on
tonight is $I$ manage my buildings very well. I maintain my buildings very well. I'm sorry for the myriad of of landlords who have abused the system, take advantage of tenants and don't provide the services that tenants deserve. I'm not one of them. I try and provide the best services for my tenants. I was raised that way. I worked in these buildings growing up. I have the sweat equity in these properties.

It was able -- it afforded us to go to college and afford a nice lifestyle Immigrating here from from the islands but to be honest, there's to -- and speaking for the tenants, there are myriad of programs in the city. City folks I'm advised through my building manager, through my brokers and myriad of programs in the city that can help tenants in arrears. Help tenants keep up with their rents and actually help tenants with rent increases.

These programs do not exist for
for for property owners and the expenses. It's expensive to own a building. That's just the bottom line. That's just -- that's -- we signed up for that. I have no problem with that. But it's expensive to own a building. The fees, the utilities expenses, the maintenance. So I have to advocate for a rent increase so I can provide quality services for my tenants and for my -- and

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quality employment for my building staff. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so much. Really appreciate it. We are going to now take a brief break and we will return and continue with the testimony in ten minutes. Thank you.
(Recess taken.)
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Welcome back. Thank you. Why don't we begin? Thank you. Let me recognize Kaylee Farrish.

MS. FARRISH: Yeah. Hi, everyone. Good evening. My name is Kaylee Farrish. Give us a second here. We're going to get the feedback off. Okay. Hi, everybody. Good evening. My name is Kaylee Farrish. I'm a tenant here joining from a very packed tenant party here. I'm a tenant in Manhattan.

Though noted, a number of landlords from Brooklyn have already spoken. I'm not lucky enough to be in a rent stabilized building, but am a renter. I've been a renter the entire time that I've lived in New York City. Last year, my rent went up 50\%, five zero. It went up again this year.

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My rent increase from 2021 to 2023. The increase alone is more than $I$ have ever spent on rent in my entire life. We are in a specific housing crisis and $I$ have to tell you, it's something else to sit here in community in solidarity with people here who are living paycheck to paycheck and see landlords get on here who have inherited their buildings, living on
intergenerational wealth with complaints about $\$ 10,000$ increases in property taxes.

We know from the Assembly members
submitted testimony, that nearly 90\% of rent
stabilized units in New York City come from
landlords that own over 100 units. And we have landlords here today who are saying that they are small property owners.

And $I$ can Google and see that you
Own five buildings in Brooklyn, you own 16 units. It's a level of wealth that is unimaginable to renters. So I'm sorry that some of you are feeling a little bit of a squeeze. We are trying to figure out how we are going to pay rent and stay in our homes. Housing is a human right and the fixed incomes that many of us are living on right now are
insufficient. And it's really difficult to get in here and see folks speaking about this like it's an abstract thing. Okay, property taxes are increasing. Great. We are not here to subsidize your investment decisions or the way you manage your generational wealth. Thank you. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Me next. Recognize Ricky Baker Kush. MS. KEUSCH: My name is Ricky Baker Keusch and I'm a Queens tenant. Thank you for allowing us to testify virtually. My dad spent his childhood in Mitchell-lama housing, and $I$ grew up in a rent stabilized apartment in Forest Hills where my parents and brothers still live. After graduating with my master's degree, $I$ couldn't afford a market rate apartment in the neighborhoods where $I$ grew up, but was lucky enough to get into a rent stabilized apartment elsewhere in Queens.

I thought this would be simply my
first New York apartment. It's a one bedroom without much natural light. All the windows face the building next door. That's so close $I$ can watch my neighbor's TV. There's no breeze or a laundry room, but it's a great community and a great first
apartment in New York City.
It's just not where I can raise
the next generation of Queens kids. But looking at my neighbor's rent, $I$ feel trapped. My partner and I already spend over $30 \%$ of our income on rent, like the $80 \%$ of New Yorkers who are housing burdened. But we can't afford to move. New rent stabilized units proposed in our neighborhood are more expensive and rare to get, even though we only moved into our apartment in 2019. Many market rate apartments are double what we pay, and the costs keep increasing. Like most rent stabilized tenants. Our landlord is an LLC that owns dozens of buildings across the city. The corporations are doing fine, but even when $I$ have been a city and state government employee working my hardest to make New York work for New Yorkers, I have struggled to make rent.

My sister just moved out of our parents apartment and pays more than $I$ do for a small studio farther from public transit. My family is being priced out of Queens, of New York and of our home. The rent has been too damn high in New York my entire life. My parents are unlikely to
ever retire. I don't know how my brother will be able to move out of their place when he graduates Queens College in 2025. I'm nearly 30 and don't know if my partner and $I$ will be -- will ever be able to afford a two bedroom and don't know how we're supposed to even consider having kids. A report by the Fund for New York City found half of all city households do not make enough to meet the minimum cost of living. When the economic situation across our city, state, country and globally is so dire for my generation and the generations to come, how can we pay rent and pay back our student loans? CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. MS. KEUSCH: How can we afford healthy food and medical care for chronic illnesses? We develop from novel viruses like Covid 19 or unsafe polluted air when we're spending 30 to $50 \%$ or more on rent. The Rent Guidelines Board original charge is to ensure that rent remains affordable and not to protect landords profits. Please don't raise our rent when we can't afford it.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very
much. Let me next recognize Adrian Crystal.

MS. GERSTEL: Thank you very much.

I always find these meetings extremely
illuminating. I have - I bought this building. My husband and $I$ bought this building in 1980, so that's 43 years ago. It's a -- was a six unit rent stabilized apartment. We brought our children up in this building, and it was extremely important that we had and have a relationship with the people who live in this building. Three of the tenants have - two of the tenants have lived here over 40 years, one of them about 39 years. During the time one of the tenants $I$ want to give you another view of a landlord. Okay. A small property owner. And so he was having a financial difficulties for three years.

I worked with him for three years so that he could pay what he could. There was a point where he said, $I$ can either pay my health insurance, my credit cards or my rent. And I said, there is no way you're going to mess around with your health insurance. I am lending you the money for your health insurance that $I$ did for a friend of his was rather upset about that and really started helping out pay the rent. This is somebody
who's been here for more than 40 years at this point is fully solvent.

I want to say that $I$ am not
retired because I own a building. My husband is not retired and he is going to be 80. There is a limit to how long we can sustain the amounts that we are. There's a lot to the story, but thank you very, very much.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
Thank you. Let me next recognize let me next recognize Stephanie Paer.

MS. PAER: Hello? Can everyone hear me?

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Yes, thank
you.
MS. PAER: Good evening. My name
is Stephanie and $I$ am born and raised in Brooklyn
and $I$ am a Case Manager. I have been working in
nonprofit for about seven years. And the rent
increases are just insane. If they are approved, my
rent will go up almost $\$ 100$ and cannot afford
that. That means that $I$ might have to go into
shelter, with my clients. So I just don't
understand.

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You know, last year we had an
increase during the pandemic. You know, you
landlords, the managements were doing all these deals, so you were able to decrease the rent. So what is -- what's the difference now? Because everyone came back, all the gentrifiers, all the money came back and now you see an opportunity.

But for us New Yorkers, us people living, it's not sustainable. And $I$ understand you have costs, but owning a building is a luxury. Get another job like you tell us. I work two jobs and I could still barely to -- $I$ could barely afford my rent. I have had mice in my apartment that $I$ had to go fight to get a repairs. I had to fight to get a rent reduction because of all the repairs that were not done.

And then to sit there and say, we have to now increase your rent $\$ 100$ and I know my rent is cheaper than a lot of people. So some people are going 2, $\$ 300$ and I $u s t$ can't cannot sit here and listen to landlords complain that you have no money when for years before gentrification happened, everything was okay. So do you know I get it. But unfortunately, the people are going to be
homeless and you are always going to have tenants. You're always going to have people coming in. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let me next recognize Gabriela Murillo. Thank you very much. If you could please hold on for a moment. We are trying to identify an interpreter.

THE INTERPRETER: Can I? I can interpret for her.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: I would greatly appreciate that we had a little bit of a glitch with the simultaneous translation. I greatly appreciate it.

THE INTERPRETER: Yes, of course. Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Gabriela Murillo and I'm a member of Make the Road, New York. I live in Queens. And as a rent stabilized apartment, $I$ have lived there for 12 years with my four children. I pay more than $30 \%$ of my income in rent, and these contemplated increases will help my landlord evict us, something that he has already been trying to do through constructions and intimidation.

The building where I live has 44

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open violations. It seems unfair to me that although my rent continues to increase year after year, the conditions are still not as good and it is unfair. In the spring of 2022 , a new owner bought the property. After this, the landlord refused to give me my lease, even though it is my right.

Soon after, Mr. Mola, the owner of
the property, began demolishing the empty
apartments in the building without prior notice to
the tenants who were living there. It was a very harmful situation for my family because my children have asthma and the place was full of dust and in the middle of construction, when $I$ asked the landlord to please do something to control the construction areas, he refused.

And then as if nothing had
happened, so $I$ had to file a complaint and it
turned out that he did not even have the permits to do the construction. As I have defended myself, the landlord continues to harass me to leave. They don't claim the building.

We have rats and cockroaches and
they still want to raise our rent. It's unfair. The
rents are already excessively high, and if there are landlords who continue to buy buildings, it is because the current rents already give them a substantial profit. Where are we going to get more money every year to stay afloat? I ask you, as board members who support tenants to stop helping destroy communities, we can't keep sustaining these huge increases.

Where is my family and $I$ going to go? And thousands of families who can't afford these proposed increases. No more increments, please. Enough of all this abuse. And as my little sister said, please, we want to -- let's not lose our home, please. We don't want to become another member. Like another number in the statistics for homelessness in New York City. Thank you for all your attention.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you so much. Thank you. We're going to pause for a moment. We're just we want to make sure we have the spanish to English translation. Andrew, if you could let me know when we're ready to continue.

MR. HOBERMAN: Okay. I've been
speaking to the interpreters. They apologize. It
was an issue. I think it's everything should be working now.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Okay, great.
Thank you, Brian. Let me then recognize Delsenia Glover. And discover if you could please unmute.

MS. GLOVER: Oh, so sorry. Oh, so sorry. I'm Delsenia Glover live at the Lenox Terrace complex in Harlem and I'm a member and leader of the tenants Association at Lenox Terrace. First, we are deeply disappointed that this Rent Guidelines Board did not see fit this year to hold an in-person meeting where tenant testimony in Manhattan when previous to the pandemic there were two one downtown and one in central Harlem where our tenants could come and look the board in the eye.

There are six buildings at Lenox Terrace and were erected in the 50 s and $60 s$. It has 722 units in the complex, housing more than 3000 people. The owners of Lenox Terrace and rent regulated landords across the city do not deserve a rent increase because most make a great deal of profit, and they do so with nominal maintenance to rent stabilized apartments.

The tenant association here receives complaints constantly about the amount of time it takes to receive the most basic repairs. Longtime rent stabilized tenants are living in apartments that have the same white painted metal kitchen cabinets on the walls, same medicine cabinets and fixtures and bathrooms and flooring from when the buildings were first built more than 60 years ago.

It can take two years or more to get a refrigerator or stove replacement. There's a significant senior population in Lenox Terrace, so much so that it should be in. Many of most, if not most seniors are living on fixed incomes but may not be eligible for Scrie because their income may be slightly more than $50 \mathrm{k}-\mathrm{-} \$ 50,000$. The kinds of increases that you are proposing this year or any increase after last year's increases.

Maybe what will finally put them out on the street and escalate the already existing and devastating homeless crisis. Landlords are not suffering. We tenants, are. We tenants asked for a rent freeze. We believe that that is the only just and equitable thing to do. Thank you for the
opportunity to testify here today.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let me next recognize Angel Bowers. Who's joining us by phone. And if you're speaking, if you could please unmute. Thank you.

MS. BOWERS: Hello.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Here we go. We can hear you now.

MS. BOWERS: I'm sorry. I need one second because I'm cooking, but I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: That's okay.
MS. BOWERS: Okay. Hi, everyone.
Good evening. My name is Angel Bowers, and I'm a tenant at Claredon Gardens. There should not be an increase in rent because my children and $I$ have been sick from long term mold exposure, something that should never have happened. And instead of addressing the issues of leaks and floods from above me leading to mold growth, growing inside the walls, ceilings of my apartment, they chose to ignore it.

Instead, we were left to we were
left to breathe and mold spores and Michael toxins that are detrimental to our health. They refused to
remove the damaged walls and ceilings. It took me three and a half years to finally get the work done by taking them to court and finding an environmentalist to inspect my home. We had to live under hazardous conditions and still are to this day.

I have more growth that keeps coming back inside my toilet tank as well as sewage odors and and gardens refuse to address this issue. I also have mold underneath my kitchen sink and they refuse to address it or they continued to do is cover up the problem and say HPD goes by what they what they see, not what they smell. We live without heat for three years with the D placed on the front door of our building, and they supposedly put in a new boiler and received an MCI increase in rent for that improvement. And the front door lock is always broken.

Not to mention my Con Edison bill almost doubled each year we have to use because we have to use heaters. I have not been able to pay my rent due to medical bills, expenses and losses for me and my children due to becoming sick from mold. And my income is social security disability.

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Instead of taking me to court, they continue to harass me for the rent, knowing that because of their negligence, my children and $I$ are sick and we are in a bad situation that they put us in instead of raising the rent should law should be changed concerning the air we breathe inside our home leaks, floods and mold to ensure the safety and well being of our families.

A much more diligent inspection by HPD is needed as well as mental health and hygiene. I should not have to go back and forth calling HPD. I don't smoke, drink or do recreational drugs, and now I have asthma along with other health issues as well as my children. Because of long term mold exposure, rent is becoming increasingly high and unaffordable. So when you have issues such as this more that are being ignored but still want to raise the rent, this is very unfair to tenants that have the right to live and livable, safe and affordable apartments. Please freeze the rent. No increase. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Appreciate it. At this juncture, we have heard from everyone who pre-registered. If there
are participants who would like to speak in the remainder of the time we have available, if you could please raise your hand and we can elevate you to a participant. Thank you.

THE INTERPRETER: Give us a
second.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Of course.

MS. WALKER: Hello. Good evening, everyone. My name is Simone Walker. And I'm the Tenant Association President of terrific tenements, located right here in Manhattan, 4 to 5 West 48 th Street, 5 to 7 West 47 th Street. And I'm here today on behalf of our 88 tenants in our building complex.

We want you to know that there is power in agreement. We agree that tenants are overlooked, overcharged and overwhelmed. The tenants are being overlooked. Many of the repairs, extermination and sanitation and preservation of the buildings, they're not being kept. But yet we are expected to pay more rent, more money for services that we don't get, especially our differently abled tenants who need special accommodations, but yet they are also discriminated
against. The tenants are being overcharged for rent.

They do not owe all these documents and all these falsification of records and without submitting any proof to the tenants of what they owe, they are expected to pay money that they never signed up for. But yet we are expected to pay rent increases when we need a rent rollback. Rent rollback. Tenants are also being harmed by conditions, rules and regulations that are not included in their lease yet. Illegal lock outs, illegal evictions are taking place right under our noses. But [Indiscernible]. You need rent rollbacks. This is the reality. This is what we need. And we're not against you. We're just against the policy and the proposal. Thank you very much. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let me net recognize Jerry Matejka. MR. MATEJKA: Good evening. Can
you hear me?
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Yes, thank
you.
MR. MATEJKA: Hi, my name is Jerry
and I'm a small owner of a six family rent

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stabilized building in Queens. About eight years ago, I purchased my first and only six family house. That was in the prior owner's family since it was built in the late 20 s . For some reason they did never raise any of the rents in the prior 25 years and in return did no improvements. Now that the individual apartment improvements have been greatly diminished by DHCR, I'm making all needed repairs with my own money and rents are astoundingly low. The rents I'm providing are totally affordable.

As a matter of fact, all
apartments are stabilized and five of the six tenants are paying me $\$ 1,300$ or less each month for their two bedroom apartments. The rents I'm receiving are far less than a two bedroom in public housing. Meanwhile, my costs have been spiking incredibly. Examples, insurance. My current provider is giving me a renewal increase of $22 \%$ right now. When $I$ try to shop for another insurance provider, $I$ was given two quotes that were double property taxes.

Okay, They've gone up over 7\% on bills, 15\% and fix up costs are averaging about 15\%
a year. I'm providing local ownership and getting calls constantly from big real estate guys who want to buy my property. And $I$ honestly don't know how much longer $I$ can hold out. I have a good relationship with my tenants, but what do you think the big guys will do? They'll get rid of these tenants and some of which have lived there their entire lives.

The last few years, the measly and non-existent increases are catching up to me. And I need your rent increases to be at the top end of the proposed rent range. All my tenants renew this year for the first time in two years. So if you don't give me at least last year's RGB guidelines, it will be a disaster. Also, you cannot allow zero or rollbacks. Please do the right thing. Thank you. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Thank you for joining us. Let me next recognize Denisa Rodriguez.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Hello. My name is Denisa Rodriguez and I live in Queens. I've lived here for approximately three years and I've made more than $50 \%$ by fixed income, rent and established person in my neighborhood. Based on the plenary

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vote, my rent would go up for one year from 30 to \$75. For two years, 60 to $\$ 105$ is paid $\$ 1.8$ billion to New York City landlords and is expected to pay a total of $\$ 2.3$ billion. My landlord received $\$ 9,000$ from my application, therefore there's no need to give landlords her rent increase at the sacrifice of rent stabilized tenants can.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: My apologies,
if you could speak closer to the microphone so we could hear you. I apologize.

MS. RODRIGUES: If I can't afford
my rent in the future, $I$ will become homeless and die. Do you hear me, Rent Guidelines Board?

Homelessness equals death. Landlords claim they need higher rents, but they do not use these monies to maintain their buildings despite years of rent increases. My landlord has not done any repairs and always uses the excuse that tenants don't give him access. That is a bald faced lie. My building converted to condos in 2008 and my apartment was more than 70 open violations. The entire building, which is a condominium, has 201 HPD violations. My landlord owns owes the New York City a grand total of $\$ 21,716$ for repairs that he refused to make.

That's just in my one building. He Owns multiple buildings with a large real estate corporation, and he's not the only landlord who takes advantage of HPD. The kicker is that my landlord is a multi-million millionaire, and in the height of the pandemic, purchased a building in Manhattan for $\$ 8.5$ million. So Rent Guidelines Board please tell me. Please tell me why my landlord needs a rent increase. I say no, absolutely not. We need a rent rollback. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Thank you. I mean, recognized Chaplain Ready?

MS. READY: Good evening. I am Chaplain Ready and am here with housing conservatory coordinators. I just want to say something. I'm going to probably date myself. But there was a show on television. It may still be on, Candid Camera, and they would do little pranks and make jokes.

What we're having happening right
now is not funny. This is not a joke. These are people's lives that are going on to all kinds of situations and chaos because of mismanagement in the city. I don't think landlords are bad. I don't
think the rent guideline boards are evil. I just think we have mismanagement in the city that people are putting their own self-interest ahead of the well-being of other people, and that is inhumane. You cannot have people bleeding and trying to stick a band aid on them when they are bleeding and hemorrhaging to death. So $I$ want to say this. You have the power, you have the decisions. I think you are smart people and $I$ believe you want to do the right thing for people. But you are being pressured and put in the middle of this mess.

So I'm going to help you and try
to see about giving you a solution that if you want to help the people, help the tenants, help the landlords, that they do not have to lose money and that the tenants do not have to be overcharged and put out and evicted. This city is well known for having some of the doggone poorest of all poorest of every day, every decade, every century, every night coming into the city. Take that tourist money and put it to good use and help the people who are tenants who are landlords. You do not have to raise this rent. There is a lottery that has been going on for years. Take that lottery money and put that
lottery money to good use for it. They have parades going on here. They have all kinds of sports activities going on here. Tell the Yankees and the Knicks and the Mets put a game together and raise some money to keep people from being put out of their homes. That's all $I$ have to say. Do the right thing.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much. Thank you. Let me recognize Spencer Garcia.

MS. SPENCER: Hi, my name is Spencer Garcia. I'm a lifelong New Yorker and I live in a rent stabilized apartment in Queens. I'm asking the Rent Guidelines Board to vote for a rent freeze or a rent rollback.

I'm asking for a rent freeze or
rollback because any rent increase will force tens of thousands of new workers out of their homes and force hundreds of thousands more to forgo paying for food, medical care and other necessities in order to pay for their rent. Over half of rent stabilized tenants pay them more than $30 \%$ of their income in rent.

$$
\text { This leads to nearly } 25 \% \text { of rent }
$$

regulated tenants skipping medical care and meals,

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according to a recent 2022 survey. Any rent increases will directly lead to evictions, homelessness and death. People will die if they can no longer afford the food, medication or health care they need to survive. Or if they freeze or sweat to death from living on the streets. This death is completely avoidable. Over half of New Yorkers are rent burdened. And amidst the ongoing pandemic and ever increasing inflation, the number of rent burdened New Yorkers continues to increase. Personally, my rent is over $40 \%$ of my monthly income.

I spent over two and a half months
looking for my current apartment because I could only afford to pay so much on rent without getting into a situation where $I$ would become financially unstable or housing insecure.

If $I$ was not living in a rent stabilized apartment, $I$ would not have been able to afford a studio in most areas of Queens or in New York City as a whole, and especially in where the rental market is now. I cannot afford to move out of this apartment, but $I$ may be forced to and I don't know what to do. We have gotten to a point
where people from New York can barely afford to stay here, and freezing rent will help keep New Yorkers in their homes.

Lastly, hundreds of thousands, if not millions of New York City households are still dealing with the ramifications of the ongoing pandemic. People have experienced unemployment, loss of income, permanent disability and inability to work due to long Covid and many more extremely difficult financial situations. With no end in sight of the pandemic, New Yorkers will continue to struggle to pay rent and afford their basic needs. We've already seen the negative impact of last year's rent increases. 15\% of all tenants had been threatened with eviction in 2022, a record high in the past 11 years. Following the end of the eviction moratorium, non-payment eviction cases rose $167 \%$ in 2022, and the homeless shelter population rose by 8\%, the first increase after four years of decline. Please freeze the rent. Do a rent rollback, please. I am begging you. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let me recognize now Fred Newton.

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MR. NEWTON: One thing I cannot help wondering, Is the president of the United States, when he wants to appoint people that have to be ratified by the Senate. I believe that the Rent Guidelines Board and many other city jobs and appointments, the mayor picked them confirmed by the city council because of the mayor appoints you, you're beholden to them. But if they have to be confirmed by the city council, you're much less likely to have what's known as rubber stamps. And I'll leave it at that. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. At this point, we don't have anyone else who's raised their hand, but we're happy to wait. The meeting has been noticed to go through. Right? So anybody else would like to join us. We certainly have a few more minutes.

Genesis, please.
MS. AQUINO: Yeah, Today I'm
joining the hearing. I'm joining the hearing from midtown in Manhattan. And most of the people here are senior citizens. If you can see a lot of them testify. About $50 \%$ of the people who testified today are from Manhattan. And the reason they came
in person is because they don't have access to Internet.

A lot of them don't have access to their phones and simply because they are poor. Right. And it is super important for us as the Rent Guidelines Board to make sure that Manhattan tenants have access to a hearing, if you like -you heard we used to have two hearings, one in downtown, one in Harlem, and $I$ think we need to commit to doing that again. Tenants here are excited to be here and they only came here because they really depend on the decisions that we are going to be making today, them next weekend. So just wanted to say thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. But
let me recognize Ari Santiago. Please go ahead.
MS. SANTIAGO: Hi there. I just
wanted to ask a question for everyone in
attendance. A lot of the conversation has been
around tenants versus landlord. And I'm just
curious, in all of the conversations I've seen in
the Bronx and here now in Brooklyn, why are
corporate landlords not really in attendance? And then my second question is, this is a blanket
policy for all landlords.
Just curious, there are small
property owners that are suffering, but corporate landlords should not be profiting off of any rent increases. I don't understand why we're having sort of a blanket policy. Why are we not considering a tiered system? This just seems unreasonable given the economic differences in both of these groups. Small property owners do not make anywhere near the amount of profit as corporate landlords. If this could be a consideration for this board and for the Chair. Nestor Davidson that would be awesome.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
MS. BURGER: Hi. Just FYI, we only
allow people to speak once per Public Hearing. We are having another Public Hearing on Thursday in Brooklyn, and anybody who wishes to speak again can come in person to that hearing. If there's anybody else in our last four minutes that wants to speak, please raise your hand. Who hasn't spoken already? CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Let me recognize DeJesus.

MS. DEJESUS: Hi, Good evening. My name is Paula DeJesus and $I$ am a tenant advocate at

Take Root Justice. But $I$ am born Latina born and raised in El Barrio. I'm a very passionate human being who truly believes that. And forgive me with the noise I am in commute to my house. I just wanted to say and to really just uplift all the tenants who were out here talking about why a rent rollback or and a rent freeze is a must. As it was mentioned, we have over 26,000 homeless kids in the shelter. That's not including the kids that are about to be born into homelessness or that are currently living in the streets.

What are we doing about the
future? The youth think, you know, there's many songs. The children are the future and we're not protecting that. We are protecting people who are using capitalism to make a living, to make a living off of the, you know, the inhumane thing that happened, the inhumane ness of being homeless, the inhumanness of not having enough money to pay for food while these landlords are here, like, oh my God, I'm so broke again, think it was mentioned. That's a very small number of small landords and you do actually have resources to get help. There's more help for you than there are for the tenants.

And $I$ know this because I've been working very closely with tenants for ten years and for ten years. I've only seen people like the the Colemans of the world commit criminal violent crimes to tenants.

I've only seen the the landlord like the one where the tenants died at 333 East 181st Street because of the lack of resources that Rick Grouper was providing to his tenants and that man had had at the time a 150 bills things. So he wasn't broke.

Also, one of your reps is a lawyer. How much does do the lawyer the landlords pay for him? My last note and I'll end here because I've said it numbers numerous times and I don't know why you guys don't look at that. Have the landlords open their books. Let's see how they're spending their money. Because maybe instead of accusing us for not paying our rent and because $I$ hear a lot of it, Oh, they're being irresponsible, maybe you're being they're being irresponsible with how they manage and they use their money, maybe spending too much money on lawyers for frivolous cases or to burn more buildings to keep tenants,
especially marginalized tenants, in the violent --
and violent harm and violating the housing law.
And also because y'all taking a
lot of subsidies and committing fraud, in my
opinion. And then let's not talk about all the
money they're taking in cannabis by violating the
law there. So I just want to say they're not
they're not broke. And if they are, they should
show you how broke they are. We all asked Trump to
open his books, so why can't the landlords open
their books?

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you. Let me next recognize Sylvia. And if you could, before we get on, I want to make sure that we have translation available.

THE INTERPRETER: Yes. Hello.
Interpreting.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Okay, great. We also have it on. But thank you.

THE INTERPRETER: Oh, wait. Sorry.
Give me a second. Are you going to say it all in Spanish or. Oh, okay.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
THE INTERPRETER: Do you guys have

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interpretation? Okay, perfect. Thank you. I've tried in one way or another to leave my community. Choose whether to buy food or pay our rent or our needs or medications. I myself personally I've been -- being charged to rent. I've always trusted in the God that $I$ believe in knowing that what is impossible for us is possible.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you.
Thank you very much. I want to thank everyone for joining us tonight. And can $I$ get a motion to adjourn?

MR. ERLRICH: Motion to adjourn. CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: I'm going to second.

MR. AQUINO: Second.
CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you again. And thank you to all of our board members and to our staff. And we will see you in Brooklyn on.
(Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded.)

STATE OF NEW YORK )

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I, MARC RUSSO, a Shorthand

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(Stenotype) Reporter and Notary Public within and
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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my name thic 7 th dav \(\cap f\) August, 2023 .


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