AGING IN COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

OF THE

COMMISSION ON AGING

May 14, 2019

9:30-11:30 am

7300 Calhoun Place, Room 6C Rockville, MD

In Attendance: Monica Schaeffer, Nanine Meiklejohn, Mary Sweeney, Richard Jourdenais, Amy Harbison, Marsha Weber, Miriam Kelty,

Stephanie Edelstein

Staff: Pazit Aviv, Marcia Pruzan

Guests: Suzanne Ludlow, Isabelle Schoenfeld

Topic	Discussion Points	Decisions/Follow-up
Welcome and Introductions Approval of May 14 Minutes		
Presentation on Rent Control/Stabilization by Commissioner Nanine Meiklejohn (COA) and Suzanne Ludlow, Takoma Park City Manager.	 Nanine Meiklejohn summarized key points in a fact sheet prepared for the meeting. There is growing interest in rent stabilization around the county as one way to address escalating rents. Key points about Montgomery County were: Over half of renters 65+ are rent burdened; Renting is more common among lower income households; There are only 2,000 MPDU units; 	

- Some tenants at Auden Place, an ethnically diverse building of many longterm renters on Georgia Avenue, have received rent increases of more than 30%.
- Builders are focused on high-end projects and millennials.
- Rent stabilization is more flexible than strict rent control.
- o Certain buildings might be exempt.
- Some might allow rents to go up when a tenant leaves while others don't.
- Most have appeals process for landlords.
- The county has a voluntary rent guideline, which is set annually and currently is at 1.5%. Landlords must report their rents annually, but there are flaws with the process.
 - Suzanne Ludlow gave an overview of the city;
- It is densely populated; most of the housing stock is old; much in need of renovation.
- Half of Takoma Park housing used to be rental and half owned; now 45% is rental.
- Overall housing costs are lower than in other parts of the county, especially those around transit centers.
- It isn't as segregated by income and ethnicity as other parts of the county.

- The rent stabilization program has been in place for over 50 years.
- It covers all buildings with 2 or more units.
- It is relatively strict because rents aren't allowed to go up when a unit is vacated; no incentive to evict.
- Annual rent increases based on 75% of the consumer price index are allowed.
- o Landlords can appeal.
- About 50% of rental units are rent stabilized.
- Rent stabilization benefits:
- Many tenants are older and long-term residents.
- Turnover is low-housing stability
- Some buildings have a mix of income levels and ages.
- There's no income rule; average income is around \$85,000 for renters and \$140,000 or homeowners.
- Compared to other areas of the county, renters have been protected from escalating rents.
- Rent stabilization challenges:
- Some owners don't budget for large expenses – causes deterioration
- Keeps property values down city foregoes property tax revenue
- Need additional strategies and sources of funding to expand/improve housing stock, including subsidies, non-profit

	and faith based resources, tax credits	
	and the HIF.	
3. Discussion:	 There was discussion about: Whether the Takoma Park experience can be replicated in other parts of the county. Should rent regulation be used to help hold down rent increases in areas where government policies (such as the Purple Line) will cause rents to escalate? Can it be used countywide? Would it work in individual jurisdictions such as Gaithersburg? The voluntary county guidelines. 	 COA should reach out to the county Department of Housing and Community Affairs (DHCA) to learn more about the voluntary rent increase guidelines; how the county collects information about rent increases; and what data is collected. COA should consult with other groups and advocates (such as the Renters Alliance) to evaluate additional follow-up activities.
4. New Business		
5. Next Meeting 6- 11-19		