CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS

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February 24, 2015 Start: 10:15 a.m. Recess: 10:42 a.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm,

14th Fl.

B E F O R E:

RAFAEL L. ESPINAL, JR.

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Vincent J. Gentile Julissa Ferreras Karen Koslowitz Rory I. Lancman

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Alba Pico First Deputy Commissioner Department of Consumer Affairs

Mary Cooley
Director of City Legislative Affairs
Department of Consumer Affairs

Eric Palatnik Jericho Wholesale [gavel]

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[background comments]

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Good morning and welcome to today's hearing of the Committee on Consumer Affairs. My name is Rafael Espinal and I'm the Chair of the Committee.

Today we'll discuss a matter of great importance to every New Yorker who owns and operates a vehicle -- gas prices and the signs that display those prices. New Yorkers should not be met with a different price at the pump than gas station road signs advertise to street traffic. Motor fuel is a necessity to many and the price of this item, like any, ought to be transparent. To this end, the Committee will hear testimony on Int. 0586, which would amend Section 20-672 of the Administrative Code, a consumer protection statute related to road signs at gas stations. Section 20-672 was added to the Administrative Code as a Truth in Advertising Law to require that road signs advertising their prices gave important information to consumers. information includes such things as brand and grade of gasoline being sold and the total selling price of that gasoline. Since it was first passed in the 80s,

the section has been amended a number of times; for
example, in 2006 Local Law 38 added the requirement
that once a price is posted it could not be changed
for at least 24 hours, thus offering consumers a
degree of protection from a constant price
fluctuation. Local Law 9 of 2013 took on the issue
of cash versus credit pricing and required that road
signs clearly disclose when the advertised total
selling price is a discounted price available only
for cash purposes. The law and the rules promulgated
to implement it have created some confusion as to
size requirements of these signs and some open
questions as to the degree of information that is
required to ensure that consumers are empowered to
make informed decisions. Int. 0586 will require a
minimum size of three feet in width and four feet in
height for gas station road signs advertising the
price of fuel; these are dimensions that are commonly
used today.

The bill would also require these signs to post all brands and grades of gasoline or diesel fuel being offered for sale, along with a total selling price. Many road signs post a discounted cash price but do not apply to credit cards. Int.

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0586 will require that the advertised total selling price reflect a discount offered for purchases made in cash and/or other tender; the road sign was clearly disclosed as much; for example, that the advertised prices for purchases made with cash and debit only.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Committee looks forward to hearing testimony on this important consumer protection bill and hopeful that we can come to a position to move forward.

I would like to call up the first panel

-- we have Alba Pico and Mary Cooley, both from the

Department of Consumer Affairs. [background

comments] Thank you; you may begin, just state your

name.

ALBA PICO: Yeah. Alba Pico; I'm the First Deputy Commissioner at the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Good morning, Chair Espinal and members of the Consumer Affairs Committee; I'm Alba Pico, First Deputy Commissioner at the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA); I am joined by Mary Cooley, Director of City Legislative Affairs at DCA. I'm

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here representing Commissioner Julie Menin, who regrets that she could not be present today.

We appreciate the opportunity to speak with you again about DCA's work on prices placed at gas stations in New York City and about Int. 0568 [sic], a Local Law to amend the Administrative Code in relation to signs, posters and placards that advertise gas prices. It is in the pursuit of efficient, effective and fair compliance that the Department of Consumer Affairs offers its position on the proposed legislation being addressed today.

The Agency's top priorities are to educate business owners about the law and to facilitate compliance with the law. Since May 2017 [sic], we have implemented many reforms to achieve these goals. For the first time, all 41 of DCA's most commonly-used plain-language checklists are easily accessible to business owners through the Agency's website and DCA has made many of its resources available in several languages beyond those mandated by Executive Order, such as Bengali and Arabic. We have educated thousands of business owners through outreach and education, presenting at hundreds of events and meetings and we have made sure 2 that businesses have a legal ombudsman who can help 3 answer their legal questions on the Agency's rules.

DCA plays a key role in regulating New
York City gas stations. We inspect the city's
approximately 10,000 pumps across over 800 gas
stations for accuracy at least once a year. We are
able to condemn pumps on the spot if they fail to
meet accuracy standards and we reinspect condemned
devices that must be fixed before we authorize them
to be put back into service. DCA also deploys
inspectors to respond to consumer complaints received
through 311 and through our website.

In addition to ensuring accuracy at the pump, the Agency inspects gas stations for compliance with a number of other consumer protection laws and rules, including the posting of price signs, marking of fill ports, consistency of the unit price box on the bump and signage, and having a working air pump. In calendar year 2014, DCA conducted 1,424 inspections and issued 197 violations. Since July 1st of 2014 (fiscal year 2015), we have conducted 806 inspections and issued 101 violations through February 23, 2015.

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In 2013, the City Council enacted Local
Law 9 of 2013, amending Section 20-672 of the
Administrative Code of the City of New York, to
require that all gas stations post road signs
displaying the total selling price of gasoline or
diesel motor fuel. The law also requires that where
the total selling price for purchases made with cash
is less than for purchases made with another form of
payment, such as debit or credit card, the road signs
disclose the total selling price for cash, debit card
and credit card purchases.

In October 2013, in order to implement

Local Law 9 of 2013, DCA issued rules which became
effective November 12, 2013, that established the
size requirements of the newly mandated signs and
required stations to display the road sign whether or
not they charge one price for gas, irrespective of
the payment type. This size requirement is a minimum
of 60 inches wide and 36 inches high. The rules also
require that where the total selling price for
purchases made with cash is less than for purchases
made with another form of payment, such as debit or
credit card, the signs disclose the total selling
price for cash, debit card and credit card purchases.

The rules also prescribe a minimum type size of 430 points. The previous rule did not require such signs, but only established the required content of a sign if the gas station chose to advertise the petroleum product for sale.

Based on concerns by the industry regarding the ability to post the prescribed road signs in compliance with zoning regulations, as well as the cost associated with the signage, DCA, under the direction of the Office of Deputy Mayor Alicia Glen, decided to stay enforcement of the rule on January 24, 2014.

We appreciate that the Council, through
Int. 0586, has made efforts to address the challenges
in enabling businesses to comply with existing law
and also the challenges faced by the Agency in
enforcing the law. DCA understands that this
legislation is meant to be read in concert with Int.
0287 of 2014, another bill intended to enable
enforcement of the law. To that end, DCA has
outstanding questions and comments about the
legislation being discussed today, as well as Int.
0287.

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Int. 0287 would allow businesses to seek a waiver from DCA if the minimum signage requirements would result in a violation of otherwise applicable zoning violations. As DCA stated in testimony from September 2014, business owners currently required by the Department of Buildings (DOB) to obtain permission from their Sign Enforcement Unit in order to erect a roadside sign could first seek written approval or a denial from DOB before a waiver determination could be rendered by DCA. Our Agency does not take the position that signage laws can supersede zoning regulations and we do not recommend allowing additional signs on lots where such signs would violate zoning rules.

As DCA also noted at that time, there are costs associated with complying with signage requirements. We have been advised by both the Department of City Planning (DCP) and DOB that ensuring compliance with zoning can be an intensive process which requires significant City and business owner resources. Business owners would need to hire an architect to submit plans to DOB and pay filing fees even to receive an objection, which would be required to ascertain a DCA waiver. The total cost

2 to a business owner could be in the thousands of
3 dollars.

In order to enable more businesses to comply with existing law, there must be further consultation with DOB, DCP and the Mayor's Office about the technical specifications in the rules issued by Local Law 9 of 2013 and those described in Int. 0287, such as the ability to obtain a waiver and potential use of illuminated light-emitting diode (LED) lights.

Int. 0586 seeks to address other enforcement challenges by removing the requirement to advertise the selling price of each brand and grade of gasoline for each payment method. It would also reduce the size requirements of signage to 36 inches by 48 inches, which may be permissible within more zoning regulations. In addition, Int. 0586 creates disclosures for discounted rates.

DCA has some questions about the provision of Int. 0586, which we look forward to discussing with the Council and representatives from the industry.

As proposed in Int. 0586, gas station signage must disclose that advertised total selling

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prices that reflect a discounted rate are only available with certain forms of payment. It is not clear that where a discount is offered all selling prices must be advertised. DCA is concerned that simply advertising a discount without disclosing all prices and, where relevant, the method of payment by which a consumer may not receive a discount, is not sufficient to inform consumers of options.

It is DCA's understanding that the reduction in size requirement for signage is intended to enable most gas station owners to comply with the law, but it should be noted that local zoning regulations vary widely and it is not clear at this time the requirement prescribed in the legislation would apply to most gas stations. More information is needed from DOB and DCP about the scope and extent to which the proposed size requirement would conform to local zoning. In addition, if a waiver system is enacted, as proposed in Int. 0287, consultation with DOB and DCP will be necessary to establish a criteria and waiver application process.

Int. 0586 and 0287 are intended to address different challenges with enforcement of Local Law 9 of 2013. As such, with consideration of

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the questions and concerns outlined above, it is

3 DCA's position that both introductions should be

4 passed in tandem or combined into a single piece of

5 legislation to amend the original law. As with Int.

6 0287, the proposed 120-day window for implementation

7 in Int. 0586 after passage remains insufficient for

8 DCA to engage in rulemaking and for businesses to go

9 through the permitting process and obtain the signs

10 or waivers. We recommend extending the time to add

11 an additional 80 days.

We seek to work with you and your colleagues, Chairman Espinal, as well as representatives of the industry, to consider a bill that is both equitable and enforceable.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you and the Committee today. Ms. Cooley and I will be happy to answer any questions you might have.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you, Alba.

I just wanna start off by just clearing up some of the questions you have here. You mentioned that there's concern that the signs would not have every grade and the price of each grade; that is not my intention; I think what we're trying to do is amend a bill that was passed in 2013 where

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it would require every single form of payment and every single grade, you know, consequently making the gas station to have put up a sign the size of a billboard. So what we're tying to do here is keep the signs the way they currently are, but including that, the gas sign must post that the price listed is a discounted cash price. So you will have every grade on the sign and you will also have a sign saying these are the cash prices, you know, something along those lines where credit would charge you more.

MARY COOLEY: Sure. Yeah, based on some conversations with the Law Department and our own legal division, it was a question just based on the reading of the language of the law. So we're happy to continue that conversation. [sic]

[background comments]

MARY COOLEY: Sorry. Sure, of course.

And based on conversations with the Law Department and our legal division, we understand that's the goal; we just had some questions about the wording of the law, based on our internal conversation, so we're happy to continue that toward that end.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: I wanna go back to something you mentioned earlier about the number of

violations each gas station has received. Can you explain to me further what are the violations most commonly for?

ALBA PICO: I have some data from

September of last year with me. So the top five

violations I have -- when a device fails to reset to

and hold zero before dispensing the product; when a

device continues to advance without mechanical

operation of the device; when the anti-drain valve

fails to function; when elements in the display are

burnt out; when it fails to supply a proper receipt.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay. When it comes to the pump, what does DCA regulate; what does DCA have jurisdiction over? One of the questions

I've had was the sign above the pump that gives you the prices of each grade; do you have jurisdiction over that sign or is that State?

ALBA PICO: We do; we inspect for that sign, to make sure that the sign is posted on top or in a way that when you're paying you're able to see the sign. We also make sure that the pump has the grading, you know the numbers -- 98, 99; whatever it is; we make sure that it has that.

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: So if some changes needed to be made to the sign above the pump, do you have jurisdiction over that?

ALBA PICO: It will have be... yeah, it would have to be amendments to -- I don't know if it's the law or the rules, but there would have to be amendments to that. [background comment]

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, 'cause one of the issues I have is, as a consumer, when you go to certain gas stations and you go to pay at the pump, you know they gave you the cash and credit prices, but sometimes, when you use your debit card, a certain gas station will give you the cash price and if you go to another gas station they'll charge you the credit price and most times I believe that the consumer doesn't know which gas station is providing a cash price for debit, so you're oftentimes... you know, you're oftentimes kinda playing Russian roulette with the gas pump when you're using your debit card. Is it possible to require for that sign to say debit is the same as cash or credit is the same as debit? Is that possible to make that change within your rules?

enforcing the disclosure, but usually it's either in the sign or next to the sign, through the Consumer Protection Law. So through the Consumer Protection Law we have enforcing that it tells the consumer before the purchase if they're charging an extra charge for either debit or credit or whatever mode of payment, but through the Consumer Protection Law, that's what we have been doing. We will have to go back and take a look at, you know our laws and rules to see if there's anything that could be done with the current laws or rules.

MARY COOLEY: And we'd wanna understand I think a little further just the exact wording and placement of what you're envisioning.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: For example, some gas stations are helpful in that they'll put a sticker saying "your debit card will be charged cash" or it would say, "your debit will be charged credit," and I think they do it voluntarily and I was just wondering if there's anyway we can make that a requirement.

MARY COOLEY: Sure. Yeah, we can assess that with our legal team.

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ALBA PICO: I mean we do get complaints and we will go to that location and enforce and see if they do have the signage and they will get a violation for that.

in Int. 0586; we were discussing road signs and one of them would allow for the gas station to apply for a waiver if the DOB doesn't allow them to -- or they're not zoned or have the permission to put a sign up; what percentage of gas stations now do not have signs up? Do you know a percentage or are there gas stations out there in New York City that do not have a sign?

ALBA PICO: Don't know. The... [background comment] the curb signs; yeah, I wouldn't know that. [background comment] We could go back and ask our gasoline inspectors to see if maybe they have an average of what they see and we will get back to you with that number.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay. We have been joined by my colleague from Queens, former Chair of the Consumer Affairs Committee, Karen Koslowitz. Do you have any questions?

proposal. I've been speaking with a lot of people

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that are in the industry; everybody's happy with your

3 clear decision to include LED signage. At the

4 outset, before I even go into the signage itself, the

5 LED signages I'm sure you see in all of your travels

6 outside of New York City is all over the rest of the

7 | country and the fact that we're still -- I just

8 | handed up a sign that shows a picture of the old

9 signs; in fact, we're still doing that, like the old

10 scorecards on the baseball games where the guy used

11 to climb up on the wall and change the numbers, so we

12 appreciate that for including that.

The new legislation we're also very happy with; the language -- we do think that there needs to be a little bit more clarity in what you were hitting on a few moments ago, as far as the size of the signs and when a waiver could be obtained from the Department of Buildings. The minimum size that you have is 36 inches by 48 -- 36 inches wide by 48 inches high -- ads up to 12 square feet of zoning calculated signage. In answer to your question, I haven't done any research, but I heard you just ask the question a moment ago -- how many gas stations don't have signs? Most everyone does have signs, but most every gas station is maxed out on their signage

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right now, as you can imagine, and the signage that they do have in place is not just regulated by you and the City of New York, but also by the brand that they're carrying has a requirement in their lease agreements with them that they advertise and display in a certain manner. So in finding this balance, they have to balance between the regulations and the company that they're branded with.

The problem is going to be of course the language and the regulations right now just simply say at the Commissioner's discretion, going to Department of Buildings. I think you're gonna find yourselves with a lot of gas station owners going and asking for that discretion and then having Commissioner at Department of Buildings whose not gonna have so much specific knowledge of guidelines as far as to what they should be approving or what they shouldn't be approving and you may find that either the signs become, again, too much signage at a site or too little signage at a site. That's really the weakness that we see with it and I think you called out on it yourself and Consumer Affairs called out as well. It's just there's no -- it's sort of a... it's a very well-tailored rule and then all of a

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sudden they can see this huge door that anybody could jump through and you don't know what the end result will be.

To echo what you said a few moments ago about the posting of all the grades, that was something we did want confirmation of; I handed you up a concept plan of a sign; I apologize it's in black and white, our color function went down last night when we were copying this. But you get the gist of it and I think it's exactly -- we just wanted to confirm if in your opinion and of what you desire of the law to see create, if this is a sign that would allow it; that would be consistent with that. And you can see on the side, it's a 4-foot-high by 72-inch-wide total sign, which meets your 3 by 4 requirement and then you have every grade of gasoline that's sold, as well as clearly indicating on the left of the grade that it is and the cash price, as the cash price.

So on behalf of my client, we wanna just confirm that was something that you were envisioning so that we could have some clarity on what we're proposing, 'cause this would be the sign we would propose. And that's all of our comments.

25 ERIC PALATNIK: I'm glad to hear that.

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support.

1	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 24
2	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Uhm-hm.
3	ERIC PALATNIK: We look forward to your
4	thoughts on the Commissioner's discretion; hopefully
5	you could give Consume Affairs some guidelines so
6	they get some good rules in place for the
7	Commissioner [sic] [crosstalk]
8	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Well you know,
9	after the hearing we'll circle back and see how we
10	can all work together and work everything out [sic]
11	[crosstalk]
12	ERIC PALATNIK: Thank you. You've done a
13	great job so far; we appreciate… [crosstalk]
14	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you; I
15	appreciate it. Thank you, Eric. Well, that's it;
16	let's conclude this meeting, the meeting's adjourned.
17	[gavel]
18	[background comments]
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date March 4, 2015