CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS

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HELD AT: 250 Broadway- Committee Rm, 16th Fl.

B E F O R E: RAFAEL L. ESPINAL

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

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JULISSA FERRERAS-COPELAND RORY I. LANCOUNCIL MEMBERAN

KAREN KOSLOWITZ

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

Rhoda Branche Resident of Coney Island, Brooklyn, Used Car Dealership Victim

Amit S. Bagga Deputy Commissioner for External Affairs at the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs

Adam Blumenkrantz Assistant General Counsel for Department of Consumer Affairs

Casey Adams
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Shanna Tallarico Supportive Attorney at the New York Legal Assistance Group

[gavel]

3	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Good morning My
4	name is Rafael Espinal and I'm the Chair of the
5	Consumer Affairs Committee. Today the committee will
6	be holding a hearing on Intro's 1539 and 1540 and
7	voting on proposed Intro 5188. All of today's bills
8	relate to the used car industry in the city of New
9	York. Many New York City residents particularly in
10	the outer boroughs rely on cars to get to work, take
11	kids to school, perform errands and other daily
12	activities. After housing, automobiles are the second
13	greatest expense for city resident households. For
14	many of these households a used car is a more
15	affordable option than a new car. Unfortunately, the
16	used car industry has been a consistent source of
17	consumer complaints. The Department of Consumer
18	Affairs or DCA has received over 826 complaints
19	regarding the industry since 2013. Consumers
20	complained of second hand auto dealers pressuring
21	customers to sign blank financing contracts, selling
22	vehicles with serious mechanical problems,
23	misrepresenting the cash value of vehicles, inflating
24	low interest rates, not honoring warranties, and
25	selling costly add-ons. Some consumers reported being

2	charged interest rates of up to 25 percent. DCA's
3	data indicates that these unscrupulous practices
4	disproportionately impact communities of color,
5	limited English proficient populations and unbanked
6	or underbanked communities. Used car financing
7	agreements are particularly problematic. In 2016,
8	Experian, a credit reporting company noted that 25
9	percent of all auto loans were subprime and 30
10	percent of those were in the used car market. In the
11	same year, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York
12	reported that subprime auto loans were rising despite
13	increasing delinquencies. We have seen the results of
14	predatory lending in the past and the council will
15	not be able… will not enable these deceptive
16	practices to continue in this city. The council has
17	attempted to better regulate the used car industry
18	over the past several years. In 2012, the Consumer
19	Affairs Committee heard a package of bills attempted
20	to curb fraud including legislation requiring broader
21	discloser and a consumer bill of rights but none were
22	enacted. In 2015, Local Law 44 was enacted requiring
23	second hand auto dealers to display prices that
24	include all of the administrative and service fees as
25	well as commonly sold add-ons with signage to

indicate such add-ons are optional. More recently I
held a joint… a joint public hearing on October 18 th ,
2016 with DCA, Commissioner Lorelei Salas. We heard
testimony from several consumers and advocates
impacted by the deceptive practices of used some
used car dealers. I also wish to acknowledge DCA's
efforts in pursuing charges against used car dealers,
most recently against Major World but also several
others in the city. The introductions being heard
today represent a continuation of the council's
efforts to address these issues and respond to
emerging fraudulent trends in the used car industry.
Today the committee will hear Intro 1539, a bill that
will require second hand auto dealers to provide
consumers with greater disclosure with regard to
financing on purchased, purchasing a used vehicle. If
passed some of the highlights of this bills are; the
dealers will be required to notify consumers that
they are not required to accept financing from the
dealer or costly add-ons. Two, dealers would have to
disclose the lowest interest rate offered to a
consumer by a lender as well as the total fee the
dealer will charge to arrange the financing. Three,
dealers would also be required to offer for a

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purchase... three, dealers would also be required to offer for purchase a contract cancellation agreement which would allow consumers to, to return a vehicle within two days of delivery with some limitations. The second bill we're hearing today is Intro 1540 introduced by Councilman Dan Garodnick, Dan do you want to say a few words on your bill?

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: If that's alright.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Yep.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Well thank you

very much Chair Espinal for, for holding this hearing on both bills and thanks for the opportunity to say a few words on 1540, which I introduced along with you of course and Council Member Williams and this is an important initiative for consumer protection in the second-hand auto market. Intro 1540 would require second hand automobile dealers to post and distribute a consumer bill of rights to perspective buyers. Many New Yorkers rely on cars everyday especially if they live or work in areas that are underserved by public transportation networks and many of these New Yorkers buy their cars from second hand dealers because like most of us they want to get a good deal on what can

2	be a very expensive purchase. But just last month the
3	Department of Consumer Affairs filed charges against
4	Major World, a second-hand auto dealer in Queens
5	alleging that they have been engaging in seriously
6	deceptive practices tempting customers with false
7	advertisements of great deals and then taking
8	advantage of them to stick them with overpriced cars
9	and high interest loans and unfortunately, it's not
10	just that one dealer. From October 2013 to March
11	2017, DCA received 826 individual complaints related
12	to the purchase of second hand vehicles. DCA found
13	that these complaints came overwhelmingly from areas
14	that are high poverty, underbanked, and with large
15	communities of people with limited English
16	proficiency. This predatory behavior is simply
17	unacceptable. While of course not every second-hand
18	auto dealer is a bad actor, the ones that are must be
19	held accountable for their actions. This legislation
20	would help create a bill of rights in which
21	dealerships will have to disclose a variety of key
22	legal protections so that consumers can make the most
23	informed decision possible in a fair environment.
24	Among other components this bill would include full
25	disclosures of fees, information about people's

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rights to obtain their own financing, and explanations of how to retrieve a dealer's complaint history. The bill would also require that these dealers actually post the bill of rights for customers to see and make customers sign a copy of the bill of rights printed in the language in which they negotiated the purpose... the purchase prior to any sale. This bill will go a long way toward protecting the interest of some of the most vulnerable New Yorkers and I urge my colleagues to support it and again I thank you Mr. Chairman for hearing this bill and the other today. Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you Councilman Dan Garodnick for your leadership on that bill. Finally, recent years have seen record breaking numbers of automobile recalls. The Takata airbag recall alone has affected an estimated 40 million vehicles in the United States to date. The airbag has also been implicated in 11 deaths nationwide. Today the committee will vote on Intro 518-A, which would require used car dealers to provide buyers with written notification indicating the recalls affecting the vehicles equipment and or parts they are

already, sorry. So, again I just want to really

Sandy back in 2012 so therefore I lost my, my vehicle

and I had 28 days to get another vehicle because I 2 had the insurance car however on the 27th day I 3 started looking and I went over to a car dealership 4 in Brooklyn, Bay Ridge which is Giuffre and when I went there I met a salesman very charming and he 6 7 showed me a few vehicles and the one that I chose is what I could afford when he explained to me. So, he 8 said okay we'll get you this vehicle, it's not going to take long and stuff like that. So, I went in and 10 11 he gave me some papers, the first thing he did is get an insurance for me. Well as he's getting the 12 13 insurance he was getting the paperwork together for 14 me. Within a few minutes, he called me in another 15 room to start signing the paper. They gave me a long 16 yellow sheet and I started... all I had to do was just 17 put my signature, didn't explain anything and he just... the... they were very, very charming as I stated 18 19 however when I first started writing somewhere down 20 the first long yellow sheet I noticed that my name 21 was misspelled so I brought that to his attention, he just said okay, okay let's swap it and give me 2.2 2.3 another one so I had to start signing and again it was late in the evening, it was around dusk, again 24 it's in November so you know it gets dark early. 25

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2 However, they gave me this long sheet and I signed 3 and when I signed everything no one said anything they just sign here, sign here and that's it and they 4 5 would also give me... a third party which I didn't know it was called a third party, they said they would 6 7 have someone to help me to pay my bill on time, I 8 don't have to worry about going to the bank so I thought wow that was great, I never had that opportunity at that time. So, I bought the car, I did 10 11 everything that he asked me to do for them and during 12 that time two weeks after I had the car it started 13 giving problems meaning that it would shut down 14 different things that happening so I call him, this 15 is around Christmas time, I call him and I told him I'm having problems so they told me around the 16 holidays, you know it was difficult that they would... 17 18 you know see me after the holiday. So, I went back to 19 them after the holiday which is after... you know in 20 December after Christmas and they said okay they 21 would take my vehicle and see what they can do, I gave them the vehicle, they kept it meanwhile I had 2.2 2.3 to rent a, a car to get me to and from. Now I needed a car desperately because I had to go to work and I 24

live in Coney Island, Brooklyn and I work in Port

Washington, Long Island which is about ... if I were to 2 3 commute on my own it takes about two and a half hours and it could go up to four hours one way because I 4 had one bus from where I live to the train then the two trains and so forth and another bus and get off 6 and walk so it's better I get a vehicle. However... so I took the vehicle to, to them and they kept it and 8 then no one called me so I went back and they said oh we didn't get the part, we have to get the part from 10 Volvo because it was a Volvo s-u-v that I had 11 12 purchased from then and nothing happened so then they 13 gave me back my vehicle and they said when they do 14 get it they would call me, they never did and I 15 started fixing it on my own and I spent a lot of money going to Volvo to fix my vehicle only to find 16 17 out that Volvo decided to take the vehicle because 18 they see me there like every... one week, two weeks I'm 19 there fixing something and they said they would trade it in and that's when I found out that the vehicle 20 21 wasn't good because they said they can trade it in ... 2.2 was... it wasn't good and that's how I, I call ... 2.3 actually Consumer Affair and thank god for you all that you took it up to help me. So, basically, I 24 bought a lemon and that's when I found out that my 25

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percentage was 24 percent, wasn't aware of that, wasn't aware that when they signed the paper, they gave me the paperwork there were things that I was ... should have been aware of that I wasn't aware of, that's another thing. The third thing is that I never was given the opportunity to even test drive the vehicle, they just gave me the keys and I left. So, with that having said all of that Consumer Affair picked it up and that's when I found out a lot of things that wasn't right that I was robbed of and they were able to get me approximately 5,000 back from money that I spent and from the bank and so forth. Then with that now Consumer... this company that I was paying what they did they decided to take me... after I got the money back and everything they decided to take me to small claim court to see what money they can retrieve however because of DCA I was able to get my collection loan from this financial company dismissed because of the paperwork and everything that DCA helped me with. So, that is what happened so far with, with me.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thanks for sharing your story and again I'm sorry for everything that you had to go through and I commend DCA for all the

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1	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 16
2	RHODA BRANCHE:I could afford [cross-
3	talk]
4	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:you felt
5	comfortable with the price… [cross-talk]
6	RHODA BRANCHE:comfortable [cross-
7	talk]
8	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:they were [cross-
9	talk]
10	RHODA BRANCHE:and [cross-talk]
11	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:right [cross-
12	talk]
13	RHODA BRANCHE:and then when they run
14	my, like my social and things like that it came up
15	showing that I was a victim of Sandy… [cross-talk]
16	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Uh-huh [cross-
17	talk]
18	RHODA BRANCHE:and that they would give
19	me 4,000 dollars back and that was not true.
20	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: So, throughout the
21	whole process they made you feel comfortable [cross-
22	talk]
23	RHODA BRANCHE:absolutely [cross-talk]
24	

talk

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Right... [cross-talk]

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RHODA BRANCHE: Everything else was small and it just had X so you just sign.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Uh-huh...

RHODA BRANCHE: That's what I... they said

I had to do and they were... again it was late and I

assume everybody wanted to go and they were charming

and they give me the reassurance that it's great so...

you know they're helping me with, with some of the

money that, that I... they would put for me to help

with my vehicle.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Uh-huh. Okay, the,
the reason I bring these questions up is I feel a lot
of New Yorkers go through the same experience, me
personally I'm... I've just purchased my second used
car vehicle and I felt rushed throughout the entire
process and I can only understand... I can't
understand... you know I can only imagine how someone
who doesn't really understand what their rights are
or what the laws are must feel when they... when
they're feeling that same pressure.

RHODA BRANCHE: Right, because at that point I didn't know that I was being rushed I just thought that they were helping me... [cross-talk]

nothing but the truth in your testimony before this

committee and to respond honestly to all council
member's questions?

ADAM BLUMENKRANTZ: Yes.

CASEY ADAMS: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you, you may begin.

AMIT S. BAGGA: Thank you. Before I begin I would just like to thank Miss Rhoda Branche for coming here today to tell her story. Good afternoon Chairman Espinal and members of the committee and Council Member Garodnick. My name is Amit S. Bagga and I am the Deputy Commissioner for External Affairs at the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs or DCA. I am joined today by several colleagues from the agency as you mentioned and we are particularly pleased to be here today on behalf of the agency and Commissioner Salas. I would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify about these two bills which would increase protections for consumers that buy or finance used cars in New York City and would also require dealers to post and distribute a consumer bill of right. As you know, protecting New Yorkers from predatory lending and deceptive practices are top priorities for DCA and we

strongly commend Chair Espinal and Council Member
Garodnick for introducing bills that will help the
city address our slice of this growing national
problem. The department is proud to have partnered
with the council on this package of legislation and
we look forward to working with you during the
legislative process to enshrine the strongest
possible protections for consumers into law. Today, I
will detail for the committee how DCA identified and
investigated used car financing as a consumer issue,
surfaced stories of consumer harm, and how we have
taken a strong, strong enforcement actions against
dealers engaged in predatory and deceptive business
practices in our city. As DCA licenses approximately
780 used car dealers across the five boroughs the we
believe that the potential scope of consumer harm
could be quite large. We should note that the
approximately 800 complaints that you mentioned in
your opening remarks are exclusively complaints that
we believe are related to finance. In addition to
those complaints we've received thousands of
complaints since January 2014 about used car dealers
and problematic practices in New York City. I would
also like to mention that since January 2014 and

these are calendar year numbers, we have obtained
more than 1.4 million dollars in restitution for
consumers that have been harmed by used car dealers
and we have assessed more than 923,000 dollars in
fines. We know that risky and predatory lending can
derail the lives of individuals and destabilize
entire communities. Unclear or confusing terms as
well as high pressure sales tactics can leave
consumers saddled with loans they don't understand,
didn't want, or in many cases cannot afford. These
loans trap consumers in a cycle of debt that is
difficult and in many cases impossible to escape.
Victims of predatory lending may be forced to forego
educational opportunities and delay or abandon other
necessary investments in their careers, their
families, and their futures. Ruined credit scores can
prevent victims from accessing mainstream financial
products, purchasing a home, or in many
jurisdictions, although not here, securing new
employment opportunities, robbing them of the chance
to improve their lives and often deepening the cycle
of debt they might have found themselves in.
predatory lenders also often target minority
communities where the use of alternative financial

services is higher, English proficiency is lower, and 2 3 more individuals are likely to lack access to a bank account or other mainstream financial services. Since 4 the Great Recession of 2008, lending by second hand auto dealers has become a big business with national 6 7 implications. Like the risky mortgages that 8 precipitated the credit market collapse in 2008, many loans issued by used car dealers are issued to subprime buyers and are loaded with complex terms and 10 11 risk spreading mechanisms. Auto loans have grown to an over 1.2 trillion-dollar market and a quarter of 12 those loans are now classified as "subprime" or "deep 13 14 subprime", a figure that based on our research we 15 believe has doubled since 2009. DCA's investigations and research suggest that used car lending and its 16 17 attendant problems, are likely widespread and growing 18 in New York City, at least among certain populations. 19 Demographic and socioeconomic factors make our city a 20 prime target for predatory lenders. More than 20 percent of New York City's families live in poverty, 21 more than 1.1 million households are unbanked or 2.2 2.3 underbanked, and almost 40 percent of the city's population is foreign born. DCA data bear out that 24 this issue is affecting consumers in our city. Since 25

2	2013, the agency has received more than 800
3	complaints as I mentioned earlier. In light of these
4	factors, it is crucial that our city government step
5	up to protect New Yorkers and our local economy from
6	deceptive practices and predatory lending. DCA's
7	mission is to protect and enhance the daily economic
8	lives of New Yorkers to create thriving communities.
9	In pursuit of that mission we have set out to
10	identify areas where we could leverage our existing
11	tools to have the most positive impact on the lives
12	of consumers and communities. An analysis of DCA
13	complaint data and investigative files, information
14	gathered from city agencies, and external reports
15	have confirmed that used car lending is a major issue
16	for New York City consumers. Complaints from
17	consumers are concentrated in neighborhoods with
18	large minority, immigrant, or low English proficiency
19	populations or with in neighborhoods with high
20	poverty rates many of which are in the boroughs
21	outside of Manhattan. The pre-existing regulatory
22	relationship that we have with the used car industry
23	presented us with a unique opportunity to study and
24	understand the problem and also to leverage all of
25	our existing tools to target predatory lending while

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working with the council to develop new policy approaches. In October of last year, DCA invoked its Charter authority to hold public hearings on issues affecting consumers. In partnership with Chair Espinal, the agency invited consumers to share their stories by testifying about the experiences they have had with used car dealers. DCA also invited legal experts and advocates some of whom are here today as well who work with consumers to speak about common problems faced by consumers and discuss possible solutions. Over several hours, DCA heard stories from consumers who had been rushed, rushed, misled, duped, and deceived by used car dealers into taking on unaffordable loans for unreliable vehicles. DCA is using its legal authority to investigate dealers that might be violating the law and we are moving aggressively to hold them accountable. In the course of our enforcement work we have identified used car dealers that have been engaging in what we believe to be many different types of predatory or deceptive conduct such as the falsification of consumer income and expense information on credit applications as well as the falsification... or excuse me, falsely inflating the value of automobiles so consumers could

2 secure loans from financing companies. We have also 3 found that dealers often target advertising on consumers with limited proficiency in English. 4 Reports of harrowing consumer experiences, compounded by the findings of our investigations make clear that 6 7 the city needs to take more action to protect consumers. Given that predatory lending is a complex 8 issue, we have adopted a comprehensive strategy to address it, particularly in the used car context. DCA 10 11 is employing a three-pronged plan to tackle predatory lending here in New York City. Education, 12 13 enforcement, and in partnership with all of you, 14 legislation. The bills before you today are a 15 critical part of this plan. The first step to 16 tackling predatory lending is arming consumers with the knowledge they need to protect themselves from 17 18 scams and make informed decisions. DCA has a strong 19 history of direct outreach, consumer education, 20 earned and paid media investments, and partnerships 21 with community organizations. We plan to utilize this experience to engage more closely with communities 2.2 and stakeholders to raise the alarm about common 2.3 predatory practices and educate consumers before they 24 step onto a lot. Used car dealers who prey on 25

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vulnerable consumers and use deceptive practices must be held accountable. DCA is using its legal authority and investigatory resources to root out consumer harm and punish dealers who break the law. Rigorous enforcement of the law, both through patrol inspections as well as through legal actions, will put unscrupulous dealers on notice and we believe help to promote a culture of compliance among businesses. DCA will leverage its experience as a licensing authority and a regulator over second hand auto dealers, an educator of consumers and businesses, and a consumer watchdog to help forward thinking lawmakers such as yourselves craft thoughtful legislation like the two bills before us today. Taken together, we believe that this comprehensive approach will help the city make real, measurable progress against predatory lending in the used car dealer industry. I will now turn to the specifics of the two bills, a package that the administration strongly supports. 1539 would make major improvements to the law in the areas of prohibitions, contract flexibility, disclosures, and enforcement and DCA is proud to support its passage. Specifically, the bill would prohibit used car

dealers from requiring a consumer to accept financing
through the dealer as a condition of the purchase or
making a contract voidable if the dealer isn't able
to sell or assign the loan to a third party. The bill
would also require clear disclosure of what we refer
to as quote, "price packing," a common practice that
involves dealers informing buyers that they must
purchase expensive add-on services or accessories to
qualify for financing. In addition, dealers would be
required to clearly itemize and disclose the cost of
any such add-ons or accessories to the consumer and
obtain written acknowledgement of that disclosure if
the products are in fact purchased. DCA believes that
the price packing provision could be strengthened by
prohibiting dealers from conditioning the financing
of a vehicle not just the sale on the purchase of
add-ons or accessories in addition of course to
requiring the disclosure. This approach would be
consistent with our other laws as dealers are already
barred from conditioning the sale of a vehicle on
additional purchases pursuant to an earlier priced
posting law. This bill would also prohibit dealers
from submitting false information to lenders or to
finance companies as we have seen some dealers do.

2 Predatory dealers often modify incomes, expenses, or 3 other employment histories on credit applications 4 without the knowledge of consumers in order to qualify them for excessively large loans. During a recent investigation, DCA found that a company had 6 7 turned an applicant who is in fact a grocery store 8 clerk into a grocery store owner, the same dealer substantially inflated his income and slashed his monthly rent in half, the consequence of which was 10 11 essentially making him seem more credit worthy than 12 he really was. 1539 would also dramatically increase 13 contract flexibility for consumers by giving them the 14 opportunity to purchase a contract cancellation 15 option for a nominal fee. Dealers would be required 16 to offer this option, which would allow the consumer 17 to pay no more than 50 dollars for the ability to 18 cancel their contract and receive their money back 19 within two days of when the purchase is made subject 20 to a maximum of a 200-dollar restocking fee. This 21 change would give consumers the ability to think over their purchase and potentially uncover any problems 2.2 2.3 with the car they couldn't necessarily identify from a test drive around the lot. As we heard from Miss 24 Branche earlier in many instances consumers are not 25

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 31 2 even given the opportunity to test drive a car. 3 Dealers would also be required to disclose important 4 information about transactions to consumers. A new 5 statement required in every retail installment contract would clearly alert buyers of their right to 6 7 receive a copy of the contract, the lowest possible APR loan that was solicited from financing companies 8 by the dealer, the amount of any fee the dealer is charging for arranging that financing, and that they 10 11 are not required to obtain financing through the dealer. The dealer would also be required to offer 12 13 the contract cancellation option in a separate 14 document. Finally, 1539 would give DCA the tools to 15 hold predatory used car dealers accountable and 16 assist the consumers that they have harmed. The bill 17 would allow DCA to impose penalties of up to 1,000 dollars for violations and revoke the licenses of 18 19 second hand dealers if they commit three violations 20 in a three-year span. The bill would also create 21 robust recordkeeping requirements. As we've testified at other council hearings recordkeeping requirements 2.2 2.3 are critical to ensuring that DCA is able to identify consumer harm and pursue enforcement action. These

recordkeeping requirements are absolutely essential

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to our ability to enforce. Without clear, complete
records, DCA cannot reconstruct transactions to
determine how or whether a consumer was harmed. In
cases where DCA cannot prove a sequence of events
because the dealer, perhaps deliberately, failed to
keep records, the penalties for record keeping
deficiencies can stand in as a proxy punishment for
the consumer harm that has potentially been
deliberately concealed. Introduction 1540, sponsored
by Council Member Garodnick and Council Member
Williams would create a brand-new consumer bill of
rights to educate and inform consumers about their
rights and protections under the law. DCA has found
that these document that DCA has found these
documents to be helpful and informative in other
regulated industries such as tax preparers and we
support the passage of this bill. The consumer bill
of rights would be prepared by DCA and would contain,
at a minimum, information about the following; the
contract cancellation option, the prohibition on
mandatory financing, the requirement that dealers
sell a car at the price that is advertised, quoted,
or posted on the vehicle, the ability to file a
complaint or retrieve dealer complaint histories from

311, the right to receive the Federal Trade
Commission's "Used Car Buyers Guide" and information
about the New York State Lemon Law, the requirement
that dealers clearly disclose certain information in
the sales contract, and the requirement that dealers
clearly disclose and itemize the cost of any add-ons
or extras. Dealers would also be required to post the
bill of rights conspicuously at their place of
business. In addition, the dealer must provide a copy
of the bill of rights to each consumer individually
and in the language used to negotiate the sale or
financing of the car. I should note that we have seen
in several instances that the deal to buy a
particular vehicle is negotiated in one language
whereas all of the contract documents are only in
English making it often very difficult for the
consumer to understand what it is they are signing.
This bill will arm consumers with the information
about the protections and information to which
they're entitled, help to level the playing field
between buyers and sellers, and curb common predatory
practices that rely on consumers being thrown off
balance and unaware of their rights under the law.
I'd like to thank the committee for the opportunity

to testify today. DCA is grateful for the	e thought
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3 leadership of Chair Espinal, Council Member's

4 Garodnick and Williams and to all the members of the

5 committee in taking on this important issue. Today,

6 you've heard once again Rhoda Branche's story, which

7 highlights the importance of cracking down on

8 predatory lending and its associated practices. Rhoda

9 is an example of thousands of New Yorkers we believe

10 might already be victims of or could easily fall prey

11 to unscrupulous dealers who exploit our city's

12 residents, often in their greatest time of need. We

13 look forward to working with you closely on these two

14 bills, my colleagues and I are happy to answer any

15 questions you might have.

16 CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you

17 | Commissioner Bagga for your testimony. I just want to

18 recognize we've been joined by Jumaane Williams from

19 Brooklyn, I would love to give my colleague Dan

20 Garodnick a chance to ask a few questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you Mr.

22 | Chairman. Just a couple and thank you for your

23 \parallel testimony and for your partnership on this just to

24 anticipate a little bit what we might hear from folks

in the industry there are a lot of, of federal and

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state rules that already apply to second hand auto dealers and disclosures and things like that which you know they're not... they're not a small number of them. If, if they were to testify that adding an additional level of disclosure rather than helping consumers it might actually overwhelm them and it might have the opposite effect of what the intent... the legislation intends, what, what would... what would... what would you guys say to that?

AMIT S. BAGGA: Thank you Council Member Garodnick. I think DCA as a general rule believes that the more consumer disclosure there is the higher the likelihood that the consumer will be protected. We do know of course that in certain instances additional requirements especially additional disclosure requirements could in theory be manipulated to overwhelm a consumer however, one of the reasons why we believe your bill is so important is that not only are consumers are receiving this bill of rights proposed by your bill individually, the very same bill of rights would have to be posted conspicuously in the place where business is being conducted. This type of disclosure, which we believe would be clearer and easier for the average consumer

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to understand we believe would go a long way in ensuring that consumers understand that there is a regulatory framework that exists to protect them, that they do have rights under the law and that perhaps they should be asking questions about the deal that they're negotiating. I would also like to just point out because you did mention that this industry is regulated not only at the city level but also at the state and federal levels that our attorney's at DCA working in close partnership with the attorneys at the Law Department have conducted an analysis of, of, of the ... of the bills being proposed today and we believe that these two bills in particular would be implementable without conflicting with state or federal requirements.

the... one of the most interesting elements of the bill as I see it is the obligation to, to have an acknowledgement in one's language in which they've negotiated the contract. Are, are you concerned at all about whether that presents too much of a burden on an, an automobile business, how, how do... how does DCA interpret that requirement?

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AMIT S. BAGGA: Specifically that the contract also be in the same language, I, I think we can understand the argument were it to be posed that that is a burden on the industry. That being said we very much believe that if the industry wishes to engage in negotiations in a particular language that they should also then be held to the same standard in terms of providing the contract in that language. We know based on our enforcement work or we believe I should say based on our enforcement work that negotiating a contract in a... in a language other than English often is done so deliberately not simply because the consumer might have limited English proficiency but because they can negotiate and, and sell certain terms in a... in a language while exploiting the consumer's lack of proficiency in English to then provide a contract in English that the consumer believes represents the terms of negotiation when it does not and so we believe that that is an appropriate burden, it certainly would require more work but if... from our perspective if the dealers want to engage in the negotiation in another language they should be prepared to offer all of the relevant documents in that language as well.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Makes sense, I must say you've persuaded me, I think we should pass these things. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you Dan. Jumaane Williams?

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you very much Mr. Chair and thank you for all the, the work that you're doing and for your testimony and I want to thank my colleagues for allowing me to be a part of moving these bills forward. I don't really have any questions I just want to mention how important this is, I've talked about my experiences of purchasing a vehicle from four years ago, I just recently purchased another used vehicle and found some of the same tactics which is ... which is unfortunate, again I decided to go out of state rather than purchase in New York and Brooklyn. It's unfortunate because you have to travel although New York still gets the state... the taxes so they're, they're not harmed that way but there was definitely some deceptive advertising there for one. I think folks may have come in... there was one he told me that was automatically three or 4,000 dollars more above whatever was advertised, claims it was there in the

2	advertisement and I didn't see it. They've also
3	gotten a little sneakier so… I don't know if there's
4	one… any way to legislate this but they have just a
5	lot of fine print and so there was one that was very
6	nicely priced, when I called they told me that it was
7	specific just to a certain kind of program, it was in
8	very small fine print, it was there I have to admit
9	but it was very small fine print so I think as my
10	colleague was talking about over burden with
11	additional requirements it's only because people keep
12	ripping people off and so if that would stop we'd
13	have to do less requirements but until that happens
14	we have to protect the consumers and someone like me
15	thankfully I have the information and I even have
16	some recourse and most folks do not they're going to
17	be in a high pressure situation and they're going to
18	fall for these tactics and they may not even know
19	what their rights are so these bills I think will
20	help assist on all of those. So, I just want to thank
21	the Chair again, Consumer Affairs, the, the agencies
22	and all of my colleagues for the bills they're
23	putting forward and again for allowing me to
24	participate. We did have a bill a few years ago that

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I think helped but obviously, we need to do a lot more. Thank you.

AMIT S. BAGGA: With the Chair's

permission I would like to just acknowledge the Council's leadership on this issue not only with respect to financing but Council Member Williams with respect to the issue you just raised which is that in many cases the total selling price of the car is not ... has not historically always been made clear to consumers which is why we very much supported a bill a couple of years ago that was passed through the council that requires used car dealers here in New York City and thank you Chair Espinal for your leadership, to very clearly display on the car itself what the total selling price is and, and that was the, the Shad... what we call the Shad price posting bill and we believe that that has really helped us better regulate this industry and, and better make clear to consumers what the selling price of a car is.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Just one more thing because what I've heard there are a lot of good actors and sometimes they, they get frustrated

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because they're doing everything correctly and we are not doing enough sometimes to go after the bad actors. So, I just want to put that out there on behalf of those who are doing what they're supposed to do, we definitely had to step up enforcement so there isn't an incentive to continue doing the bad things. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you Jumaane.

So, my... I guess my question is, you know a lot of the questions that I had actually were answered in your testimony but what, what are the, the greatest challenges DCA currently has in enforcing the current rules and laws against the used car... auto dealers?

AMIT S. BAGGA: So, I'm going to ask my colleagues Adam Blumenkrantz and Michael Tiger to tackle that question.

ADAM BLUMENKRANTZ: I think the biggest difficulty facing the agency is just the amount of... just the, the amount of paperwork and, and, and the amount of difficulty in obtaining all of the documentation in order to find potential violations. The, the dealers have many consumers, many customers, there are many transactions and in order to find the violations we need to request a lot of documents, we

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need to review... we need to review them often times
the, the dealers don't have full documentation so
we're trying to piece together stories from what we
can obtain in order to find violations. So, they're
just... they're, they're large investigations, we often
have to contact consumers and try to piece together
stories from the consumer's recollection and so the,
the recordkeeping requirements are very important to
make sure that we can piece together the stories
efficiently and effectively to try to stop the... to,
to enforce the violations.

AMIT S. BAGGA: And I would just add to that to say I think Adam eluded to this, as, as I mentioned earlier we've received thousands of complaints generally about used car dealers here in New York City just in the last few years, 800 of... more than 800 of which have focused on financing. One of the challenges and I think this was sort of identified in Miss Branche's story is that those individuals who have been victims of predatory lending don't necessarily realize that they've been victims of predatory lending and the initial reason why they're calling DCA could be ostensibly or initially seemingly unrelated to the loan; the car is

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a lemon, there's a problem with the car, the dealership has been unresponsive, the dealership promised X, Y, or Z and they are not now delivering on that promise. We then based on an analysis and assessment of all of the documentation that Adam was referring to often will, will then be able to identify that there was a predatory lending issue as well or we think that there might be and so we believe that these bills will go a long way in helping us identify whether or not a predatory lending practice and not just a predatory sales practice has occurred a little bit more easily than we currently can.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: So, has DCA had any... does DCA have any interaction with the lending companies or the banks that provide these loans like do you make those inquiries after the fact or do you just strictly deal with the dealership?

CASEY ADAMS: Well I, I, I would say in the... in the first instance as you know the second hand auto... dealer, dealer industry is a licensed category for us and so it's our easiest entrée into the lending... into the lending field. We have had interactions with lenders, we have received documents

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pursuant to subpoenas from lenders but we see as... we see as... the cause of our licensing authority we see this as our best route to be able to get to the bottom of predatory lending and that's why we are so vigorously working with the council to strengthen the laws regarding second hand auto dealers because we think that's the best route to go for us given our licensing authority.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: So, currently if, if, if a, a consumer feels as if they've been a victim of some sort of fraud or, or being sold a lemon they'd just have to call 311 in order to get help from DCA?

CASEY ADAMS: Yes, that's exactly right.

I've been getting a lot of inquiries on how they can address those same problems because they... you know all of the attention that this issue has been getting we've been getting a lot of inquiries from, from consumers who feel like they've been victims of fraud to one, one degree or another. Now there... we have the, the bill also requires the translation of documents and, and of the bill of rights, I think we've heard earlier on from some... from the industry

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that that would be too burdensome for them because they paid thousands of dollars for some... for, for the technology they're using to transcribe the documents or to print out the documents, is it... do you see it as being burdensome or do you think there's a way around it to make it easier for second hand auto, auto dealers to be able to translate those documents?

AMIT S. BAGGA: I think we would acknowledge and agree that it is certainly a burden on, on car dealers, I think the extent to which we would make a value statement about whether it's too much of a burden I, I don't know but what I think we would say is that certainly if a dealership feels as though they have a commercial interest in negotiating a deal in a particular language there should be a level of accountability where at least some documents that are being provided to the consumer are provided in that language or and this is perhaps something for the council to consider that there is an adequate translation mechanism that's built into the process whether it's real time, whether it's you know something that the dealership then pays for, I think that's something we'd be open to discussing with you.

2 CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, great. Before 3 I move forward, Billy it's okay to close the roll.

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abstentions.

COMMITTEE CLERK MARTIN: Final vote on Introduction 518-A now stands at three in the 6 7 affirmative, zero in the negative, and no

Yeah, yeah, we didn't close the roll.

Thank you. how CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: often does DCA currently inspect used car dealers records to ensure compliance with existing laws and how many inspections would you say DCA conducts throughout... for the... throughout the year?

AMIT S. BAGGA: So, there are different ways in which we excise our regulatory authority over used car dealers. One, is patrol inspections, of course used car dealers are brick and mortar operations and so our inspectors will at times go vise them to assess whether or not they're complying with whatever laws we can determine on patrol are, are sort of identifiable. We do of course also conduce enforcement through legal... through subpoenas and legal investigations and so being that they are a license category they must produce documents to us when we subpoena them and then we will review those

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documents to determine whatever it is that we feel we need to be looking for given a consumer complaint etcetera. So, in 2016 in terms of patrol inspections we conducted 616 and we issued violations in approximately 30 percent of those inspections, 295 separate notices of violation were issued each of those violations could have had different charges, I don't have the full list of charges but 295 separate notices were issued and as I mentioned earlier in the last three years we've, we've obtained about... over 1.4 million dollars in restitution for consumers and about assessed approximately 923,000 dollars in fines and I should just add that of those 295 notices of violations those added up to a total of 439 charges.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, great. DCA...

does DCA currently do any sort of outreach or events

to used car auto dealers about what the laws are and
what... you know what they should be doing, always be
compliance with current laws?

AMIT S. BAGGA: So, we do run many different trainings sort of open houses if you will for a variety of different industries. In terms of the used car industry we do have relationships and conversations with the different industry groups that

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2 represent used car dealers in New York City, there 3 are a couple of different industry groups that do and 4 we have met with them on many occasions often at 5 their request to discuss a variety of issues. It could be pending, pending legislation, it could be 6 7 questions about the way in which DCA enforces the law 8 and certainly our door is always open and, and if any particular car dealer or industry group has a question about how to comply with the law we would of 10 11 course not only be willing to but we would happily answer it. I should note that we have a position in 12 13 our agency that's called the Business Compliance 14 Counsel, that person is an agency attorney whose job 15 is essentially exclusively to provide the right type 16 of guidance primarily to businesses in New York City and so we of course through, through that position 17 18 and, and through our external affairs team do, do 19 respond to any requests we get.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, great I mean that, that deals with most of my questions, I think a lot of the questions I had have been answered, you know I, I have one more question and it's, it's more... I know the industries not here to testify so this is the question they actually brought up to me, I know

end?

2	the bill will allow for consumers to purchase the
3	vehicle and hold the vehicle for two days and then
4	return the vehicles after that two days, I guess the
5	the concern from the industry is that someone might
6	have the great idea of saying, you know well it's
7	cheaper to purchase a vehicle for two days and retur
8	it instead of renting a vehicle and paying 150
9	dollars a day for this rented vehicle, do you see an
10	issue with that two day window period, is that
11	something that you foresee being a problem in the

AMIT S. BAGGA: I think that's an interesting point and I think it's one that we'd certainly be happy to further discuss with you.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, great. Okay, before you go if you all just want to plug in the, the reports that DCA and our offices have worked together on as the used and abused... the used... by the used car industry, predatory, predatory lending and the second-hand auto industry, how can... how can someone get a copy of this report?

AMIT S. BAGGA: I'm so sorry Council

24 Member?

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL (???): No, how can someone maybe receive a copy of this report?

AMIT S. BAGGA: It is available on our website, NYC dot gov slash DCA... [cross-talk] CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Uh-huh... [cross-

talk]

AMIT S. BAGGA: And of course, if you'd

like an actual printed one you can... you can send it to us, we also have ... you can send us a request, we also have several printed copies available in the room please feel free to take one. Council Member I do want to add to my answer that I just gave you about the two-day cancellation period, I should note that there are some protections built in for dealerships into, into the proposed legislation. One is that there would be a 200-dollar restocking fee and so if you as a consumer are, are purchasing a vehicle and, and in theory, you know that, that requires some, some degree of a down payment which is likely to be at least several hundred dollars if not more. Once you consider that plus the 200-dollar

restocking fee in terms of the specific concern about

that being cheaper than renting a vehicle, it sounds

to me like it might end up being more expensive but

EYAN HUMPHREYS: ...I'm there... [cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: ...what, what time

3 | did you get there?

I get... after work, I EYAN HUMPHREYS: get... I get off of work 1:30, two o'clock I leave work, I drive down there and I made it like after four in the afternoon. So, I was sitting there all the time, they have me waiting. So, when I get home I'm so upset I just go in my bed and lie down and sleep so the next morning my... and I wake up my wife's saying how much you pay for the vehicle, I said 15,000, she said no this guy charged you 26,000 for a used vehicle so I said no. So, I call him, I said man you do something wrong you, you charge me over for this vehicle and I don't like it, I want my money back, I want my car back, he said no you can't get it you done signed the paper. So, I take the vehicle to Nissan in Bay Ridge at a workshop to check it out so when they check out the vehicle the whole bottom on the car is rotten out, all the parts everything rotten out at the bottom. So, I had to hire an attorney so I hire an attorney, attorney cost 4,000 dollars, had to find the 4,000, one year passed the attorney do nothing, she just takes my money stop calling me, I don't know nothing no more, I don't

[cross-talk]

to say.

2 EYAN HUMPHREYS: ...because all of my...
3 everything's there, I can show you everything.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, great, that's, that's great. Thank you so much for your... [cross-talk]

EYAN HUMPHREYS: You're welcome... [cross-

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: ...testimony.

EYAN HUMPHREYS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thanks for coming

in.

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EYAN HUMPHREYS: Alright.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, well with that said after hearing testimony from DCA and from consumers we do have some written testimony from the industry that will be put in... put on file and recorded and looked at, you know we're going to follow up and, and see how is best to move forward but, you know this committee strongly agrees with the Department of Consumer Affairs and really believes that something needs to be done to further protect our consumers so that we won't have to continue listening to stories as just... as the ones that we just heard if you would like to keep up to date with

Member Rafael Espinal and members of the Committee on

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2 Consumer Affairs, thank you for the opportunity to 3 offer testimony concerning the regulation of the sale and financing of used automobiles offered by second-4 hand auto dealers. As stated my name is Shanna Tallarico and I'm a Supervising Attorney at the New 6 7 York Legal Assistance Group. NYLAG is a nonprofit law office dedicated to providing free legal services in 8 civil law matters to low income New Yorkers. Thank you for considering this testimony and for the 10 11 opportunity to comment on the vital issue that 12 affects thousands of New Yorkers. In this testimony, I will address the impact of predatory second-hand 13 auto dealer financing and share a few client's 14 15 stories who have suffered because of these loans. 16 Predatory loans have a devastating impact on New 17 Yorkers who are forced to rely on these deceptive sources of credit to meet basic needs such as 18 19 transportation. Our consumer protection attorneys 20 often encounter clients directly impacted by deceptive auto lending practices due to the 21 overzealous and underregulated lending. We assist 2.2 2.3 clients who are being pursued for the collection of an auto loan that threatens to impair their ability 24

to make basic expenses like rent and utilities

because they are being held responsible for unfair
loans that they are unable to pay. Automobiles are
often one of the largest purchases a household will
make after the purchase of a home. Due to the size of
the purchase the sell must often be financed. For
perspective buyers with limited income the options
for financing are often limited and perspective
buyers are often, often rely on the auto dealer to
provide financing for the purchase of the vehicle.
The lack of ability of availability of credit is
particularly, particularly problematic in light of
the fact that cars are often essential to ensuring
that someone can get to a job they need to support
their families. When the only credit available to, to
secure this necessary purchase is through the dealer
consumers are tricked into deceptive and predatory
loans with very high interest rates, hidden fees, and
unnecessary add-ons. Though some regulations for auto
lending is already in place, these regulations are
insufficient to adequate, adequately protect
consumers. The lack of New York State laws designed
to regulate auto lending is particularly problematic
given the rampant level of fraud that exists in the
auto second-hand auto dealer market. In particular

1 people of color, minority communities are 2 3 particularly targeted for predatory lending and are more likely to have dealers misrepresent the value of 4 the car, fitness of the vehicle, the terms of the loan, or have optional add-ons portrayed as mandatory 6 7 purchases. Ultimately these loans become, become 8 unsustainable for purchasers especially when most second-hand auto dealers push consumers into buying low priced, high mileage cars that are not sold to 10 outlast the life of the loan and often malfunction 11 almost immediately after the cars are driven off the 12 13 lot. Predictably most consumers cannot afford these 14 predatory loans or cannot afford the loan payments 15 and the cost of repairing a faulty vehicle. As a 16 result, consumers surrender the vehicles and default 17 on the loans. Such delinquency can negatively impact 18 and individual's credit leading to difficulties 19 obtaining jobs, housing or making other necessary 20 purchases. One of NYLAG's clients, Wanda purchased a car from a dealer in Queens who promised a reliable 21 2.2 car that would be quote, "fully checked from top to 2.3 bottom," and ready to drive off the lot that day. Wanda told the dealer, dealer that she had a, a 24

budget of 8,000 dollars for the car and she had saved

approximately 4,000 dollars for a down payment so
that she would only have to finance approximately
half of the cost. After Wanda purchased the car, the
vehicle started experiencing mechanical problems
almost immediately; mechanical problems so severe
that she stalled while driving on the expressway.
Wanda also later learned that the total cost of the
car was not 8,000 dollars as she was led to believe
but she had financed 8,000 dollars, the total of the
cost of the car was actually 16,000. Wanda tried to
stay current on the car payments but at some point,
she had to stop because she could not afford the cost
of the payments and the constant cost of repairs to
the car. Wanda is disabled, she lives on Staten
Island and she has difficulty walking because of an,
an arthritic knee. At the moment, Wanda is defending
a collection suit in Queens where the lender sued her
for defaulting on the installment contract. She lives
primarily on her social security income with
occasional earned wages that she earns caring for her
autistic grandchild. This deceptive loan impacted
Wanda's credit and her ability to meet her necessary
expenses and has left her without reliable
transportation for which she relies on given her

disability and her limited access to public
transportation on Staten Island. Another NYLAG
client, Johnson, was fraudulently induced into
purchasing a brand-new vehicle that he did not want
after the car dealer misrepresented to Johnson that
he could not purchase a used, less expensive car
because his credit was so poor. Johnson is a recent
immigrant with little knowledge about credit and very
basic English skills. He works as a home health aide
earning ten, ten dollars an hour and cares for his
two young children. Johnson repeatedly stated to the
dealer that he wanted time to consider the deal the
deal but the dealer kept providing excuses and kept
him at the dealership. After being told to wait at
the dealership for ten hours, Johnson walked out of
the dealership with a brand-new car and 688 dollars
of monthly payments. The dealer told Johnson that his
payments would be around 250 dollars a month and
Johnson did not realize that this, this was a lie
until he received his first statement from the
financing company. Johnson immediately tried to
return the car but the dealer refused. A month later
the car was repossessed. At this time, Johnson is
facing debt collection letters and calls from the

lender and is threatened with, with having to take
off time work to defend a 13,000-dollar collection
suit. Sadly, Wanda's and Johnson's stories represent
typical experiences of so many New Yorkers. All too
often consumers fall victim to misrepresentations and
falsehoods. Consumers are defrauded by dealers into
purchasing cars that are more expensive that was
than what was initially represented either based on a
misrepresentation as to the cash value of the car or
the interest rate or both. Consumers are deceptively
provided blank contracts to sign which are later
filled in with unaffordable terms, dealers
misrepresent the necessity of add-on products,
vehicles with serious mechanical problems are sold to
consumers, interest rates are marked up, monthly
payments are highlighted, and overall cost of the
loan is downplayed, downplayed or not disclosed at
all. These actions are all too common and are done at
the expense of New Yorkers who can and can wreak
havoc on many New Yorkers who are already living
financial… you know from paycheck to paycheck. New
Yorkers deserve to have all the facts before entering
into a lending contract to purchase a vehicle. The
legislation discussed today aims to provide that

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transparency and this legislation along with robust enforcement will help combat predatory lending and its deleterious effects on hardworking families in New York. We'd be happy to discuss our testimony further and look forward to working together to ensure that New Yorkers are protected from predatory loans. Again, we commend you for working on this issue and addressing it. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today and provide feedback on this important issue.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you Shanna and thank you for all the work that you and NYLAG does to, to protect our consumers. So, just, just for the record if, if a consumer needs legal representation are they able to call NYLAG for that help?

SHANNA TALLARICO: Yes, we have intake line Monday, Tuesday, Thursday; 212-613-5000 between nine and three and leave a message, it's routed actually directly to our paralegal who screens all the calls.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Would they be able to avoid paying the same fees that the previous gentleman paid trying... [cross-talk]

1	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 66
2	SHANNA TALLARICO: We don't [cross-talk
3	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:to find a [cross-
4	talk]
5	SHANNA TALLARICO:charge [cross-talk]
6	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:lawyer [cross-
7	talk]
8	SHANNA TALLARICO:we do not charge our
9	clients any money at all.
10	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:so [cross-talk]
11	SHANNA TALLARICO:so [cross-talk]
12	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:it's free service
13	[cross-talk]
14	SHANNA TALLARICO:it's a free service
15	of course people have to qualify for the… [cross-
16	talk]
17	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:uh-huh [cross-
18	talk]
19	SHANNA TALLARICO:service, they can't
20	otherwise be able to afford a private attorney so
21	there are some, you know income requirements and
22	also, we get thousands of calls.
23	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Right, of course
24	[cross-talk]
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1	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 67
2	SHANNA TALLARICO:and we can only take
3	on so many cases but absolutely people can contact
4	us… [cross-talk]
5	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:sounds like a
6	pitch for the city council to increase your funding.
7	SHANNA TALLARICO: That would be helpful.
8	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Alright but so
9	again thank you for all the work you're doing, thank
10	you for your testimony.
11	SHANNA TALLARICO: Thank you.
12	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you. With,
13	with that said this meeting is adjourned.
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15	[gavel]
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C E R T I F I C A T E

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

May 16, 2017