NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

PUBLIC HEARING ON A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSUMER

PROTECTION LAW REGARDING THE COLLECTION OF UNLAWFUL SALES

TAX

42 Broadway, 5th Floor
January 21, 2020

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MR. CARLOS ORTIZ: Good morning. My name is Carlos Ortiz. I've been designated as the hearing officer for the public hearing of the Department of Consumer Affairs on the Proposed Amendment to the Consumer Protection Law Regarding the Collection of Unlawful Sales Tax. This hearing is being held in the fifth floor conference room of the Department's office at 42 Broadway in Lower Manhattan. It is now 10:36 a.m. on Tuesday, January 21, 2019 [sic], and I'm hereby co-, hereby convening the hearing on this proposed rule.

The proposed rule was published in the City

The proposed rule was published in the City
Record on December 9, 2019. Copies of the published
notice and the rules are available on that table to my
left. Oops as well as online. The Department has
proposed these rules pursuant to the authority vested
in the commission of the Department of Consumer
Affairs by Section 1043 and 2203(f) of the New York
City Charter and Section 20-104(b) and 20-702 of the
New York City Administrative Code.

Just a quick correction, I want it's -- tod-today's date is Tuesday, January 21, 2020.

This hearing affords the public the opportunity to comment on all aspects of the rules the department has proposed. The department will

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carefully review all testimony and written comments received at this hearing and will give, will give due weight and consideration to all adequately substantiated proposals and recommendations that are submitted for the record at this hearing.

Anyone seeking to testify must complete a registration card so you can be correctly identified in the hearing record. Witnesses will be called to testify in the order that they have signed in. Anyone who does not appear when his or her name was called will be deemed to have passed over the opportunity to testify. Persons who are passed will be called at the end of the hour. Persons who still do not appear must then sign in again if they wish to testify. witness will have a maximum of three minutes to testify. Oh, well, now it's just the three of us, so we'll keep it loose. To be fair to everyone seeking to testify, I will strictly apply this limit. comments take longer than three minutes, synthesize your oral testimony and leave a written copy for the record.

Unlike the limit on the time for testimony, there is no limit on the number of pages you can submit as written comments or as documents for the record. The written submission will be made part of

1	the record as exhibits presented with your testimony.
2	I must so I'll make a copy of housekeeping ho-,
3	housekeeping announcements about the physical layout.
4	Emergency exits are out this door to my right.
5	Restrooms are out the door to my left. Please turn
6	off all cell phones. To capture your testimony from
7	the for the record, please lay your testimony at
8	the desk over here to my left, and I will now call the
9	first witness. Jay Peltz.
10	MR. JAY PELTZ: So I had three copies for
11	you, but I just brought up one, so.
12	MR. ORTIZ: Thank you.
13	MR. PELTZ: You too.
14	MR. ORTIZ: That's that.
15	MR. PELTZ: Sorry. Did you want me here? I
16	don't remember.
17	MR. ORTIZ: Yeah. If you can sit there, I'm
18	going to I'm going to record you using this.
19	MR. PELTZ: Alright. I might go a little
20	over, but not much.
21	MR. ORTIZ: That's no worries.
22	MR. PELTZ: Alright. Ready?
23	MR. ORTIZ: Yes.
24	MR. PELTZ: Thank you for the opportunity to
25	testify this morning on the proposed rule amendment.

My name is Jay Peltz, and I'm the General Counsel and Senior Vice President of Government Relations for the Food Industry Alliance of New York.

In our submitted testimony, we ask that the proposed rule be withdrawn so that DCA can discuss their framework with FIA and other stakeholders that will reduce tax related overcharges without unnecessarily penalizing businesses. Should the department choose to proceed with this rule making, we ask the proposed rule be revised to incorporate standards intended to afford reasonable protections to establishments that make good-faith mistakes including that a (1), warning be provided if a first violation arises from a good-faith mistake, and (2), that a willful pat-, a willful pattern of deception be proven to establish a violation.

As more fully discussed in our submitted testimony, we make these requests because nowhere in the, in the Statement of Basis and Purposes of Rule for the original Unlawful Sales Tax collection rule or the Statement of Basis and Purpose of Proposed Rule, does DCA indicate what specific language from the statutory definition of deceptive trade practice it is interpreting, to support its contention that in enacting a local deceptive trade practice law, the

Mayor and the Council intended that a city agency that is not a tax agency, and therefore, lacks tax expertise enforce state sales tax laws through the deceptive trade practice law. Nor has the department specified the section of the city legislative record that support this interpretation of legislative intent.

In addition, where in the legislative history of the state sales tax law is it indicated that the state legislature and the governor intended that local non-tax agencies that do specialize in interpreting and enforcing vague, complex state sales tax laws enforce such laws through a local, through a local law and related rules. DCA has not yet cited the text from the state legislative record that substantiates this interpretation. Without such corroboration, the department would be amending rather than interpreting the local deceptive trade practice law. In that case, it would be usurping the role of the mayor and the city council in the legislative process.

While the original Statement of Basis and
Purpose of Rule provides that quote, New York State
Tax Law specifies categories of goods that are subject
to sales tax, it failed to acknowledge that the state

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department does not provide a master list with universal product codes on the tax status of every item available in the marketplace. This makes compliance very difficult for retailers operating in the City. For example, while carbonated beverages are taxable and fruit juices are not, what is the tax status of carbonated fruit juices? While the purchase of a single container of soda is taxable, are all three units of soda subject to a buy-one-get-two free promotion taxable? Cookies are not taxable but candy Are Twix or similar bars cookies or candy? moisturizes are taxable, suntan lotion is not. What is the tax status of a skin moisturizer with suntan lotion in it? Considering these questions, is it reasonable to characterize the good-faith, mistaken collection of a sales tax as deceptive or dishonest? We don't think it is.

And what are the fruits of the alleged deceptive practice? The proceeds of the purported deception are remitted to the state, where they are used for the public benefit. Accordingly, the party engaged in the deception realizes no gain, in the alleged deception. To the contrary, the retailer is worse off, since it incurs an unnecessary administrative cost and risks losing a customer

1 through overcharges.

In light of the \$15.00 minimum wage and other significant challenges facing neighborhood grocers operating in the city, regulators should not be increasing the costs of doing business by expanding a dubious rule which among other things, does not protect good-faith mistakes by grocers making significant investments in compliance with state tax laws. Accordingly, our first request is that the proposed rule be withdrawn so that productive discussions with FIA and other stakeholders can commence. Thank you for your time and attention to our concerns, and we look forward to working with you on this important issue.

MR. ORTIZ: Thank you for your testimony today.

MR. PELTZ: You're welcome. Thank you.

MR. ORTIZ: Can I please call up now, Yousef Mubarez. Thank you. Whenever you're ready.

MR. YOUSEF MUBAREZ: Hi, I'm Yousef Mubarez from the Yemeni American Merchants Association. We're a grassroot nonprofit that was established after the Bodega Strike in 2017, a merchant organized protest against the Muslim ban. We at YAMA are pleased to provide testimony on behalf of our merchants on the

subject of Amendment of Rules Regarding Collection of Unlawful Sales Tax. We'd like to thank the Department of Con- Consumer Affairs for considering our merchants and their position on this matter. We at YAMA see this amendment to be a good opportunity to educate our merchants on the subject of unlawful sales tax practices while at the same time educating DCA on how our merchants operate on a daily basis.

As an organization that represents thousands of Yemeni merchants across New York City, we are proud to say we are ded- dedicated to educating, advocating and elevating our community. Our merchants try their best to be thorough and very careful in areas that require legal vigilance. When we've seen unlawful sales practices it's always due to a lack of understanding of the sales practice with little information to find, and it's usually a worker and not the owner. It's very hard for many small business owners to thoroughly train their staff and keep a close eye on their work. So we do our best to educate them on how they can make their workers aware of these tax legalities.

We at YAMA hel-, hold events and broadcast

Fa- Facebook live events regarding this specific issue

in the past. We continue to educate our merchants

every chance we get and hear their considerations and opinions on matters like these, but it's hard to engage every individual. Yemeni merchants are always rec- receptive about issues like this, but due to the challenge of running their business and all the other laws being passed, they're not always available to attend our educational events. It's very hard for them to get all this information by watching only our informational videos on Facebook.

We believe the implementation of this amendment would be a good opportunity to educate our merchants on these deceptive sales tactics, so we ask DCA to have an open line of communication with us and our merchants on issues like these. What we find is that the information on all these laws is very vague, and actually, very difficult to find in translations in the Arabic language considering most of merchants and thousands of merchants throughout the city speak mostly Arabic. If DCA can provide educational resources and materials in Arabic explaining how merchants should be applying taxes on individual items in great detail, the materials should also include the description of the new amendment and penalties associated with these unlawful sales practices.

Our merchants are always looking for ways to

improve their ways of conducting business and are always welcome to new amendments that protect consumers from unlawful sales practices. We're more than happy to collaborate with you on future resolati-, resolutions and hope you all consider us for any future amicable decision. Thank you.

MR. ORTIZ: Thank you for your testimony. Seeing that no one is present to offer more testimony, I shall adjourn this hearing until an individual appears to offer testimony or until 11:30 a.m. whichever comes first.

CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I, Devin Turpin, certify that the foregoing transcript of Public Hearing on a Proposed Amendment to the Consumer Protection Law Regarding the Collection of Unlawful Sales Tax on January 21, 2020 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Certified By

Never 100p

Date: February 19, 2020

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