

# ACA Huddle: An Overview of the NYC DCA Foreign Language Services Rules

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**Jonathan Pompan**, partner and co-chair of Venable's Consumer Financial Services Practice Group, is based in Venable's Washington, DC office. Jonathan has extensive experience representing financial services companies, including some of the largest debt buyers and collectors and advertisers of financial services in the country, other consumer financial services providers, and their service providers. This work gives him considerable insight into successful strategies for satisfying new and evolving regulatory expectations.

Jonathan has assisted clients in bet-the-company government investigations and litigation pursued by federal agencies such as the CFPB and the FTC, as well as instate enforcement proceedings involving state attorneys general. His experience includes several CFPB investigations and examination preparation and appeals. In addition, he provides ongoing compliance and general counseling advice to several clients in the debt collection and credit services, lenders, and advertising and marketing sectors.

Jonathan is a frequent speaker, organizer, and moderator of conference panels, and author on legal and regulatory issues of significance to financial services companies. Recent speaking engagements include Association of Corporate Counsel Financial Services Committee, OLA Compliance University, Lend360, ACA International Annual Convention, and the Receivables Management Association International (RMAI) Annual Conference.

For an index of articles and presentations on consumer financial services legal and regulatory topics, see <u>www.Venable.com/cfs/publications</u>.

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Alexandra Megaris, partner, in Venable's New York office, focuses on complex regulatory investigations and government enforcement matters involving state attorneys general, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), state regulatory agencies, and the U.S. Congress. Alex also works closely with Venable's government affairs team in advocating for clients before these agencies. She has extensive experience with consumer protection laws, such as state unfair, deceptive and abusive practices (UDAAP) laws, the FTC Act, the Consumer Financial Protection Act, the FTC's Telemarketing Sales Rule, and product-specific regulations, including those regulating credit reporting, loan servicing, and debt collection.

A significant area of focus for Alex has been performing compliance examinations, including gap analyses and improvement programs encompassing all aspects of the enterprise, for both debt buyers and credit issuers, and assisting clients in CFPB examinations and structuring compliance management systems and enhancements to policies and procedures, including credit reporting, call center operations and litigation programs, and review of internal audit programs.

Alex is a frequent speaker and author on consumer financial services matters. Recent presentations include "Stay Up-to-Date: Tracking the State Level Response to COVID-19 and Impacts to Collections" for the Receivables Management Association (RMA), "The New World Order – Communicating with Consumers via Email and Text – What You Need to Know" at the RMA Annual Conference, and What is Trending in Compliance Today at the National Creditors Bar Association Fall Conference.



#### **Cara Cotter**



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Cara Cotter, Compliance Counsel at PRA Group, Inc., is based at the headquarters location in Norfolk, Virginia. PRA Group, Inc. is a global financial and business services company with operations in the Americas, Europe, and Australia. As Compliance Counsel, Cara advises the business on a variety of legal matters, including legislative and case law developments and licensing issues.

Prior to joining PRA Group, Inc. in 2016, Cara practiced at a local firm in Norfolk, Virginia representing clients in business bankruptcy and commercial litigation matters. Cara began her career clerking for the Honorable S. Bernard Goodwyn on the Supreme Court of Virginia from 2010-2012.



# **Timeline of the Language Access Rule**





## **Timeline of Language Access Rule**

- ~1,546 licensed debt collection agencies with DCA (as of September 2, 2020)
- September 2019 DCA Report "Lost in Translation: Findings from Examination of Language Access by Debt Collectors"
  - Highlights limited-English proficiency (LEP) consumers by debt collection agencies
- March 5, 2020 NYC DCA proposed and published rule
- April 10, 2020 public hearing (no comments received)
- June 18, 2020 DCA announces to associations a 60-day enforcement "1<sup>st</sup> Grace Period" and intention to publish FAQs
- June 27, 2020 original effective date (1<sup>st</sup> Grace Period begins)
- August 6, 2020 DCA publishes FAQs
- August 7, 2020 "2<sup>nd</sup> Grace Period" (no enforcement before October 1, 2020)
- August 26, 2020 1<sup>st</sup> Grace Period Expires
- September 1, 2020 debt collection agencies must maintain an annual report in its records and produce it to the DCA upon request
- October 1, 2020 2<sup>nd</sup> Grace Period Expires, Enforcement Begins

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# **Core Elements of the New Rule**

Source: https://rules.cityofnewyork.us/sites/default/files/adopted\_rules\_pdf/notice\_of\_adoption\_-\_debt\_collection\_language\_access\_2.pdf



## **Core Elements of the New Rule**

The new rule requires debt collectors to:

- **Inform consumers**—in any initial collection notice and on any public-facing websites maintained by the collector—of the availability of any language access services provided by the collector and of a translation and description of commonly-used debt collection terms in a consumer's preferred language on the Department's website;
- **Request, record, and retain**—must request the language preference of each consumer and, to extent possible, must record and retain consumer's preference; and
- Annual report—prepare annual a report identifying, by language, the number of consumer accounts on which an employee of the collector attempted to collect a debt in a language other than English, and the number of employees that attempted to collect on such accounts. The annual report form is available at <a href="https://www.nyc.gov/BusinessToolbox">nyc.gov/BusinessToolbox</a>.

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## **Additional Requirements**

- The rule prohibits debt collectors from:
  - Providing false, inaccurate, or incomplete translations of any communication to a consumer in the course of attempting to collect a debt; and
  - Misrepresenting or omitting a consumer's language preference when returning, selling, or referring for litigation any consumer account, where the debt collector is aware of such preference.



# FAQs: New Rules for Debt Collectors Regarding Language Access

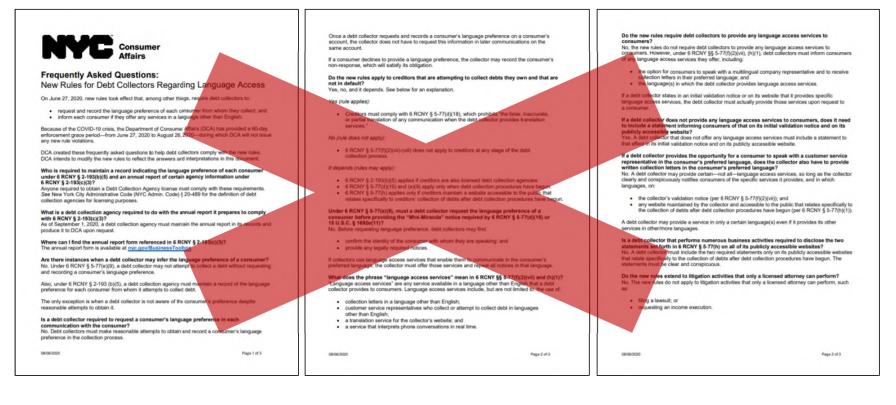


# **Context: What are language access services?**

DCA provides examples of language access services, including but not limited to:

- -Collection letters in a language other than English
- -Customer service representatives who speak in a language other than English
- -A translation service for the collector's website
- -A service that interprets phone conversations in real-time.



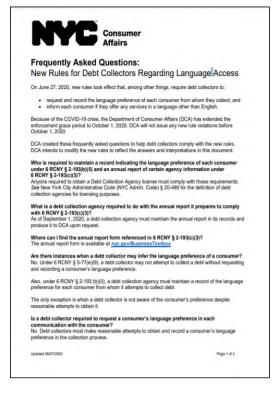




Affairs	Once a debt collector requests and records a consumer's language account, the collector does not have to request this information in same account.	later communications on the No, th	e new rules require debt collectors to provide any language access servi umers? he new nules do not require debt collectors to provide any language access ser mers. However, under 6 RCNY §5 5-77(f)(2)(vii), (h)(1), debt collectors must if	rvices to
Frequently Asked Questions:	If a consumer declines to provide a language preference, the colli non-response, which will satisfy its obligation.	ector may record the consumer's of an	language access services they offer, including:	
New Rules for Debt Collectors Regarding Language Access	Do the new rules apply to creditors that are attempting to col not in default?	lect debts they own and that are	the option for consumers to speak with a multilingual company representative collection letters in their preferred language; and the language(s) in which the debt collector provides language access service	
On June 27, 2020, new rules took effect that, among other things, require debt collectors to:	Yes, no, and it depends. See below for an explanation.		abt collector states in an initial validation notice or on its website that it provides	
<ul> <li>request and record the language preference of each consumer from whom they collect; and</li> <li>inform each consumer if they offer any services in a language other than English.</li> </ul>	Yes (rule applies):	a con	age access services, the debt collector must actually provide those services up sumer,	pon request to
Because of the COVID-19 crisis, the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) has extended the enforcement grace period to October 1, 2020, DCA will not issue any new rule violations before October 1, 2020.	<ul> <li>Creditors must comply with 6 RCNY § 5-77(d)(18), which or partial translation of any communication when the debt services."</li> </ul>	collector provides translation If a d to inv publi	ebt collector does not provide any language access services to consume clude a statement informing consumers of that on its initial validation not cly accessible website?	tice and on it
DCA created these frequently asked questions to help debt collectors comply with the new rules.	No (rule does not apply):	that e	A debt collector that does not offer any language access services must include iffect in its initial validation notice and on its publicly accessible website.	a statement t
DCA intends to modify the new rules to reflect the answers and interpretations in this document.	<ul> <li>6 RCNY § 5-77(f)(2)(vii)-(viii) does not apply to creditors a collection process.</li> </ul>	Ifad	ebt collector provides the opportunity for a consumer to speak with a cus sentative in the consumer's preferred language, does the collector also h	
Who is required to maintain a record indicating the language preference of each consumer under 6 RCNY § 2-193(b)(5) and an annual report of certain agency information under 6 RCNY § 2-193(c)(3)?	It depends (rules may apply):	Writte No. A	en collection letters in the consumer's preferred language? debt collector may provide certain-not all-language access services, so lon	ng as the colle
Anyone required to obtain a Debt Collection Agency license must comply with these requirements. See New York City Administrative Code (NYC Admin. Code) § 20-489 for the definition of debt	<ul> <li>6 RCNY § 2-193(b)(5) applies if creditors are also licensed</li> <li>6 RCNY § 5-77(d)(19) and (e)(9) apply only when debt co</li> </ul>	lection procedures have begun. langu	y and conspicuously notifies consumers of the specific services it provides, and ages, on:	d in which
collection agencies for licensing purposes. What is a debt collection agency required to do with the annual report it prepares to comply	<ul> <li>6 RCNY § 5-77(h) applies only if creditors maintain a web relates specifically to creditors' collection of debts after de</li> </ul>	t collection procedures have begun.	the collector's validation notice (per 6 RCNY § 5-77(f)(2)(vii)); and any website maintained by the collector and accessible to the public that rela	
what is a dedic contection agency required to do with the annual report it prepares to comply with 6 RCNY § 2-193(c)(3)? As of September 1, 2020, a debt collection agency must maintain the annual report in its records and	Under 6 RCNY § 5-77(e)(9), must a debt collector request the consumer before providing the "Mini-Miranda" notice require	d by 6 RCNV 6 5-77/d/(15) or	the collection of debts after debt collection procedures have begun (per 6 RC st collector may provide a service in only a certain language(s) even if it provide	
produce it to DCA upon request.	15 U.S.C. § 1692e(11)? No. Before requesting language preference, debt collectors may		services in other/more languages. Is a debt collector that performs numerous business activities required to disclose the two statements set forth in 6 FCHY 5 5-7(h) on all of its publicly accessible websites? No. A det collector must include the two required statements only on its publicly accessible websites?	
Where can I find the annual report form referenced in 6 RCNY § 2-193(c)(3)? The annual report form is available at nyc.gov/BusinessToolbox.	<ul> <li>confirm the identity of the consumer with whom they are s</li> <li>provide any legally required notices.</li> </ul>	state No. A		
Are there instances when a debt collector may infer the language preference of a consumer? No. Under 6 RCNY § 5-77(e)(9), a debt collector may not attempt to collect a debt without requesting and recording a consumer's isinouace preference.	If collectors use language access services that enable them to co preferred language, the collector must offer those services and re	timunicate in the consumer's	elate specifically to the collection of debts after debt collection procedures have nents must be clear and conspicuous.	e begun. The
Also, under 6 RCNY § 2-133 (b)(5), a debt collection agency must maintain a record of the language preference for each consumer from whom it alternpts to collect debt.	What does the phrase "language access services" mean in 6 "Language access services" are any service available in a langua collector provides to consumers, Language access services inclu	ge other than English that a debt No. T	Do the new rules extend to litigation activities that only a licensed attorney can perform? No. The new rules do not apply to litigation activities that only a licensed attorney can perform, sur as:	
The only exception is when a debt collector is not aware of the consumer's preference despite reasonable attempts to obtain it.	<ul> <li>collection letters in a language other than English;</li> <li>customer service representatives who collect or attempt to</li> </ul>		filing a lawsuit, or requesting an income execution.	
Is a debt collector required to request a consumer's language preference in each communication with the consumer? No. Debt collectors must make reasonable attempts to obtain and record a consumer's language preference in the collection process.	other than English: a translation service for the collector's website; and a service that interprets phone conversations in real time.			
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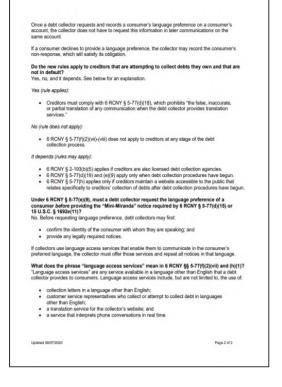
Source: https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dca/downloads/pdf/businesses/FAQs-Debt-Collectors-Language-Access.pdf





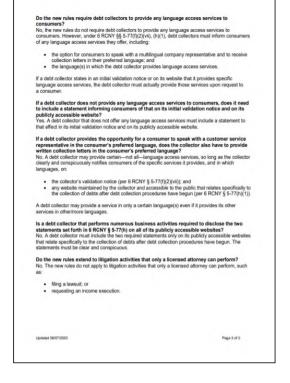
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#### Wrap-Up and Questions & Answers

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