CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES OF THE

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND
WORKER PROTECTION
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Friday, September 12, 2025

Start: 1:04 p.m. Recess: 3:37 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: Hon. Julie Menin, Chair

#### COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Shaun Abreu
Gale A. Brewer
Amanda Farias
Shekar Krishnan
Chi A. Ossé
Julie Won

#### COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

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

Carlos Ortiz,
Deputy Commissioner of External Affairs at the
Department of Consumer and Worker
Protection (DCWP)

Elizabeth Wagoner,
Deputy Commissioner for the Office of Labor
Policy and Standards at the Department of
Consumer and Worker Protection (DCWP)

Andrew Schwenk,
Associate General Counsel at the Department of
Consumer and Worker Protection (DCWP)

Lacey Tauber,
Representing Brooklyn Borough President Antonio
Reynoso

Rebecca Lynch,
Deputy Director of Workers' Rights (Bureau of Labor Law)

James Coakley New York Self Storage Association Member — Board of Directors

Ligia Guallpa, Executive Director for Workers' Justice Project Los Deliveristas Unidos

Antonio Solis—via translator Leader of Los Deliveristas Unidos and a Member of the Workers' Justice Project

William Medina, Los Deliveristas Unidos Workers' Justice Project

### COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Balde Cellou, Organizer and Leader of Los Deliveristas Unidos and a Member of the Workers' Justice Project

Alejandro Grajales, Organizer of Los Deliveristas Unidos and a Member of the Workers' Justice Project

Freddi Goldstein, Senior Communications Manager Uber Technologies, Inc.

Hope Ledford, Director of Civic Innovation Policy at Chamber of Progress

Daniel Ocampo, Staff Attorney, Work Structures at National Employment Law Project

Nadia Marin-Molin, National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON)

Bhairavi Desai, Executive Director at New York Taxi Workers Alliance

Sherif Traore, Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

Nazrul Islam—via translator, Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

Nazmul Hasan, Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

Delwar Hossain—via translator, Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

## COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

MD Emon Hossain,

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Jose Yos-via translator,

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Hossain Shuvo-via translator,

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Jeff Elmer,

Former Manager of the New York City Bureau of Labor Law

Mengba Li—via translator,

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Shaoliang—via translator,

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Milon Chowdhury—via translator,

Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

Shake Aziz Risan,

Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

Syem Hasan,

Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

Rabiul Hossain,

Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

Rakibul Hasan,

Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

MD Kazal Hossain,

Los Deliveristas Unidos Worker's Justice Project

# COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Adama Bah, Founder and Executive Director of Afrikana

Sanchez, would require construction sites to post

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 7 information regarding how workers can file a wage theft complaint, as well as other information about wage theft.

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Introduction 494, sponsored by Council Member Brannan, would prohibit the imposition of late fees for self-storage units.

Introduction 877, sponsored by Council Member Holden, would clarify that the Department of Consumer and Worker Protection shall enforce the Consumer Election Law against plumbers, electricians, and other home improvement professionals, even though these professionals are not required to obtain a DCWP home improvement contractor license. Introduction 877 would also establish better communication between agencies that regulate home repair businesses by requiring DCWP to notify the Department of Buildings whenever someone licensed by DOB is found guilty of violating consumer protection laws.

Introduction 1193, sponsored by Council

Member Salaam, would require home improvement

contractors to disclose to owners in writing whether

there are any permits foreseeably required to perform

the work specified in the contract. If permits are

potentially required, they would have to specify

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 8

which permits may be needed, what actions need to be taken to obtain them, and how owners can verify their status. The bill would also require DOB to conduct an outreach and education campaign on the watch list of

contractors who have performed work without the

7 required permits.

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Introduction 1294, sponsored by Council
Member Nurse, would require DCWP to create a website
containing publicly available identifying information
of all individuals who have been convicted of
committing larceny by deed theft in New York City.

Introduction 1332, sponsored by Council

Member Brannan, would prohibit app-based delivery

services from deactivating app-based delivery workers

unless the deactivation is due to just cause or bona

fide economic reasons.

Resolution 499, sponsored by Council Member Joseph, calls on the United States Congress to pass and the president to sign the Protecting Consumers from Deceptive AI Act.

And now I'm going to read statements by a number of the bill sponsors, so bear with me.

This is a statement by Council Member Yusef Salaam on his bill, Introduction 1193-2025:

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"I want to extend my sincere gratitude to the 37 co-sponsors and to the chair, including the Public Advocate. The fact that this bill has earned a supermajority of support demonstrates just how important it is to protect homeowners, tenants, and workers alike. This bill is about transparency, accountability, and safety. Too often, New Yorkers enter into home improvement contracts without full knowledge of what permits are required or how to verify them; this leaves homeowners exposed to fines and delays, undermines the structural safety and long-term durability of the work, and puts tenants at risk when construction is done without oversight. At the same time, too often landlords cut corners, chasing higher profit margins or reducing renovation costs by circumventing the permit process and hiring unlicensed workers, which undermines City regulations and can force families and tenants to live in hazardous and dangerous conditions.

We don't have to look too far for real world examples. In Central Harlem at 162 W 132nd Street, the landlord illegally carved out a basement apartment without permits or a C of O (Certificate of Occupancy). At 66 Saint Nicholas Place, landlords

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 10 installed gas-powered dryers and a cellar laundry facility without permits or safety approvals.

Inspectors found dangerous, untested gas lines and hoses, hazards that could have caused a fire and explosion. In both cases, DOB (Department of Buildings) stepped in, levying penalties and issuing

stop work orders, and issuing a corrective action.

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These stories are not outliers. They are warnings about what happens when the permitting system is bypassed. And tragically, we know the consequences can be even worse, such as in Brooklyn, where a worker was killed when the floor of a building collapsed. In another case, a five-year-old girl was crushed to death by an illegally built granite fence constructed without permits, engineering review, or safety oversight. Courts later found that project to be imminently perilous to life, and the contractor was convicted of criminally negligent homicide.

These heartbreaking cases are stark reminders that failing to comply with the permitting is not just a paperwork issue. It's literally a matter of life and death. The legislation addresses a problem from both directions. On the one hand, it holds

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 11 contractors accountable by requiring them to provide homeowners with clear written information on what permits are needed, that empowers consumers, uplifts contractors who are licensed, and especially supports unionized labor who follow the rules. On the other hand, it holds landlords accountable by curbing the incentive to cut corners.

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Intro 1193 is a common sense measure. It empowers consumers, strengthens compliance, safeguards the structural integrity of our building, and reinforces a value of skilled unionized work in our city's construction industry.

I look forward to today's hearing, and I thank the Chair and all my colleagues for their partnership."

Okay, now I'm going to read the statement from Council Member Sanchez on her bill:

"While wage theft is illegal in our city, workers across the five boroughs still face exploitation when City protections are not clearly communicated on the ground.

Intro 428 aims to close that gap with a focus on construction workers who are acutely vulnerable to this practice. By requiring that wage theft notices

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 12
be posted on site at construction sites, we can equip
workers with the knowledge needed to prevent wage
theft and file complaints.

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I'm committed to collaborating with our partners at DCWP and all stakeholders to ensure that workers are protected and agencies have the tools they need to prevent wage theft."

A statement from Council Member Joseph:

"Thank you, Chair. Today, I reaffirm my support of Reso 499, calling on Congress to pass the Protecting Consumers from Deceptive AI Act. As artificial intelligence becomes increasingly prevalent in our daily lives, New Yorkers deserve robust protections against deceptive AI practices that can harm consumers and undermine trust in technology. Our constituents are already encountering AI in countless ways, from customer service chatbots to personalized advertisements to financial services.

Without proper safeguards, bad actors can exploit AI to deceive consumers, manipulate purchasing decisions, or spread misinformation. We have a responsibility to anticipate emergent threats to consumer welfare. Today's resolution positions New York City as a leader and innovator, advocating for

And any other statements? That's it. Okay, wonderful. So that is it for the statements.

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Okay. So I'm now going to call on representatives of the Administration to testify.

We'll be hearing testimony from Carlos Ortiz, Deputy Commissioner for External Affairs at DCWP, Elizabeth Wagoner, Deputy Commissioner of the Office of Labor and Policy Standards, and Andrew Schwenk, DCWP Associate General Counsel.

I'll turn it over to committee counsel to administer the affirmation.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, before this committee, and to respond honestly to council member questions?

### (PANEL AFFIRMS)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Good afternoon,

Chair Menin, Council Member Abreu, and members of the

Committee on Consumer and Worker Protection. My name

is Carlos Ortiz, I am the Deputy Commissioner of

opportunity to testify before the committee today on

these bills related to our consumer and worker

9 protection efforts.

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providing fundamental consumer and worker protections and financial empowerment programming across the five boroughs. We are dedicated to ensuring that consumers who have been exploited or deceived have recourse, that workers have a passionate defender of their rights, and that all New Yorkers have the support they need to improve their financial health. These protections and resources are available to all New Yorkers regardless of immigration status. Under Commissioner Mayuga's tenure, we have delivered more than \$1.9 billion back to New Yorkers through our protections, policies, and programming.

Since our landmark Consumer Protection Law was enacted in 1969, we have been the nation's leading municipal consumer protection agency. For

nearly sixty years, we have consistently leveraged our authority to protect New Yorkers from deceptive business practices and secure financial restitution for consumers whose rights have been violated in the marketplace. In the last few years, our efforts have played a role in securing more than \$28 million in financial restitution and debt relief for consumers.

DCWP's licensing laws and rules, paired with robust education and outreach, play a critical role in safeguarding our city's consumers and maintaining industry standards across more than 45,000 businesses in 40 license categories. Recently, we implemented a new licensing category for the hotel industry, we testified in support of strengthening consumer protection laws in the storage warehouse industry, and we adopted new rules to improve the consumer restitution process in the home improvement industry. Under these rules, we simplified the process for consumers to receive compensation from the Home Improvement Contractor Business Trust Fund. Since adopting these rules in 2023, we have approved more than 180 claims, distributing nearly \$1.7 million to consumers. And, with the more recent expansion of our

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compensation and in greater amounts.

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Alongside our work in the consumer protection space, we are also a national leader in the enforcement of worker protections, serving as the City's central resource for workers in New York City. DCWP enforces key municipal workplace laws that provide workers with greater stability in their schedules, income, and jobs. We ensure compliance with these essential workplace laws and secure restitution for workers who have faced violations in the workplace. And in fact, in the past three years, we have been able to—or nearly four years, we have been able to secure \$50 million in restitution for workers.

Our Fair Workweek-Just Cause law is an integral protection prohibiting the firing or reduction of the hours of a worker by more than 15% without just cause. This law has provided the agency with a deep understanding of the ramifications of unjust firings and the importance of stable employment. Our enforcement of protections for food delivery workers also contributes to our depth of knowledge about the app delivery industry and the job

committee on consumer and worker protection 17 insecurity these workers face. Recently, we updated our Worker Bill of Rights, a comprehensive guide for workers on their rights in the workplace, spanning

city, state, and federal labor laws.

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In June 2023, the City announced the nation's first of its kind minimum pay rate for food delivery workers that apps classify as independent contractors, a significant advancement of workers' rights in New York City in the 21st Century. To implement this groundbreaking protection, DCWP conducted a comprehensive study of the industry and considered thousands of comments from delivery workers, apps, restaurants, researchers, elected officials, and other members of the public. Before the minimum pay rate was implemented, these workers received poverty-level compensation for their work, averaging approximately \$5.00 per hour before tips. After the apps began paying the minimum pay rate, tens of thousands of workers saw their pay increase dramatically. Since then, the minimum pay rate has increased to a rate of \$21.44 per hour. As a result, apps have paid workers over \$1 billion more than they would have without the minimum pay rate. This money not only supports some of the lowest wage families in COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 18

New York City, but also goes directly back into our local economy. The agency will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with delivery workers and ensure

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5 their rights to fair and dignified pay are protected.

Turning to today's legislation, Introduction

428 would require those who are required to post

construction permits to post information developed by

DCWP on how workers can file a wage theft complaint,

as well as other information on worker rights related

to wage theft under state law. We support this

legislation. However, rather than create another

distinct notice for businesses to post at the

worksite, we recommend utilizing DCWP's new Workers'

Bill of Rights poster by requiring the permit holder

to post this document. As always, we remain eager to

partner with the Council on ways to educate New

Yorkers on their rights in the workplace.

Introduction 877 would clarify that DCWP shall enforce applicable consumer protection provisions against plumbers, electricians, and other such professionals. We support the Council's intent to protect consumers from deceptive practices in New York City. However, the Consumer Protection Law, DCWP's signature law prohibiting deceptive business

including those not required to be licensed as a Home

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Improvement Contractor. Therefore, this amendment is 4

unnecessary for DCWP to investigate claims against 5

non-licensed businesses. We are supportive of the 6

reporting outlined outline in the bill and would like

8 to provide clarifying language to streamline that

tool. We look forward to working with the Council and

our colleagues at DOB on ensuring that information on 10

11 violating businesses is shared collaboratively.

Introduction 1193 would require home improvement contractors to disclose whether there are any permits foreseeably required to perform the work specified in the contract and, if so, which permits are required, how to obtain the permits, and how owners can verify the status of any permits. We support Council's efforts to better regulate this industry and believe this legislation will provide more visibility and will further assist consumers when working with Home Improvement Contractors. We defer to the Department of Buildings regarding the watchlist that is in the legislation.

Introduction 1294 would require DCWP to create a website containing publicly available

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Introduction 494 would prohibit the imposition of late fees for self-storage units. We support this legislation. As we previously testified, further regulation in the storage warehouse industry is beneficial to consumers. However, we do have certain amendments, such as a longer implementation period, particularly as the Council considers other legislative changes in this industry. For example, we recently testified in support of legislation sponsored by Chair Menin, Introduction 1290, that would include self-storage businesses in our storage warehouse license category. Such a protection should

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 21
apply to the entire category. We look forward to
working with the Council to further protect consumers
utilizing self-storage warehouses.

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Finally, Introduction 1332 would prohibit app-based delivery services from deactivating appbased delivery workers, unless due to just cause or for a bona fide economic reason. We strongly support this bill because arbitrary and unfair deactivations for app-based delivery workers are incredibly harmful to workers and their families. The protections in this bill will also make the dangerous jobs of delivery workers safer and will improve street safety for all New Yorkers. We routinely receive complaints from delivery workers about wrongful deactivations for issues outside their control, like traffic conditions and other workplace dangers. For example, one worker reported he was deactivated when he was hit by a car and hospitalized. Another reported being deactivated when he was robbed on the job and, as a result, was unable to complete a delivery. Many other workers have reported unfair deactivations after one instance of late delivery due to factors beyond the workers' control, and in spite of otherwise excellent job performance. We have provided an anonymized

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 22 sample of worker narratives about deactivations as an appendix to this testimony.

We would like to provide amendments to the bill to ensure that we are reducing arbitrary deactivations and strengthening the protections for workers. This includes a severance pay provision for workers to disincentivize arbitrary terminations, as well as provide workers with an essential financial lifeline in their time of need. We also recommend streamlined complaint and arbitration procedures, and a reinstatement requirement for workers that apps layoff for non-performance-based reasons. We are excited to work with Council on this incredibly necessary protection for delivery workers.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before your committee on our essential work uplifting New Yorkers and today's legislation. We look forward to working with all of you to continue protecting New Yorkers from harm in both the workplace and the marketplace. I welcome any questions you may have for further discussion. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great, thank you so much.

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I have a number of questions, a lot of questions, but I am going to turn it over first to my colleague, Council Member Abreu.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Hello, nice to see everybody here today. I want to thank our chair for the flexibility of letting me ask questions before I have to go.

I wanted first to ask, Commissioner, can you ask me how many--Can you tell me how many resources you have for implementing Intro 1332, and how many resources you need to implement the veto bills that were overridden?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you for the question, Council Member. Currently, in the Division of the Office of Labor Policy and Standards, we have about 45 individuals. In our financial impact statement for Intro 1332, we are anticipating 34 new lines to implement the deactivation protections. And with respect to the bills, 1135, 1133, we have previously testified on the record that we require 20 additional lines to implement those bills.

And I would like to pass it over to my colleague, Deputy Commissioner Wagoner, to describe COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 24 how we implement these protections and the processes behind those.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGONER: Sure, for the bills that were vetoed, which I believe was one of your—which was part of your question, you know, we urgently need new resources both to implement a minimum pay rate, write a minimum pay rate and the rules around that for the broader industry of apps that are going to be covered by the law. Once that's in place, we will need attorneys, investigators, and data scientists to be able to enforce the law.

Obviously, these are very data-heavy cases, you know. Pulling the apps' data to be able to evaluate whether they're in fact paying the minimum pay rate and then calculating underpayments when they're not, which requires the expertise of labor economists and data scientists, investigators to interview workers, and attorneys to bring those cases in court if necessary and negotiate resolutions. It is very important to actually realize a minimum pay rate to be appropriately staffed for it.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Going to pivot to 1332, what are the current protections available to the

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 25

delivery workers who are deactivated from an app-

based delivery service?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Well, currently, there are no protections available, and it's why I think this legislation is so important. I also think it's why we have a full house today of workers and other stakeholders that are incredibly invested in this legislation. It is, again, to reiterate an incredibly important protection. Deactivations, and especially an arbitrary and unfair deactivation, are financially devastating for workers, and this is a key protection.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Does DCWP receive complaints from app-based delivery workers related to the activation? If so, how many has it received so far?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: So we don't necessarily have a complaint code that is able to distinguish specifically deactivation complaints.

That said, we did do a manual review, and over the past couple of years, we've received upwards of 180 complaints, which is significant. So yes, we do have some fact-based finding.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Do you find that the volume of complaints changed after minimum pay was implemented?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Let me throw it over to my colleague, Deputy Commissioner Wagoner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGONER: You know, not necessarily. I think some of the reasons that apps were giving workers have changed. But we've been seeing this practice both before and after apps began paying the minimum pay rate to workers coming to us, saying that they were deactivated for no reason or after a single delivery was late.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Yeah, I kind of want to ask, based on the complaints that you received, what was the more likely reason for why the workers were deactivated? Was it timely--whether or not deliveries were done on time? Whatever other reasons you may have, please add on.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you, Council Member.

I think, you know, in some of the narratives that we have in our appendix, often it is for issues that are outside the workers' control, delays that are--perhaps a delay in delivery that is due to

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 27 traffic issues, other workplace safety issues. And so I think that's really the crux of what we're seeing: things that are outside the workers' control, and they're punished for it.

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And additionally, I would note, you know, I was reviewing testimony from labor economists, such as James Parrott, and he, for example, noted in his testimony that from his perspective, he doesn't see a reason why apps necessarily have to deactivate workers. It seems to be more apps engaging in an effort to punish workers and to disincentivize them or to push them away from important protections that the City Council has been enacting. So I think I would probably add those two pieces to your question.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Are the delivery workers deactivated temporarily or permanently? (TIMER)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGONER: It tends to happen permanently. What we hear from workers is that they're deactivated with very little explanation. You know, many people have reported to us that they tried to go through the app procedure to appeal the deactivation, but got nowhere with that and haven't been able to get back on.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: In your testimony, you are strongly in support of this bill. What changes,

4 | if any, would you make to it?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you for that question, Council Member.

I think ultimately we want to make sure that we're reducing deactivations as much as possible in the front-end building processes, which gives workers more power as well. So one key component of that is a severance pay addition we'd like to add to the bill, and I can throw it over to Liz to see if there are other pieces she wants to add to that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGONER: Just reiterating that we feel that severance pay is important not only to give a lifeline to workers who are deactivated without cause, but also to disincentivize this from happening in the first place. What we really want to see is fewer deactivations, and we see severance as something that may actually incentivize apps to have better processes internally, not to be deactivating people when there's really no reason at all to do it.

We also have some thoughts that we can elaborate on and red line the redlining process for improving enforcement processes—improving the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 29
progressive discipline policy requirement, adding
reinstatement in situations where there's a layoff.

So there are a number of things to improve it, but
the core bill, you know, where we're strongly
supportive of it (INAUDIBLE)...

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Do you... (CROSS-TALK)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Council Member, I

would just like to add one point. I apologize.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: You're good.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: About a year ago, we testified in support of Introduction 276, which is deactivation protections for for-hire vehicle drivers. And in that instance as well, we also noted the importance of aspects of severance pay, as well as the additional streamlining of some of these procedures. So I just wanted to make sure that that was also elevated, too.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Do you foresee the City or the apps building a system for appealing deactivations?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGONER: Yes, you know, I think internal appeals and the apps reviewing their decisions would be an important part of the process.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: And if the apps were the ones to lead this, right, what are the ways the agency plans to conduct oversight over that process and hold the apps accountable, or vice versa, of the agency leads?

What kind of resources does the DCWP need to help workers file appeal complaints and hold the apps accountable?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGONER: I think the answer depends on where the bill lands with respect to how enforcement happens. If the bill--if the final version has DCWP doing investigations and enforcement, we are looking at over 30 new lines that we would need to be able to achieve that. You know, we do have some ideas to place the cost of enforcement on the apps through outside arbitration processes, where outside arbitrators, you know, who are funded by the apps, are the ones who are hearing these cases.

I think we have ideas about how to make that work in a way that ensures that, you know, due process actually results. You know, we can't have an arbitration situation that's hard for workers to access. It needs to be easy. It needs to be

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2 accessible. Workers' attorneys need to be paid

3 through that process. And then obviously, as is

4 currently in the bill, there need to be objective,

5 transparent standards that arbitrators are applying

6 so that workers are able to get put back to work when

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7 | there wasn't just cause.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: All right, I just want to say thank you so much to the panel for your hard work every single day. And also want to thank our chair, Chair Menin. And I have to, I've said this before, and I'll say it again, she was my boss when she was a DCWP Commissioner more than 10 years ago, and here we are. So I'm glad that we're doing some big, important things here today. Thank you all.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you, Council Member Abreu. I really appreciate it, and I appreciate your laser-like focus on these questions about the deactivation bill. I have some additional questions as well.

So 30 new lines is what you're estimating you would need. I know, obviously, we're hearing the bills, so the bill has not gone into effect yet. So I get that. But have you done a sort of new needs

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2 assessment and submitted that to the admin in

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3 anticipation of that, just to get ready for that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: We have submitted this Fiscal Impact Statement as a part of this hearing process that goes to our colleagues at OMB. I think ultimately, depending on when the bills land, we will be able to assess again what new needs will make a discrete ask for if the bill passes.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, terrific. Thank you.

And I know we've got a lot of speakers who are here
to speak on this. So we're excited to hear your
testimony.

So, considering my colleague asked a lot of our questions on the deactivation, I'm going to go to some of the other pieces of legislation we're hearing today.

So Intro 428, which is in relation to the posting of information related to wage theft at construction sites. How many complaints is the agency receiving on that topic?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGONER: So we don't act-we do not have authority currently to enforce
anything related to wage theft for employees. That is
something that solely falls under state law or

committee on consumer and worker protection 33 federal law. So it's not something that we track. We do get those complaints in our capacity as a sort of central resource for workers, and we do give people referrals and explain what their rights are. And we also screen those complaints to make sure there's not something in there that we do enforce, such as the right to Paid Safe and Sick Leave.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Are you passing those complaints directly to the state Department of Labor?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGONER: What we do is give workers information about the different agencies that might be able to help them. So that's going to include the state Department of Labor, federal Department of Labor, local DA's offices when it's a situation involving non-payment, and then also the state AG's office and the Labor Bureau.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I think that's incredibly important, because I think that, for many people, when there is an issue regarding wage theft, they're not sure who to turn to. Do you turn to the City? Do you turn to the State? And so I think that that's, you know, the utmost importance is that we are doing that education piece.

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On Intro 494, in relation to prohibiting late fees for self-storage units, how many complaints has the agency received this year, and what is the nature of those complaints? And lastly, are consumers reporting issues related to late fees?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: In general, we have received about 409 complaints since 2022 regarding storage warehouses. The complaints range from topics such as an increase in rates to deceptive practices.

Give me one moment, please. Let me pass it over to my colleague Andrew Schrank, who can provide more details about it.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Sure.

GENERAL COUNSEL ANDREW SCHWENK: I would just add to that, Council Member, our current license category does not include self-storage. And so it's sometimes difficult to discern whether a complaint is about self-storage versus more traditional storage warehouses.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Right.

GENERAL COUNSEL ANDREW SCHWENK: We do find when we review complaints that we do receive many about self-storage. That is, of course, why we have

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

2 testified in favor of Intro 1290 to expand the

3 license category to include those self-storage units.

4 But I can say that we have seen some complaints about

5 rates, late charges, or just deceptive pricing

6 overall in the industry.

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CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, on Intro 1193, which is regarding requiring home improvement contracts, which I know is one of the top complaints the agencies, always year in and year out, are receiving. That bill would require providing information, require permits for owners, and require public outreach and education on the watchlist of contractors.

Should home improvement contractors be aware of the permits potentially required to conduct work at the time of engagement?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Yes, we believe that we are supportive of this legislation. We believe home improvement contractors should be aware of and they should be disclosing that information to the consumer as well.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And how many complaints does the agency currently receive about home improvement contractors related to unpermitted work

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 36
2 or a lack of disclosure of permits prior to the work
3 commencing?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: I don't know if we have specifics on those particular issues, but I would say in the home improvement contractor category, we've received close to 3,700 complaints since 2022.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Right, so it's a lot.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: And those range from failure to provide a contract to failure to perform adequate services, and other deceptive practices, such as overbilling.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And how is the agency collaborating with DOB on the watchlist of contractors?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Currently, we haven't had a consistent stream of communication with DOB on that current list of contractors, but I think our goal with the reporting mechanism in Council Member Holden's bill is to establish a consistent reporting requirement that would give DOB all the information they would need on our home improvement contractor licenses and any violations they've been issued.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, moving to Intro

1294, in relation to creating a website with

information identifying individuals convicted of deed

theft, could you talk about any concerns you have on

that with maintaining this deed theft conviction

database, as that bill is proposing?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you, Chair.

I would think I'd like to start by saying that deed theft is obviously an important issue that is impacting homeowners and New Yorkers across the city. And we've certainly been to a number of hearings ourselves where we've gotten to see that testimony up front. I think ultimately for us, the issue here is that deed theft falls outside the purview of DCWP. And with respect to this legislation, I think things like the conviction of individuals for deed theft and larceny really fall more into the camp of the district attorneys. So I think ideally we would be able to identify the appropriate agencies to work in this space.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you.

And then finally, Intro 1332, which my colleague asked a number of questions about. So clearly, as your testimony states, you strongly

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 38 support this bill. You mentioned some of the amendments. So you are prepared, then, to work, I assume, directly with the bill sponsor to get those amendments into the bill?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Yes, Chair, we look forward to working with the bill sponsor and central staff to effectuate this bill.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And on the severance provision that you mentioned, what type of severance are you anticipating pushing for?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WAGONER: We're still going to be looking at that. There would be a few different factors involved in calculating it, most likely a sort of lump sum amount, and then an amount based on time worked.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, great.

What I'm going to ask is, because we have so many speakers who are here for that bill, if one of you could stay to hear the testimony, I think it would be incredibly helpful.

Okay, no other colleagues have questions?

Okay, it's a quiet Friday here, I guess. All right,

you're stuck with me. (LAUGHS)

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2 So that concludes the agency testimony, and 3 now we're going to move to the public hearing.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Thank you very much, Chair... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Absolutely, thank you so much.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Chair, if I could mention one more thing?

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yes, please.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORTIZ: Related to home improvement contractors, Andy, could mention our National Floors case that we've worked on?

GENERAL COUNSEL ANDREW SCHWENK: Yes, thank you so much, Carlos.

We did just want to give a plug for a recent case that created a restitution fund. It was the case against National Floors Direct, and we did just want to make sure that any homeowners or anybody who's contracted with National Floors Direct, please visit our website. You may be eligible for restitution if you've done work with National Florist Direct and it was substandard or deceptive in any way. And that's currently open until February of 2026. So please come on by and see if you can...

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: That's really helpful to
mention. We'll make sure then that we're getting
that—disseminating that information as well. So
thank you. If you want to send something over

6 specifically that we can help to push out, we'd

7 appreciate that.

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GENERAL COUNSEL ANDREW SCHWENK: Yes, absolutely. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great. Thank you so much. We appreciate it.

Okay, now we are going to move on to public comment. I now open the hearing [GAVEL] for public testimony. I remind members of the public that this is a formal government proceeding and that decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, members of the public shall remain silent at all times.

The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify. No video recording or photography is allowed from the witness table. Further, members of the public may not present audio or video recordings as testimony, but may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant at Arms for inclusion in the hearing record.

If you wish to speak at today's hearing,

please fill out an appearance card with the Sergeant

at Arms and wait to be recognized. When recognized,

5 you will have two minutes to speak on today's hearing

6 topic.

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If you require translation services, you will have a total of four minutes to speak on today's hearing topic, and for the interpreter to interpret your testimony. We ask that you pause frequently to give the interpreter enough time to interpret your testimony as you go.

Today's hearing topic is: Introductions 428, 4394, 877, 1193, 1294, 1332, and Resolution 499.

If you have a written statement or additional testimony you wish to submit for the record, please provide a copy of that testimony to the Sergeant at Arms.

You may also email written testimony to <a href="testimony@council.nyc.gov">testimony@council.nyc.gov</a> within 72 hours after the close of this hearing. Audio and video recordings will not be accepted.

I am now going to call the first panel: Lacy Tauber and Rebecca Lynch. Okay, welcome.

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I just want to mention before we start that we have been joined by my colleague, Council Member Krishnan.

MS. LACEY TAUBER: All right. Good afternoon,
Chair Menin, and thank you for holding this hearing
today. I'm here representing Brooklyn Borough
President Antonio Reynoso to provide testimony on two
of the bills being heard today, 1294 and 1332.

Regarding 1294, deed theft is a pressing issue in Brooklyn, especially for older adult homeowners in the Central and Eastern parts of the borough. According to Brooklyn Legal Services, they can face scams such as refinancing scams, equity stripping, and foreclosure bailout loans. I'm trying to go quickly—Homeownership is one of the most important pathways to building and sustaining wealth. When scammers target these communities, they are trying to displace our neighbors and lock families out of homes that they've had for generations. As was mentioned, deed theft enforcement is primarily a state issue, but there is more that we can do locally. This bill would create a deed theft conviction database, and the point of this is really to compile information about convicted offenders in a COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 43 way that's publicly accessible so that people who think they might be the target of a scam can access this resource. It could go a long way to informing the public about risk.

There are three other pieces of legislation that the Borough President would love to see the Council hear or pass related to deed theft. One is Intro 67, which would require DOF to conduct outreach and education about deed fraud.

And Intro 782, which would require DOF to send information with property tax bills. Obviously, that's for another hearing, but we always want to mention it.

We're also working on legislation to create a Tangled Title Fund, which would supplement the City Council's estate planning initiative and give homeowners legal assistance.

Regarding 1332 delivery apps' practice of locking out or deactivating their workers without cause undermines the Council's efforts to protect them. Borough President Reynoso thanks the Council for expanding minimum pay and worker protections, overriding the Mayor's veto, and requiring new safety

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION trainings. This bill is the next step in these efforts. (TIMER)

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I just have a really quick— Delivery workers deserve predictability in their wages and schedules, just like anyone would receive at a nine-to-five job. It can also incentivize workers to buy and service legal and safe e-bike options.

Additionally, these algorithms that prioritize workers who make multiple deliveries and or complete them quickly incentivize practices that endanger the workers and everyone who uses our streets. We must continue to hold the corporations accountable that own these apps for treating their workers with dignity and keeping them and the public safe. Thank you.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR LYNCH: Good afternoon. My name is Rebecca Lynch. I serve as Deputy Director of Workers' Rights for Comptroller Brad Lander. Thank you to the Committee on Consumer and Worker Protection and to Chair Julie Menin for the opportunity to testify today.

I'm here to speak in support of Intro 1332, introduced by Council Member Justin Brannan, which prohibits the wrongful deactivation of app-based

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delivery workers. Today, tens of thousands of deliveristas, who work in grueling conditions and whom we cheered during the height of the pandemic, are subjected to unjust termination without legal requirements around warning, cause, or a fair appeals process. These deactivations cause chaos and economic hardship in the lives of delivery workers and their families, many of whom rely on these earnings as their sole source of income.

The Council has made tremendous strides in regulating the app-based delivery industry, but there are two reasons why enacting deactivation protections would be essential—the missing piece to shore up the Council's previous delivery worker legislation.

First, regarding the Minimum Pay, which

Comptroller Lander sponsored when he was in the

Council, deactivation protections are needed to

protect deliveristas from algorithmic exploitation.

New algorithmic systems for on-time delivery are

being used to rate and deactivate workers with little

or no chance of appeal. Workers are expected to make

more trips more quickly while on the clock. When

these workers are then delayed by conditions beyond

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

2 their control, such as dangerous weather, injury,

3 etc., they are deactivated.

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The second reason is to protect workers from retaliation for asserting their rights or refusing unsafe trips. In 2023, when DCWP began enforcement of on-time payment, many workers who filed complaints were soon found to be deactivated by the apps with no process for appeal. The integrity of the Council's thoughtful workers' rights legislation should not be so easily undermined by app companies' ability to deactivate workers who speak up for their rights. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great, thank you very much.

Our next panel is actually just one person who is here on the self-storage bill, so we are going to call him now—James Coakley, and then we will go to deactivation.

MR. JAMES COAKLEY: Thank you, Chair Menin, and the rest of the panel. My name is James Coakley, and I am here on behalf of the New York State Self Storage Association.

New York State Self Storage is opposed to this proposed bill that would amend the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 47

Administrative Code of the City of New York. Section

182 of the New York State Lien Law Statute provides

very specific language that needs to be included in

the contract, known as an Occupancy Agreement,

relative to late and or other fees.

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A portion taken from the state statute, "An Occupancy Agreement must contain an itemization of other charges imposed or which may be imposed in connection with the occupancy, a description of each such charge, whether the charge is mandatory or optional, and the amount of each charge expressed in dollars."

Anyone renting a self-storage unit is provided with an Occupancy Agreement from the storage operator. The agreement lists charges, including late fees, the amount of the fees, and when the fees would be imposed. The consumer knows far in advance what these particular conditions are. Furthermore, the Occupancy Agreement is a month-to-month agreement between the operator and the occupant. The occupant may cancel the agreement at any time. There is no long-term obligation. Consumers and small businesses can leave hassle-free. It is our belief that this is the ultimate in consumer choice and flexibility.

It is the belief of the Association that this proposed amendment is discriminatory in nature and in conflict with the state statute; there are countless private businesses that charge late or excuse me, similar fees for non-payment or late payment for goods and services that have been provided.

In addition, the vast majority of New York
State agencies also charge such fees—excerpt from my
recent water board—"Billed amounts unpaid by the due
date are charged a late interest rate until paid." So
it's not just a late fee, it's actual interest that
continues to compound.

Reiterating the state association's opposition to this proposal, we certainly appreciate your time today. We have worked with the DCWP on the language of your bill, Intro 1290, for one, (TIMER), uh, we have no issue with a licensure... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, I'm just going to ask you to wrap it up, please.

MR. JAMES COAKLEY: Okay. So we're just here to keep a dialogue.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Got it.

MR. JAMES COAKLEY: There seems to be a lot (INAUDIBLE) of storage (INAUDIBLE)... (CROSS-TALK)

MR. JAMES COAKLEY: Thank you, Chair. We have, and we've submitted electronically.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great. Thank you very much.

Okay, I'm just going to tell everybody that I am going to be very tight on time, so do not take it personally.

Our next panel includes Antonio Solis, Alejandro Grajales, William Medina, and Ligia Guallpa. Okay, please begin while we wait for the other speakers, just in the interest of time.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: All right, so I'm going to get started.

First of all, thank you so much for the opportunity to speak and for holding a hearing on this important legislation.

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My name is Ligia Guallpa, and I represent the Worker's Justice Project Los Deliveristas Unidos, and we're here to testify in support of Intro 1332.

This bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation at the moment that exists for delivery workers. The people you see behind me, many of them have been deactivated. They've been fired.

So deactivation is a form of firing workers without notice, without cause, and without a appeal process. One click from Uber, Grubhub, or DoorDash can mean losing the only job you rely on as a delivery worker. Most of the time, there's no just cause, no reason for deactivation. And there is no real due process. These companies use algorithm systems to track every delivery, measure speed, calculate acceptance rate, and push delivery workers to complete as many deliveries as possible without regard to safety. The apps penalize by creating multiple ways of deactivation. What this has meant for many workers is losing the only jobs that they have.

And the reason we're advocating for this piece of legislation is not just about job safety, it's about job security. It's also about job safety.

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 51 What we would love to see, especially in 1332, is not 2 3 just having a just appeal process, but we want the companies not to be able to fire workers without 15-4 5 day notice, (TIMER) provide evidence of any wrongdoing, and most importantly, being able to give 6 7 their jobs back whenever they file an appeal process. This piece of legislation is about street 8 safety. It's the deliveristas who are dealing with 10 the pressure in our streets, and we're hoping to 11 count on your support to pass this important 12 legislation. 13 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great, thank you.

TRANSLATOR: And I am going to be translating for  $\mbox{him.}$ 

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great, thank you.

17 Mr. ANTONIO SOLIS: (SPEAKING FOREIGN

TRANSLATOR: My name is Antonio Solis. I am a proud member of Los Deliveristas Unidos. I am a deliverista from Astoria, and I'm here specifically to support Intro 1332.

I joined Los Deliveristas Unidos not only because I faced exploitation, but because I want this

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job to be treated as a true profession, with justice and dignity, and protections against retaliation.

Since we won minimum pay, the apps have

Since we won minimum pay, the apps have retaliated against us, using deactivation and lockouts as tools to make this job unsafe. For example, DoorDash punishes workers with low ratings for circumstances beyond our control: arriving at a restaurant when an order is late, delays caused by accidents, not accepting every order, or situations that are simply out of our hands. These penalties can lead to deactivation.

Even when we try to appeal, the process is often automated. An algorithm sends a generic message denying us the opportunity to explain our situation. Our lives on the streets are being decided by a computer, not by a human being.

We are workers. That is why I am asking the New York City Council to guarantee deactivation protections and prioritize Intro 1332. Our safety, and the safety of every New Yorker, depends on passing this legislation. We deserve rights. We deserve job security. We deserve safety in the streets.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Sorry, we can't--in the Chambers, you can do this (silent hand gesture), that's it. Thank you.

MR. WILLIAM MEDINA: My name is William

Medina. I have been living in New York for the past
year, and I have been working as a delivery worker
for the past six years with DoorDash, Relay, Uber,
and even Panda. I worked through the pandemic in the
Lower East Side and East Village. While many people
could stay home, I had no choice but to be out there
serving New Yorkers and risking my own safety and
health for this city.

In 2021, I joined Los Deliveristas Unidos and the Workers' Justice Project because I was fed up with the injustice I experienced on the job. It made me angry to see apps paying less than minimum wage and treating us as less than human. My only way to fight back was to join these organizations and take the courage to challenge multibillion-dollar app companies.

We organized and won minimum pay—a major victory that ensured we are compensated fairly. But since then, deactivation has been used to retaliate against us, punish us, and pressure us to work

faster. The apps push us to make more deliveries and take unnecessary risks on the streets, just to avoid being fired. I am not just a delivery worker—I am also an organizer on the frontlines, helping workers appeal unjust deactivations and lockouts. I have witnessed how algorithms decide our futures and our

ability to stay in this industry.

The current appeal process is not fair. It is not designed to support workers dealing with the real challenges of the streets—bike thefts, restaurant delays, accidents, or weather conditions that slow down deliveries. The companies don't care about creating a fair appeal process. To them, we are just replaceable numbers. Deactivation has become a crisis in this industry, putting our communities on the edge of poverty and unemployment.

That is why I am here today to support Intro 1332. We need protection from unjust deactivation.

This law must guarantee a 15-day notice before deactivation; a real human review process for appeals; protection from being deactivated for things beyond our control; (TIMER), and a requirement for apps to respond within 24 hours for workers...

(CROSS-TALK)

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Entering this industry for the first time is

very expensive. I could not afford to buy my own

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committee on consumer and worker protection 56 bike, so I started by renting my bike from Joco at a rate of \$344 per month. Every day, I navigate the crowded streets of New York City, facing real risks on the job—slippery winter streets, restaurants that kick us out, and often waiting outside in the cold—all to make ends meet and pay rent and buy food.

I have always enjoyed this work, traveling the city, delivering for New Yorkers, but this job has become unsustainable. The NYPD targets us with criminal summons, and the apps punish us with deactivation, lockouts, and unfair scheduling systems. I am here today because I am tired of seeing my colleagues, especially in the West African community, lose their jobs, which for many can also mean losing their homes.

People in New York often complain about delivery workers traveling fast. We understand the concern, but too often we have no choice. We must take risks to deliver quickly, often under impossible timeframes, to avoid losing the only job we have.

Deactivation is a huge problem for our community because this work is how we survive. That is why I am here today, representing my community and as a leader, to advocate for Intro 1332. All we are

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 57 asking for is fairness, a real process where we can appeal, to interact with a human being, not an algorithm, (TIMER) decide on our case, and where app deliveries can not be deactivated... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, I am going to ask you to wrap up.

MR. CELLOU BALDE: Okay... without any investigation.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay.

MR. CELLOU BALDE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much.

MR. ALEJANDRO GRAJALES: Good afternoon, Chair and Members of the Committee. My name is Alejandro Grajales. I've been an app delivery worker for 10 years, and I'm an organizer with the Workers Justice Project.

For the past decade, I have worked for Grubhub, DoorDash, and Relay. I have delivered through rain and snow, facing all kinds of dangers—bike robberies, accidents on slippery roads, traffic, crimes, and more. Let's not forget that delivery workers die at higher rates than almost any other industry. Yet we continue to take these risks because

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 58 of our families, because this job pays our rent, our bills, and puts food on the table.

Recently, I was deactivated by Grubhub for "inactivity," but the truth is, they didn't allow me to schedule hours. When I appealed, it was denied. This is the reality for so many workers who live with an invisible fear, the fear of being blocked, deactivated, or punished by a "ghost boss"—the algorithm.

I was also deactivated by DoorDash for taking longer to make a delivery from Astoria to Roosevelt Island. The bridge connecting the island with Queens had just opened, and I had to wait about 15 minutes. Even though I called customer service and the customer to explain the delay, the company still punished me and deactivated my account. I was fired without notice, without the opportunity to appeal, and punished for something beyond my control. This is the reality for 80,000 delivery workers in New York. I lost my job even though I tried to log in hundreds of times, even for just a few hours. This is not just about me; it is about thousands of delivery workers who face this unfair system every day.

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As a leader of Los Deliveristas Unidos and an organizer with the Workers Justice Project, I urge the City Council to pass Intro 1332 as soon as possible. (TIMER) We need protection from unfair deactivation. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you.

I have a couple of questions. So, in general, what type of information, if any, is being given to workers prior to deactivation?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: None.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And what... (CROSS-TALK)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: (INAUDIBLE) in terms of the rules of their contract?

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Yes, yeah...

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: Yeah...

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: They're just deactivated without any prior notice?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: Yes, they simply do not give any prior notice. They just simply lock you out of the app and send you an email that you're being fired for violating any section in their contract, which is about 40 pages. And many often don't even get a copy of the contract. One of the most common reasons that we have seen is called "trip"

fraud length", which means that they're deactivating or firing you for taking, according to the app, too long to make that delivery. And like they were saying, sometimes deliveries are delayed because of delays in a restaurant, it's raining, there's traffic, all these issues that are beyond workers' control, and even if they make that attempt to call customer service, they communicate to the customer, the apps still fire them. Most of the people behind me have been fired in the last three months. They lost their only job without prior notice, often in the middle of a shift, and without the opportunity to

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appeal.

DoorDash they do have an appeal process, for instance, but they don't really have it because when you submit the complaint, they only send you an automated message saying, "Sorry, we will not consider reopening your account."

Grubhub doesn't have an appeal process for New York City specifically.

Uber has an appeal process that is automated; it is not done by a human being, it is done by a machine. And the message is the same regardless of the situation.

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CHAIRPERSON MENIN: So, when workers are locked out of the app and they are deactivated, are they also receiving a termination notice at the same time?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: They don't receive the termination notice right away, they're simply locked out of the app, and then they take like two-three days to send an email that says that you-the reason -- they never explain the reason, they just simply say, "You committed fraud", but they don't explain what kind of fraud, they don't explain the reason, they don't show documentation. And they don't even give the opportunity for the worker to say, "Listen, I was delayed because there was traffic—or one of the reasons that you will hear today is that they recently deactivated about more than a hundred deliveristas from Grubhub, mostly from the Bangladeshi community, for logging in their accounts on multiple phones. What Grubhub says is that they were using two phones to log on, but what they don't know is that deliveristas have to use two phones in order to work from 7:00 a.m. to midnight. So, they lost their job for logging on to two phones, because

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 62
the company didn't know that deliveristas have to use
two phones in order to work 12 hours a day.

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CHAIRPERSON MENIN: The thing that— there are many things that are concerning to me, but one thing that is really top of mind is deactivation based on what the apps are saying is a trip... (CROSS-TALK)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: (INAUDIBLE) fraud.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Right. Because that is really putting the delivery workers and pedestrians in a very dangerous situation. And from a safety perspective, we can't allow that. I believe that -- and I'll go back to a situation we had, in a different context, but with 15-minute delivery services like what Gopuff was doing. When there were companies like that that were proliferating all around the city, I sent a cease and desist letter to Gopuff, saying that I believe that they are violating the consumer protection law, and that they have actually violated the state's nuisance law. Why? Because by insisting and guaranteeing the delivery would be in 15 minutes, which is what they were doing at that time, it again put delivery workers and pedestrians in an unsafe situation.

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2 So, what we're experiencing is the exact same thing where workers are being penalized if they're 3 not delivering expeditiously. And delivering in an 4 5 expeditious fashion in a city like New York would then put pressure upon delivery workers to speed. Not 6 7 their own fault, but they are being put in a 8 situation where they have to make this delivery as fast as possible, and they are endangering themselves and pedestrians. And we have a crisis on our streets 10 11 right now on this very, very issue. So I'm incredibly concerned about this particular topic and would ask 12 that you submit to the Committee any materials you 13 14 have about workers who are being deactivated for this 15 very reason. I'd like to see that, and so I ask that 16 you send that to us right away.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: Yes, yes. And some of the testimonies today, in their testimonies, they brought copies, and we will be submitting copies of the actual email of the company with this specific violation, which is trip fraud for Uber, and for Grubhub, they call it "fraudulently trying to increase their minimum pay." Because, as you know, every time a worker is making that delivery, the app has to pay. So to avoid paying all the hours, they

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simply fire workers if they're taking more than what

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they're expecting.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Understood. I mean, we're trying to improve safety on our streets, and this is doing the exact opposite.

Okay, Council Member Krishnan, I know you have questions.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: Thank you so much,

Chair Menin. I'm sure this may have come up before,

and I apologize if I missed it earlier in the

hearing, but, as you all know, this is very similar

to the taxi-for-hire vehicle context, where I have a

bill that we are moving on. And in that context,

there's no notice to the drivers on the apps before

they're deactivated or terminated. There's no proper

procedure in place before the deactivation, and then

after the fact, they have to challenge that

deactivation once it's already been done. The current

process that exists has the app companies as the

judge and jury.

So my question to you all is, is that the same thing? And it sounds like it is in this context, too. Am I correct to say there is no prior notice

GOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 65 given? There is no process prior to the termination, which is, in my view, and for everyone, I think for all delivery workers, the ultimate step, that's their--that's your livelihood that is compromised without prior process, without prior notice. Once a decision is made, the burden, to the extent there is an appeals process, is on deliveristas to then challenge a decision that was already made. And on top of that, it sounds like the apps are the prosecutor, judge, and jury in these situations. Is that a correct statement?

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: Yeah, and that's why we want to make sure that what 1332 does is very similar to what the bill that you're sponsoring does. But specifically, we want to make sure that we--they create their own rules, right? They kind of set up their own rules on how deliveristas are supposed to do this. So one of the things we want 1332 to set up standards. For instance, the apps cannot deactivate because workers are deciding to prioritize their safety, or there are delays in the restaurants, or they decided not to accept certain deliveries, because it's too far away where they have to cross the bridges.

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So we want to make sure that not only do we create an appeal process, but also that we actually have the agency investigating this appeal process, we are saying very similarly, we want to make sure there is a 15-day notice before the deactivation happens. If the company feels that the worker has deceived the company, they should be able to provide evidence especially because they do collect everything. They have all this new data and new things that have been installed, even tracking systems in their apps. And then, the other one that is more important, I think, for a worker, I really appreciate what the DCWP was saying, like, they are trying to get compensation. But, to be honest, for a deliveristas, not losing their job is more important than trying to get \$2,000-\$3,000 compensation.

So we want to make sure that, yes, compensation is important, especially if they were deactivated for three, four, or six months, but most of all, the deliveristas community wants their jobs back. This is their lifeline. If you talk to most of them, this was the only job that they had to provide for their families. And many of them will tell you that finding a new job in this economy in New York

do, and they still get deactivated.

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So, yes, we want to create not only a fair process, prior notice, and evidence, but also we want to create standards for the industry. (TIMER) As you said, Council Member, they should not be--we should create a policy that they cannot deactivate because a deliverista decides to take the necessary time to make that delivery safely, or because they prioritize their own livelihoods over that delivery—or because the restaurant was late.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: Sure, and just two more questions, Chair, if that's okay.

One question, you mentioned before that the reasons for deactivations are not typically shared with the delivery workers. So I take it that the evidence to support the deactivation—is that which was shared in the process...

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: Not at all, no.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: with the delivery

worker?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: No. No, and I have specific instances, for instance, sometimes the

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So, yes, they don't provide evidence. And this is why we want to make sure that they raise a

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fair appeal process that (TIMER) is humane and dignified for the deliveristas.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: And, finally, what percentage of deliveristas are reinstated after they are deactivated, if there are any? Do you have a sense at all of how many are actually able to overturn these decisions?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: (SPEAKING FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

MR. WILLIAM MEDINA: We have more than 300 deactivations from the last three months from Grubhub, and they agreed to reactivate more than 50 accounts right now. But it's not enough, because people are still coming into our center. So it is not enough. We request that those companies investigate every case, because they don't give us a specific explanation for deactivating all of those accounts. They just use the technology, the AI, and all those scientists from Silicon Valley, just to send the same deactivation reason for all deliveristas across the city.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: I will just close by saying that, you know, it is such a basic, fundamental principle of American law that you don't

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2 take away someone's rights before proper process

3 procedures, and you give them a chance to make their

4 case. So, I don't understand why we don't treat our

5 workers' rights and their livelihoods the same way.

6 Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

MR. WILLIAM MEDINA: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great, thank you so much.

And I want to mention that we have been joined by

10 | Council Member Brewer.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: Thank you.

12 CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you to this panel,

13 thank you so much. Oh, Council Member Brewer, of

14 course, yes.

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15 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: One quick question

16 | would be, what kind of process for protesting the

17 actions of the apps would be appropriate? Obviously,

18 hopefully, this bill passes, and then the agency

19 would do the rules and regulations, and it might end

20 up being in that situation. But how would we activate

21 such a process? What would be a good way to do it?

22 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GUALLPA: So, one of the

23 things that we have been talking about with the

24 agencies is that we need to create an appeals process

25 that is not done by the companies themselves. I think

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Council Member Shekar was saying, they make the rules of the game, they're the judges, and they're the decision makers on those cases. We strongly believe that there needs to be an independent review process, and it needs to be done by a human being. It can't be an automated message, especially because in the streets of New York City, there are all types of situations. There are all types of crises that are happening in our city—new policies that are being implemented to make our streets safer, or deliveristas experiencing new street designs that impact how fast the workers can travel across the city.

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So, we want to make sure that the review process is done by a human being and that the agency is part of that investigation process. We want to make sure that the companies are the ones who are providing the evidence, if there was any wrongdoing that they have found, that they are the ones who have to provide the evidence.

And the most important thing is that they
don't take three months to respond. There needs to be
a 24-hour response notice to every appeal process.
Because that has been one of the issues with the 300

While we believe our existing processes are

fair, thorough, and often even encouraged by our

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regulator, we are not opposed to reasonable industry
standards for deactivations and, in fact, have worked

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4 closely with other jurisdictions to pass legislation.

So far in 2025, only 2% of delivery workers have faced a permanent deactivation in New York City monthly. These deactivations were largely due to fraudulent activity and theft. Many are the direct result of the Department of Consumer and Worker Protection advising platforms that deactivation was a key tool apps should use to reduce fraud.

As part of their final rule regarding the Council's Delivery Worker Minimum Pay Law, DCWP expressly told app companies that apps also have other tools to determine misconduct, for example, by deactivating the worker found to have engaged in it. Higher pay will also make the threat of deactivation more effective than it is at present, and that a worker has more to lose. DCWP effectively told the companies, like Uber, that had previously addressed evidence of fraud through docked pay and a warning, to instead pay in full and immediately deactivate that worker.

Before I wrap up, I want to quickly summarize three key areas of concern:

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The bill should focus on workers who face 2 3 permanent deactivation. In recent years, the Council 4 passed legislation to mandate that workers are paid for all the time they spend logged on to the app, not just for deliveries made. As a result, it's critical 6 that app companies are able to limit how many people can work on the app at one time. Otherwise, there 8 would be nothing preventing people from turning on the app, sitting at home, and watching television 10 11 while still getting paid for that time.

The definition of deactivation must be drafted in a way that does not include temporary access restrictions. Intro 1332 (TIMER)...

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: I am just going to ask you to wrap up and submit the written testimony. And I have some questions, and I am sure other Members do as well. So, we will get into more issues. Okay.

DIRECTOR LEDFORD: Good afternoon, Chair and
Members of the Committee, my name is Hope Leford, and
I serve as Director of Civic Innovation Policy at
Chamber of Progress, which is a tech coalition
supporting policies that ensure that all Americans
can benefit from innovation and technological
progress. Our partners include platforms like Uber,

2 DoorDash, and Grubhub, but they do not sit on our

3 board or have a vote or veto on our positions, even

4 when we disagree.

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We share the Council's commitment to fairness, transparency, and for delivery workers at base. Couriers are an essential part of New York's economy, and they deserve due process. But, we are concerned that Intro 1332, as drafted, risks unintended consequences that could undermine worker protections, public safety, and neighborhood businesses.

First, the bill applies the just cause model design for fixed shift jobs to app-based work where couriers log on and off at will, choose which jobs to accept, and work without a centralized workplace.

Treating temporary pauses for things such as safety checks, account verification, fraud prevention, and normal market fluctuations as a result of the city's minimum pay standard the same as wrongful termination, would distort how these platforms operate and reduce reliable opportunities for workers. We believe that the definition of deactivation must be narrowly tailored to ensure platforms can protect safety while still providing

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consistent service to workers, businesses, and
consumers.

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Second, the bill could delay urgent safety interventions. If a pedestrian reports dangerous riding or a restaurant flags, abuse, or harassment, platforms must be able to pause access immediately while reviewing the facts. If every brief hold is treated like a full deactivation, requiring weeks of notice, platforms may be forced to leave bad actors active, undermining the city's Vision Zero Initiative and putting both workers and the public at risk.

Thirdly, the disclosure requirements raise serious safety and privacy concerns. Mandating that customer complaints be shared back without strong protections risks retaliation against victims and discourages reporting, silences voices, and undermines public trust in the delivery services.

Finally, this bill would hurt restaurants and small businesses, many of them immigrant and minority owned, requiring to (TIMER)... Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, yes, please submit your written testimony.

I have a number of questions. First, I really want to get this issue of safety. If you are

so that if there is a road closure, if there is some

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other reason why the worker needs to go a different way, how is that being factored in?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Yes, so in theory, our map should guide the worker through a route that is the best route to take. But all of our decisions are made by humans. They're not automated. So in the case where we were looking at a specific -- the route a specific worker took, we would be able to see, through GPS, what that route was. And the person who's reviewing that case would be able to make a analysis about whether that was justifiable given that day and time.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And how many workers have been deactivated for that? What is the name of that category?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That would be considered fraud, and I don't have that data available.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: No, the category where a worker is not delivering the delivery within a certain amount of time that is expected?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That's not a specific category, but that complaint might filter into a larger category of fraud if it were determined that COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 79 we believe that the worker was going out of their way to prolong that trip.

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CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And how many are in that category?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I'll have to get you that data.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, that is very important. But I am still troubled by how it is that you are able to determine whether or not a worker is changing the route because they need to change the route? I mean, how do you—like real—time conditions on the road?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: We also alert workers when we have gotten a complaint of something like that and when they're at risk of being deactivated, and then at the point of deactivation. So, there is, in addition to our team analyzing the route, an opportunity for the worker to directly input into the process of our app if there is some sort of construction, road block, or other issues that we should take into consideration.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And what appeals process, if any, does the worker have once you have made this determination?

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MS. GOLDSTEIN: So, we have a process in our app where a driver--sorry, a delivery worker is notified both at the point of the complaint and when they get to the point of deactivation. And at both of those moments, they can input things in the app, such as videos, photos, or their own stories. There is a place where they can write things in any other context that they think would be helpful.

We also have direct communication with LDU

(Los Deliveristas Unidos), similar to the process

that we have with IDG (The Independent Drivers

Guild); although, much less formal at this point. But

they are able to submit cases for additional review

as well.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Can you share examples of that with the Committee?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Uh...

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: So that we can--what I am trying to get to is, we've gotten very disparate testimony here. So I really want to see examples of how this is working in practice so that we...

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Yeah...

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: this committee can make a much more informed analysis of this. So I'm

interested in the communication you have with the worker when you're deactivating, particularly for this, let's call it a safety reason, that particular one is the one that's really concerning me because we just have so many complaints about road safety, street safety. These two things are on a collision course.

So I'm really interested, particularly in that. But we want any kind of evidence you have of how you're communicating with workers. What exactly is this appeals process?

 $\label{eq:ms.goldstein} \text{MS. GOLDSTEIN: Yes, absolutely, I'll get that} \\$  for you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you. Do you have questions? Council Member Brewer has some questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: We heard earlier about the time frame of months before people get an answer when contacting the apps. Can you respond to that?

Because obviously, if it is a appeal process that you have, it should go quite quickly, yes or no. But we heard earlier that it takes months and no a answer at all sometimes.

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MS. GOLDSTEIN: Yeah, I heard that, too, and that was surprising to me. I can say that should not be how it is, at least on Uber's platform, and I'm going to look into that. I pulled data on the driver side for Member Krishnan's bill, and in that case, 70% of cases are resolved, meaning a final decision within seven days. I will be happy to pull similar data on the delivery side, but I would imagine it's around the same.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: And you'll get back to the Committee with that information?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, great, thank you very much for your testimony.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: And I am now going to call the next panel: Nadia Marin-Molin, Daniel Ocampo, Bhairavi Desai, if you could please come down.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: You may begin. I am temporarily Chair Menin.

MR. OCAMPO: Chair Menin and Members of the Committee, my name is Daniel Ocampo, and I am a lawyer with the National Employment Law Project

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 83 (NELP), here in New York. I'm here to testify in support of 1332.

App-based delivery workers keep New York City running every day. But the companies that rely on their labor have avoided complying with basic workplace laws by classifying them as independent contractors. Thanks, obviously, to action from the City Council and the Department of Consumer and Worker Protection, we now have some of the strongest standards for app-based workers in the country. But as we've heard extensively, delivery workers are still routinely deactivated without reason, notice, or a right to appeal.

Intro 1332 offers a proven solution,
extending New York City's successful Just Cause Law
for fast food workers to app-based delivery workers.
It would require delivery companies to lay out
written deactivation policies, engage in progressive
discipline, and then give 14 days' notice before
deactivating them, or in the case of bona fide
economic layoffs, 120 days notice. The company would
then bear the burden of proving that that was for
cause.

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2 These common sense protections would be 3 enforced by the DCWP Office of Labor and Policy 4 Standards, which obviously has an excellent proven 5 record of enforcing the City's Labor Standards, especially for this workforce. And I'd urge the City 6 7 Council to pass this important bill. I'd also echo 8 the testimony from the Department about the importance of requiring severance pay as well, not just because that would make a huge difference for 10 11 these workers, but also would make enforcement 12 obviously much easier for the Agency. So with that, I 13 will close, and thank you to the Committee.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: Thank you.

MS. MARIN-MOLIN: Hi, my name is Nadia

Marin-Molin, and I am here on behalf of NDLON, which is
the National Day Laborer Organizing Network. We are here
to offer our support for Intro 1332 for deactivation
protections.

NDLON's mission is to improve the lives of daily laborers, migrants, and low-wage workers across the country, and we build leadership and power among those facing injustice. We're here in support of the thousands of deliveristas who are the workers who are carrying the health and well-being of the city along with them on their bicycles. They're bringing food to

2 New Yorkers every day through heat, rain, and snow,

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3 and are part of the vast network of workers without

4 whom the city would not run. Despite having their

5 work recognized correctly as essential, they've still

6 had to fight against low wages, wage theft, or no

7 | wages, hazardous working conditions, lack of

8 benefits, assault on the streets, and criminalization

9 over traffic issues. And now, after a successful

10 campaign to establish minimum pay, they're facing

11 lockouts and deactivation.

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The app companies are changing the algorithm and arbitrarily deactivating these workers who are fighting for their rights without any process.

Because the algorithm is prioritizing speed, it's encouraging workers to take risks. The proposed legislation takes a common sense approach, and we support it. We know that app companies are getting rich from the labor provided by these workers—\$4.1 billion in revenue from Uber Eats, \$3.3 billion from DoorDash, and \$914 million for Instacart, all in the second quarter of 2025.

So we stand in solidarity with the deliveristas and urge you, as Council Members, to do the same. Thank you.

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Executive Director Desai: Good afternoon,
my name is Bhairavi Desai, and I'm the Executive

Director of the 20,000-member New York Taxi Workers

Alliance. We represent drivers across this industry;
the majority of our members work for either Yellow

Cabs, Uber, or Lyft.

We are in proud support of the deliveristas and for this bill, Intro 1332. If you ask any worker in this economy, whether it's drivers or delivery workers, when they talk about their economic issues, it's two sides of one coin. On one side, it's about pay, the right to earn a dignified living for every single trip or delivery, and on the other, it's about job security.

Deactivation is a sword that hangs on the necks of workers. And these are workers—and I heard a previous speaker from the business side saying that this law is more modeled for, you know, I guess W2 workers. But the reality is, for workers like deliveristas, who pay for the capital expenses of going to work every day, they begin every day at a negative. They have paid out expenses that they need to earn back on before they take a dollar home for themselves through a very high—risk, dangerous, and

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 87 literally backbreaking job. If anything, this bill is just cause is even more necessary for this workforce, which has no other protections and bears all of the risks.

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During COVID, across this city, people clapped their hands and were grateful for the work of deliveristas. The dangerous conditions that they work under have continued past the pandemic. We owe the brothers and sisters who do this hard job the very basic decency of job security, and that they're not treated as second-class citizens, they have just cause, an independent (TIMER) appeal, and the right to know that they have real job security. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great, thank you very much. Thank you to this panel. Thank you very much.

I will now call the next panel: Sherif
Traore, MD Kazal Hossain, Delwar Hossain, actually,
there are two people listed on here, and Mohammad
Alam, and Nazrul Islam.

Okay, please begin.

MR. TRAORE: Hey, good afternoon everybody, my name is Sherif Traore, I am a long-time delivery driver in New York City. I've been doing deliveries for almost eight years. And I have something

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important to say about what these two people from Uber right now. They just show us a sign of not caring about us, like everybody just saw that they just finished talking and they just left. They don't wait to listen to us or what we have to say. just finished what they had to say and just left. And this is not fair.

I'm talking on behalf of everybody, on behalf of my colleagues. Our job is very important in this city; imagine a day without a delivery person in this city, it would be a total chaos. Because I know that workers who work in the corporate world and everything, they're going to be lined up at the restaurants waiting hours and hours without having the chance to return to their jobs on time.

We should be respected, because I remember back during COVID-19, we were the heroes of this city who were working, and everybody was cheering, and everybody was happy, because we're doing our best to really provide a good service to this community. But now I don't know if it's just something else, because they're making us look like we're not here anymore. We're working hard, we're providing for our family under like some (INAUDIBLE) weather like snowing,

companies don't understand is that we often have to

use two phones to work long shifts from early morning

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to late at night.

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I appealed my deactivation, but it was denied. The system reviewed my case and stood by their decision to fire me without giving me a real opportunity to appeal or prove that the accusation was false. I was deactivated without cause, without notice, and without a fair process. Many delivery workers, including myself, rely on this job to support our families. We work long hours under difficult and sometimes dangerous conditions.

Losing this job and unjustly is devastating for my family and our livelihood. This is why I'm asking for a fair process and strong deactivation protection. I respectfully urge every elected official who represents our communities to stand with delivery workers. Intro 1332 would ensure that no worker can be fired without cause, notice, or the ability to appeal. Please pass this law to protect delivery workers, our families, and our ability to earn a living. Thank you very much.

MR. HASAN: Good afternoon, Chair and Members of the Committee. My name is Nazmul Hasan. I have been living in the Bronx for the past three years and working with Grubhub for the past two years.

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On August 21, I was deactivated by Grubhub for "taking too long" to complete deliveries—without being given the chance to appeal or explain. That day, I got into an accident during heavy rain. I waited for the rain to slow down so I could safely finish my delivery. I even called customer service to explain, and I spoke with the customer directly, who understood what I was going through. But instead of understanding, the company punished me by taking away my job, without giving me any opportunity to defend myself.

I am a "Premier Delivery Worker" by Grubhub, the highest rating you can have, and I have completed over 5,000 deliveries. I have worked through rain, snow, and all kinds of weather. I've had two bikes stolen while working, and every time I invested in getting another bike so I could keep providing for my family and continue delivering for Grubhub. Instead of recognizing the sacrifices we make on the streets, Grubhub punished me. They deactivated me without warning, without reason, and without any way to appeal. When I appealed, they answered me [automated] and the answer was, "Unfortunately, we have deactivated your account."

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Grubhub was my only job. Now I am unemployed,

struggling to pay rent, and my landlord is

threatening to evict me because I have fallen behind

on payments. (TIMER) I don't know how I will survive

if things continue this way... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, I am just going to ask you to wrap up, please, and submit your testimony to the sergeant, please, thank you. Great, thank you very much to this panel.

MR. TRAORE: Excuse me, may I add one more thing?

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Oh, okay, we try to stick to the two minutes, because we respect everyone's time. So we really don't deviate from...

MR. TRAORE: Just really, quick, like, one second.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay.

MR. TRAORE: Okay. Could you please help us survive in this city? With your voice, you are going to make us better people, and it is going to get our job back. Because what these companies are doing to us is not fair... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you. Thank you, we really appreciate your testimony. We

I am a premium worker. I work long hours from

8 a.m. until midnight through rain, snow, and while

facing bike theft and street crimes. These are the

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 94 risks we take every day because we are the ones on the streets doing this work.

I have accepted every delivery and worked hard to do my job professionally. Yet I was deactivated without any reason, explanation, or opportunity to provide evidence or appeal.

Since losing my job, I have been unable to pay rent and have struggled to find new work. This was my only job, and it was the only way I could support myself. This is why I support Intro 1332. We need deactivation protections to defend our jobs, our dignity, and our families. Thank you.

MD HOSSAIN: Good afternoon, Chair and members of the Committee. My name is Md Hossain. I've been working with Grubhub since 2022.

Recently, Grubhub deactivated my account without any notice. They claimed I had a second account connected to my information, but that's not true. I've only ever had one account. Because of this sudden deactivation, I was jobless for two months. It was devastating. I had no income and struggled to pay for basic expenses for myself and my family. There was no chance to explain or appeal the decision. No

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 95 one from the company contacted me or gave me any real way to defend myself.

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That's why we need strong protections for delivery workers. We need clear rules that prevent unfair deactivations, and we deserve the right to a fair process before losing our jobs.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak, and for standing with workers like me.

 $\mbox{\sc MD}$  EMON HOSSAIN: Good afternoon, Chair and Members of the Committee.

My name is MD Eman Hossain, and I am a fulltime delivery worker here in New York City. I am here
today to speak about the deactivation of my account,
which happened two months ago without any clear
explanation from the platform. Since then, I have
been unable to work, and I have received no
meaningful communication about why this happened or
how to resolve it. This account was my only source of
income. I relied on it entirely to support myself and
my family, covering rent, food, transportation, and
other basic needs. Since deactivation, I have faced
serious financial hardship. The stress of not knowing
when or if I will be able to work again has been
overwhelming.

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I have contacted the company multiple times by email and phone, but I have received no real answer. I was not told why I was deactivated, and I was a never given an opportunity to appeal or share my side of the story.

I have always followed the platform rules, and I have only ever used one account. I believe I deserve a fair process and the chance to continue earning a living. I ask (INAUDIBLE) of the Committee to look into my case and to advocate for stronger protections for workers like me so that we are not left in the dark, unable to work, and without recourse. No one should lose their livelihood without explanation or the opportunity to respond. Thank you for your time and attention.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Great, thank you very much to the panel.

I will now call the next panel: Hossain Shuvo, Connor Spence, Shirakiul Islam Sharef, and Jose Yos. If you could all please come down, thank you.

(PAUSE)

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, please begin. Thank you.

2 MR. JOSE YOS: (SPEAKING FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

3 (TIMER)

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CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, please submit the testimony, or are you going to translate? Either way is fine. Whatever your preference is.

TRANSLATOR: Good afternoon, Chair and Members of the Committee. My name is Jose Yos. I am a leader of Los Deliveristas Unidos and a proud member of the Workers Justice Project. I have been living in East Harlem since 2021. I started working in restaurants, doing dishwashing and deliveries, and later began working with DoorDash. Since then, I have worked only as a delivery worker, and now I deliver for apps like Grubhub, Relay, DoorDash, and Uber.

I am the father of four children, and every day I work hard to give them the opportunities I never had. This work is not easy, but I continue because I want my children to have a better life.

I am here today to support Intro 1332, because the apps don't care about us. They don't care about the dangers we face on the streets. They don't care if we lose the jobs that allow us to pay rent and put food on the table for our families.

We face all kinds of challenges. I was injured in an accident while making deliveries, and I am still going through therapy to recover. But the apps never once asked about my health or if I was doing okay. To them, we are replaceable. If one worker gets injured or even dies, they will quickly find someone else to take their place. That is the reality we live with every day. This is why I am here: we are human beings, not machines. We are workers, and we deserve dignity. Too many delivery workers are losing their jobs without just cause, without notice, and without any way to appeal or explain the challenges we face.

This law, Intro 1332, will give us the protections we need to defend our jobs and our dignity. It will make sure that delivery workers, who do one of the city's most dangerous jobs, finally have the right to appeal and protect ourselves from unfair deactivation.

I am part of Los Deliveristas Unidos because
I believe we deserve rights and protections like any
other workers. (TIMER) I ask you to stand with us and
support us by passing this Introduction.

## COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

2 MR. HOSSAIN SHUVO: (SPEAKING FOREIGN
3 LANGUAGE)

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TRANSLATOR: Good afternoon, Chair Julie Menin and members of the Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. My name is Hossain, and I am a food delivery worker here in New York City.

On June 4th, my Grubhub account was deactivated without any prior warning. The company claimed that I had fraudulently increased my engagement pay during a delivery. But what actually happened was simple and out of my control: during a delivery the day before, the battery on my e-bike suddenly stopped working. I had to find a shop and get it replaced right away, which caused a brief delay in completing the order. I even have photos from the bike shop showing the replacement. Despite submitting this proof and clearly explaining what happened, my account remains deactivated. I have never had any violations before this incident. I have always done my job with honesty, professionalism, and dedication.

This sudden deactivation cut me off from my only source of income. Within just one week, I began falling behind on rent and utility bills. The stress

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 100
and uncertainty this has caused for me and my family

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Unfortunately, my story is not unique. Across the city, many delivery workers live in constant fear that their accounts will be shut down without explanation, without evidence, and without any opportunity to respond. For immigrant workers like myself, who depend on this job to survive and support our families, this lack of protection is devastating. That is why I strongly support the Food Delivery Worker Deactivation Protection Bill. This legislation is not asking for special treatment. It is asking for fairness and due process before someone's livelihood is taken away. Workers should have the right to understand the reason for a deactivation, to present evidence, and to appeal wrongful or unjust decisions. No one should be punished for things beyond their control—like a bike breaking down during a delivery.

I respectfully urge the Committee to pass this bill. It would bring basic fairness and accountability to a system (TIMER) that currently leaves too many workers vulnerable and voiceless.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you very much for your testimony.

## COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

The next speakers are MD Hossain, Pedro Isaías, and Jeff Elmer.

(PAUSE)

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CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, please begin.

MR. PEDRO ISAÍAS: (SPEAKING FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

TRANSLATOR: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Pedro Isaías. I've been working with DoorDash for about five years. I am a proud member of Deliveristas Unidos and the Workers Justice Project.

I'm here today to raise my voice against the unfair deactivations that companies like DoorDash are carrying out. In my personal case, my account has been deactivated four times. Every time they ask me for information, I respond immediately and provide everything they request in order to continue working. But each time DoorDash rolls out an update, my account is deactivated again without justification.

That's why I'm speaking up today: we need real protections against unjust deactivations and for the company to finally recognize us for who we are-hardworking people, not robots.

This job is my livelihood. It's how I support my family, pay rent, cover bills, and survive in this city. I've always been responsible, followed the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 102 company's rules, and worked hard to provide good service and meet customer needs. I've worked through rain, snow, and extreme heat while always giving my

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best to do my job well.

Thank you for your support. Hopefully, these protection laws are going to be passed very soon to protect all of the delivery workers in the city of New Yorker.

MR. JEFF ELMER: Good afternoon. My name is

Jeff Elmer. I'm a proud constituent of Council Member

Gale Brewer, and I'm here in support of Council Intro

1332.

As you might have guessed, I'm not a deliverista. I'm retired now, but in a prior life, I ran the Bureau of Labor Law under two New York City comptrollers and later managed the team that monitored labor standards and wage standards at The School Construction Authority.

In both jobs, we came up against bad contractors who ripped off workers and deprived them of their rightful legal prevailing wages. But I've never seen the level of exploitation that exists in the world of app-based delivery services. I've spoken to delivery workers and their advocates and reviewed

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the often minimal pay payments that these couriers receive for their hard-earned labor. And what a racket these multi-million dollar corporations are engaged in.

Worst of all is when a delivery worker is seemingly randomly locked out by some mysterious app algorithm and has no recourse. That's why this legislation is so important—I'm going to skip over it in the interest of time.

The proposed legislation could change all of these problems. It should be noted that in other cities, states, and even continents, app platform workers have protections against seemingly arbitrary deactivations.

I've done some research— in Seattle, the 2023 App-based Worker Deactivation Rights Ordinance requires companies to provide a 14-day notice before deactivating workers. Also, they have to base deactivations on reasonable policies and supply records justifying the decision.

With respect to rideshares, which is a very similar industry, a relatively new Colorado State law specifies how a company can deactivate a driver from its digital platform and mandates that app companies

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create internal account procedures by which a driver can challenge the activation and remedy the violation.

As was stated before, the Taxi and Limousine Commission approved new rules recently (TIMER) that aim to keep these apps--just one last thing. The European Council passed legislation last year requiring, basically, banning the robo-firing of workers via algorithm. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much, and please submit your written testimony. Thank you very much. Thank you to this panel.

Our next panel is Abdoul Konfe, Arafat Hossain Arif, and Jahangir Alam. Sorry, it is very hard to read this card. I believe it's -- apologies if I am not reading this correctly, Ely Mozlmy Bta.

Are any of those names here? No? We come back. At the end, we are going to read all of the names again of those who did not come forward to testify.

Okay...

TRANSLATOR: Chair, they just let me know that a few members of the Workers Justice Project left the room to pray.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, we're going to read
all of the names at the end. We always come back. At
the end, we will read the names again of the people

who did not come forward to testify.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. MD Morshid Alam, Shio Liang, MD Mohiuddin, Melon Chowdhury.

TRANSLATOR: Thank you very much.

Okay, please begin, just hit the button. Thank you.

MR. MENGBA LI: (SPEAKING FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

TRANSLATOR: I will translate for him.

Hello everyone, I'm Mengba Li. I've lived in New York for 15 years and have been a delivery driver for seven or eight years. I've had an Uber Eats account for over four years, primarily delivering food and shopping for customers in midtown and lower Manhattan.

Earlier this year, my Uber Eats account was deactivated for no apparent reason, and I couldn't access it. I emailed customer service, but received no response. After communicating with colleagues, I switched to driving a car as my mode of transportation and was able to get my account back.

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 106

However, I needed to start from the most basic level

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with a new account.

Motorcycles are convenient for working in Manhattan. The streets are narrow, so bikes can easily navigate. They're also easy to park, allowing me to quickly deliver items to customers. The platform's unfair account deactivation has had a significant impact on my life. Deactivating my account means stopping my income, and my life has become harder. I hope that the passage of this bill will allow me to continue my wonderful life freely and without worries.

SHAOLIANG: (SPEAKING FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

TRANSLATOR: I will translate for him.

Hi everyone, my name is Shaoliang. I am a delivery worker with Grubhub. I've been living in New York for 14 years, doing many service jobs and contributing a lot of labor to this city. Since 2021, I have been working as a platform delivery worker, mainly delivering in South Brooklyn.

On August 17, my Grubhub account was suspended. The platform claimed that I violated the rules and permanently deactivated my account. But in fact, I did not break any rules. Normally, during

I tried to appeal to the platform, but they ignored my appeal and directly shut down my account. Delivery work is now my main source of income, the primary way I support my family. By unfairly deactivating my account, the platform suddenly cut off my livelihood, making it impossible for me to survive in New York City.

This platform's unfair behavior has a huge impact on working people like us. I hope the law can protect our right to make a living so that we, the working class, can live here with dignity. Our labor deserves much more respect.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much to this panel.

I will now call on the next panel: MD Farvez Ahmed, Mohammad Tajal Islam, MD Al Faysal, and Belal Hossain.

MR. MELON CHOWDHURY: (SPEAKING FOREIGN LANGUAGE)
(TIMER)

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## COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION

TRANSLATOR: Testimony of Milon Chowdhury:

Good afternoon, Chair and Members of the

Committee. My name is Milon Chowdhury. I have been living
in the Bronx for the past two years, and for over a year,
I have worked as a delivery worker with Grubhub. I am
also the father of three children who depend on me.

Delivery work has been the only way I can provide for my
family.

I work long days, often from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., six or even seven days a week. Like so many delivery workers, I have faced many challenges: my ebike has been stolen, I've been robbed, I've had to deliver in the snow, in heavy rain, and even while injured. Still, I worked hard and earned the status of a premium delivery worker—the highest rating you can achieve. My record shows 100% order commitment, 96% on—time merchant deliveries, and 97% schedule commitment, with more than 7,000 deliveries completed. That means I accepted every order, delivered on time, and made myself available whenever the company needed me. But even with this record, my loyalty and hard work meant nothing to Grubhub.

In June, while delivering food in the Bronx on a rainy night around 9 p.m., I was struck by a car. I was taken by ambulance to the hospital and

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COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 109 hospitalized for two days. Instead of supporting me or showing Concern for my safety, Grubhub punished me by deactivating my account and firing me from the only job I had.

Losing my job has devastated me. I fell into depression. I struggle to pay my rent and to feed my children. My health has worsened. I even suffered a heart attack, and now I am scheduled for surgery on September 25th. Through all of this, I have had no job, no income, and no chance to appeal or get back the work I had given everything to.

I am here today to ask for your support. I want my job back, and I want Grubhub to give me (TIMER) and others like me a fair opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, thank you very much. Thank you.

I am now going to call the next panel:
Youssouf Sawaologo, Syem Hasan, Shake Aziz Risan, and
Mahamady Bontalga.

MR. SHAKE AZIZ RISAN: Good afternoon, Chair and Members of the Committee. My name is Shake Aziz Risan, and I am a full-time delivery worker here in New York City.

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I'm here today to speak about the deactivation of my account, which happened approximately two months ago without any clear explanation from the platform. Since then, I have been unable to work, and I have received no meaningful communication about why this happened or how to resolve it.

This account was my only source of income. I relied on it entirely to support myself and my family—covering rent, food, transportation, and other basic needs. Since the deactivation, I have faced serious financial hardship. The stress of not knowing when or if I'll be able to work again has been overwhelming.

I have contacted the company multiple times by email and phone, but I've received no real answers. I was not told why I was deactivated, and I was never given an opportunity to appeal or share my side of the story. I have always followed the platform's rules, and I have only ever used one account. I believe I deserve a fair process and the chance to continue earning a living.

I respectfully ask this Committee to look into my case and to advocate for stronger protections

1 COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 111
2 for workers like me so that we are not left in the
3 (TIMER) dark, unable to work, and without...

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, I am just going to ask you to wrap up, please.

MR. SHAKE AZIZ RISAN: Thank you for your time and attention.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much.

SYEM HASAN: Hi, ma'am.

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I've been working on the Uber platform for almost two years. During that time, I've worked hard. I've delivered in the rain, in the snow, and in all conditions. I always give my best effort—every delivery, every customer, I treat them carefully and respectfully. I also always remember that the customer is first. I try to work my best on the road. But, unnecessarily, Uber deactivated my account. The reason is account sharing with others, but this is a totally false allegation for me. I have a lot of hours.

Just two weeks ago, I had an accident on the road, a one-car hit-and-run. I had to go to the emergency room, and I have a police report, photos, and hospital documentation. I shared everything with Uber, but they didn't believe me.

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MR. RAKIBUL HASAN: Good afternoon, Chair and Members of the Committee. My name is Rakibul Hasan, and I have been working with Grubhub for the past six months.

Last Friday, my account was deactivated without any prior warning, explanation, or notice of a violation. I received no communication from the platform to explain why this happened or what steps I could take to resolve it.

Since the deactivation, I have been under immense pressure. Delivery work is my only source of income, and without it, I am struggling to pay for basic expenses like rent, food, and transportation. This situation has caused me significant stress and has disrupted my ability to support myself.

I respectfully urge Grubhub to review and reinstate my account, and more importantly, to establish fair and transparent procedures for deactivation. Workers deserve to know why their accounts are being deactivated and to be given a fair chance to respond. We work hard to serve this city. We deserve basic fairness and the ability to keep earning a living. Thank you for your time and attention.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay, I am going to call the next panel: Faile Alahi, Mohammad Anwar Hussain, Nung Bali, and Christopher Leon Johnson.

(NO RESPONSE)

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Then I am going to go back and read the names of people I've called you didn't... Okay, so now I am going to go back and read the names, and then we will go to Zoom.

Ely Mozlmy Bta, Jahangir Alam, Arafat Hossain Arif, Abdoul Konfe, MD Hossain, Connor Spence,
Shirakiul Islam Sharef, Sangjoy, Rabiul Hossain, MD
Mahinuddin, MD Morshid Alam, Belal Hossain, MD Farvez
Ahmed, Mohammad Tajal Islam, and MD Al Faysal.

If I have read your name, and you want to testify still, please come to the table. Thank you.

Okay, please begin.

MR. RABIUL HOSSAIN: Good afternoon. My name is Rabiul Hossain. My Uber account was deactivated. My last delivery was on April 20th. (INAUDIBLE) raining (INAUDIBLE) 6:00 p.m. So, I sit and wait for one month and go in again to do deliveries. But Uber says (INAUDIBLE) my account is deactivated. I ask them what the problem is, and they say I am sharing my account. I say my account is not shared because I

am the only one on this account. So I appealed on May 27th, and on May 29th, my appeal was denied again. So now I don't have my account or any job. So, I ask, please give my account back. Thank you.

(PAUSE)

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MD KAZAL HOSSAIN: (SPEAKING FOREIGN LANGUAGE) Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you.

TRANSLATOR: Good afternoon, Chair and Members of the Committee. My name is MD Kazal Hossain, and I have been working with Grubhub since 2021.

Last week, my account was suddenly deactivated based on a claim that I failed to deliver an order to a customer. This accusation is completely false. I have always completed my deliveries, and I submitted proof of each one using the photo feature in the Grubhub app, as required.

Despite providing this evidence, Grubhub deactivated my account without a proper investigation. They took the customer's word at face value and gave me no chance to respond or defend myself. This decision has left me without work, unable to pay rent, and struggling to cover basic expenses for my family. This experience has been

immigrants who work across New York City.

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Africana was founded because so many in our communities, especially newly arrived African and Caribbean migrants, face language barriers, housing

insecurity, and economic exploitation.

For many of our members, app-based delivery work has been one of the only jobs available to support their families. It is hard, dangerous work, but it's also been a lifeline. And yet, every week we hear our delivery workers in our community who have been deactivated from apps like Uber Eats, DoorDash, and Grubhub. There's no warning, there's no explanation, and no chance to appeal.

One of our clients, whom I will call Client

A, was in a traffic accident while delivering. He has

proof of what happened, including receipts of the

damaged items and a police report. Instead of

understanding or support, the app deactivated him. He

lost his only source of income overnight.

The key issue is that these appeals are not transparent, not in multiple languages, and not accessible. For Black migrant workers, who may not speak English or Spanish fluently, this creates a second barrier. Even if an appeal option exists, they cannot navigate it. That's why Intro 1332, the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION 118 deactivation bill, is so important. It requires real due process, fair notice, and the right to appeal in a meaningful way.

Workers are forced to take unsafe risks, biking through storms, rushing through traffic, because missing one delivery might mean losing their source of income. This is not just or fair, it's inhumane.

Africana stands proudly with Los Deliveristas Unidos and demands the passage of Intro 1332 because justice for delivery workers is justice for all immigrant workers. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Thank you very much.

And, now, if we have inadvertently missed anyone who registered to testify today and has yet to be called, please speak with a Sergeant, or if you are remote, use a Zoom hand function, and you'll be called in the order that your hand has been raised.

And I'm just going to read two additional names who signed up for Zoom, but we haven't seen them yet. Want to make sure they're not on— Raul Rivera and Christopher Leon Johnson.

(NO RESPONSE)

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## COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AND WORKER PROTECTION CHAIRPERSON MENIN: Okay. I really want to thank everyone who testified today. I think we had a really fulsome and productive hearing. We very much appreciate the testimony, and I'll now close the hearing. Thank you. [GAVEL]

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 no interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date September 18, 2025