



INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW
DENNIS WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT **GARY CASTEEL, SECRETARY-TREASURER**

VICE-PRESIDENTS: CINDY ESTRADA • NORWOOD JEWELL • JIMMY SETTLES

August, 29, 2016

The Honorable Richard Cordray, Director
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
1700 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20552

RE: United Automobile Aerospace Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW)
Region 4 comments on proposed rulemaking on payday, vehicle title, and certain high-cost installment loans

Docket number CFPB-2016-0025 or RIN 3170-AA40

Dear Director Cordray:

The UAW files this comment in response to the CFPB's proposed rule on payday, vehicle title, and certain high cost installment loans. Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments. The rule is a critical first step in stopping the harms of unaffordable loans, but the rule must be strengthened to ensure it stops the debt trap once and for all.

UAW Region 4 is made up of 9 states primarily in the Midwest with approximately 40,000 members. As the middle class continues to catch the brunt of misguided financial schemes, such as the legalized loan sharking of payday lenders, the UAW is committed not only to the support of our members, but the well-being of the public at large.

In Illinois, the debt trap payday and car title loans cause is currently left largely unchecked. On a \$300, two-week payday loan, payday lenders typically charge 404%.¹ Annually, these high cost lenders drain \$270,204,194 in payday fees and \$233,259,868 in car title fees, a significant loss both to borrowers and to the overall state economy.² This is particularly detrimental to Illinois' 699,522 veterans and communities of color, populations which the payday and car title loan industries target and exploit. Payday lenders' ability to seize money directly out of borrowers' bank accounts and car title lenders' ability to threaten repossession of a borrower's car means that people are left with little choice but to re-borrow becoming more deeply mired in a cycle of debt. The CFPB's rule would help these borrowers by beginning to rein in predatory lending practices.

¹ Center for Responsible Lending, Map of U.S. Payday Loan Interest Rates, 2016, <http://www.responsiblelending.org/research-publication/map-us-payday-interest-rates>

² Center for Responsible Lending, "Payday and Car Title Lenders Drain \$8 Billion in Fees Every Year", 2016, <http://www.responsiblelending.org/research-publication/payday-and-car-title-lenders-drain-8-billion-fees-every-year>

The core principle of the CFPB's proposal is the right approach – requiring lenders to ensure that a loan is affordable without having to re-borrow or default on other expenses. This is critically important to stopping the harms of this predatory business model, and we strongly support this approach. This basic principle though must be applied to every loan – with no exceptions and no room for future evasion. As currently written, the proposed rule contains dangerous loopholes that significantly undermine this standard. For example, the proposal could allow six, 400% APR payday loans a year to be made without any ability to repay standard. This is 6 unaffordable loans too many. In addition, the rule exempts longer-term payday loans with high origination fees from its proposed ability to repay test. These loopholes must be closed.

We are also concerned that the proposed rule does not go far enough to prevent the flipping of borrowers from one unaffordable loan to the next. The CFPB should do more to ensure that short-term debt doesn't become unaffordable long-term debt. It should ensure a 60-day cooling off period, rather than just 30 days as proposed, between each short-term loan. It should also ensure that short-term loan indebtedness doesn't exceed a total of 90 days every 12 months, consistent with FDIC 2005 guidelines for its banks. In addition, it is critically important to strengthen the protections against repeat refinancing of longer-term loans. If lenders can repeatedly flip borrowers from one long-term loan into another, debt will continue to pile up and borrowers will once again be stuck in a debt trap.

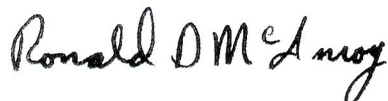
Finally, the rule must be strengthened to ensure that people have enough money to live on after paying back the loan. Right now, the proposal falls short in this regard and may allow lenders to simply continue "business as usual." Time and time again, the UAW hears about families who have gone hungry, gone without medicine or paid hundreds in overdraft fees after a loan payment was taken out of their account. Lenders should be required to use an objective measure for projecting a borrower's basic living expenses and avoid over-reliance on back-end measures like default and re-borrowing rates. Even low default rates are not sufficient evidence of ability to repay, given the lender's ability to coerce repayment through control over the borrower's bank account or car. At the same time, the Bureau should take care not to sanction industry-wide high rates of defaults and re-borrowing by comparing one payday lender's rates only to other payday lenders' rates.

We are thankful that one loophole has already been closed – an exemption from the proposed ability to repay test, included in the Bureau's preliminary outline, if loan payments are less than 5% of a borrower's income. Examining income only is not enough to determine if a loan is affordable. We call on the CFPB to close the remaining loopholes and issue the strongest rule possible to stop the harmful debt trap of unaffordable payday loans.

The CFPB must enact a strong rule that ensures payday and car title lenders cannot continue their "business as usual" debt trap lending.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. For further clarification on these comments, please contact UAW Region 4 Illinois State Legislative Director, Tony Garcia, at (847) 459-3888.

Sincerely,



Ronald D. McInroy, Director
UAW Region 4