## CONSUMER LAW FINAL CHECKLIST, SUMMER 2007 (DeWolf)

## QUESTION 1

TILA Violation?  Was there proper disclosure?  Timing of disclosure  Remedies for violation of TILA  Statutory damages  Right to rescind  Attorney fees  Failure to disclose rate from Bank One?  Was it an ECOA violation?  Was it substantively unconscionable?  Did Elsea violate LCPA?  Unfair or deceptive act or practice?  Standard for unfair practice  Standard for deceptive practices	<ul> <li>□ Did Elsea breach an express warranty?</li> <li>□ Disclaimer is inconsistent with other parts of I</li> <li>□ No Q of some warranty (30 days)</li> <li>□ Did Elsea effectively restrict remedies?</li> <li>□ Can McWs revoke acceptance?</li> <li>□ Was failure to remedy defects unreasonable?</li> <li>□ Remedies</li> <li>□ Operate as counterclaim to suit against them</li> <li>□ Linden Consumer Protection Act remedies</li> <li>□ Advantages of rescission</li> <li>□ Can damages be recovered from both Elsea and Mid-Linden</li> <li>□ Attorney Fees under LCPA</li> <li>□ Class Action?</li> </ul>
☐ Violation of FTC Rule? ☐ Was interest rate usurious?	
Q	UESTION 2
<ul> <li>□ Is the claim subject to arbitration?</li> <li>□ Enforceable unless procedurally or substantively unconscionable?</li> <li>□ Procedurally unconscionable?</li> <li>□ But prominently displayed</li> <li>□ Substantively unconscionable?</li> <li>□ No financial burden on borrowers</li> <li>□ State law seems favorable</li> <li>□ Federal act takes supremacy</li> </ul>	Liability under the ECOA  Proof of overt discrimination Proof of discriminatory effect Shifting burdens of proof  Can NMAC be held liable? Did NMAC control or ratify discrimination?  Monetary damages Attorney fees Class action?
· ·	QUESTION 3
Pro: Reduce junk mail Arguably a misuse of credit info. Consumer might feel privacy invaded	Con: Would increase costs for credit report  No personal info  Presumably some consumers benefit  Does it reduce junk mail because carefully targeted?

Exam Number\_!