

# STATE OF NEW YORK

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2621

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

January 24, 2019

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Introduced by M. of A. DINOWITZ, RICHARDSON, MOSLEY, COOK, GALEF, SIMON, ABINANTI, RIVERA, BLAKE, GOTTFRIED, SEAWRIGHT -- Multi-Sponsored by -- M. of A. BRAUNSTEIN, ENGLEBRIGHT, GLICK, LIFTON, THIELE -- read once and referred to the Committee on Consumer Affairs and Protection

AN ACT to amend the general business law, in relation to price gouging

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Section 396-r of the general business law, as amended by  
2 chapter 510 of the laws of 1998, subdivision 4 as amended by chapter 224  
3 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:

4 § 396-r. Price gouging. 1. Legislative findings and declaration. The  
5 legislature hereby finds that during periods of abnormal disruption of  
6 the market caused by strikes, power failures, severe shortages or other  
7 extraordinary adverse circumstances, some parties within the chain of  
8 distribution of consumer goods have taken unfair advantage of consumers  
9 by charging grossly excessive prices for essential consumer goods and  
10 services.

11 In order to prevent any party within the chain of distribution of any  
12 consumer goods from taking unfair advantage of consumers during abnormal  
13 disruptions of the market, the legislature declares that the public  
14 interest requires that such conduct be prohibited and made subject to  
15 civil and criminal penalties.

16 2. During any abnormal disruption of the market for consumer goods and  
17 services vital and necessary for the health, safety and welfare of  
18 consumers, no party within the chain of distribution of such consumer  
19 goods or services or both shall sell or offer to sell any such goods or  
20 services or both for an amount which represents an unconscionably excessive price. For purposes of this section, the phrase "abnormal disruption of the market" shall mean any change in the market, whether  
21 actual or imminently threatened, resulting from stress of weather,  
22 convulsion of nature, failure or shortage of electric power or other  
23  
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EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 source of energy, strike, civil disorder, war, military action, national  
2 or local emergency, or other cause of an abnormal disruption of the  
3 market [~~which results in the declaration of a state of emergency by the~~  
4 ~~governor~~]. For the purposes of this section, the term consumer goods and  
5 services shall mean those used, bought or rendered primarily for  
6 personal, family or household purposes. This prohibition shall apply to  
7 all parties within the chain of distribution, including any manufactur-  
8 er, supplier, wholesaler, distributor or retail seller of consumer goods  
9 or services or both sold by one party to another when the product sold  
10 was located in the state prior to the sale. Consumer goods and services  
11 shall also include any repairs made by any party within the chain of  
12 distribution of consumer goods on an emergency basis as a result of such  
13 abnormal disruption of the market.

14 3. Whether a price is unconscionably excessive is a question of law  
15 for the court.

16 (a) The court's determination that a violation of this section has  
17 occurred shall be based on any of the following factors: (i) that the  
18 amount of the excess in price is unconscionably extreme; or (ii) that  
19 there was an exercise of unfair leverage or unconscionable means; or  
20 (iii) a combination of both factors in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of  
21 this paragraph.

22 (b) In any proceeding commenced pursuant to subdivision [~~four~~] five of  
23 this section, prima facie proof that a violation of this section has  
24 occurred shall include evidence that

25 (i) the amount charged represents a gross disparity between the price  
26 of the goods or services which were the subject of the transaction and  
27 their value measured by the price at which such consumer goods or  
28 services were sold or offered for sale by the defendant in the usual  
29 course of business immediately prior to the onset of the abnormal  
30 disruption of the market or

31 (ii) the amount charged grossly exceeded the price at which the same  
32 or similar goods or services were readily obtainable by other consumers  
33 in the trade area. A defendant may rebut a prima facie case with  
34 evidence that additional costs not within the control of the defendant  
35 were imposed on the defendant for the goods or services.

36 4. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be  
37 guilty of a violation.

38 5. Where a violation of this section is alleged to have occurred, a  
39 district attorney may file an accusatory instrument with a criminal  
40 court within the judicial district in which such violations are alleged  
41 to have occurred, and the attorney general may apply in the name of the  
42 People of the State of New York to the supreme court of the State of New  
43 York within the judicial district in which such violations are alleged  
44 to have occurred, on notice of five days, for an order enjoining or  
45 restraining commission or continuance of the alleged unlawful acts. In  
46 any such proceeding, the court shall impose a civil penalty in an amount  
47 not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars and, where appropriate, order  
48 restitution to aggrieved consumers.

49 § 2. This act shall take effect immediately.