STATE OF NEW YORK

9193

IN ASSEMBLY

February 9, 2022

Introduced by M. of A. ROZIC -- read once and referred to the Committee on Consumer Affairs and Protection

AN ACT to amend the general business law and the financial services law, in relation to fraud in connection with an abnormal disruption of the market

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

Section 1. Subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 349 of the general 2 business law, as added by chapter 43 of the laws of 1970, are amended to read as follows:

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(b) Whenever the attorney general shall believe from evidence satis-4 factory to him or her that any person, firm, corporation or association or agent or employee thereof has engaged in or is about to engage in any 7 of the acts or practices stated to be unlawful he or she may bring an action in the name and on behalf of the people of the state of New York 9 to enjoin such unlawful acts or practices and to obtain restitution of 10 any moneys or property obtained directly or indirectly by any such 11 unlawful acts or practices. In such action preliminary relief may be 12 granted under article sixty-three of the civil practice law and rules. Provided further that, whenever the attorney general shall believe from 13 evidence satisfactory to him or her that a firm, corporation or associ-14 15 ation or agent or employee thereof has engaged in any of the acts or 16 practices stated to be unlawful in connection with and with the intent 17 to unlawfully gain from an abnormal disruption of the market as defined 18 in section three hundred ninety-six-r of this chapter, he or she may bring an action on behalf of the people of the state of New York to 19 recover three times the actual damages proved or twenty-five thousand 20 dollars, whichever is greater. 21

(c) Before any violation of this section is sought to be enjoined, the 23 attorney general shall be required to give the person against whom such proceeding is contemplated notice by certified mail and an opportunity to show in writing within five business days after receipt of notice why 26 proceedings should not be instituted against him or her, unless the attorney general shall find, in any case in which he or she seeks

EXPLANATION -- Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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preliminary relief, that to give such notice and opportunity is not in the public interest.

- 2. Section 408 of the financial services law is amended to read as follows:
- § 408. Civil penalty. (a) In addition to any civil or criminal liability provided by law, the superintendent may, after notice and hearing, levy a civil penalty:
 - (1) not to exceed five thousand dollars per offense, for:
- (A) any intentional fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact with respect to a financial product or service or involving any person offering to provide or providing financial products or services; [ex]
- (B) any violation of state or federal fair debt collection practices or federal or state fair lending laws; [and] or
- (C) a firm, corporation or association or agent or employee thereof intentionally engaging in fraud or misconduct with respect to the banking law, the insurance law, the provisions of this chapter or other laws or any final or temporary order issued pursuant to which the superintendent has investigatory or enforcement powers, in connection with and with the intent to unlawfully gain from an abnormal disruption of the market as defined in section three hundred ninety-six-r of the general business law; and
- (2) not to exceed one thousand dollars for any other violation of this chapter or the regulations issued thereunder, provided that there shall be no civil penalty under this section for violations of article five of this chapter or the regulations issued thereunder; and
- (3) provided, however, that, with the exception of subparagraph (C) of paragraph one of this subsection:
- (A) penalties for regulated persons under the banking law shall be as provided for in the banking law and penalties for regulated persons under the insurance law shall be as provided for in the insurance law; and
- (B) the superintendent shall not impose or collect any penalty under this section in addition to any penalty or fine for the same act or omission that is imposed under the insurance law or banking law; and
- (C) nothing in this section shall affect the construction or interpretation of the term "fraud" as it is used in any other provision of consolidated or unconsolidated law.
- (b) Civil penalties received by the superintendent pursuant to this section shall be applied on an annual basis as follows: funds shall be 40 applied first to reduce the assessments charged on persons regulated 42 under the insurance law and the banking law pursuant to section two 43 hundred six of this chapter up to the full amount paid by persons regu-44 lated under the insurance law and banking law for the operating expenses 45 of the financial frauds and consumer protection unit not attributable to regulation under the insurance or banking law for the fiscal year in 47 which such penalties are received, such amount shall be applied to any assessment in the following year, and any remaining funds shall be paid to the general fund. The superintendent shall have discretion to deter-50 mine how operating expenses which are not solely attributable to regulating persons under either the insurance law or the banking law shall 52 be allocated.
- 53 (c) (1) Prior to levying a civil penalty pursuant to subparagraph (C) 54 of paragraph one of subsection (a) of this section, the superintendent 55 <u>shall consider, in addition to other appropriate factors:</u>

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19 20 (A) Whether the subject of the investigation knew that their conduct was made in connection with an abnormal disruption of the market with an intent to unlawfully gain from such disruption or whether the defendant's conduct was in willful disregard to an abnormal disruption of the market with an intent to unlawfully gain from such disruption;

- (B) Whether the conduct of the subject of the investigation caused a person or persons to suffer loss or encumbrance of a primary residence, principal employment or source of income, payments received under a pension or retirement plan or a government benefits program, or assets essential to health or welfare;
- 11 (C) Any other substantial economic damage resulting from the conduct 12 of the subject of the investigation; and
- 13 <u>(D) The net worth and annual business volume of the subject of the 14 investigation.</u>
 - (2) In determining the amount of any supplemental civil penalty imposed pursuant subparagraph (C) of paragraph one of subsection (a) of this section, the superintendent shall make a finding, after notice and hearing is provided, as to the amount of the unlawful gain made in connection with the abnormal disruption of the market by the subject of the investigation.
- § 3. This act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after it shall have become a law. Effective immediately, the superintendent of financial services and the attorney general may make regulations and take other actions reasonably necessary to implement this act on such effective date.