

STATE OF NEW YORK

5860--A

2021-2022 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

March 1, 2021

Introduced by M. of A. REYES -- read once and referred to the Committee on Consumer Affairs and Protection -- committee discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted to said committee

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

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

Section 1. The general business law is amended by adding a new section 396-rrr to read as follows:

§ 396-rrr. Price gouging of medicine. 1. For the purposes of this section, "drug subject to a shortage" shall mean any drug or medical product intended for human use publicly reported as being subject to a shortage by the U.S. food and drug administration on its website, provided, however, that a drug or medical product shall only be considered a "drug subject to a shortage" during the period of time that such drug or medical product is listed as being subject to a shortage on such website.

2. No manufacturer, supplier, wholesaler, distributor or retail seller of any drug subject to a shortage shall sell or offer to sell any such drug subject to a shortage for an amount which represents an unconscionably excessive price.

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

(a) The court's determination that a violation of this section has occurred shall be based on any of the following factors:

(i) that the amount of the excess in price is unconscionably extreme;

(ii) that there was an exercise of unfair leverage or unconscionable means; or

(iii) a combination of both factors in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph.

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

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1 (b) In any proceeding commenced pursuant to subdivision four of this
2 section, prima facie proof that a violation of this section has occurred
3 shall include evidence that:

4 (i) the amount charged represents a gross disparity between the price
5 of the drug subject to a shortage which was the subject of the trans-
6 action and their value measured by the price at which such drug was sold
7 or offered for sale by the defendant in the usual course of business
8 immediately prior to the onset of the shortage; or

9 (ii) the amount charged grossly exceeded the price at which the same
10 or similar drug subject to a shortage was readily obtainable by other
11 purchasers in the trade area.

12 (c) A defendant may rebut a prima facie case with evidence that:

13 (i) the increase in the amount charged preserves the margin of profit
14 that the defendant received for the same drug subject to a shortage
15 prior to the onset of the shortage; or

16 (ii) additional costs not within the control of the defendant were
17 imposed on the defendant for the drug subject to a shortage.

18 4. (a) Where a violation of this section is alleged to have occurred,
19 the attorney general may apply in the name of the People of the State of
20 New York to the supreme court within the judicial district in which such
21 violation is alleged to have occurred, on notice of five days, for an
22 order enjoining or restraining commission or continuance of the alleged
23 unlawful acts. In any such proceeding, the court shall impose a civil
24 penalty in an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per
25 violation or three times the gross receipts for the relevant drug
26 subject to the shortage, whichever is greater, and where appropriate,
27 order restitution to aggrieved parties.

28 (b) In addition to any action brought by the attorney general pursuant
29 to paragraph (a) of this subdivision, a person injured by a violation of
30 this section may bring an action to recover damages. The court may also
31 award reasonable attorneys fees to a prevailing plaintiff.

32 § 2. This act shall take effect immediately.