## STATE OF NEW YORK

2118

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

January 23, 2023

Introduced by M. of A. DINOWITZ, COLTON, PAULIN -- read once and referred to the Committee on Consumer Affairs and Protection

AN ACT to amend the general business law, in relation to arbitration organizations

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

1	Section 1. Subdivision 1 of section 399-c of the general business law
2	is amended by adding a new paragraph e to read as follows:
3	e. The term "arbitration organization" shall mean an association,
4	agency, board, commission, or other entity that is neutral and initi-
5	ates, sponsors, or administers an arbitration proceeding or is involved
6	in the appointment of an arbitrator unless such involvement is limited
7	to a contractual relationship that authorizes the use of arbitration.
8	§ 2. Section 399-c of the general business law is amended by adding
9	three new subdivisions 3, 4 and 5 to read as follows:
10	3. a. Any private arbitration organization that administers or is
11	otherwise involved in fifty or more consumer arbitrations a year shall
12	collect, publish at least quarterly, and make available to the public in
13	a computer-searchable database that permits searching with multiple
14	search terms in the same search, which shall be accessible at the inter-
15	net website of the private arbitration organization, if any, and on
16	paper upon request, all of the following information regarding each
17	consumer arbitration it has administered or otherwise been involved in
18	within the preceding five years:
19	(1) The name of the non-consumer party, if the non-consumer party is a
20	corporation or other business entity;
21	(2) The state and zip code in which the consumer party resided at the
22	time of arbitration;
23	(3) The type of dispute involved, including goods, banking, insurance,
24	health care, employment, and, if it involves employment, the amount of
25	the employee's annual wage divided into the following ranges: less than

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

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1	one hundred thousand dollars, one hundred thousand dollars to two
2	hundred fifty thousand dollars, inclusive, and over two hundred fifty
3	thousand dollars;
4	(4) Whether the consumer was the prevailing party;
5	(5) On how many occasions, if any, the non-consumer party has previ-
6	ously been a party in an arbitration or mediation administered by the
7	private arbitration organization;
8	(6) Whether the consumer party was represented by an attorney and, if
9	so, the identifying information for that attorney, including the attor-
10	ney's name, the name of the attorney's firm, and the city in which the
11	attorney's office is located;
12	(7) The date the private arbitration organization received the demand
13	for arbitration, the date the arbitrator was appointed, and the date of
14	disposition by the arbitrator or private arbitration organization;
15	(8) The type of disposition of the dispute, if known, including with-
16	drawal, abandonment, settlement, award after hearing, award without
17	hearing, default, or dismissal without hearing;
18	(9) The amount of the claim, the amount of any award or settlement,
19	and any other relief granted; and
20	(10) The name of the arbitrator, the arbitrator's total fee for the
21	case, and the percentage of the arbitrator's fee allocated to each
22	party.
23	b. If the information required by paragraph a of this subdivision is
24	provided by the private arbitration organization in a computer-searcha-
25	ble format at the organization's internet website and may be downloaded
26	without any fee, the organization may charge the actual cost of copying
27	to any person who requests the information on paper. If the information
28	required by paragraph a of this subdivision is not accessible through
29	the use of the internet, the organization shall provide that information
30	without charge to any person who requests the information on paper.
31	c. This subdivision shall apply to any consumer arbitration commenced
32	on or after January first, two thousand twenty-five.
33	d. This subdivision shall not apply to arbitrations involving disputes
34	between consumers.
35	e. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to agreements
36	negotiated with any labor union through collective bargaining.
37	4. a. No private arbitration organization may administer a consumer
38	arbitration to be conducted in this state, or provide any other services
39	related to a consumer arbitration, if:
40	(1) the organization has, or within the preceding year has had, a
41	financial interest in any party or attorney for a party; or
42	(2) any party or attorney for a party has, or within the preceding
43	year has had, any type of financial interest in the private arbitration
44	organization.
45	b. This subdivision shall operate only prospectively so as not to
46	prohibit the administration of consumer arbitrations on the basis of
47	financial interests held prior to January first, two thousand twenty-
48	five.
40 49	c. For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "financial interest"
49 50	means ownership of more than a one percent legal or equitable interest
50 51	in a party, or a legal or equitable interest in a party of a fair market
51 52	value in excess of one thousand five hundred dollars, or a relationship
53	as director, advisor or other active participant in the affairs of a

54 party, except as follows:

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1	(1) Ownership in a mutual or common investment fund that holds securi-
2	ties is not a "financial interest" in those securities unless the arbi-
3	trator participates in the management of the fund.
4	(2) An office in an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or
5	civic organization is not a "financial interest" in securities held by
6	the organization.
7	(3) The proprietary interest of a policyholder in a mutual insurance
8	organization, or a depositor in a mutual savings association, or a simi-
9	lar proprietary interest, is a "financial interest" in the organization
10	only if the outcome of the proceeding could substantially affect the
11	value of the interest.
12	5. a. Whenever there shall be a violation of this section, an appli-
13	cation may be made by the attorney general in the name of the people of
14	the state of New York to a court or justice having jurisdiction by a
15	special proceeding to issue an injunction, and upon notice to the
16	defendant of not less than five days, to enjoin and restrain the contin-
17	uance of such violation; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of
18	the court or justice that the defendant has, in fact, violated this
19	section, an injunction may be issued by such court or justice, enjoining
20	and restraining any further violation, without requiring proof that any
21	person has, in fact, been injured or damaged thereby. In any such
22	proceeding, the court may make allowances to the attorney general as
23	provided in paragraph six of subdivision (a) of section eighty-three
24	hundred three of the civil practice law and rules, and direct restitu-
25	tion. In connection with any such proposed application, the attorney
26	general is authorized to take proof and make a determination of the
27	relevant facts and to issue subpoenas in accordance with the civil prac-
28	tice law and rules.
29	b. Notwithstanding any right of action granted to the attorney general
30	pursuant to this section, any person who has been injured by reason of a
31	violation of this section may bring an action in his or her own name to
32	enjoin such unlawful act, an action to recover his or her actual damages
33	or both such actions. The court may award reasonable attorney's fees to
34	a prevailing plaintiff.
35	c. Whenever the court shall determine that a violation of this
36	section has occurred, the court may impose a civil penalty of not more
37	than two thousand dollars for such violation.
38	d. Each written contract offered by a non-consumer party and subse-
39	quently entered into in violation of subdivision two of this section
40	shall constitute a separate violation.

41 § 3. This act shall take effect on the one hundred eightieth day after 42 it shall have become a law.