This bill creates a deceptive trade practice for price gouging during a disaster period, enforceable by the Attorney General or a local district attorney's office. It may increase state revenue and workloads beginning in FY 2020-21.

A price will not be considered unreasonably excessive if the seller can prove that, due to the events that gave rise to the disaster declaration, the seller's price is directly attributable to additional costs imposed by the supplier, or other direct costs of providing the good or service sold.

For the bill to apply, the disaster declaration must be made by the U.S. President or the Governor within a specified period of time and geographic area.
Background

For more information about price gouging laws in other states, see Legislative Council Staff’s memorandum on State Laws Prohibiting Price Gouging During Declared Emergencies: https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/price_gouging_in_times_of_emergency_ip_memo.pdf.

State Revenue

Beginning in FY 2020-21, the bill may increase state General Fund revenue from penalty and fine revenue paid by persons committing prohibited price gouging. Any revenue increase is expected to be minimal; it is assumed that most persons and businesses will comply with the law.

State Expenditures

Beginning in FY 2020-21, this bill may increase workload in the Department of Law and the Judicial Department, as discussed below.

Department of Law. Workload will increase for the Attorney General to receive and investigate complaints about price gouging and, when necessary, file a deceptive trade practice action with the courts. As the enforcement of deceptive trade practices is permissive, the Attorney General will prioritize efforts in the context of all complaints received and within existing appropriations.

Judicial Department. Workload may increase in the trial courts to address deceptive trade practice claims brought under the bill. This workload increase is expected to be minimal.

Local Government

Beginning in FY 2020-21, this bill may increase workload for district attorneys who prosecute claims brought against persons engaged in deceptive trade practices under the bill. Similar to the state, this workload is permissive and expected to be minimal.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature, and applies to actions brought on or after that date.

State and Local Government Contacts

Counties Judicial Law Municipalities

The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit: leg.colorado.gov/fiscalnotes.