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(Original Signature of Member)

117TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

To prohibit unconscionable pricing of emergency supplies for responders during a Federal emergency period, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. SPEIER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **A BILL**

To prohibit unconscionable pricing of emergency supplies for responders during a Federal emergency period, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Unconscionable Pric-

5 ing Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

7 The purposes of this Act are—

1           (1) to protect local and State government agen-  
2           cies and private and nonprofit organizations acting  
3           in response to the covered emergency to protect the  
4           health, safety, and welfare of persons; and

5           (2) to make it unlawful for any person to im-  
6           pose or otherwise charge unconscionable prices to re-  
7           sponders in the region or State affected by a covered  
8           emergency for the purchase or procurement of emer-  
9           gency supplies during the period of the covered  
10          emergency.

11 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION OF UNCONSCIONABLE PRICING DUR-**  
12 **ING DECLARED STATE OF EMERGENCY.**

13          (a) IN GENERAL.—During an emergency period it  
14 shall be unlawful for any person to impose unconscionable  
15 prices in the region or State affected by the emergency  
16 declaration for the sale, rental, lease, or procurement of  
17 any emergency supply.

18          (b) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In determining  
19 whether a seller has violated subsection (a), a price shall  
20 be considered unconscionable if any person during the  
21 emergency period charges a price that exceeds, by an  
22 amount equal to or in excess of 10 percent the average  
23 price at which the same or similar emergency supply was  
24 obtainable in the affected area during 30 days before the  
25 emergency declaration was issued and the increase in price

1 charged is not attributable to reasonable costs incurred  
2 in connection with the rental or sale of the emergency sup-  
3 ply.

4 (c) ENFORCEMENT.—

5 (1) ENFORCEMENT BY THE FEDERAL TRADE  
6 COMMISSION.—

7 (A) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRAC-  
8 TICES.—A violation of subsection (a) shall be  
9 treated as a violation of a regulation under sec-  
10 tion 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commis-  
11 sion Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)) regarding  
12 unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

13 (B) POWERS OF COMMISSION.—The Com-  
14 mission shall enforce subsection (a) in the same  
15 manner, by the same means, and with the same  
16 jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all  
17 applicable terms and provisions of the Federal  
18 Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.)  
19 were incorporated into and made a part of this  
20 Act. Any person who violates such subsection  
21 shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to  
22 the privileges and immunities provided in the  
23 Federal Trade Commission Act.

24 (2) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this  
25 Act shall be construed in any way to limit the au-

1       thority of the Commission under any other provision  
2       of law or to limit the application of any Federal or  
3       State law.

4               (3) ENFORCEMENT BY STATE ATTORNEYS GEN-  
5       ERAL.—

6               (A) IN GENERAL.—If the chief law en-  
7       forcement officer of a State, or an official or  
8       agency designated by a State, has reason to be-  
9       lieve that any person has violated or is violating  
10      subsection (a), the attorney general, official, or  
11      agency of the State, in addition to any author-  
12      ity it may have to bring an action in State  
13      court under its consumer protection law, may  
14      bring a civil action in any appropriate United  
15      States district court or in any other court of  
16      competent jurisdiction, including a State court,  
17      to—

18                   (i) enjoin further such violation by  
19                   such person;

20                   (ii) enforce compliance with such sub-  
21                   section;

22                   (iii) obtain civil penalties; and

23                   (iv) obtain damages, restitution, or  
24                   other compensation on behalf of residents  
25                   of the State.

1 (B) NOTICE AND INTERVENTION BY THE  
2 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—The attorney  
3 general of a State shall provide prior written  
4 notice of any action under subparagraph (A) to  
5 the Commission and provide the Commission  
6 with a copy of the complaint in the action, ex-  
7 cept in any case in which such prior notice is  
8 not feasible, in which case the attorney general  
9 shall serve such notice immediately upon insti-  
10 tuting such action. The Commission shall have  
11 the right—

- 12 (i) to intervene in the action;  
13 (ii) upon so intervening, to be heard  
14 on all matters arising therein; and  
15 (iii) to file petitions for appeal.

16 (C) LIMITATION ON STATE ACTION WHILE  
17 FEDERAL ACTION IS PENDING.—If the Commis-  
18 sion has instituted a civil action for violation of  
19 this section, no State attorney general, or offi-  
20 cial or agency of a State, may bring an action  
21 under this paragraph during the pendency of  
22 that action against any defendant named in the  
23 complaint of the Commission for any violation  
24 of this Act alleged in the complaint.

25 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1           (1) EMERGENCY DECLARATION.—The term  
2           “emergency declaration” means—

3                   (A) a public health emergency declared  
4                   pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health  
5                   Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d); and

6                   (B) a declaration of emergency declared  
7                   pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster  
8                   Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42  
9                   U.S.C. 5121 note).

10          (2) EMERGENCY PERIOD.—The term “emer-  
11          gency period” means the period of time following an  
12          emergency declaration, including a renewal thereof,  
13          and for a period of 30 days after such period ends.

14          (3) EMERGENCY SUPPLY.—The term “emer-  
15          gency supply” means any good, material, or equip-  
16          ment needed by responders to protect the health,  
17          safety, and welfare of persons during the emergency  
18          period.

19          (4) PERSON.—The term “person” shall include,  
20          but not be limited to, natural persons, corporations,  
21          trusts, partnerships, incorporated or unincorporated  
22          associations, and any other legal entity.

23          (5) RESPONDERS.—The term “responders”—

24                   (A) means any local or State governmental  
25                   agency and private and nonprofit organizations,

1           whether incorporated or unincorporated, acting  
2           in response to the covered emergency to protect  
3           the health, safety, and welfare of persons; and  
4           (B) includes State and local departments  
5           responsible for health and human services,  
6           State procurement agencies, hospitals, and  
7           medical facilities.