

# 118TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

# H. R. 7828

To prohibit the pricing of consumer products and services that are substantially similar if such products or services are priced differently based on the gender of the individuals for whose use the products are intended or marketed or for whom the services are performed or offered.

# IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 26, 2024

Mrs. Torres of California (for herself, Mrs. Beatty, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Bowman, Ms. Brownley, Ms. Clarke of New York, Ms. Chu, Mr. Connolly, Ms. Dean of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Dingell, Ms. Lois Frankel of Florida, Mr. Frost, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Mr. Green of Texas, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Khanna, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, Ms. Moore of Wisconsin, Ms. Norton, Ms. Omar, Mr. Pocan, Mrs. Ramirez, Mr. Schiff, Ms. Titus, Ms. Velázquez, Ms. Wasserman Schultz, and Mrs. Watson Coleman) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

# A BILL

To prohibit the pricing of consumer products and services that are substantially similar if such products or services are priced differently based on the gender of the individuals for whose use the products are intended or marketed or for whom the services are performed or offered.

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- This Act may be cited as the "Pink Tax Repeal Act".
- 3 SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON GENDER-BASED PRICING OF CON-
- 4 SUMER PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.
  - (a) Prohibited Practices.—
- 6 (1) Consumer products.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale in interstate commerce any two consumer products from the same manufacturer that are substantially similar if such products are priced differently based on the gender of the individuals for whose use the products are intended or marketed.
  - (2) Services.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any services that are substantially similar if such services are priced differently based on the gender of the individuals for which the services are performed, offered, or marketed.

# (b) Enforcement by the Commission.—

(1) Unfair and deceptive act or practice.—A violation of subsection (a) shall be treated as a violation of a rule prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)) defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice in or affecting interstate commerce.

- 1 (2) Powers of the commission.—The Fed-2 eral Trade Commission shall enforce this section in 3 the same manner, by the same means, and with the 4 same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all 5 applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade 6 Commission Act were incorporated into and made a 7 part of this Act.
  - (3) Privileges and immunities.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).
  - (4) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

# (c) STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL.—

(1) CIVIL ACTION.—In any case in which the attorney general of a State has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of the State has been or is adversely affected by a violation of subsection (a), the attorney general may, as parens patriae, bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of the State in an appropriate district court of the United States—

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1	(A) to enjoin further violation of such sub-
2	section by the defendant;
3	(B) to compel compliance with such sub-
4	section; or
5	(C) obtain damages, restitution, or other
6	compensation on behalf of residents of the
7	State.
8	(2) Notice to the commission.—
9	(A) Notice.—Except as provided in sub-
10	paragraph (C), the attorney general of a State
11	shall notify the Commission in writing that the
12	attorney general intends to bring a civil action
13	under paragraph (1) not later than 10 days be-
14	fore initiating the civil action.
15	(B) Contents.—The notice required by
16	subparagraph (A) shall include a copy of the
17	complaint to be filed to initiate such civil ac-
18	tion.
19	(C) Exception.—If it is not feasible for
20	the attorney general of a State to provide the
21	notice required by subparagraph (A), the attor-
22	ney general shall notify the Commission imme-
23	diately upon instituting a civil action under

paragraph (1).

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1	(3) Intervention by the commission.—The
2	Commission may—
3	(A) intervene in any civil action brought by
4	the attorney general of a State under this sub-
5	section; and
6	(B) upon intervening, be heard on all mat-
7	ters arising in such civil action and file peti-
8	tions for appeal of a decision in such action.
9	(4) Investigatory powers.—Nothing in this
10	subsection may be construed to prevent the attorney
11	general of a State from exercising the powers con-
12	ferred on the attorney general by the laws of the
13	State to conduct investigations, to administer oaths
14	or affirmations, or to compel the attendance of wit-

(5) Preemptive action by the commission institutes a civil action or an administrative action for a violation of this section, the attorney general of a State may not, during the pendency of such action, bring a civil action under this subsection against any defendant named in the complaint of the Commission for the violation with respect to which the Commission instituted such action.

nesses or the production of documentary or other

evidence.

- (6) ACTIONS BY OTHER STATE OFFICIALS.—
- (A) In General.—In addition to any civil action brought by an attorney general under paragraph (1), any other consumer protection officer of a State who is authorized by the State to do so may bring a civil action under paragraph (1), subject to the same requirements and limitations that apply under this subsection to civil actions brought by an attorney general.
  - (B) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prohibit an authorized official of a State from initiating or continuing any proceeding in a court of the State for a violation of any civil or criminal law of the State.

# (d) Rules of Construction.—

(1) Substantially similar products.—For purposes of this section, two consumer products are substantially similar if there are no substantial differences in the materials used in the product, the intended use of the product, and the functional design and features of the product. A difference in coloring among any consumer products shall not be construed as a substantial difference for purposes of this paragraph.

1	(2) Substantially similar services.—For
2	purposes of this section, two services are substan-
3	tially similar if there is no substantial difference in
4	the amount of time to provide the services, the dif-
5	ficulty in providing the services, or the cost of pro-
6	viding the services.
7	(e) Definitions.—In this section:
8	(1) Commission.—The term "Commission"
9	means the Federal Trade Commission.
10	(2) Consumer product.—The term "con-
11	sumer product"—
12	(A) has the meaning given such term in
13	section 3 of the Consumer Product Safety Act
14	(15 U.S.C. 2052);
15	(B) includes a device or cosmetics, as such
16	terms are defined in section 201 of the Federal
17	Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.
18	321); and
19	(C) includes a child restraint system, as
20	such term is defined in section 571.213 of title
21	49, Code of Federal Regulations.

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