

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4528

To make price gouging unlawful, to expand the ability of the Federal Trade Commission to seek permanent injunctions and equitable relief, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 17, 2025

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. GOODLANDER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To make price gouging unlawful, to expand the ability of the Federal Trade Commission to seek permanent injunctions and equitable relief, 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; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Price Gouging Prevention Act of 2025”.

1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
 2 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 Sec. 2. Definitions.
 Sec. 3. Prevention of price gouging.
 Sec. 4. Disclosures in SEC filings.
 Sec. 5. Funding.

3 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

4 In this Act:

5 (1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission”
 6 means the Federal Trade Commission.

7 (2) CRITICAL TRADING PARTNER.—The term
 8 “critical trading partner” means a person that has
 9 the ability to restrict, impede, or foreclose access to
 10 the inputs, customers, partners, goods, services,
 11 technology, platform, facilities, or tools of such per-
 12 son in a way that harms competition or limits the
 13 ability of the customers or suppliers of such person
 14 to carry out business effectively.

15 (3) EXCEPTIONAL MARKET SHOCK.—The term
 16 “exceptional market shock” means—

17 (A) any change or imminently threatened
 18 (as determined under guidance issued by the
 19 Commission) change in the market for a good
 20 or service resulting from a natural disaster,
 21 failure or shortage of electric power or other
 22 source of energy, concerted labor action, lock-
 23 out, civil disorder, war, military action, national

1 or local emergency, abrupt or significant shift
2 in trade policy, public health emergency, or any
3 other cause of an atypical disruption in such
4 market; or

5 (B) any period of time during which the
6 President has declared a major disaster or
7 emergency under section 401 or 502, respec-
8 tively, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief
9 and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.
10 5170, 5191).

11 (4) GOOD OR SERVICE.—The term “good or
12 service” means any good or service offered in com-
13 merce.

14 (5) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
15 the several States, the District of Columbia, each
16 commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United
17 States, and each federally recognized Indian Tribe.

18 (6) ULTIMATE PARENT ENTITY.—The term “ul-
19 timate parent entity” has the meaning given such
20 term in section 801.1 of title 16, Code of Federal
21 Regulations (or any successor regulation).

22 **SEC. 3. PREVENTION OF PRICE GOUGING.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for a person
24 to sell or offer for sale a good or service at a grossly exces-

1 sive price, regardless of the person's position in a supply
2 chain or distribution network.

3 (b) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not
5 apply to the sale, or offering for sale, of a good or
6 service by a person if—

7 (A) the person's ultimate parent entity
8 earned less than \$100,000,000 in gross revenue
9 from goods or services provided in the United
10 States during the 12-month period preceding
11 the sale or offer that allegedly violates sub-
12 section (a); and

13 (B) the person demonstrates by a prepon-
14 derance of the evidence that the increase in the
15 price of the good or service involved is directly
16 attributable to additional costs that are—

17 (i) not within the control of the per-
18 son; and

19 (ii) incurred by the person in pro-
20 curing, acquiring, distributing, or pro-
21 viding the good or service.

22 (2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning on
23 January 1, 2026, the Commission shall annually ad-
24 just the amount specified in paragraph (1)(A) by the
25 percentage change in the consumer price index for

1 all urban consumers published by the Bureau of
2 Labor Statistics for the 12-month period ending on
3 December 31 of the previous year.

4 (c) PRESUMPTIVE VIOLATIONS.—A person shall be
5 presumed to be in violation of subsection (a) if, during
6 an exceptional market shock, it is shown by a preponder-
7 ance of the evidence that the person—

8 (1)(A) has unfair leverage; or

9 (B) is using the effects or circumstances related
10 to an exceptional market shock as a pretext to in-
11 crease prices; and

12 (2) regardless of the person's position in a sup-
13 ply chain or distribution network, sells or offers for
14 sale a good or service at an excessive price compared
15 to—

16 (A) the average price at which the good or
17 service was sold or offered for sale by the per-
18 son in the market during the 120-day period
19 preceding such exceptional market shock; or

20 (B) the price at which the good or service
21 was sold or offered for sale by competing sellers
22 in the market during the exceptional market
23 shock.

24 (d) REBUTTAL.—A person may rebut a presumption
25 under subsection (c) if the person demonstrates by clear

1 and convincing evidence that the increase in the price of
2 the good or service involved is directly attributable to addi-
3 tional costs that are—

- 4 (1) not within the control of the person; and
- 5 (2) incurred by the person in procuring, acquir-
6 ing, distributing, or providing the good or service.

7 (e) UNFAIR LEVERAGE.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—

9 (A) CHARACTERISTICS OF UNFAIR LEVER-
10 AGE.—For purposes of subsection (c), a person
11 has unfair leverage if the person—

12 (i) earned at least \$1,000,000,000 in
13 gross revenue from goods or services pro-
14 vided in the United States during the 12-
15 month period preceding the sale or offer
16 that allegedly violates subsection (a);

17 (ii) discriminates between otherwise
18 equal trading partners in the same market
19 by applying differential prices or condi-
20 tions;

21 (iii) is a critical trading partner;

22 (iv) engages in unfair, deceptive, or
23 abusive acts or practices;

24 (v) has a dominant position in—

1 (I) the conduct of any business,
2 trade, or commerce;

3 (II) any labor market; or

4 (III) the furnishing of any serv-
5 ice; or

6 (vi) has a characteristic described in a
7 rule promulgated by the Commission that
8 further defines unfair leverage.

9 (B) PRESUMPTION OF A DOMINANT POSI-
10 TION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(v), a
11 person shall be presumed to have a dominant
12 position if—

13 (i) evidence shows that the person is
14 not constrained by meaningful competitive
15 pressures; or

16 (ii) the person—

17 (I) has a share of 40 percent or
18 greater of a relevant market as a sell-
19 er; or

20 (II) has a share of 30 percent or
21 greater of a relevant market as a
22 buyer.

23 (2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning on
24 January 1, 2026, the Commission shall annually ad-
25 just the amount specified in paragraph (1)(A)(i) by

1 the percentage change in the consumer price index
2 for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of
3 Labor Statistics for the 12-month period ending on
4 December 31 of the previous year.

5 (f) ENFORCEMENT BY THE COMMISSION.—

6 (1) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRAC-
7 TICES.—A violation of this section or a regulation
8 promulgated under this section shall be treated as a
9 violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act
10 or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of
11 the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C.
12 57a(a)(1)(B)).

13 (2) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

14 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by
15 subparagraphs (D) and (E), the Commission
16 shall enforce this section in the same manner,
17 by the same means, and with the same jurisdic-
18 tion, powers, and duties as though all applicable
19 terms and provisions of the Federal Trade
20 Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were in-
21 corporated into and made a part of this section.

22 (B) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Any
23 person who violates this section or a regulation
24 promulgated under this section shall be subject
25 to the penalties and entitled to the privileges

1 and immunities provided in the Federal Trade
2 Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

3 (C) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in
4 this section shall be construed to limit the au-
5 thority of the Commission under any other pro-
6 vision of law.

7 (D) INDEPENDENT LITIGATION AUTHOR-
8 ITY.—If the Commission has reason to believe
9 that a person has violated this section, the
10 Commission may bring a civil action in any ap-
11 propriate United States district court to—

12 (i) enjoin any further such violation
13 by such person;

14 (ii) enforce compliance with this sec-
15 tion;

16 (iii) obtain a permanent, temporary,
17 or preliminary injunction;

18 (iv) obtain civil penalties;

19 (v) obtain damages, restitution, or
20 other compensation on behalf of aggrieved
21 consumers; or

22 (vi) obtain any other appropriate equi-
23 table relief.

24 (E) CIVIL PENALTIES.—In addition to any
25 other penalties as may be prescribed by law,

1 each violation of this section shall carry a civil
2 penalty not to exceed—

3 (i) if the person who committed the
4 violation does not have unfair leverage (as
5 described in subsection (e)), the lesser of—

6 (I) \$25,000; or

7 (II) 5 percent of the revenues
8 earned by the person's ultimate par-
9 ent entity during the preceding 12-
10 month period; or

11 (ii) if the person who committed the
12 violation has unfair leverage, 5 percent of
13 the revenues earned by the person's ulti-
14 mate parent entity during the preceding
15 12-month period.

16 (F) RULEMAKING.—

17 (i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission
18 may promulgate in accordance with section
19 553 of title 5, United States Code, such
20 rules as may be necessary to carry out this
21 section, including guidelines regarding
22 what circumstances constitute an excep-
23 tional market shock or guidelines that pro-
24 vide for additional characteristics that

1 demonstrate that a person has unfair le-
2 verage.

3 (ii) REQUIRED GUIDANCE.—Not later
4 than 180 days after the date of enactment
5 of this Act, the Commission shall promul-
6 gate regulations regarding violations of
7 this section, which shall include guidelines
8 on, for the purposes of this Act, what con-
9 stitutes a market, a grossly excessive price
10 for a good or service, and an excessive
11 price for a good or service.

12 (iii) DEFINITION OF GROSSLY EXCES-
13 SIVE PRICE.—

14 (I) IN GENERAL.—For purposes
15 of subsection (a) and the guidelines
16 on what constitutes a grossly excessive
17 price described in clause (ii), the
18 Commission shall define the term
19 “grossly excessive price” using any
20 metric it deems appropriate.

21 (II) DEFINITION CONSIDER-
22 ATIONS.—In formulating the defini-
23 tion in subclause (I), the Commission
24 shall consider whether to provide that
25 such term shall include a price for a

1 good or service that is an amount
2 equal to or greater than 120 percent
3 (or a lesser percentage, as determined
4 appropriate by the Commission) of the
5 average price for such good or service
6 in the market during the 6-month pe-
7 riod preceding the sale or offer that
8 allegedly violates subsection (a).

9 (g) ENFORCEMENT BY STATE ATTORNEYS GEN-
10 ERAL.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—If the attorney general of a
12 State has reason to believe that any person has vio-
13 lated or is violating this section, the attorney gen-
14 eral, in addition to any authority it may have to
15 bring an action in State court under the laws of
16 such State, may bring a civil action in any appro-
17 priate United States district court or in any other
18 court of competent jurisdiction, including a State
19 court, to—

20 (A) enjoin any further such violation by
21 such person;

22 (B) enforce compliance with this section;

23 (C) obtain a permanent, temporary, or pre-
24 liminary injunction;

25 (D) obtain civil penalties;

1 (E) obtain damages, restitution, or other
2 compensation on behalf of residents of the
3 State; or

4 (F) obtain any other appropriate equitable
5 relief.

6 (2) RIGHTS OF THE COMMISSION.—

7 (A) NOTICE TO THE COMMISSION.—

8 (i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided
9 in clause (ii), before initiating a civil action
10 under paragraph (1), the attorney general
11 of a State shall provide to the Commission
12 a written notice of such action and a copy
13 of the complaint for such action.

14 (ii) EXCEPTION.—If the attorney gen-
15 eral determines that it is not feasible to
16 provide the notice described in clause (i)
17 before initiating a civil action under this
18 subsection, the attorney general shall pro-
19 vide written notice of the action and a copy
20 of the complaint to the Commission imme-
21 diately upon initiating the civil action.

22 (iii) JURISDICTION NOT AFFECTED.—
23 An attorney general failing to provide no-
24 tice under clause (i) shall not prevent the
25 attorney general or the Commission from

1 having jurisdiction over a civil action
2 brought under paragraph (1) or imperil
3 such civil action in any way.

4 (B) INTERVENTION.—The Commission
5 may—

6 (i) intervene in any civil action
7 brought by the attorney general, official, or
8 agency of a State under this subsection;
9 and

10 (ii) upon intervening—

11 (I) be heard on all matters arising in the civil action; and

12 (II) file petitions for appeal of a
13 decision in the civil action.

14 (3) INVESTIGATORY POWERS.—Nothing in this
15 subsection may be construed to prevent the attorney
16 general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of the
17 State to conduct investigations, to administer oaths
18 or affirmations, or to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary or other
19 evidence.

20 (4) LIMITATION ON STATE ACTION WHILE FEDERAL ACTION IS PENDING.—If the Commission has
21 instituted a civil action for a violation of this section,
22

1 no State attorney general may, without the approval
2 of the Commission, bring an action under this sub-
3 section during the pendency of that action against
4 any defendant named in the complaint of the Com-
5 mission for any violation of this section alleged in
6 the complaint.

7 (5) RELATIONSHIP WITH STATE-LAW CLAIMS.—

8 If the attorney general of a State has authority to
9 bring an action under State law directed at acts or
10 practices that also violate this section, the attorney
11 general may assert a claim under State law and a
12 claim under this section in the same civil action.

13 (6) VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—

14 (A) VENUE.—Any action brought under
15 paragraph (1) may be brought in—

16 (i) the district court of the United
17 States that meets applicable requirements
18 relating to venue under section 1391 of
19 title 28, United States Code; or

20 (ii) another court of competent juris-
21 diction.

22 (B) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action
23 brought under paragraph (1), process may be
24 served in any district in which—

1 (i) the defendant is an inhabitant,
2 may be found, or transacts business; or

3 (ii) venue is proper under section
4 1391 of title 28, United States Code.

5 (7) ACTIONS BY OTHER STATE OFFICIALS.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to civil ac-
7 tions brought by an attorney general under
8 paragraph (1), any other officer of a State who
9 is authorized by the State to do so may bring
10 a civil action under paragraph (1), subject to
11 the same requirements and limitations that
12 apply under this subsection to civil actions
13 brought by attorneys general.

14 (B) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this
15 subsection may be construed to prohibit an au-
16 thorized official of a State from initiating or
17 continuing any proceeding in a court of the
18 State for a violation of any civil or criminal law
19 of the State.

20 (8) EFFECT ON STATE LAWS.—Nothing in this
21 section shall preempt or otherwise affect any State
22 or local law.

23 **SEC. 4. DISCLOSURES IN SEC FILINGS.**

24 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1 (1) COVERED ISSUER.—The term “covered
2 issuer” means an issuer that—

3 (A) has a covered quarter; and

4 (B) in the quarter following the covered
5 quarter described in subparagraph (A), is re-
6 quired to submit Form 10-Q or Form 10-K.

7 (2) COVERED QUARTER.—The term “covered
8 quarter” means a quarter during which there is an
9 exceptional market shock.

10 (3) FORM 10-K.—The term “Form 10-K”
11 means the form described in section 249.310 of title
12 17, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor
13 regulation.

14 (4) FORM 10-Q.—The term “Form 10-Q”
15 means the form described in section 240.15d-13 of
16 title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, or any suc-
17 cessor regulation.

18 (5) ISSUER.—The term “issuer” has the mean-
19 ing given the term in section 3(a) of the Securities
20 Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

21 (b) INCLUSION IN FILING.—Each covered issuer, in
22 each Form 10-K or Form 10-Q that the covered issuer
23 is required to file in a quarter following a covered quarter,
24 shall include in the filing the following information with

1 respect to that covered quarter, as compared with the
2 quarter preceding that covered quarter:

3 (1) The percentage change in the volume of
4 goods or services sold, and the percentage change in
5 the average sales price of those goods or services,
6 which shall be broken down by material product cat-
7 egories, when relevant, and presented in a tabular
8 format.

9 (2) The gross margins of the covered issuer,
10 which shall be broken down by material product cat-
11 egories, when relevant, and presented in a tabular
12 format.

13 (3) Presented in tabular format, the share of
14 the increase in revenue of the covered issuer that is
15 attributable to—

16 (A) a change in the cost of goods or serv-
17 ices sold by the covered issuer; and

18 (B) a change in the volume of goods or
19 services sold by the covered issuer.

20 (4) The percentage change in the costs of the
21 covered issuer, which shall be broken down by cat-
22 egory and presented in tabular format.

23 (5) In dollars, the change in the costs of the
24 covered issuer and the revenue of the covered issuer,
25 which shall be presented in tabular format.

1 (6) A detailed narrative disclosure of the pric-
2 ing strategy of the covered issuer, which shall in-
3 clude—

4 (A) an explanation for any increase in the
5 gross margins of material product categories,
6 including all material causes for such an in-
7 crease, an explanation of how each such mate-
8 rial cause affected such an increase, and a de-
9 scription of the relative importance of each such
10 material cause with respect to such an increase;

11 (B) an explanation for the decisions made
12 by the covered issuer with respect to the prices
13 of goods or services sold by the covered issuer;

14 (C) if the covered issuer increased prices at
15 a rate that was greater than the rate at which
16 the costs incurred by the covered issuer in-
17 creased, the rationale and objectives for increas-
18 ing prices in such a manner; and

19 (D) a description of conditions under
20 which the covered issuer plans to modify pricing
21 after the date on which the covered issuer sub-
22 mits the filing.

23 (c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after
24 the date of enactment of this Act, the Securities and Ex-
25 change Commission shall issue final regulations, or amend

1 existing regulations of the Commission, to carry out this
2 section.

3 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect
4 on the date on which the Securities and Exchange Com-
5 mission issues final regulations under subsection (c) or
6 completes the amendments required under that sub-
7 section, as applicable.

8 **SEC. 5. FUNDING.**

9 In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is
10 appropriated to the Commission for fiscal year 2025, out
11 of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
12 \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
13 2033, for carrying out the work of the Commission.

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