

[109H4767]

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(Original Signature of Member)

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

To require the Food and Drug Administration to conduct consumer testing to determine the appropriateness of the current labeling requirements for indoor tanning devices and determine whether such requirements provide sufficient information to consumers regarding the risks that the use of such devices pose for the development of irreversible damage to the skin, including skin cancer, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. MALONEY of New York introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To require the Food and Drug Administration to conduct consumer testing to determine the appropriateness of the current labeling requirements for indoor tanning devices and determine whether such requirements provide sufficient information to consumers regarding the risks that the use of such devices pose for the development of irreversible damage to the skin, including skin cancer, 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,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Tanning Account-
3 ability and Notification Act of 2007”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 The Congress finds as follows:

6 (1) The Food and Drug Administration
7 (“FDA”) and numerous leading United States
8 health care organizations estimate that approxi-
9 mately one million Americans each year will be
10 stricken with skin cancer, a potentially deadly dis-
11 ease, and the most common of all types of cancers.

12 (2) The number of cases of melanoma, the most
13 deadly of all skin cancers, is rising in the United
14 States. The American Cancer Society estimates
15 111,900 Americans will be diagnosed with melanoma
16 in 2006. Nationally, one person dies of melanoma al-
17 most every hour.

18 (3) Numerous studies have established that
19 skin cancer is closely associated with excessive ultra-
20 violet light exposure.

21 (4) In December 2002, the National Institute
22 of Environmental Health Sciences issued a report
23 that identified broad spectrum ultraviolet radiation
24 produced by artificial light sources as a known car-
25 cinogen and added such radiation to its listing of
26 228 substances linked to cancer.

1 (5) The FDA, joined by the National Institutes
2 of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Pre-
3 vention, the World Health Organization, and the
4 American Academy of Dermatology, discourages the
5 use of tanning beds and sun lamps, and has con-
6 cluded that indoor tanning can be as harmful as out-
7 door tanning, and that perhaps more than one mil-
8 lion people in the United States alone visit tanning
9 salons each day on the average.

10 (6) The FDA and numerous leading United
11 States and international health care organizations
12 have expressed concerns that the consuming public
13 generally, and the teenage population particularly,
14 are not aware that indoor tanning devices emit ul-
15 traviolet radiation that is similar to and sometimes
16 more powerful than the UV radiation emitted by the
17 sun.

18 (7) The FDA has concluded that there are no
19 “safe rays” insofar as both types of ultraviolet light
20 cause skin cancer, damage to the eyes and the im-
21 mune system, as well as wrinkling and other signs
22 of premature skin aging. Tanning devices in salons,
23 tanning parlors, spas, and similar settings are in no
24 way less harmful alternatives to the sun’s rays.

1 (8) Exposure to ultraviolet radiation, especially
2 from indoor tanning equipment, is not necessary to
3 maintain adequate levels of vitamin D in the body.
4 A comprehensive review of the scientific literature
5 published in the February 2006 issue of the Journal
6 of the American Academy of Dermatology confirms
7 that exposing oneself to harmful doses of ultraviolet
8 radiation is an unsafe practice that is not essential
9 to maintaining an adequate supply of vitamin D for
10 good bone and muscle health.

11 (9) According to the American Academy of Der-
12 matology, manufacturers of tanning devices should
13 be required to affix upon the devices a warning label
14 reading, “Ultraviolet radiation can cause skin cancer
15 and nonreversible forms of damage to the skin”.

16 **SEC. 3. REPORT BY FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION RE-**
17 **GARDING LABELING INFORMATION ON RELA-**
18 **TIONSHIP BETWEEN USE OF INDOOR TAN-**
19 **NING DEVICES AND DEVELOPMENT OF SKIN**
20 **CANCER OR OTHER SKIN DAMAGE.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and
22 Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Sec-
23 retary”), acting through the Commissioner of Food and
24 Drugs, shall determine—

1 (1) whether the labeling requirements for in-
2 door tanning devices, including the positioning re-
3 quirements, provide sufficient information to con-
4 sumers regarding the risks that the use of such de-
5 vices pose for the development of irreversible damage
6 to the eyes and skin, including skin cancer; and

7 (2)(A) whether adding the warning suggested
8 by the American Academy of Dermatology to the
9 current warning label, or any other additional warn-
10 ing, would communicate the risks of indoor tanning
11 more effectively; or

12 (B) whether there is no warning that would be
13 capable of adequately communicating such risks.

14 (b) CONSUMER TESTING.—In making the determina-
15 tions under subsection (a), the Secretary shall conduct ap-
16 propriate consumer testing, using the best available meth-
17 ods for determining consumer understanding of label
18 warnings.

19 (c) PUBLIC HEARINGS; PUBLIC COMMENT.—The
20 Secretary shall hold public hearings and solicit comments
21 from the public in making the determinations under sub-
22 section (a).

23 (d) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date
24 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit
25 to the Congress a report that provides the determinations

1 under subsection (a). In addition, the Secretary shall in-
2 clude in the report the measures being implemented by
3 the Secretary to significantly reduce the risks associated
4 with indoor tanning devices.