

HR 5115

SURE Act

Congress: 114 (2015–2017, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Commerce

Introduced: Apr 28, 2016

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade. (Apr 29, 2016)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/5115>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Mullin, Markwayne [R-OK-2]

Party: Republican • **State:** OK • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (3 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Harper, Gregg [R-MS-3]	R · MS		Apr 28, 2016
Rep. Lance, Leonard [R-NJ-7]	R · NJ		Apr 28, 2016
Rep. Sessions, Pete [R-TX-32]	R · TX		Sep 7, 2016

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Energy and Commerce Committee	House	Referred to	Apr 29, 2016

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Commerce

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
114 HR 5510	Related bill	Dec 13, 2016: Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 685.

Statement on Unfairness Reinforcement and Emphasis Act or the SURE Act

This bill amends the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide additional factors for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to consider before it may declare acts or practices to be unlawful on the ground that they are unfair and likely to cause substantial injury to consumers.

Trivial or merely speculative injury or harm must be considered unlikely to cause substantial injury. But the FTC may consider substantial: (1) an injury that does small harm to a large number of people, or (2) a significant risk of concrete harm.

In determining the likelihood of substantial injury to consumers, the FTC must consider whether the act or practice results in: (1) monetary harm, (2) unwarranted health or safety risks, or (3) only emotional or other more subjective harm.

The FTC must also find an act or practice to be injurious in its net effects before it may be considered unfair. In determining the net effects, the FTC must consider: (1) remedy costs; and (2) burdens on society in general, such as increased paperwork or regulatory burdens or reduced incentives for innovation and capital formation.

The FTC may not second-guess consumer decisions, but may consider whether an act or practice unreasonably creates or takes advantage of an obstacle to the free exercise of consumer decisionmaking.

Actions Timeline

- **Apr 29, 2016:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade.
- **Apr 28, 2016:** Introduced in House
- **Apr 28, 2016:** Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.