

## S 4217

### Transportation Fuel Market Transparency Act

**Congress:** 117 (2021–2023, Ended)

**Chamber:** Senate

**Policy Area:** Energy

**Introduced:** May 12, 2022

**Current Status:** Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Hearings held.

**Latest Action:** Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Hearings held. (Jun 22, 2022)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/4217>

## Sponsor

**Name:** Sen. Cantwell, Maria [D-WA]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** WA • **Chamber:** Senate

## Cosponsors (3 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Feinstein, Dianne [D-CA]	D · CA		May 12, 2022
Sen. Wyden, Ron [D-OR]	D · OR		May 12, 2022
Sen. Cortez Masto, Catherine [D-NV]	D · NV		Jun 9, 2022

## Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee	Senate	Hearings By (full committee)	Jun 22, 2022
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee	Senate	Referred To	May 12, 2022

## Subjects & Policy Tags

**Policy Area:**

Energy

## Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
117 HR 7800	Identical bill	May 17, 2022: Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

## Transportation Fuel Market Transparency Act

This bill expands prohibitions against manipulating fuel markets, establishes a body within the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to monitor fuel markets to ensure competitiveness, and addresses related issues.

Prohibitions against the manipulation of wholesale fuel markets or reporting false (or misleading) information shall apply to actions related to crude oil and transportation fuel, defined in this bill to include gasoline, distillate fuels, jet fuel, aviation gasoline, and biofuel. Currently, such prohibitions only apply to crude oil, gasoline, and petroleum distillates.

The bill further expands the prohibition on reporting false information to include such information that (1) concerns the supply of, operational actions related to, or output related to wholesale fuel markets; (2) is not required to be reported by law; or (3) affects the analyses or data compiled by a private sector price-reporting agency.

The bill also increases the maximum civil penalty for violating these prohibitions from \$1 million to \$2 million for each day of the violation.

Furthermore, the bill establishes within the FTC the Transportation Fuel Monitoring and Enforcement Unit. The unit must continuously and comprehensively collect and analyze fuel market data to support competitive market practices, identify market manipulation and other unfair methods of competition, and facilitate enforcement of competition-related statutes.

The Energy Information Administration within the Department of Energy must collect data to facilitate transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets, determine adherence to sanctions, and protect consumers.

### Actions Timeline

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- **Jun 22, 2022:** Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Hearings held.
- **May 25, 2022:** Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Failed to report favorably.
- **May 12, 2022:** Introduced in Senate
- **May 12, 2022:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.