

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3815

To amend the Emergency Energy Conservation Act of 1979 to allow the President to provide short-term relief to the American people as the United States works to impose a necessary ban on all oil imports from Russia and to restore the ability of the President to set energy efficiency targets for States during an energy supply emergency, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 10 (legislative day, MARCH 7), 2022

Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To amend the Emergency Energy Conservation Act of 1979 to allow the President to provide short-term relief to the American people as the United States works to impose a necessary ban on all oil imports from Russia and to restore the ability of the President to set energy efficiency targets for States during an energy supply emergency, 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 “Strategic reserve, Ap-
3 pliance, Vehicle, and Energy efficiency for Consumers Act
4 of 2022” or the “SAVE Consumers Act of 2022”.

5 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

6 Congress finds that—

7 (1) according to the Ministry of Finance of the
8 Russian Federation, 36 percent of all revenue of the
9 Government of the Russian Federation in 2021
10 came from the oil and gas sector, funding the war
11 of aggression against Ukraine;

12 (2) from January through December 2021, the
13 United States imported 245,194,000 barrels of oil
14 from the Russian Federation, which, at an annual
15 average of \$71 per barrel, equals approximately
16 \$17,400,000,000 in oil imports;

17 (3) in order to cut off funding to Russian oil
18 companies, the United States will need to cut off
19 Russian oil imports;

20 (4) as of March 4, 2022, the Strategic Petro-
21 leum Reserve crude oil inventory totals approxi-
22 mately 577,500,000 barrels, which are intended by
23 law for use to minimize short-term energy supply
24 disruptions and protect United States consumers
25 from economic damage;

1 (5) since 2015, Congress has enacted 8 laws
2 that mandate the sale of 303,600,000 barrels of oil
3 from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve between 2022
4 and 2031;

5 (6) selling the barrels described in paragraph
6 (5) earlier could address the immediate economic
7 damage caused by ongoing energy supply disruptions
8 related to the war in Ukraine;

9 (7) in addition to immediate use of existing oil
10 stockpiles, energy supply disruptions can be miti-
11 gated by reducing demand for fossil fuel products
12 through energy efficiency;

13 (8) energy efficiency reduces demand without
14 disrupting energy services delivered to the consumer;

15 (9) clean energy deployment and energy effi-
16 ciency not only reduce United States demand for
17 fossil fuels, but also provide additional benefits by
18 reducing air pollution, health impacts, and green-
19 house gas emissions, while creating thousands of
20 jobs in the United States and bolstering the econ-
21 omy; and

22 (10) the Emergency Energy Conservation Act
23 of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.) was enacted to ad-
24 dress severe energy supply disruptions and provide
25 an emergency response plan.

1 **SEC. 3. EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION.**

2 (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 202 of the Emergency
3 Energy Conservation Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8502) is
4 amended—

5 (1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by
6 striking “For purposes of this title—” and inserting
7 “In this title:”;

8 (2) in each of paragraphs (1) through (8), by
9 inserting a paragraph heading, the text of which
10 comprises the term defined in that paragraph;

11 (3) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through
12 (5) and (7) as paragraphs (7), (3), (4), (5), (9), and
13 (2), respectively;

14 (4) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so re-
15 designated) the following:

16 “(1) ENERGY CONSERVATION.—The term ‘en-
17 ergy conservation’ means, with respect to heating,
18 cooling, use of an appliance, or a vehicle—

19 “(A) energy efficiency, including elec-
20 trification; or

21 “(B) a minimum level of energy efficiency
22 or a maximum quantity of energy use, deter-
23 mined in accordance with test procedures or in-
24 dustry analysis, as determined by the Secretary,
25 the Secretary of Transportation, or the Admin-
26 istrator of the Environmental Protection Agen-

1 cy, as applicable, that provides health, climate,
2 or environmental benefits.”; and

3 (5) in paragraph (9) (as so redesignated), by
4 striking “means” and all that follows through “high-
5 ways” and inserting the following: “means—

6 “(A) a motor vehicle;

7 “(B) a motor vehicle engine;

8 “(C) a nonroad vehicle or engine; and

9 “(D) aircraft”.

10 (b) STANDBY FEDERAL CONSERVATION PLAN.—Sec-
11 tion 213(i) of the Emergency Energy Conservation Act of
12 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8513(i)) is amended—

13 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “between Fri-
14 day noon and Sunday midnight”;

15 (2) by striking paragraph (2); and

16 (3) in paragraph (1), by striking the paragraph
17 designation and all that follows through “the plan”
18 and inserting “The plan”.

19 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—Section 251 of the Emer-
20 gency Energy Conservation Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8541)
21 is amended by striking subsection (c).

1 **SEC. 4. STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE DRAWDOWN**
2 **AND SALE.**

3 (a) BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2015.—Section
4 403(a) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Public Law
5 114–74; 129 Stat. 589) is amended—

6 (1) in paragraph (5), by adding “and” after the
7 semicolon;

8 (2) by striking paragraphs (7) and (8); and

9 (3) in paragraph (6)—

10 (A) by striking “10,000,000” and inserting
11 “30,000,000”; and

12 (B) by striking the semicolon at the end
13 and inserting a period.

14 (b) FIXING AMERICA’S SURFACE TRANSPORTATION
15 ACT.—Section 32204 of the FAST Act (Public Law 114–
16 94; 129 Stat. 1740) is amended—

17 (1) in subsection (a)(1)—

18 (A) in subparagraph (A), by adding “and”
19 after the semicolon;

20 (B) by striking subparagraphs (C) and
21 (D); and

22 (C) in subparagraph (B)—

23 (i) by striking “16,000,000” and in-
24 serting “66,000,000”; and

25 (ii) by striking the semicolon at the
26 end and inserting a period; and

1 (2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “(A)
2 through (I)” and inserting “(A) and (B)”.

3 (c) RECONCILIATION ON THE BUDGET FOR 2018.—
4 Section 20003(a)(1) of Public Law 115–97 (131 Stat.
5 2237) is amended by striking “2026 through 2027” and
6 inserting “2022 and 2023”.

7 (d) BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2018.—Section
8 30204(a)(1) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public
9 Law 115–123; 132 Stat. 126) is amended—

10 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “through
11 2025;” and inserting “and 2023.”;

12 (2) by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

13 (3) beginning in the matter preceding subpara-
14 graph (A), by striking “Reserve—” and all that fol-
15 lows through “30,000,000” in subparagraph (A) and
16 inserting the following: “Reserve 100,000,000”.

17 (e) AMERICA’S WATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF
18 2018.—Section 3009(a)(1) of America’s Water Infra-
19 structure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270; 132 Stat.
20 3870) is amended by striking “during fiscal year 2028”
21 and inserting “during the period of fiscal years 2022 and
22 2023”.

23 (f) INFRASTRUCTURE AND INVESTMENT JOBS
24 ACT.—Section 90002(a) of the Infrastructure Investment

1 and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1342) is
2 amended—

3 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “2028
4 through 2031” and inserting “2022 and 2023”; and

5 (2) in paragraph (2), by striking “2028
6 through 2031” and inserting “2022 and 2023”.

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