

(i) Annual report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report that—

(1) identifies each application submitted under the fleet licensing pathway established under subsection (b);

(2) identifies each application approved, approved with conditions, denied, withdrawn, or pending during the preceding calendar year;

(3) identifies the average and median time required for completeness determinations and final decisions;

(4) identifies each instance in which the Commission extended a deadline under subsection (e)(3);

(5) identifies the principal causes of delay in licensing reactors using approved standard designs;

(6) identifies staffing, technical, regulatory, fuel, supply-chain, or other barriers to timely review of applications under this section; and

(7) recommends any administrative or legislative action necessary to improve safe and timely deployment of advanced nuclear reactors using approved standard designs.

PART II—TRANSMISSION, GRID MODERNIZATION, AND DISTRIBUTED POWER

SEC. 1221. STREAMLINING INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY.

Part II of the Federal Power Act ([16 U.S.C. 824 et seq.](#)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 224. Siting of certain interstate electric transmission facilities.

"(a) Definitions.—In this section:

"(1) Affected landowner.—

"(A) In general.—The term 'affected landowner' includes each owner of a property interest in land or other property described in subparagraph (B), including—

"(i) the Federal Government;

"(ii) a State or local government; and

"(iii) each owner noted in the most recent county or city tax record as receiving the relevant tax notice with respect to that interest.

"(B) Land and other property described.—The land or other property referred to in subparagraph (A) is any land or other property—

"(i) that is or will be crossed by the energy transmission facility proposed to be constructed or modified under the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity;

"(ii) that is or will be used as a facility site with respect to the energy transmission facility proposed to be constructed or modified under the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity;

"(iii) that abuts any boundary of an existing right-of-way or other facility site that—

"(I) is owned by an electric utility; and

"(II) is located not more than 500 feet from the energy transmission facility to be constructed or modified under the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity;

"(iv) that abuts the boundary of a proposed facility site for the energy transmission facility proposed to be constructed or modified under the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity;

"(v) that is crossed by, or abuts any boundary of, an existing or proposed right-of-way that—

"(I) will be used for the energy transmission facility to be constructed or modified under the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity; and

"(II) is located not more than 500 feet from the proposed location of that energy transmission facility; or

"(vi) on which a residence is located not more than 500 feet from the boundary of any right-of-way for that energy transmission facility.

"(2) Alternating current transmission facility.—The term 'alternating current transmission facility' means a transmission facility that uses alternating current for the bulk transmission of electric energy.

"(3) Energy transmission facility.—The term 'energy transmission facility' means, as applicable—

"(A) an alternating current transmission facility; or

"(B) a high-voltage, direct current transmission facility.

"(4) Facility site.—The term 'facility site' includes—

"(A) a right-of-way;

"(B) an access road;

"(C) a contractor yard; and

"(D) any temporary workspace.

"(5) High-voltage, direct current transmission facility.—The term 'high-voltage, direct current transmission facility' means a transmission facility that uses direct current for the bulk transmission of electric energy.

"(6) Tribal land.—The term 'Tribal land' has the meaning given the term 'Indian land' in section 2601 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 ([25 U.S.C. 3501](#)).

"(b) Certificate of public convenience and necessity.—

"(1) In general.—On receipt of an application under subsection (c)(1) relating to an energy transmission facility described in paragraph (2), the Commission, after making the finding described in paragraph (3) with respect to that energy transmission facility, shall issue to any person, by publication in the Federal Register, a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the construction, modification, operation, or abandonment of that energy transmission facility, subject to such reasonable terms and conditions as the Commission determines to be appropriate.

"(2) Energy transmission facility described.—An energy transmission facility referred to in paragraph (1) is an energy transmission facility that—

"(A) traverses or, on construction or modification in accordance with a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under that paragraph, will traverse not fewer than 2 States; and

"(B) is not less than 1,000 megawatts or 1,000 megavolt-amperes in power capacity.

"(3) Finding described.—The finding referred to in paragraph (1) is a finding that—

"(A) the applicant for a certificate of public convenience and necessity is able and willing—

"(i) to carry out the activities and perform the services proposed in the application in a manner determined to be appropriate by the Commission; and

"(ii) to achieve compliance with the applicable requirements of—

"(I) this part; and

"(II) any rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission pursuant to this part;

"(B) the energy transmission facility to be constructed, modified, or operated under the certificate of public convenience and necessity will—

"(i) traverse not fewer than 2 States;

"(ii) be used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce; and

"(iii) have a power capacity of not less than 1,000 megawatts or 1,000 megavolt-amperes; and

"(C) operation of the energy transmission facility as proposed in the application—

"(i) will—

"(I) enable the use of renewable energy;

"(II) reduce congestion;

"(III) improve the reliability of the transmission system; or

"(IV) increase interregional transfer capability;

"(ii) will maximize, to the extent reasonable and economical, the use of—

"(I) existing facility sites; and

"(II) the transmission capabilities of existing energy transmission facilities; and

"(iii) will, to the extent practicable, minimize the use of eminent domain.

"(4) Rulemaking.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Commission shall issue rules specifying—

"(A) a pre-filing process during which a person described in subsection (c)(1) and the Commission shall consult with—

"(i) the appropriate State agencies, State public utility commissions, and State energy offices in each State the proposed project traverses;

"(ii) appropriate Federal agencies; and

"(iii) each Indian Tribe that may be affected by the proposed project;

"(B) the form of, and information to be contained in, an application submitted under subsection (c)(1);

"(C) requirements for determining whether the applicable energy transmission facility will be constructed or modified—

"(i) to traverse not fewer than 2 States;

"(ii) to be used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce; and

"(iii) to have a power capacity of not less than 1,000 megawatts or 1,000 megavolt-amperes;

"(D) criteria for determining the reasonable and economical use of—

"(i) existing rights-of-way; and

"(ii) the transmission capabilities of existing towers or structures;

"(E) the manner in which an application submitted under subsection (c)(1) and any proposal for the construction or modification of an energy transmission facility shall be considered, which, to the extent practicable, shall be consistent with State statutory and regulatory policies concerning generation and retail sales of electricity in the States in which the electric energy transmitted by the energy transmission facility will be generated or sold; and

"(F) the manner in which the Commission will consider the needs of communities that will be impacted directly by the proposed energy transmission facility, including how any impacts of the proposed energy transmission facility could be mitigated or offset.

"(5) Public notice, comment, and opportunity for a hearing on certain draft documents.—

"(A) In general.—The Commission shall provide not less than 90 days for public comment on any initial scoping document or draft environmental impact statement prepared for an energy transmission facility with respect to which an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity has been submitted under subsection (c)(1).

"(B) Notice and opportunity for hearing.—The Commission shall—

"(i) publish in the Federal Register a notice of the filing of each draft scoping document or draft environmental impact statement described in subparagraph (A); and

"(ii) provide to the individuals and entities described in paragraph (6)(B) notice and reasonable opportunity for the presentation of any views and recommendations with respect to the initial scoping document or draft environmental impact statement.

"(C) Tribal consent.—With respect to an Indian Tribe that may be affected by a potential project, the Commission—

"(i) shall provide notice to the appropriate Tribal officials and an opportunity for public comment in accordance with subparagraph (A); and

"(ii) shall not approve a scoping document or draft environmental impact statement unless consent has been obtained from the proper Tribal officials in a manner consistent with the requirements of section 2 of the Act of February 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 18, chapter 45; [25 U.S.C. 324](#)).

"(6) Notice and opportunity for a hearing on applications.—

"(A) In general.—In any proceeding before the Commission to consider an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity under this section, the Commission shall—

"(i) publish a notice of the application in the Federal Register; and

"(ii) provide to the individuals and entities described in subparagraph (B) a notice and reasonable opportunity for the presentation of any views and recommendations with respect to the need for, and impact of, the construction or modification of the energy transmission facility proposed to be constructed or modified under the certificate.

"(B) Individuals and entities described.—The individuals and entities referred to in subparagraph (A) are—

"(i) an agency, selected by the Governor (or equivalent official) of the applicable State, of each State in which the energy transmission facility proposed to be constructed or modified under the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity is or will be located;

"(ii) each affected landowner; and

"(iii) as determined by the Commission—

"(I) each affected Federal agency; and

"(II) each Indian Tribe that may be affected by the proposed construction or modification.

"(C) Prohibition.—The Commission may not—

"(i) require an applicant for a certificate of public convenience and necessity under this section to provide any notice required under this section; or

"(ii) enter into a contract to provide any notice required under this section with—

"(I) the applicant for the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity; or

"(II) any other person that has a financial interest in the project proposed in the application for that certificate.

"(c) Applications.—

"(1) In general.—A person desiring a certificate of public convenience and necessity under this section shall submit to the Commission an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Commission may require.

"(2) Requirement.—An application submitted to the Commission under paragraph (1) shall include all information necessary for the Commission to make the finding described in subsection (b)(3).

"(d) Notice to affected landowners.—

"(1) In general.—The Commission shall provide written notice of an application submitted under subsection (c)(1) to all affected landowners in accordance with this subsection.

"(2) Requirements.—Any notice provided to an affected landowner under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

"(A) The following statement in 14-point bold typeface:

""The [name of applicant] has proposed building power lines that will cross your property, and may also require building transmission towers on your property. If the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approves [applicant]'s proposed project, then [applicant] may be authorized to build transmission towers on, and power lines over, your property, or use your property to construct the proposed project, subject to paying you just compensation for the loss of your property. If you want to raise objections to this, or otherwise comment on this project, you can do so by submitting written comments to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. [____]. You can do this electronically or by

mail. To do so electronically [to be inserted by the Commission]. To do so by mail [to be inserted by the Commission].'

"(B) A description of the proposed project, including—

"(i) the location of the proposed project (including a general location map);

"(ii) the purpose of the proposed project; and

"(iii) the timing of the proposed project.

"(C) The name of, and the location in the docket of the Commission at which may be found, each submission by the applicant to the Commission relating to the proposed project.

"(D) A general description of what the applicant will need from the landowner if the proposed project is approved, including the activities the applicant may undertake and the facilities that the applicant may seek to construct on the property of the landowner.

"(E) A description of how the landowner may contact the applicant, including—

"(i) a website; and

"(ii) a local or toll-free telephone number and the name of a specific person to contact who is knowledgeable about the proposed project.

"(F) A description of how the landowner may contact the Commission, including—

"(i) a website; and

"(ii) a local or toll-free telephone number and the name of a specific person to contact who is knowledgeable about the proposed project.

"(G) A summary of the protections and remedies available to the landowner—

"(i) before the Commission; and

"(ii) in other proceedings under—

"(I) the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; and

"(II) the eminent domain rules of the relevant State.

"(H) Any other information that the Commission determines to be appropriate.

"(3) Obligation of applicant.—An applicant for a certificate of public convenience and necessity under this section shall submit to the Commission, together with the application for the certificate, the name and address of each affected landowner.

"(e) Regulatory jurisdiction.—

"(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction over, and no State shall regulate any aspect of, the siting or permitting of an energy

transmission facility constructed, modified, or operated under a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under this section.

"(2) Savings clause.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of States under—

"(A) the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 ([16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.](#));

"(B) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ([33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.](#));

"(C) the Clean Air Act ([42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.](#)); or

"(D) division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the 'National Historic Preservation Act').

"(f) Judicial review.—

"(1) In general.—Any person aggrieved by an order issued by the Commission under this section may obtain review of the order in—

"(A) the court of appeals of the United States for any judicial circuit in which the energy transmission facility to be constructed or modified under the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity is or will be located; or

"(B) the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

"(2) Petition for review.—

"(A) In general.—A person may obtain review under paragraph (1) by filing in the applicable court a written petition praying that the order of the Commission be modified or set aside in whole or in part.

"(B) Timing.—A petition under subparagraph (A) shall be filed by not later than 60 days after the date on which the applicable order of the Commission is published in the Federal Register.

"(3) Person aggrieved.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a person aggrieved by an order of the Commission issued under this section need not—

"(A) have been a party to the proceedings before the Commission in which that order was issued in order to obtain judicial review of the order under this subsection; or

"(B) have requested rehearing before the Commission prior to seeking judicial review.

"(g) Power of eminent domain for energy transmission facilities.—

"(1) In general.—The holder of a certificate of public convenience and necessity may acquire through the exercise of the power of eminent domain in a court described in paragraph (2) any right-of-way, land, or other property that is necessary to construct, modify, operate, or maintain an energy transmission facility in accordance with that certificate if the holder—

"(A) cannot acquire the necessary right-of-way, land, or other property by contract;

"(B) is unable to agree with the owner of the right-of-way, land, or other property with respect to the compensation to be paid for that right-of-way, land, or other property; or

"(C) cannot clear defective title with respect to the right-of-way, land, or other property.

"(2) Court described.—A court referred to in paragraph (1) is—

"(A) the district court of the United States for the district in which the applicable land or other property is located; or

"(B) the appropriate State court.

"(3) Notice of decision to issue certificate.—The holder of a certificate of public convenience and necessity may not exercise the power of eminent domain under this subsection with respect to any property covered by the certificate unless the Commission has first, in addition to publishing the notice of certificate of public convenience and necessity in the Federal Register, provided all affected landowners with notice of—

"(A) the decision of the Commission to grant the certificate; and

"(B) the procedures for obtaining judicial review of that decision under subsection (f), including a description of the time period for seeking judicial review under that subsection.

"(h) Condemnation procedures.—

"(1) Appraisals.—

"(A) In general.—A holder of, or applicant for, a certificate of public convenience and necessity shall have any property that the holder or applicant seeks to acquire through the exercise of the power of eminent domain under subsection (g) appraised in accordance with generally accepted appraisal standards by an appraiser selected by the owner of the property, subject to subparagraph (D).

"(B) Requirements.—

"(i) Costs.—The applicable holder of, or applicant for, a certificate of public convenience and necessity shall pay for each appraisal carried out under subparagraph (A).

"(ii) Inspections.—The owner of the applicable property (or a designated representative of the owner) shall be given the opportunity to accompany the appraiser during any inspection of the property that is part of an appraisal under subparagraph (A).

"(C) Timing.—An appraisal under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out before the holder of, or applicant for, the certificate of public convenience and necessity—

"(i) makes an offer of just compensation under paragraph (2); or

"(ii) commences an action or proceeding to exercise the power of eminent domain under subsection (g).

"(D) Selection of appraiser.—If the owner of the applicable property does not select an appraiser under subparagraph (A) by the date that is 60 days after the date on which the holder of, or applicant for, the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity requests that the owner do so, the holder or applicant may select the appraiser.

"(2) Offers of just compensation.—

"(A) In general.—Any offer of just compensation made to an affected landowner of property that is covered by a certificate of public convenience and necessity—

"(i) shall be made in writing;

"(ii) may not be for an amount less than the fair market value of the property, as determined by an appraisal carried out under paragraph (1); and

"(iii) shall include compensation for—

"(I) any lost income from the property; and

"(II) any damages to any other property of the owner.

"(B) Timing.—The holder of, or applicant for, a certificate of public convenience and necessity may not make an offer of just compensation to an affected landowner until the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Commission provides a notice to the affected landowner under subsection (g)(3).

"(3) Jurisdictional limitations.—

"(A) Minimum jurisdictional amount.—A district court of the United States shall only have jurisdiction of an action or proceeding to exercise the power of eminent domain under subsection (g) if the amount claimed by the owner of the property to be condemned exceeds \$3,000.

"(B) State ownership interests.—

"(i) In general.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a district court of the United States shall have no jurisdiction to condemn any interest owned by a State.

"(ii) Exception.—Notwithstanding clause (i), a district court of the United States shall have jurisdiction—

"(I) to condemn any existing utility or transportation easement or right-of-way that—

"(aa) is on State property; or

"(bb) is on private property and is owned by a State; and

"(II) to condemn any real property conveyed to a State for the purpose of obstructing the construction, modification, or operation of an energy transmission facility in accordance with a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under this section.

"(C) Tribal land.—A district court of the United States shall have no jurisdiction to condemn any interest in Tribal land.

"(4) Limitation on condemnation.—In any action or proceeding to exercise the power of eminent domain under subsection (g), a court—

"(A) may condemn an interest in property only to the extent necessary for the specific facilities described in the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity; and

"(B) may not—

"(i) condemn any other interest; or

"(ii) condemn an interest for any purpose not described in that certificate.

"(5) Surrender of possession.—With respect to any action or proceeding to exercise the power of eminent domain under subsection (g), an owner of property covered by the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity shall not be required to surrender possession of that property unless the holder of the certificate—

"(A) has paid to the owner the award of compensation in the action or proceeding; or

"(B) has deposited the amount of that award with the court.

"(6) Litigation costs.—

"(A) In general.—A holder of a certificate of public convenience and necessity that commences an action or proceeding to exercise the power of eminent domain under subsection (g) shall be liable to the owner of any property condemned in that proceeding for the costs described in subparagraph (B) if the amount awarded to that owner for the property condemned is more than 125 percent of the amount offered to the owner by the holder before the commencement of that action or proceeding.

"(B) Costs described.—The costs referred to in subparagraph (A) are litigation costs incurred for the action or proceeding described in that subparagraph by the owner of the property condemned, including—

"(i) reasonable attorney fees; and

"(ii) expert witness fees and costs.

"(i) Enforcement of conditions.—

"(1) In general.—An affected landowner the property of which has been acquired by eminent domain under subsection (g) may—

"(A) to enforce any condition in the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity; and

"(B) to seek damages for a violation of any condition described in subparagraph (A).

"(2) Jurisdiction.—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any action arising under paragraph (1).

"(j) Other landowner protections and remedies.—

"(1) Failure to timely complete projects.—

"(A) Surrender of condemned property.—

"(i) In general.—An individual or entity from which an interest in property is acquired through the exercise of the power of eminent domain under subsection (g) by the holder of a certificate of public convenience and necessity that is issued for the construction, modification, or operation of an energy transmission facility may demand that the holder of the certificate surrender that interest to that individual or entity if—

"(I) (aa) the energy transmission facility is not in operation (as modified, in the case of a modification of an energy transmission facility) by the date specified in the certificate (including any modification of the certificate by the Commission); and

"(bb) there is no request for the extension of that date pending before the Commission; or

"(II) subject to clause (ii), the holder of the certificate, with the approval of the Commission, abandons the portion of the energy transmission facility that is located on the applicable property relating to that interest.

"(ii) Requirement.—The Commission may not approve in a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under this section or in any subsequent proceeding the abandonment of all or any part of an energy transmission facility unless the Commission requires the holder of the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity to offer to each individual or entity described in clause (i) the option of having the property acquired from that individual or entity as described in that clause restored to the condition that the property was in prior to the issuance of the certificate.

"(B) Repayment of condemnation award.—If an individual or entity described in subparagraph (A)(i) demands the surrender of an interest under that subparagraph, the holder of the applicable certificate of public convenience and necessity shall be entitled to repayment of an amount equal to not more than 50 percent of the condemnation award relating to the interest.

"(C) Jurisdiction.—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any action arising under this paragraph.

"(2) Material misrepresentations.—

"(A) Rescission of transaction.—

"(i) In general.—An affected landowner that proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the affected landowner has granted a right-of-way or any other interest based on a material misrepresentation made by or on behalf of an applicant for, or holder of, a certificate of public convenience and necessity under this section may rescind the transaction.

"(ii) Jurisdiction.—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any action arising under clause (i).

"(B) Civil penalties.—

"(i) In general.—If an applicant for, or holder of, a certificate of public convenience and necessity makes a material misrepresentation, or if a material misrepresentation is made on behalf of such an applicant or holder, to an affected landowner concerning the energy transmission facility to be constructed or modified under the certificate, the applicant or holder shall be subject to a civil penalty, to be assessed by the Commission, in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 per affected landowner to which the misrepresentation was made.

"(ii) Procedure.—The penalty described in clause (i) shall be assessed by the Commission after providing notice and an opportunity for a public hearing.

"(iii) Requirement.—In determining the amount of a penalty under clause (i), the Commission shall take into consideration the nature and seriousness of the violation."

SEC. 1222. INTERREGIONAL TRANSFER CAPACITY AND GRID MODERNIZATION.

(a) Minimum interregional transfer capabilities and requirements.—Part II of the Federal Power Act ([16 U.S.C. 824 et seq.](#)), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 225. Interregional reliability.

"(a) Definitions.—In this section:

"(1) Coincident interregional transfer capability.—The term 'coincident interregional transfer capability', with respect to an interregional transmission planning region, means the ability of the interconnected electrical system to coincidentally move electric energy reliably between the interregional transmission planning region in question and the rest of the interconnected electrical system.

"(2) Commission.—The term 'Commission' means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

"(3) Interregional transfer capability.—The term 'interregional transfer capability' means the ability of the interconnected electrical system to move electric energy reliably between 2 or more interregional transmission planning regions.

"(4) Interregional transmission planning region.—The term 'interregional transmission planning region' means a region for which electric energy transmission planning is appropriate, as determined by the Commission, such as a region approved by the Commission to meet the requirements of the final rule of the Commission entitled Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation by Transmission Owning and Operating Public Utilities (Docket No. RM10-23).

"(5) Minimum interregional transfer capability.—The term 'minimum interregional transfer capability' means, as applicable—

"(A) the coincident interregional transfer capability described in subsection (b)(1)(A); or

"(B) a higher coincident interregional transfer capability established in accordance with subsection (b)(1)(B).

"(6) Minimum interregional transfer requirement.—The term 'minimum interregional transfer requirement' means any requirement to meet or maintain a minimum interregional transfer capability.

"(b) Establishment of minimum interregional transfer capabilities.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Commission shall promulgate a final rule that—

"(A) requires each interregional transmission planning region to establish or increase interregional transfer capabilities such that the coincident interregional transfer capability of each interregional transmission planning region is not less than the lesser of—

"(i) 30 percent of its own present-day coincident peak load; and

"(ii) the sum obtained by adding—

"(I) the present-day coincident interregional transfer capability of the interregional transmission planning region; and

"(II) 15 percent of its own present-day coincident peak load;

"(B) on a showing of net benefits, may require 1 or more interregional transmission planning regions to meet or maintain a coincident interregional transfer capability that exceeds the applicable minimum interregional transfer capability described in subparagraph (A);

"(C) based on the applicable minimum interregional transfer capability, shall govern the establishment of minimum interregional transfer requirements for interconnections between interregional transmission planning regions;

"(D) calculates the present-day coincident interregional transfer capabilities of the interregional transmission planning regions by—

"(i) defining the present-day coincident interregional transfer capability of each interregional transmission planning region as being equal to the greater of—

"(I) the coincident import capability of the interregional transmission planning region; and

"(II) the coincident export capability of the interregional transmission planning region;

"(ii) defining the coincident import capability of each interregional transmission planning region as being equal to the absolute value of the first 1/10 of the first percentile (0.1th percentile) of the coincident hourly electrical transfers of that interregional transmission planning region;

"(iii) defining the coincident export capability of the interregional transmission planning region as being equal to the absolute value of the last 1/10 of the 99th percentile (99.9th percentile) of the coincident hourly electrical transfers of that interregional transmission planning region;

"(iv) defining the coincident hourly electrical transfers of each interregional transmission planning region as being equal to the sum obtained by adding, with respect to each hour, the hourly electrical transfers of all balancing authorities that, in the determination of the Commission, most closely correspond to the interregional transmission planning region in question using data from Form EIA-930 of the Energy Information Administration for the 5-year period ending on—

"(I) for each plan described in subparagraph (G) that is required to be submitted by the date described in that subparagraph, the date that is 1 year before the date of enactment of this section; and

"(II) for each plan submitted under paragraph (4)(A) and each updated plan submitted under paragraph (4)(B), the date that is 1 year before the deadline for submission of that plan; and

"(v) defining the hourly electrical transfers of each interregional transmission planning region as being equal to, for each hour—

"(I) the hourly exports of that interregional transmission planning region; minus

"(II) the hourly imports of that interregional transmission planning region;

"(E) calculates the present-day coincident peak loads of the interregional transmission planning regions by—

"(i) defining the present-day coincident peak load of each interregional transmission planning region as being equal to the last 1/10 of the 99th percentile (99.9th percentile) of the coincident hourly load of that interregional transmission planning region; and

"(ii) defining the coincident hourly load of each interregional transmission planning region as being equal to the sum obtained by adding, with respect to each hour, the hourly loads of all balancing authorities that, in the determination of the Commission, most closely correspond to the interregional transmission planning region in question using data from Form EIA-930 of the Energy Information Administration for the 5-year period ending on—

"(I) for each plan described in subparagraph (G) that is required to be submitted by the date described in that subparagraph, the date that is 1 year before the date of enactment of this section; and

"(II) for each plan submitted under paragraph (4)(A) and each updated plan submitted under paragraph (4)(B), the date that is 1 year before the deadline for submission of that plan;

"(F) for purposes of determining the adequacy of a plan described in subparagraph (G) to provide for the achievement of the minimum interregional transfer capability applicable to

an interregional transmission planning region, describes and employs a clear methodology for calculating anticipated changes to the coincident peak load and coincident interregional transfer capability of an interregional transmission planning region designed to correspond approximately to what would be reasonably expected to be calculated under subparagraphs (D) and (E) at a future date based on—

"(i) the construction or modification of new or existing transmission facilities, including facilities built between interregional transmission planning regions and facilities within interregional transmission planning regions that impact the ability of the interregional transmission planning regions to move electric energy between themselves and neighboring interregional transmission planning regions;

"(ii) the use of nontransmission alternatives, including grid-enhancing technologies;

"(iii) changes to generation or load within interregional transmission planning regions, including energy efficiency and demand response programs; and

"(iv) other changes to the bulk-power system, as defined in section 215(a), or the operation of the bulk-power system that are expected to meaningfully alter coincident peak loads or coincident interregional transfer capabilities, as determined by the Commission;

"(G) establishes a process for each interregional transmission planning region to submit, jointly with each other interregional transmission planning region with which the interregional transmission planning region has, or plans to establish, an interregional transfer capability, not later than 2 years after the effective date of the final rule, a plan that—

"(i) designates 1 or more entities for construction of new facilities or modification of existing facilities to achieve the applicable minimum interregional transfer capability in an efficient and timely manner for the benefit of ultimate consumers;

"(ii) allocates the costs of the facilities described in clause (i); and

"(iii) includes a timeline for the construction of the facilities described in clause (i)—

"(I) by December 31, 2035; or

"(II) if any construction will extend beyond that date, that includes an explanation of the reasons for that construction extending beyond that date; and

"(H) explains how the Commission will designate 1 or more entities to construct or modify, and how the Commission will allocate the costs of, the facilities described in clause (i) of subparagraph (G) in the event that an interregional transmission planning region fails to submit a plan in accordance with that subparagraph.

"(2) Presumptions; consultation.—In establishing the methodology under paragraph (1)(F), the Commission may—

"(A) establish and use simplified, rebuttable presumptions relating to the extent to which coincident interregional transfer capabilities or coincident peak loads will be anticipated to

be altered by facilities, technologies, or programs described in clauses (i) through (iv) of that paragraph; and

"(B) consult with appropriate officials of the Department of Energy.

"(3) Considerations.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Commission shall consider and determine the role of transfer capabilities between interregional transmission planning regions and other electrical systems in North America in meeting the requirements of that paragraph.

"(4) Plans.—

"(A) New interregional transmission planning regions.—Not later than 2 years after the establishment of any new interregional transmission planning region, the new interregional transmission planning region and each interregional transmission planning region with which the new interregional transmission planning region has, or plans to establish, an interregional transfer capability, shall jointly submit to the Commission a plan described in paragraph (1)(G) to meet the minimum interregional transfer capability applicable to that new interregional transmission planning region.

"(B) Updates.—

"(i) In general.—The Commission shall require each plan submitted in accordance with paragraph (1)(G) or subparagraph (A) to be updated, and the updated plan submitted to the Commission, every 5 years after the deadline for submission of the initial plan.

"(ii) Requirement.—An updated plan submitted in accordance with clause (i) shall, at a minimum, account for any changes in regional coincident peak load since the most recent previous submission.

"(C) Review.—The Commission shall review each plan submitted in accordance with paragraph (1)(G) or subparagraph (A) or (B) in a manner consistent with—

"(i) the principles described in subsection (g); and

"(ii) sections 205 and 206, with respect to the requirement that all rates, charges, terms, and conditions be just and reasonable and not unduly discriminatory or preferential.

"(c) Equal application.—In carrying out this section, including with respect to the imposition of, and assessing compliance with, any minimum interregional transfer requirement, the Commission shall apply all provisions of this section, and any regulations promulgated under this section, equally to all interregional transmission planning regions, including by using the same terms, definitions, and standards with respect to each interregional transmission planning region.

"(d) Commission jurisdiction.—The Commission shall have jurisdiction within the United States over all transmitting utilities for the purposes of establishing minimum interregional transfer capabilities in accordance with this section and establishing and enforcing compliance with minimum interregional transfer requirements.

"(e) Electric Reliability Council of Texas.—

"(1) In general.—The Public Utility Commission of Texas may, at its sole discretion, choose to support the reliability and affordability of the ERCOT system by voluntarily complying with a minimum interregional transfer requirement relating to a coincident interregional transfer capability that is equal to a percentage, determined by ERCOT, of the coincident peak load of ERCOT.

"(2) Savings clause.—

"(A) In general.—The construction or operation of an interregional facility, or the allocation of costs for that construction, to meet a minimum interregional transfer capability shall not affect the jurisdiction of the Commission with respect to—

"(i) ERCOT; or

"(ii) any ERCOT utility.

"(B) Not public utilities.—The construction or operation of a facility described in subparagraph (A), or the allocation of costs for that construction, shall not render ERCOT or any ERCOT utility a public utility.

"(f) Data quality.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration shall submit to the Commission an updated version of the data from Form EIA-930 for use in accordance with subparagraphs (D) and (E) of subsection (b)(1).

"(2) Errors.—In updating the Form EIA-930 data for purposes of paragraph (1), the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, to the maximum extent practicable, shall control for the quality of the data by—

"(A) identifying any suspected erroneous values; and

"(B) removing those suspected erroneous values or overwriting those suspected erroneous values with data that, in the determination of the Administrator, is likely to be more accurate.

"(g) Requirement.—In carrying out this section, the Commission shall endeavor—

"(1) to improve the reliability and resilience of the electric grid of the United States, including during—

"(A) extreme weather scenarios;

"(B) physical attacks; and

"(C) cyber attacks; and

"(2) to reduce the cost of delivered power to ultimate consumers by increasing access to low-cost generating resources.".

(b) Electric grid and storage categorical exclusions.—

(1) Definition of previously disturbed or developed.—In this subsection, the term "previously disturbed or developed" has the meaning given the term in [section 1021.410\(g\)\(1\) of title 10](#), Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations.

(2) Rulemaking.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to facilitate timely permitting, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each develop or adopt 1 or more categorical exclusions, including allowing for extraordinary circumstances under which the categorical exclusion shall not be available, under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ([42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.](#)), as amended by this Act, for the following activities:

(A) Placement of an electric transmission or distribution facility in an approved right-of-way corridor, if the corridor was approved during the 5-year period ending on the date of placement of the facility.

(B) Any repair, maintenance, replacement, upgrade, modification, optimization, or minor relocation of, or addition to, an existing electric transmission or distribution facility or associated infrastructure, including electrical substations, within an existing right-of-way or on otherwise previously disturbed or developed land, including reconductoring and installation of grid-enhancing technologies.

(C) Construction, operation, upgrade, or decommissioning of a battery or other energy storage technology on previously disturbed or developed land.

(c) Conforming amendments.—Section 201 of the Federal Power Act ([16 U.S.C. 824](#)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking "section 201(f)" and inserting "subsection (f)"; and

(ii) by striking "and 222" and inserting "222, 224, and 225"; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking "or 222" and inserting "222, 224, or 225"; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking "206(f),"; and

(B) by striking "or 222" and inserting "222, 224, or 225".

SEC. 1223. NATIONAL HIGH-VOLTAGE DIRECT CURRENT CORRIDORS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Associated interconnection facility.—The term "associated interconnection facility" means any alternating-current transmission facility, substation, switchyard, control system, communications system, grid-enhancing technology, protection system, or other facility necessary to interconnect an eligible high-voltage direct current project with the bulk-power system.

(2) Commission.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(3) Converter station.—The term "converter station" means a facility that converts electric energy between alternating current and direct current for purposes of transmitting electric energy through a high-voltage direct current transmission facility.

(4) Covered Federal land.—The term "covered Federal land" means any land or interest in land owned by the United States, administered by a Federal agency, or subject to a right-of-way, easement, lease, permit, reservation, or other authorization issued by a Federal agency.

(5) Eligible high-voltage direct current project.—The term "eligible high-voltage direct current project" means a high-voltage direct current transmission facility that—

(A) is located substantially within, or has a substantial segment located within, a national high-voltage direct current corridor designated under subsection (b);

(B) is designed to transmit electric energy in interstate commerce;

(C) has a power capacity of not less than 1,000 megawatts; and

(D) includes any converter station or associated interconnection facility necessary to construct, interconnect, operate, or maintain such facility.

(6) High-voltage direct current transmission facility.—The term "high-voltage direct current transmission facility" has the meaning given such term in section 224(a) of the Federal Power Act.

(7) Indian Tribe.—The term "Indian Tribe" has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act ([25 U.S.C. 5304](#)).

(8) National high-voltage direct current corridor.—The term "national high-voltage direct current corridor" means a geographic area designated by the Secretary under subsection (b) as a priority area for the siting, permitting, construction, operation, and maintenance of eligible high-voltage direct current projects.

(9) National Transmission Needs Study.—The term "National Transmission Needs Study" means the most recent study issued by the Department of Energy identifying transmission needs, congestion, reliability constraints, or transfer-capacity limitations in the United States.

(10) National Transmission Planning Study.—The term "National Transmission Planning Study" means the most recent national transmission planning study issued by the Department of Energy to evaluate interregional transmission, transfer capacity, reliability, resilience, and resource adequacy needs in the United States.

(11) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(b) Designation of national high-voltage direct current corridors.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of

Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, affected Indian Tribes, affected States, and affected transmission planning entities, shall designate national high-voltage direct current corridors sufficient to advance the purposes described in subsection (c).

(2) Basis for designation.—In designating national high-voltage direct current corridors under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider—

- (A) the National Transmission Planning Study;
- (B) the National Transmission Needs Study;
- (C) minimum interregional transfer requirements established under section 225 of the Federal Power Act;
- (D) existing or proposed National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors;
- (E) renewable energy priority areas on Federal land;
- (F) regions with substantial solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, or other low-cost generation potential;
- (G) major load centers and regions with substantial projected load growth;
- (H) interconnection seams between regions of the bulk-power system;
- (I) existing transmission congestion, curtailment, and reliability constraints;
- (J) opportunities to co-locate new transmission with existing transmission, highway, rail, pipeline, utility, or other infrastructure corridors;
- (K) opportunities to use previously disturbed or developed land; and
- (L) impacts to Indian Tribes, landowners, local communities, habitat, water resources, cultural resources, military readiness, and other public uses and values.

(3) Priority corridors.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall prioritize designation of corridors that—

- (A) connect high-quality renewable energy resource areas to major load centers;
- (B) increase interregional transfer capability;
- (C) reduce transmission congestion and curtailment;
- (D) improve grid reliability and resilience during extreme weather, physical attacks, cyber attacks, or fuel-supply disruptions;
- (E) connect or strengthen the Eastern Interconnection, Western Interconnection, ERCOT, or other regional electric systems, to the extent authorized by law;
- (F) enable development of renewable energy projects on covered Federal land; or
- (G) reduce the delivered cost of electric energy to ultimate consumers.

(4) Updates.—Not less frequently than once every 5 years, the Secretary shall review and, as appropriate, update the designations made under this subsection.

(c) Purposes.—The purposes of national high-voltage direct current corridors are—

- (1) to create a national backbone for long-distance bulk transmission of electric energy;
- (2) to connect low-cost generation resources with regions of high demand;
- (3) to increase interregional transfer capability;
- (4) to reduce congestion, curtailment, and reliability constraints;
- (5) to support development of renewable energy and energy storage resources on covered Federal land;
- (6) to improve the reliability, resilience, and affordability of the electric grid; and
- (7) to reduce the cost of delivered power to ultimate consumers.

(d) Federal land rights-of-way.—

(1) Priority for covered Federal land.—The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, and the head of any other Federal agency with jurisdiction over covered Federal land shall prioritize, expedite, and coordinate consideration of any right-of-way, easement, lease, permit, or other authorization necessary for an eligible high-voltage direct current project located within a national high-voltage direct current corridor.

(2) Co-location preference.—In carrying out paragraph (1), each Federal agency shall, to the maximum extent practicable, prioritize routing that co-locates an eligible high-voltage direct current project with existing transmission, highway, rail, pipeline, utility, or other infrastructure corridors, or with previously disturbed or developed land.

(3) Corridor coordination.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which a national high-voltage direct current corridor is designated under subsection (b), the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of relevant Federal land management agencies, shall identify covered Federal land within the corridor that may be suitable for rights-of-way for eligible high-voltage direct current projects.

(4) Military readiness and national security.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the Secretary of Defense to approve any right-of-way, easement, lease, permit, or other authorization if the Secretary of Defense determines that such approval would materially impair military readiness, national security, installation operations, training, testing, or operational security.

(5) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to waive any requirement for consultation with an Indian Tribe or to authorize the taking of Tribal land without the consent of the affected Indian Tribe.

(e) Converter stations and associated interconnection facilities.—

(1) Treatment as part of project.—For purposes of Federal siting, permitting, environmental review, financing, and the application of any Commission-approved cost-allocation rule, tariff, or order, a converter station or associated interconnection facility shall be treated as part of the eligible high-voltage direct current project with which such converter station or associated interconnection facility is associated.

(2) Standardized review.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish standardized procedures for review of converter stations and associated interconnection facilities needed for eligible high-voltage direct current projects.

(f) Coordination with Federal Power Act certificate process.—

(1) Priority processing.—The Commission shall prioritize the processing of an application under section 224 of the Federal Power Act for an eligible high-voltage direct current project located within a national high-voltage direct current corridor.

(2) Presumption of interregional benefit.—For purposes of section 224(b)(3)(C)(i) of the Federal Power Act, an eligible high-voltage direct current project located within a national high-voltage direct current corridor shall be presumed to enable renewable energy use, reduce congestion, improve reliability, or increase interregional transfer capability.

(3) Preservation of certificate standards.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the Commission to issue a certificate under section 224 of the Federal Power Act for a project that does not satisfy the requirements of that section.

(g) Federal financing eligibility.—

(1) In general.—An eligible high-voltage direct current project shall be deemed to be an infrastructure project of national significance and shall be eligible for Federal financing, credit support, loan guarantees, grants, or other assistance under any otherwise applicable Federal infrastructure, energy, transmission, resilience, or economic development program.

(2) Specific eligibility.—An eligible high-voltage direct current project shall be eligible for assistance under the National Infrastructure Bank, the American Industrial Reconstruction Trust Fund, and any successor Federal infrastructure financing program, to the extent otherwise authorized by law.

(3) No limitation.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the eligibility of an eligible high-voltage direct current project for any other Federal financing, credit support, loan guarantee, grant, tax credit, or other assistance.

(h) Annual report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission, shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report that—

(1) identifies each national high-voltage direct current corridor designated under subsection (b);

(2) identifies each eligible high-voltage direct current project proposed, permitted, under construction, or placed in service within each such corridor;

- (3) identifies the number of miles of high-voltage direct current transmission facilities permitted, under construction, and placed in service during the preceding calendar year;
- (4) estimates the interregional transfer capability added during the preceding calendar year;
- (5) estimates congestion reductions, curtailment reductions, reliability benefits, and delivered-cost savings attributable to eligible high-voltage direct current projects;
- (6) identifies barriers to timely siting, permitting, financing, construction, interconnection, or operation of eligible high-voltage direct current projects; and
- (7) recommends any administrative or legislative action necessary to accelerate development of national high-voltage direct current corridors.

SEC. 1224. EXPEDITING GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Commission.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) Energy storage project.—The term "energy storage project" means—

(A) any equipment that receives, stores, and delivers energy using batteries, compressed air, pumped hydropower, hydrogen storage (including hydrolysis), thermal energy storage, regenerative fuel cells, flywheels, capacitors, superconducting magnets, or other technologies identified by the Commission; and

(B) any project for the construction or modification of equipment described in subparagraph (A) as part of an effort to build-out transmission interconnection opportunities.

(3) Generation project.—The term "generation project" means—

(A) any facility—

(i) that generates or injects electricity; and

(ii) for which an interconnection request is subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission; and

(B) any project for the construction or modification of a facility described in subparagraph (A).

(4) Interconnection customer.—The term "interconnection customer" means a person or entity that has submitted an interconnection request.

(5) Interconnection request.—The term "interconnection request" means a request submitted to a public utility to interconnect a new generation project or energy storage project to the electric system of a public utility for the purposes of transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce or the sale of electric energy at wholesale.

(6) Public utility.—The term "public utility" has the meaning given the term in section 201(e) of the Federal Power Act ([16 U.S.C. 824\(e\)](#)).

(7) Transmission facility.—The term "transmission facility" means a facility that is used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce.

(8) Transmission provider.—The term "transmission provider" means a public utility that owns, operates, or controls 1 or more transmission facilities.

(9) Transmission system.—The term "transmission system" means a network of transmission facilities used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce.

(b) Rulemaking to expedite generator interconnection procedures.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking—

(A) to address the inefficiencies and ineffectiveness of existing procedures for processing interconnection requests to ensure that new generation projects and energy storage projects can interconnect quickly, cost-effectively, and reliably; and

(B) to revise the pro forma Large Generator Interconnection Procedures and, as appropriate, the pro forma Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, promulgated pursuant to [section 35.28\(f\) of title 18](#), Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations, to require transmission providers—

(i) to develop and employ modeling assumptions for each resource type based on actual operating abilities and practices, for the purposes of studying an interconnection request;

(ii) to study interconnection requests in a manner consistent with the risk tolerance of the interconnection customer;

(iii) to select, as appropriate, 1 or more cost-effective solutions to address network reliability needs that may be identified while studying an interconnection request;

(iv) to provide sufficient information to interconnection customers for the interconnection customers to understand how a transmission provider has implemented the assumptions and solutions described in clauses (i) and (iii);

(v) to share and employ, as appropriate, queue management best practices, including with respect to the use of advanced computing technologies, automation, and standardized study criteria, in evaluating interconnection requests, in order to expedite study results; and

(vi) to implement transparency and performance-enhancing measures to ensure timely and cost-conscious construction of necessary network upgrades once an interconnection agreement has been executed.

(2) Deadline for final rule.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall promulgate a final rule to complete the rulemaking initiated under paragraph (1).

(3) Savings clause.—Nothing in this subsection alters, or may be construed to alter, the allocation of costs of the transmission system pursuant to the ratemaking authority of the Commission under section 205 of the Federal Power Act ([16 U.S.C. 824d](#)).

SEC. 1225. GRID-ENHANCING TECHNOLOGIES AND CONGESTION TRANSPARENCY.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Commission.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) Grid-enhancing technology.—The term "grid-enhancing technology" means any hardware or software that—

(A) increases the capacity, efficiency, reliability, resilience, or safety of transmission facilities and transmission technologies; and

(B) is installed in addition to transmission facilities and transmission technologies—

(i) to give operators of the transmission facilities and transmission technologies more situational awareness and control over the electric grid;

(ii) to make the transmission facilities and transmission technologies more efficient; or

(iii) to increase the transfer capacity of the transmission facilities and transmission technologies.

(3) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(b) Shared savings incentive for grid-enhancing technologies.—

(1) Definition of developer.—In this subsection, the term "developer", with respect to grid-enhancing technology, means the entity that pays to install the grid-enhancing technology.

(2) Establishment of shared savings incentive.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall promulgate a final rule providing a shared savings incentive that returns a portion of the savings attributable to an investment in grid-enhancing technology to the developer of that grid-enhancing technology, in accordance with this subsection.

(3) Requirements.—

(A) In general.—The Commission shall determine the percentage of savings attributable to an investment in grid-enhancing technology that can be returned to the developer of that grid-enhancing technology pursuant to the shared savings incentive established under paragraph (2), subject to the conditions that the percentage—

(i) is not less than 10 percent and not more than 25 percent;

(ii) is not determined on a per-project, per-investment, or case-by-case basis; and

(iii) is applied consistently to all investments in grid-enhancing technology eligible for the shared savings incentive, regardless of the type of grid-enhancing technology installed.

(B) Time period for recovery.—The shared savings incentive established under paragraph (2) shall return a percentage, determined in accordance with subparagraph (A), of the applicable savings to the developer of the applicable grid-enhancing technology over a period of 3 years.

(4) Eligibility.—Subject to paragraph (5), the shared savings incentive established under paragraph (2) shall apply with respect to—

(A) any developer, with respect to the investment of that developer in grid-enhancing technology that is installed as described in subsection (a)(2)(B); and

(B) any grid-enhancing technology, including—

(i) grid-enhancing technology that relates to new transmission facilities or transmission technologies; and

(ii) grid-enhancing technology that relates to existing transmission facilities or transmission technologies.

(5) Limitations.—

(A) Minimum savings.—

(i) In general.—The shared savings incentive established under paragraph (2) shall apply with respect to an investment in grid-enhancing technology only if the expected savings attributable to the investment over the 3-year period described in paragraph (3)(B), as determined by the Commission, are at least 4 times the cost of the investment.

(ii) Determination.—The Commission shall determine how to quantify the cost of an investment and the expected savings attributable to an investment for purposes of clause (i).

(iii) Costs.—For purposes of clause (i), the cost of an investment may include any costs associated with the permitting, installation, or purchase of the applicable grid-enhancing technology.

(B) Already installed grid-enhancing technologies.—The shared savings incentive established under paragraph (2) may not be applied with respect to grid-enhancing technology that is already installed as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) Consumer protection.—The Commission shall determine appropriate consumer protections for the shared savings incentive established under paragraph (2).

(6) Evaluation and sunset of shared savings incentive.—

(A) Evaluation.—Not earlier than 7 years, and not later than 10 years, after the shared savings incentive is established under paragraph (2), the Commission shall—

- (i) evaluate the necessity and efficacy of the shared savings incentive; and
- (ii) determine whether to maintain, revise, or suspend the shared savings incentive.

(B) Consideration of Order No. 1920.—In conducting the evaluation under subparagraph (A)(i), the Commission shall consider—

(i) how the shared savings incentive aligns with the requirement that grid-enhancing technologies be considered in long-term regional transmission planning under Order No. 1920 of the Commission, entitled "Building for the Future Through Electric Regional Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation" ([89 Fed. Reg. 49280](#) (June 11, 2024)), or a successor order;

(ii) whether and how the shared savings incentive should be revised to further align with that requirement; and

(iii) whether, in light of that requirement, the shared savings incentive should be maintained or suspended.

(C) Public comment.—In conducting the evaluation under subparagraph (A)(i), the Commission shall provide an opportunity for public comment, including by stakeholders.

(c) Congestion reporting.—

(1) Annual reports.—

(A) In general.—Beginning on the date that is 1 year after the effective date of the rule promulgated under paragraph (2), all operators of transmission facilities or transmission technologies shall submit to the Commission annual reports containing data on the costs associated with congestion management with respect to the transmission facilities or transmission technologies, including all relevant constraints.

(B) Requirement.—Each annual report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall identify—

(i) with respect to each reported constraint that caused more than \$500,000 in associated costs—

(I) the cause of the constraint, including physical infrastructure and transient disruptions; and

(II) the next limiting element type and its identified rating limit; and

(ii) each constraint that will be addressed by planned future upgrades to infrastructure and facilities.

(2) Rulemaking.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall promulgate a final rule establishing a universal metric and protocol for the measuring and reporting of data under paragraph (1).

(3) Uses of data.—

(A) Analyses.—

(i) In general.—The Commission and the Secretary shall each use the data submitted under paragraph (1) to conduct analyses, as the Commission or the Secretary, as applicable, determines to be appropriate.

(ii) Coordination.—The Commission and the Secretary may coordinate with respect to any analyses conducted using the data submitted under paragraph (1).

(B) Map.—The Commission and the Secretary, acting jointly, shall—

(i) use the data submitted under paragraph (1) to create a map of costs associated with congestion management in the transmission system; and

(ii) update that map not less frequently than once each year.

(4) Publication of data and map.—The Commission and the Secretary shall make the data submitted under paragraph (1) and the map described in paragraph (3)(B) publicly available on the websites of—

(A) the Commission; and

(B) the Department of Energy.

(d) Grid-enhancing technology application guide.—

(1) Definition of developer.—In this subsection, the term "developer" means a developer of transmission facilities or transmission technologies, including a developer of transmission facilities or transmission technologies that pays to install grid-enhancing technology with respect to those transmission facilities or transmission technologies.

(2) Establishment of application guide.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an application guide for utilities and developers seeking to implement grid-enhancing technologies.

(3) Updates.—The guide established under paragraph (2) shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(4) Technical assistance.—

(A) In general.—On request of a utility or developer using the guide established under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall provide technical assistance to that utility or developer with respect to the use of grid-enhancing technologies for particular applications.

(B) Clearinghouse.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall establish a clearinghouse of previously completed grid-enhancing technology projects that the Secretary, utilities, and developers may use to identify issues and solutions relating to the use of grid-enhancing technologies for particular applications.

(5) Authorization of appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection, to remain available until expended—

(A) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2027; and

(B) \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2028 through 2036.

SEC. 1226. COMMUNITY SOLAR CONSUMER CHOICE.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Community solar facility; community solar program; subscriber.—The terms "community solar facility", "community solar program", and "subscriber" have the meanings given those terms in paragraph (22)(A) of section 111(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ([16 U.S.C. 2621\(d\)](#)), as added by subsection (d).

(2) National Laboratory.—The term "National Laboratory" has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 ([42 U.S.C. 15801](#)).

(3) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(b) Establishment of community solar consumer choice program.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program to increase access to community solar programs for—

(A) individuals, particularly individuals that do not have regular access to onsite solar, including low- and moderate-income individuals;

(B) businesses;

(C) nonprofit organizations; and

(D) States and local and Tribal governments.

(2) Alignment with existing Federal programs.—The Secretary shall align the program established under paragraph (1) with existing Federal programs that serve low-income communities.

(3) Assistance to State, local, and Tribal governments.—In carrying out the program established under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) provide technical assistance to State, local, and Tribal governments, and other entities, for projects to increase access to community solar programs;

(B) assist State, local, and Tribal governments in the development of new and innovative financial and business models, including affordable rate structures, that leverage competition in the energy marketplace in order to serve subscribers; and

(C) use National Laboratories to collect and disseminate data to assist private entities in the financing of, subscription to, and operation of community solar facilities and community solar programs.

(c) Federal Government participation in community solar programs.—The Secretary, to the extent practicable, shall expand the existing grant, loan, and financing programs of the Department of Energy to include community solar programs.

(d) Establishment of community solar programs.—

(1) In general.—Section 111(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ([16 U.S.C. 2621\(d\)](#)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(22) Community solar programs.—

"(A) Definitions.—In this paragraph:

"(i) Community solar facility.—The term 'community solar facility' means a solar photovoltaic system that—

"(I) allocates electricity to multiple electric consumers served by an electric utility;

"(II) is connected to local distribution infrastructure of the electric utility;

"(III) is located either on or off the property of 1 or more subscribers; and

"(IV) may be owned by an electric utility, 1 or more subscribers, or a third party.

"(ii) Community solar program.—The term 'community solar program' means a service provided by an electric utility to an electric consumer served by the electric utility through which the value of electricity generated by a community solar facility may be used to offset charges billed to the electric consumer by the electric utility.

"(iii) Subscriber.—The term 'subscriber' means an electric consumer who participates in a community solar program.

"(B) Standard.—

"(i) Non-Tribal utilities.—Each electric utility that is not a Tribal utility shall offer a community solar program to which all ratepayers of the electric utility, including low-income ratepayers, have equitable and demonstrable access.

"(ii) Tribal utilities.—

"(I) In general.—A Tribal utility may offer a community solar program.

"(II) Resources.—A Tribal utility that offers a community solar program may leverage resources made available under Federal law to carry out that community solar program.

"(C) Ownership of community solar facilities.—A community solar program established pursuant to this paragraph shall include a mechanism to allow electric utilities, non-utilities, and other appropriate entities to assume complete or partial ownership of relevant community solar facilities, as necessary to deliver customer benefits and mitigate the impacts of market concentration.

"(D) Technical assistance and other guidance.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance and other guidance necessary to carry out a community solar program pursuant to this paragraph, including to State, local, and Tribal governments, as appropriate."

(2) Compliance.—

(A) Time limitations.—Section 112(b) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ([16 U.S.C. 2622\(b\)](#)) is amended—

(i) by indenting paragraphs (4) through (8), and any subparagraphs within those paragraphs, appropriately; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

"(9) (A) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, each State regulatory authority, with respect to each electric utility for which the State has ratemaking authority, and each nonregulated electric utility shall commence consideration under section 111, or set a hearing date for consideration, with respect to the standard established by paragraph (22) of section 111(d).

"(B) Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, each State regulatory authority, with respect to each electric utility for which the State has ratemaking authority, and each nonregulated electric utility shall complete the consideration and make the determination under section 111 with respect to the standard established by paragraph (22) of section 111(d).".

(B) Failure to comply.—Section 112(c) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ([16 U.S.C. 2622\(c\)](#)) is amended—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking "subsection (b)(2)" and inserting "subsection (b)"; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: "In the case of the standard established by paragraph (22) of section 111(d), the reference contained in this subsection to the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of that paragraph (22).".

(C) Prior State actions.—Section 112 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ([16 U.S.C. 2622](#)) is amended—

(i) in subsection (h), in the subsection heading, by striking "Other"; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

"(i) Prior State actions.—Subsections (b) and (c) shall not apply to the standard established by paragraph (22) of section 111(d) in the case of any electric utility in a State if, before the date of enactment of this subsection—

"(1) the State has implemented for the electric utility the standard, or a comparable standard;

"(2) the State regulatory authority for the State or the relevant nonregulated electric utility has conducted a proceeding to consider implementation of the standard, or a comparable standard, for the electric utility; or

"(3) the State legislature has voted on the implementation of the standard, or a comparable standard, for the electric utility.".

(D) Cross-reference.—Section 124 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ([16 U.S.C. 2634](#)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "In the case of the standard established by paragraph (22) of section 111(d), the reference contained in this section to the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of that paragraph (22).".

(e) Federal contracts for public utility services.—[Section 501\(b\)\(1\) of title 40](#), United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

"(B) Public utility contracts.—A contract under this paragraph for public utility services may be for a period of not more than 30 years."

SEC. 1227. RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR UNITED STATES TERRITORIES.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Covered entity.—The term "covered entity" means a not-for-profit organization determined eligible by the Secretary for purposes of this section.

(2) Department of Energy National Laboratories.—The term "Department of Energy National Laboratories" has the same meaning as the term "National Laboratory" under section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 ([42 U.S.C. 15801](#)).

(3) Microgrid.—The term "microgrid" means an electric system—

(A) that serves the local community with a power generation and distribution system; and

(B) that has the ability—

(i) to disconnect from a traditional electric grid; and

(ii) to operate autonomously when disconnected.

(4) Renewable energy; renewable energy system.—The terms "renewable energy" and "renewable energy system" have the meanings given those terms in section 9001 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 ([7 U.S.C. 8101](#)).

(5) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(6) Smart grid.—The term "smart grid" means an intelligent electric grid that uses digital communications technology, information systems, and automation to, while maintaining high system reliability—

(A) detect and react to local changes in usage;

(B) improve system operating efficiency; and

(C) reduce operating costs.

(7) Territory of the United States.—The term "territory of the United States" means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) Renewable energy grant program.—

(1) Establishment.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a renewable energy program under which the Secretary may award grants to covered entities to facilitate projects, in territories of the United States, described in subsection (c).

(2) Applications.—To be eligible for a grant under the program established under paragraph (1), a covered entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(c) Grant uses.—

(1) In general.—A covered entity receiving a grant under the program established under subsection (b) may use grant funds for a project, in a territory of the United States—

(A) to develop or construct a renewable energy system;

(B) to carry out an activity to increase energy efficiency;

(C) to develop or construct an energy storage system or device for—

(i) a system developed or constructed under subparagraph (A); or

(ii) an activity carried out under subparagraph (B);

(D) to develop or construct—

(i) a smart grid; or

(ii) a microgrid; or

(E) to train residents of the territory of the United States to develop, construct, maintain, or operate a renewable energy system.

(2) Limitation.—A covered entity receiving a grant under the program established under subsection (b) may not use grant funds to develop or construct a facility that generates electricity using energy derived from—

(A) fossil fuels; or

(B) nuclear power.

(d) Technical assistance.—The Secretary of Energy shall ensure that Department of Energy National Laboratories offer to provide technical assistance to each covered entity carrying out a project assisted with a grant under the program established under subsection (b).

(e) Report.—Not later than 2 years after the establishment of the program under subsection (b), and on an annual basis thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing—

(1) an estimate of the amount of funds disbursed under the program;

(2) an estimate of the energy conservation achieved as a result of the program;

(3) a description of challenges encountered in implementing projects described in subsection (c)(1); and

(4) recommendations as to additional legislative measures to increase the use of renewable energy in territories of the United States, as appropriate.

(f) GAO study and report.—

(1) Study and report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) conduct a study regarding renewable energy and energy efficiency in territories of the United States; and

(B) submit to Congress a report containing—

(i) the findings of the study; and

(ii) related recommendations.

(2) Components.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall consider, in relation to each territory of the United States, the potential—

(A) to modify existing electric power systems to use renewable energy sources;

(B) to expand the use of microgrids; and

(C) to improve energy resiliency.

(3) Authorization of appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000 to carry out this subsection.

(g) Authorization of appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 1228. STREAMLINING HOME INSTALLATION OF NEW ENERGIES.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Authority having jurisdiction.—The term "authority having jurisdiction" means any State, county, local, or Tribal office or official with jurisdiction—

(A) to issue permits relating to qualifying distributed energy systems;

(B) to conduct inspections to enforce the requirements of a relevant code or standard relating to qualifying distributed energy systems; or

(C) to approve the installation of, or the equipment and materials used in the installation of, qualifying distributed energy systems.

(2) Electric utility.—The term "electric utility" has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ([16 U.S.C. 2602](#)).

(3) Nationally recognized testing laboratory.—The term "nationally recognized testing laboratory" means a testing laboratory recognized under [section 1910.7 of title 29](#), Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations.

(4) Notice-only registration.—The term "notice-only registration" means an online registration that is required solely to record the installation and operation of plug-in solar systems and to inform the applicable electric utility, authority having jurisdiction, or residential property controller.

(5) Plug-in solar system.—The term "plug-in solar system" means photovoltaic equipment that—

(A) is intended for connection to a premises wiring system through a cord-and-plug connection to an existing receptacle;

(B) does not require modification of premises wiring for installation or operation;

(C) has an alternating-current output of not more than 1.2 kilowatts, or such higher output as the Secretary determines appropriate by rule; and

(D) is certified by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to comply with UL 3700, UL 1741, or a successor safety standard recognized by the Secretary.

(6) Residential property controller.—The term "residential property controller" means a landlord, homeowners' association, condominium association, cooperative housing corporation, manufactured housing community owner, property manager, or other person with authority under a lease, covenant, deed restriction, master deed, declaration, bylaw, rule, regulation, or other governing document to prohibit, approve, or restrict the placement or use of a plug-in solar system on or within residential premises.

(7) Qualifying distributed energy system.—The term "qualifying distributed energy system" means any equipment or materials installed in, on, or near a residential building to support onsite or local energy use, including—

(A) to generate electricity from distributed renewable energy sources, including from—

(i) solar photovoltaic systems or similar solar energy technologies, including plug-in solar systems; and

(ii) wind power systems;

(B) to store and discharge electricity from batteries with a capacity of at least 2 kilowatt hours;

(C) to charge a plug-in electric drive vehicle at a power rate of at least 2 kilowatts; or

(D) to refuel a hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicle.

(8) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(b) Program.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with trade associations and other entities representing distributed energy system

installers and organizations representing State, local, and Tribal governments engaged in permitting, shall carry out a program to further develop, expand, and support the adoption of a voluntary streamlined permitting and inspection process for authorities having jurisdiction to use for the permitting of qualifying distributed energy systems.

(c) Activities of the program.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) further develop and expand an exemplary streamlined permitting process that includes an online permitting platform—

(A) for expediting, standardizing, and streamlining permitting; and

(B) that authorities having jurisdiction may voluntarily use to receive, review, and approve permit applications relating to qualifying distributed energy systems;

(2) establish targets for the adoption of a streamlined, expedited permitting process by authorities having jurisdiction;

(3) provide technical assistance and training directly or indirectly to authorities having jurisdiction on using and adopting the exemplary streamlined permitting process described in paragraph (1), including the adoption of any necessary building codes;

(4) develop a voluntary inspection protocol and related tools to expedite, standardize, and streamline the inspection of qualifying distributed energy systems, including—

(A) by investigating the potential for using remote inspections;

(B) by investigating the potential for sample-based inspection for distributed energy system installers with a demonstrated track record of high-quality work; and

(C) by investigating opportunities to integrate the voluntary inspection protocol into the online permitting platform described in paragraph (1) and the platforms of government software providers;

(5) develop voluntary model permitting, inspection, safety, and interconnection guidance for plug-in solar systems, including guidance addressing equipment certification, labeling, receptacle compatibility, anti-islanding protection, ground-fault protection, export limitation, consumer notice, and circumstances under which no modification of premises wiring is required; and

(6) take any other action to expedite, standardize, streamline, or improve the process for permitting, inspecting, or interconnecting qualifying distributed energy systems.

(d) Support services.—The Secretary shall—

(1) support the provision of technical assistance to authorities having jurisdiction, any administrator of the online permitting platform described in subsection (c)(1), government software providers, and any other entity determined appropriate by the Secretary in carrying out the activities described in subsection (c); and

(2) provide such financial assistance as the Secretary determines appropriate from any funds appropriated to carry out this section.

(e) Authority having jurisdiction certification program.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary may certify authorities having jurisdiction that implement the exemplary streamlined permitting process described in subsection (c)(1).

(2) Process.—The Secretary may confer a certification under paragraph (1) through existing programs within the Department of Energy.

(3) Prizes.—The Secretary may award prizes to authorities having jurisdiction, using funds appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section, to encourage authorities having jurisdiction to adopt the exemplary streamlined permitting process or the voluntary inspection protocol established under paragraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (c), respectively.

(f) Plug-in solar systems.—

(1) Authority to install and operate.—A person may install and operate plug-in solar systems in accordance with this subsection without obtaining a permit, inspection, interconnection study, interconnection application approval, equipment upgrade approval, or other discretionary approval from an authority having jurisdiction or electric utility.

(2) Notice-only registration.—

(A) In general.—An authority having jurisdiction, electric utility, or residential property controller may require notice-only registration for plug-in solar systems.

(B) Contents.—A notice-only registration under subparagraph (A) may require only—

- (i) the installation address;
- (ii) the rated alternating-current output;
- (iii) the inverter or system certification;
- (iv) the electric utility account number;
- (v) the meter number, if known to the customer; and
- (vi) owner or operator contact information.

(C) Timing.—A notice-only registration under subparagraph (A) may be submitted before or after installation, except that an authority having jurisdiction, electric utility, or residential property controller may require submission not later than 7 days after the date on which the plug-in solar system begins operation.

(D) No discretionary approval.—A notice-only registration under subparagraph (A) shall not be treated as a request for discretionary approval.

(3) Prohibition on obstruction.—An authority having jurisdiction or electric utility may not prohibit, delay, or impose materially more burdensome permitting, inspection, notification, registration, interconnection, equipment, operation, or fee requirements on plug-in solar

systems that comply with this subsection, including by requiring additional controls, dedicated circuits, equipment, customer charges, or other requirements not required by the product listing, an applicable safety standard, or this subsection, unless the authority having jurisdiction or electric utility identifies a documented, site-specific safety or reliability risk that cannot be addressed by compliance with this subsection.

(4) Utility notice and meter treatment.—

(A) Utility notice.—If a notice-only registration is submitted to an authority having jurisdiction other than the applicable electric utility, the authority having jurisdiction shall transmit the registration information to the applicable electric utility.

(B) Meter replacement.—If operation of a plug-in solar system requires replacement of an electric meter to accurately record electricity consumption or reverse power flows, the applicable electric utility shall replace the meter without charge to the customer.

(C) No delay.—An electric utility may not prohibit or delay installation or operation of a plug-in solar system pending replacement of an electric meter unless the utility identifies a documented, site-specific safety or reliability risk that cannot be addressed by compliance with this subsection.

(5) Ordinary safety enforcement.—Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of an authority having jurisdiction or electric utility to enforce generally applicable safety requirements against plug-in solar systems that are installed, modified, or operated in a manner that does not comply with this subsection.

(6) Private restrictions.—

(A) In general.—A residential property controller may not prohibit, unreasonably delay, or impose materially more burdensome restrictions on the placement or use of a plug-in solar system that complies with this subsection.

(B) Reasonable restrictions.—A residential property controller may impose reasonable restrictions concerning the physical dimensions, placement, attachment, manner of placement, safety, or removal of a plug-in solar system, if such restrictions do not effectively prohibit use of the plug-in solar system or require installation, modification, or operation inconsistent with the product listing, an applicable safety standard, or this subsection.

(C) Void restrictions.—Any lease term, covenant, deed restriction, master deed, declaration, bylaw, rule, regulation, or other governing document inconsistent with this paragraph shall be void and unenforceable.

(D) Liability and damage.—A residential property controller may require a tenant, unit owner, or occupant to be responsible for damage to the premises caused by negligent installation, maintenance, removal, or use of a plug-in solar system by the tenant, unit owner, occupant, or the contractor or agent of such tenant, unit owner, or occupant.

(7) Guidance.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish guidance to assist authorities having jurisdiction, electric utilities, residential property controllers, renters, multifamily housing owners, manufacturers, and consumers in carrying out this subsection.

(g) Authorization of appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2030.

Subtitle B—Addressing PFAS

SEC. 1231. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a class of synthetic chemicals that have been used in firefighting foam, carpeting, packaging, cookware, textiles, furniture, industrial processes, and other products since the 1940s.

(2) PFAS persist in the environment, can accumulate in the human body, and have been detected in air, water, soil, food, biosolids, consumer products, wildlife, and human blood.

(3) PFAS are not naturally occurring and enter the environment through manufacturing, processing, distribution, use, release, disposal, and degradation of substances and products containing such chemicals.

(4) Exposure to PFAS has been associated with serious health risks, including cancer, reproductive and developmental harms, immune system effects, liver and kidney effects, and low infant birthweight.

(5) PFAS have been detected in drinking water used by millions of individuals in the United States.

(6) Federal regulation of PFAS has expanded, but remains incomplete, fragmented across multiple environmental statutes, and insufficient to address the full lifecycle of production, use, release, exposure, treatment, destruction, and accountability.

(7) Regulatory action, cleanup, exposure reduction, safer alternatives, and medical monitoring depend on scientific analysis of toxicity, exposure pathways, environmental fate and transport, treatment methods, destruction methods, and health effects.

(8) Federal research efforts relating to PFAS have been fragmented across agencies and should be coordinated to support public health, environmental protection, safer substitutes, treatment technology, destruction technology, and implementation by Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments.

(9) Removing PFAS from water imposes significant capital, operation, maintenance, monitoring, disposal, and compliance costs on community water systems, treatment works, schools, households, and affected communities.

(10) Such costs are currently borne in significant part by public water systems, treatment works, taxpayers, and ratepayers, even though such contamination resulted from the manufacture, processing, distribution, use, release, and disposal of PFAS in commerce.

(11) Manufacturers and other responsible parties should bear a fair share of the costs of testing, monitoring, treatment, cleanup, disposal, medical monitoring, research, and public accountability associated with PFAS.