

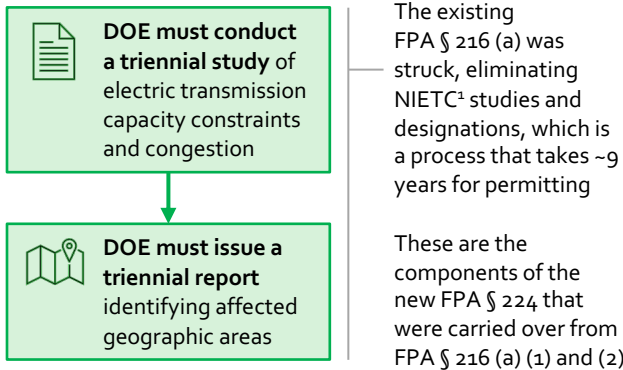
## How the Transmission Process Would Work

The Energy Permitting Reform Act (“EPRA”) addresses planning, permitting, and paying of transmission to expedite new buildout. Title IV of the EPRA provides for two separate routes for new transmission: (1) Section 401 provides an **applicant-driven process** through the modification of Federal Power Act (“FPA”) § 216; and (2) Section 402 creates FPA § 225 establishing an **interregional planning requirement** overseen by FERC.

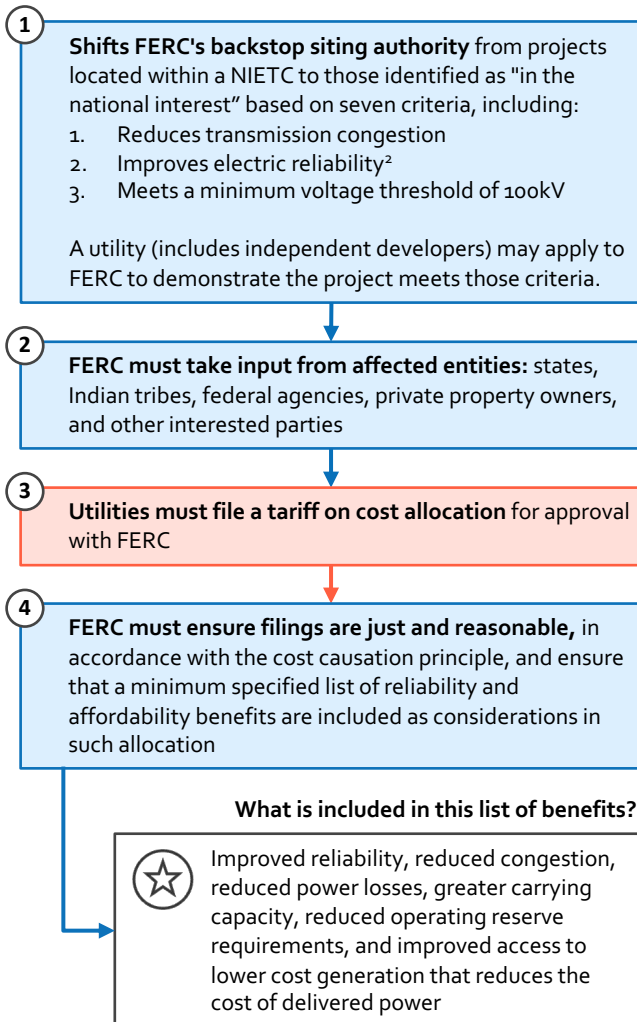
KEY: ■ DOE ■ FERC ■ RTO ■ Utility

### Applicant-driven process

Section 402 of the EPRA creates FPA § 224, stating:



Section 401 of the EPRA then modifies the remaining FPA § 216, establishing the following process for permitting lines in the national interest:

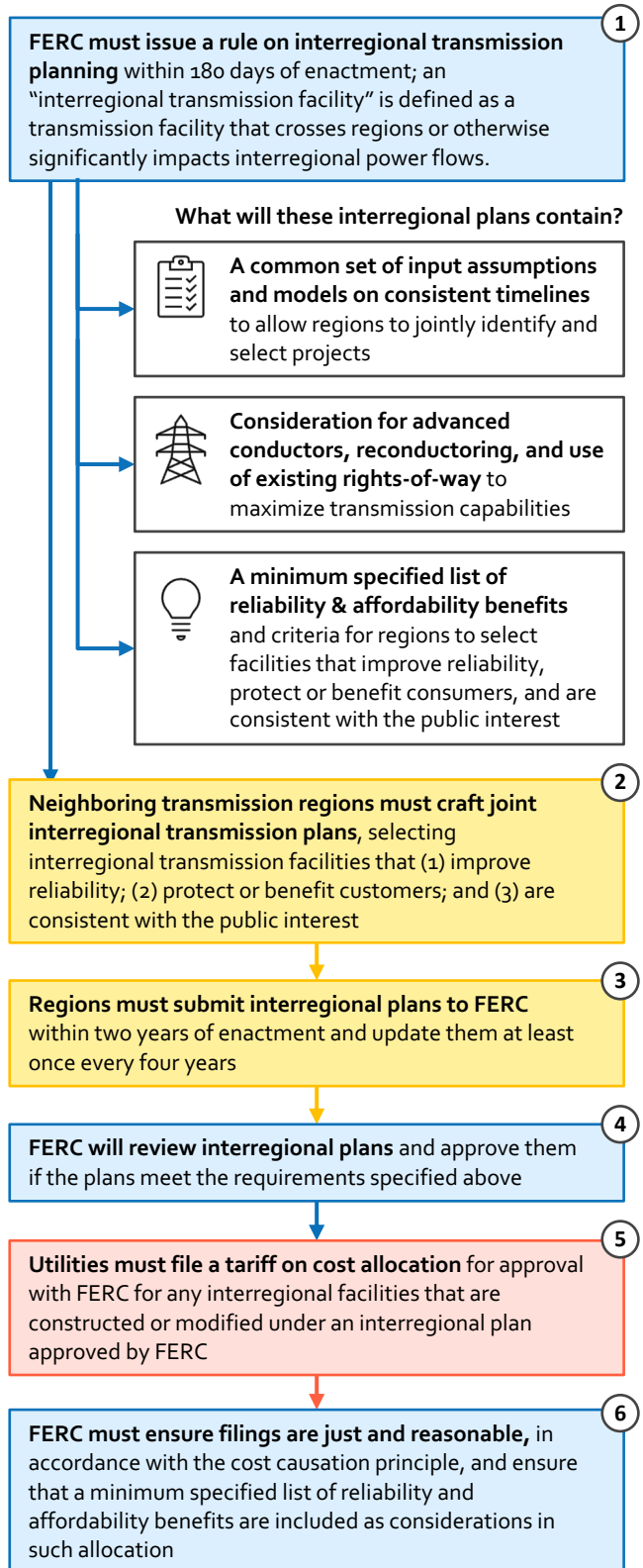


#### Notes on FERC authority established in Section 401:

- Subsection (e) clarifies that FERC’s relevant authorities apply to **offshore electric transmission**
- Subsection (f) provides that FERC is **lead agency for NEPA reviews** for projects that are covered by backstop siting under § 216(b) and interregional projects under § 225
- Subsection (i) **exempts the Texas Interconnection** from the above, but clarifies that § 216 applies to all other transmitting utilities

### Interregional planning requirement

Section 402 of the EPRA creates FPA § 225, establishing the following process for requirement for FERC to coordinate interregional transmission planning:



#### Notes on FERC authority established in Section 402:

- Subsection (i) provides a mechanism for FERC to **resolve disputes** between regions over joint plans
- Subsection (j) allows FERC to **grant extensions or require compliance** for regions that fail to submit a plan

Note: Full text of the bill can be found [here](#), section summary can be found [here](#), and one-pager can be found [here](#)

1 National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor  
 2 As defined in a new section 225(a)(3) of the FPA, established by section 402