

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8241

To promote the creation of data center load queues and data center-specific rate classes to mitigate the impact of data centers on other electricity consumers, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 9, 2026

Mr. TONKO (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ELFRETH, Ms. DEXTER, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. IVEY, Mrs. McCLAIN DELANEY, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MFUME, Mr. OLSZEWSKI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. QUIGLEY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To promote the creation of data center load queues and data center-specific rate classes to mitigate the impact of data centers on other electricity consumers, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Power for the People
5 Act of 2026”.

1 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 It is the sense of Congress that—

3 (1) because of current energy policies and elec-
4 tricity market structures, households and businesses
5 are subsidizing data center development, paying the
6 way for data centers through rising energy bills;

7 (2) recent analysis indicates that data centers
8 are set to more than double their electricity con-
9 sumption, accounting for 6.7 percent to 12 percent
10 of all energy demand by 2028, which is causing elec-
11 tricity prices to increase for ratepayers;

12 (3) ratepayers should not be forced to take on
13 the financial risks and costs of new infrastructure
14 investments needed to support projected data center
15 energy demands;

16 (4) data center owners and operators should be
17 held accountable for the increased energy costs that
18 data centers are causing;

19 (5)(A) the uniquely large size, rapidly increas-
20 ing pace, and uncertain nature of projected energy
21 demand from data centers are impacting both grid
22 reliability and the affordability of electricity;

23 (B) energy demand from data centers is also
24 significantly impacting interstate commerce by put-
25 ting a strain on the electric grid and causing reli-

1 ability issues and energy costs to rise across State
2 lines; and

3 (C) therefore, increased Federal oversight is
4 necessary to ensure that the interconnection of data
5 centers to the electric grid does not create reliability
6 or affordability risks;

7 (6) data centers directly affect the transmission
8 system and can increase transmission costs, regard-
9 less of whether they are connected directly to trans-
10 mission facilities;

11 (7) any policy solutions seeking to hold data
12 center owners and operators accountable as de-
13 scribed in paragraph (4) should also seek to mini-
14 mize the climate and environmental impacts of data
15 center development while creating good-paying jobs;

16 (8) the Commission has authority, pursuant to
17 the mandates to ensure just and reasonable and not
18 unduly discriminatory rates (as established under
19 sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Power Act (16
20 U.S.C. 824d, 824e) (including the standards devel-
21 oped under those sections)) and grid reliability (as
22 established under section 215 of that Act (16 U.S.C.
23 824o) (including the standards developed under that
24 section)), to require grid operators to create “load
25 queues” for data centers that incentivize certain

1 practices, including payment for required system up-
2 grades and voluntary load flexibility;

3 (9) grid operators, as part of their mandate to
4 provide reliable transmission service, have the au-
5 thority to create load queues specific to data centers
6 that delay or deny interconnection in order to ensure
7 reliability, and it is not “unduly discriminatory” to
8 do so under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a
9 et seq.) because data centers, as a single customer
10 class, constitute enough new load to overwhelm the
11 electric grid if their interconnection to the electric
12 grid is left unchecked; and

13 (10)(A) some States are implementing proc-
14 esses to create rate classes specific to data centers,
15 which are necessary to protect ratepayers from un-
16 fair costs and unnecessary risk, given the uncertain
17 nature of data center energy demand projections and
18 the high costs associated with the energy demands
19 of data centers; and

20 (B) rate classes specific to data centers should
21 be adopted more broadly across all States to help
22 ensure that, across the United States, energy system
23 cost increases caused by data centers are paid for by
24 data center owners and operators.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission”
4 means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

5 (2) COVERED INTERCONNECTION ENTITY.—The
6 term “covered interconnection entity” means—

7 (A) an Independent System Operator (as
8 defined in section 3 of the Federal Power Act
9 (16 U.S.C. 796));

10 (B) a Regional Transmission Organization
11 (as defined in that section); and

12 (C) a transmitting utility (as defined in
13 that section) that is responsible for managing
14 data center load interconnection requests (or
15 the appropriate regional grid planning entity
16 for the transmitting utility (as determined by
17 the Commission)).

18 (3) DATA CENTER.—The term “data center”
19 means any facility, or group of facilities with the
20 same owner located in the same utility area, that—

21 (A) primarily contains electronic equip-
22 ment used to host information and information
23 systems accessed by other systems or by users
24 on other devices both in and outside of the
25 State in which the facility or group of facilities
26 is located;

1 (B) may be—

2 (i) a free-standing structure; or

3 (ii) a facility that—

4 (I) is within a larger structure;

5 and

6 (II) uses environmental control

7 equipment to maintain the proper

8 conditions for the operation of elec-

9 tronic equipment;

10 (C) has an energy demand greater than 50

11 megawatts;

12 (D) meets such other criteria as the Com-

13 mission determines to be appropriate for pur-

14 poses of this Act, including anticircumvention

15 provisions; and

16 (E) is not owned by the Federal Govern-

17 ment.

18 (4) DATA CENTER LOAD QUEUE.—The term

19 “data center load queue” means a load queue that—

20 (A) relates specifically to data center load

21 interconnection requests; or

22 (B) relates to requests made by distribu-

23 tion utilities or load-serving entities (as those

24 terms are defined in section 217(a) of the Fed-

25 eral Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824q(a))) to study

1 impacts on the transmission system caused by
2 the interconnection of data centers.

3 (5) DATA CENTER OWNER OR OPERATOR.—The
4 term “data center owner or operator” means any
5 person, including a corporation, that owns, builds, or
6 operates a data center.

7 (6) FACILITY USED TO MINE
8 CRYPTOCURRENCY.—The term “facility used to mine
9 cryptocurrency” means any facility, or group of fa-
10 cilities with the same owner located in the same util-
11 ity area, that—

12 (A) is used to mine or create
13 cryptocurrencies or other blockchain-based dig-
14 ital assets;

15 (B) may be—

16 (i) a free-standing structure; or

17 (ii) a facility that—

18 (I) is within a larger structure;

19 and

20 (II) uses environmental control
21 equipment to maintain the proper
22 conditions for the operation of elec-
23 tronic equipment; and

24 (C) meets such other criteria, such as a
25 minimum peak electricity demand, as the Com-

1 mission determines to be appropriate for pur-
2 poses of this Act.

3 (7) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term “labor
4 organization” means a labor organization (as de-
5 fined in section 2 of the National Labor Relations
6 Act (29 U.S.C. 152)) of which building and con-
7 struction employees are members.

8 (8) LABOR PEACE AGREEMENT.—The term
9 “labor peace agreement” means a written agreement
10 between an employer and a labor union through
11 which the employer guarantees that—

12 (A) the employer will be neutral regarding
13 any of the employees of the employer seeking to
14 be represented by the labor union; and

15 (B) if employees seek to be represented by
16 a labor union, the employer shall recognize the
17 labor union as the exclusive bargaining rep-
18 resentative on a showing that a majority of the
19 employees choose to be represented by the labor
20 organization.

21 (9) LOAD GROWTH.—The term “load growth”
22 means increasing demand for electricity.

23 (10) LOAD INTERCONNECTION REQUEST.—The
24 term “load interconnection request” means the re-
25 quest of a data center owner or operator to connect,

1 or study the feasibility of connecting, a data center
2 to the electric grid, whether at the transmission or
3 distribution level.

4 (11) ORGANIC LOAD GROWTH.—

5 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “organic load
6 growth” means load growth that is attributable
7 to increases in demand associated with eco-
8 nomic or population growth, including with re-
9 spect to hospitals, educational institutions, ad-
10 vanced manufacturing facilities, residential
11 homes, electric vehicles, and other facilities, as
12 determined by the Commission.

13 (B) EXCLUSION.—The term “organic load
14 growth” does not include load growth that is
15 attributable to—

16 (i) data centers; or

17 (ii) facilities used to mine
18 cryptocurrency.

19 (12) PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT.—The term
20 “project labor agreement” means a pre-hire collec-
21 tive bargaining agreement with 2 or more labor or-
22 ganizations that—

23 (A) establishes the terms and conditions of
24 employment for a specific construction project;
25 and

1 (B) is an agreement described in sub-
2 sections (e) and (f) of section 8 of the National
3 Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158).

4 (13) QUALIFYING BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE
5 SYSTEM.—The term “qualifying battery energy stor-
6 age system” means a utility-scale battery energy
7 storage system that is connected to the electric grid
8 and paid for by a data center owner or operator, in-
9 cluding through a power purchase agreement or
10 other bilateral contract, regardless of whether the
11 battery energy storage system is onsite or offsite
12 with respect to the data center.

13 (14) QUALIFYING LOAD FLEXIBILITY AGREE-
14 MENT.—The term “qualifying load flexibility agree-
15 ment” means an agreement between a covered inter-
16 connection entity and 1 or more data center owners
17 or operators—

18 (A) that—

19 (i) is implemented by the covered
20 interconnection entity; and

21 (ii) complies with the minimum stand-
22 ards and guidelines established by the
23 Commission under section 4(c); and

24 (B) pursuant to which—

1 (i) data centers may be interrupted by
2 the covered interconnection entity; and

3 (ii) to the extent that the covered
4 interconnection entity determines that load
5 shedding, curtailments, or other grid pro-
6 tection is needed, data center service inter-
7 ruptions shall occur—

8 (I) before service interruptions
9 for other grid users; and

10 (II) before emergency conditions
11 occur, as defined in the emergency
12 procedures established by the inter-
13 connection entity.

14 (15) REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PRO-
15 GRAM.—The term “registered apprenticeship pro-
16 gram” means an apprenticeship program registered
17 under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known
18 as the “National Apprenticeship Act”) (50 Stat.
19 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.), that meets
20 the standards of parts 29 and 30 of title 29, Code
21 of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of
22 enactment of this Act).

23 (16) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
24 means the Secretary of Energy.

1 **SEC. 4. DATA CENTER LOAD QUEUES.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
3 date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue
4 a rule requiring all covered interconnection entities to cre-
5 ate, for the purpose of addressing reliability and afford-
6 ability concerns from new data center loads, regardless of
7 whether those loads are connecting directly to the trans-
8 mission system or through a distribution utility, a data
9 center load queue system—

10 (1) that gives priority for interconnection to
11 data centers (including data center owners and oper-
12 ators) that, by implementing each of the strategies
13 described in subsection (b), offset their electricity
14 demand on the electric grid, reducing costs for all
15 ratepayers, while also mitigating local air and noise
16 pollution and providing good-paying job opportuni-
17 ties; and

18 (2) pursuant to which data centers are con-
19 nected to the electric grid in a manner that does not
20 interfere with serving organic load growth, which
21 may include delaying or denying interconnection for
22 a data center if the applicable covered interconnec-
23 tion entity determines that such interconnection is
24 likely to adversely affect—

25 (A) the reliability or resource adequacy of
26 the electric grid; or

1 (B) the affordability of electricity or elec-
2 tric capacity for users of the electric grid that
3 are not data centers.

4 (b) STRATEGIES DESCRIBED.—The strategies re-
5 ferred to in subsection (a)(1) are the following:

6 (1) Bringing new, additional supply resources
7 to the electric grid that—

8 (A) are designated for the service of, and
9 paid for by, the data center owner or operator,
10 including through a power purchase agreement
11 or another bilateral contract;

12 (B) are deliverable to the location where
13 the new data center is interconnecting;

14 (C) are maintained for the lifetime of the
15 data center;

16 (D) have at least enough capacity—

17 (i) to fully serve the new data center;

18 or

19 (ii) to serve that portion of the capac-
20 ity need of the new data center that is not
21 offset by 1 or more qualifying battery en-
22 ergy storage systems, virtual power plants,
23 or qualifying load flexibility agreements;

24 (E) have a generation output that—

1 (i) is substantially similar to the tem-
2 poral load profile of the data center during
3 peak demand; or

4 (ii) is sufficient to fill any gaps in the
5 temporal load profile of the data center
6 during peak demand that are not offset by
7 1 or more qualifying battery energy stor-
8 age systems, virtual power plants, or quali-
9 fying load flexibility agreements; and

10 (F) are low- or no-carbon forms of genera-
11 tion.

12 (2) Incorporating low- or no-carbon backup
13 generation, which excludes diesel generation and
14 may include behind-the-meter battery energy storage
15 systems.

16 (3) Ensuring that, in the construction of the
17 data center and any new energy supply resource that
18 the data center brings to the electric grid pursuant
19 to paragraphs (1) and (2)—

20 (A) all laborers and mechanics employed
21 by the data center owner or operator and con-
22 tractors and subcontractors of the data center
23 owner or operator, in the performance of con-
24 struction, shall be paid wages at rates not less
25 than those prevailing on projects of a character

1 similar in the locality in which the construction
2 project is located, as most recently determined
3 by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with
4 subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United
5 States Code; and

6 (B) all contractors and subcontractors of
7 the data center owner or operator use reg-
8 istered apprentices participating in registered
9 apprenticeship programs.

10 (4) Ensuring that the operator of any new en-
11 ergy supply resource that the data center brings to
12 the electric grid pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2)
13 agrees that the operator will use a labor peace
14 agreement for the operation and maintenance of the
15 energy supply resource.

16 (c) QUALIFYING LOAD FLEXIBILITY AGREE-
17 MENTS.—

18 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall estab-
19 lish minimum standards and guidelines for quali-
20 fying load flexibility agreements.

21 (2) REQUIREMENTS.—The standards and
22 guidelines established under paragraph (1) shall—

23 (A) reduce costs for ratepayers by mini-
24 mizing the need for the build out of new gen-
25 eration and transmission; and

1 (B) ensure that qualifying load flexibility
2 agreements can be effectively implemented by
3 the covered interconnection entity.

4 (d) PRIORITY.—For purposes of priority in a data
5 center load queue under subsection (a)(1), with respect to
6 forms of generation described in paragraphs (1)(F) and
7 (2) of subsection (b), priority shall be determined using
8 a sliding scale pursuant to which additional priority is
9 given for forms of generation having lower carbon inten-
10 sity, such that the lower the carbon intensity of the appli-
11 cable form of generation, the higher the priority given to
12 the applicable data center in the data center load queue.

13 (e) EFFECT OF CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—

14 (1) CONTRACTOR OR SUBCONTRACTOR.—Any
15 individual contractor or subcontractor of the data
16 center owner or operator that is a signatory to a
17 pre-hire collective bargaining agreement described in
18 subsections (e) and (f) of section 8 of the National
19 Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158) that covers
20 construction work on the data center and any new
21 energy supply resource that the data center brings
22 to the electric grid shall be deemed to be in compli-
23 ance with subsection (b)(3).

24 (2) PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT.—If a project
25 labor agreement is used to construct a data center

1 and any new energy supply resource that the data
2 center brings to the electric grid, the data center (in-
3 cluding the data center owner and operator) shall be
4 deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of
5 subsection (b)(3).

6 (f) LABOR STANDARDS.—With respect to the labor
7 standards specified in subsection (b)(3)(A), the Secretary
8 of Labor shall have the authority and functions set forth
9 in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat.
10 1267; 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 3145 of title 40, United
11 States Code.

12 (g) DEADLINE FOR COMPLIANCE.—The Commission
13 shall ensure compliance with the rule issued under sub-
14 section (a) by the date that is 1 year after the date on
15 which the rule is issued.

16 (h) PROHIBITION.—On and after the effective date
17 of the final rule issued under subsection (a), a data center
18 that is not already interconnected with the electric grid
19 may not interconnect with the electric grid unless the data
20 center has fully advanced through the applicable data cen-
21 ter load queue system created under that subsection.

22 **SEC. 5. LOCAL TRANSMISSION COST ALLOCATION.**

23 Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment
24 of this Act, the Commission shall direct each public utility
25 (as defined in section 201(e) of the Federal Power Act

1 (16 U.S.C. 824(e)) to file 1 or more tariff amendments
 2 pursuant to section 205 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 824d)
 3 that—

4 (1) allocate to each interconnecting data center
 5 local transmission upgrade costs that, but for the ex-
 6 istence of the data center, would not be needed; and

7 (2) require data centers to pay transmission
 8 rates applicable to their rate class that reflect the
 9 embedded cost of the integrated grid, not including
 10 those local transmission upgrade costs that are re-
 11 quired to be allocated to specific data centers under
 12 paragraph (1).

13 **SEC. 6. DATA CENTER-SPECIFIC RATE CLASSES.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 111(d) of the Public Util-
 15 ity Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2621(d))
 16 is amended by adding at the end the following:

17 “(22) DATA CENTERS.—

18 “(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph,
 19 the terms ‘data center’, ‘data center owner or
 20 operator’, and ‘load interconnection request’
 21 have the meanings given those terms in section
 22 3 of the Power for the People Act of 2026.

23 “(B) STANDARD.—Each State in which at
 24 least 1 data center is located or has been pro-

1 posed via load interconnection request, legal fil-
2 ing, or public announcement shall consider—

3 “(i) establishing a rate class specific
4 to data centers to ensure that data center
5 owners and operators are covering the full
6 cost of the generation, transmission, and
7 distribution upgrades necessary to serve
8 data centers; and

9 “(ii) including as requirements for the
10 data center rate class, in addition to any
11 other potential requirements the State
12 chooses to examine—

13 “(I) minimum demand charges
14 for data center owners and operators
15 based on requested peak electricity de-
16 mand if the monthly usage of a data
17 center is less than its requested de-
18 mand to ensure that ratepayers are
19 not paying increased costs for genera-
20 tion and transmission built to serve
21 data centers;

22 “(II) an extension of minimum
23 utility contract lengths for data center
24 customers to ensure that data center

1 load does not leave utilities and rate-
2 payers with stranded costs;

3 “(III) an increase in up-front
4 interconnection study costs, deposit
5 amounts, or collateral requirements
6 for data center projects to ensure that
7 the interconnection queue is not
8 slowed down by projects that are un-
9 likely to come to fruition;

10 “(IV) permissible ‘load ramp’ pe-
11 riods for data centers that allow data
12 center customers to start service with
13 a lower-than-requested capacity and
14 gradually increase their power de-
15 mand over a period of multiple years
16 to reach their full requested capacity,
17 subject to the condition that flexible
18 load interconnection pursuant to this
19 subclause does not undermine grid re-
20 liability;

21 “(V) a ‘clean transition tariff’
22 that allows data center customers to
23 financially support novel zero-emis-
24 sions energy technologies to meet
25 their electricity demand in cooperation

1 with intermediaries, such as a utility
2 company; and

3 “(VI) the use of contribution in
4 aid of construction (commonly re-
5 ferred to as ‘CIAC’) as a tool to have
6 the data center customer pay upfront
7 for the utility investment determined
8 to be the responsibility of that data
9 center.”.

10 (b) COMPLIANCE.—

11 (1) TIME LIMITATION.—Section 112(b) of the
12 Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16
13 U.S.C. 2622(b)) is amended—

14 (A) in paragraph (8), by indenting sub-
15 paragraph (B) appropriately; and

16 (B) by adding at the end the following:

17 “(9)(A) Not later than 1 year after the date of
18 enactment of this paragraph, each State regulatory
19 authority (with respect to each electric utility for
20 which the State has ratemaking authority) and each
21 nonregulated electric utility shall commence consid-
22 eration under section 111, or set a hearing date for
23 consideration, with respect to the standard estab-
24 lished by paragraph (22) of section 111(d).

1 “(B) Not later than 2 years after the date of
2 enactment of this paragraph, each State regulatory
3 authority (with respect to each electric utility for
4 which the State has ratemaking authority), and each
5 nonregulated electric utility shall complete the con-
6 sideration and make the determination under section
7 111 with respect to the standard established by
8 paragraph (22) of section 111(d).”.

9 (2) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—Section 112(c) of
10 the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
11 (16 U.S.C. 2622(c)) is amended by adding at the
12 end the following: “In the case of the standard es-
13 tablished by paragraph (22) of section 111(d), the
14 reference contained in this subsection to the date of
15 enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a ref-
16 erence to the date of enactment of that paragraph
17 (22).”.

18 (3) PRIOR STATE ACTIONS.—

19 (A) IN GENERAL.—Section 112 of the
20 Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
21 (16 U.S.C. 2622) is amended—

22 (i) in subsection (h), in the subsection
23 heading, by striking “OTHER”; and

24 (ii) by adding at the end the fol-
25 lowing:

1 “(i) PRIOR STATE ACTIONS.—Subsections (b) and
2 (c) shall not apply to the standard established by para-
3 graph (22) of section 111(d) in the case of any electric
4 utility in a State if, before the date of enactment of this
5 subsection—

6 “(1) the State has implemented the standard
7 (or a comparable standard) for the electric utility;

8 “(2) the State regulatory authority for the
9 State or the relevant nonregulated electric utility has
10 conducted a proceeding to consider implementation
11 of the standard (or a comparable standard) for the
12 electric utility; or

13 “(3) the State legislature has voted on the im-
14 plementation of the standard (or a comparable
15 standard) for the electric utility.”.

16 (B) CROSS REFERENCE.—Section 124 of
17 the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of
18 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2634) is amended by adding
19 at the end the following: “In the case of the
20 standard established by paragraph (22) of sec-
21 tion 111(d), the reference contained in this sec-
22 tion to the date of enactment of this Act shall
23 be deemed to be a reference to the date of en-
24 actment of that paragraph (22).”.

1 **SEC. 7. CREATION OF APPROPRIATE RATE CLASSES.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
3 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish
4 a program to provide grants and technical assistance to
5 State regulatory authorities (as defined in section 3 of the
6 Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C.
7 2602)) and nonregulated electric utilities (as defined in
8 that section) considering the standard established by para-
9 graph (22) of section 111(d) of that Act (16 U.S.C.
10 2621(d)) to assist in the creation of appropriate rate class-
11 es to ensure that costs relating to the energy demands of
12 data centers, including costs of generation, transmission,
13 and distribution network upgrades, are not borne or sub-
14 sidized by customers that are not data centers.

15 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
16 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are nec-
17 essary to carry out this section.

18 **SEC. 8. LOAD AND INTERCONNECTION FORECASTING.**

19 (a) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
21 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
22 retary shall establish a program to provide technical
23 assistance to support the forecasting by covered
24 interconnection entities of long-term load projec-
25 tions, particularly with respect to improving fore-

1 casting associated with data center load interconnec-
2 tion requests.

3 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

4 There are authorized to be appropriated such sums
5 as are necessary to carry out this subsection.

6 (b) TRANSPARENCY AND DISCLOSURE.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
8 after the date of enactment of this Act, to improve
9 the forecasting of electricity demand and data center
10 load interconnection requests by covered interconnec-
11 tion entities across the United States, the Commis-
12 sion shall establish transparency and disclosure re-
13 quirements for data center load interconnection re-
14 quests, including load interconnection requests oc-
15 ccurring at the transmission level and load inter-
16 connection requests occurring at the distribution
17 level.

18 (2) REQUIREMENT.—The requirements estab-
19 lished under paragraph (1) shall seek to reduce du-
20 plicative, speculative, and other requests that impede
21 accurate forecasting, including by imposing new
22 transparency and information-sharing requirements
23 for utilities and covered interconnection entities to
24 implement with respect to data center load inter-

- 1 connection requests, as the Commission determines
- 2 to be appropriate.

