

Stricken language would be deleted from and underlined language would be added to present law.

State of Arkansas  
95th General Assembly  
Regular Session, 2025

As Engrossed: H3/20/25 H4/10/25

## A Bill

HOUSE BILL 1813

By: Representative Gramlich

By: Senator M. Johnson

### For An Act To Be Entitled

AN ACT TO ADOPT THE FAIR AND EFFICIENT TRANSMISSION  
COMPACT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

### Subtitle

TO ADOPT THE FAIR AND EFFICIENT  
TRANSMISSION COMPACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

SECTION 1. Arkansas Code Title 23, Chapter 3, is amended to add an additional subchapter to read as follows:

#### Subchapter 8 – Fair and Efficient Transmission Compact

##### 23-3-801. Text of compact.

The Fair and Efficient Transmission Compact is enacted into law and entered into by this state with all states legally joining therein and in the form substantially as follows:

#### FAIR AND EFFICIENT TRANSMISSION COMPACT

##### Article 1 – Statement of Purpose, Findings and Declaration of Policy

The intent of the Fair and Efficient Transmission Compact ("Compact") is to lower the cost of construction of new high-voltage transmission infrastructure and facilitate the expansion of transmission capacity through cost-effective transmission planning, siting and construction.

The mid-South region is experiencing rapid growth in energy demand as business and industry of all types seek to build, expand and relocate to



areas that have an abundance of affordable and reliable energy resources. This economic growth benefits citizens by creating jobs, increasing local revenues, and supporting new business opportunities.

To ensure that the states in the mid-South region participate in this transformative economy, the parties to this Compact understand that new transmission capacity must be added to the grid and will pursue measures necessary to attract infrastructure investments to advance innovation, use of improved technology and enhance our national security.

A robust, multi-state, regional transmission system provides a range of benefits for citizens and consumers, including access to all types of generation resources, economic development activity, and enhanced grid resiliency in the face of multiple threats. However, certain policies and regulatory inaction have hampered the ability to modernize and expand transmission assets in the mid-South region.

By entering into this Compact, the participating states affirm that policies that encourage and allow for a competitive transmission construction bidding process is in the public interest and in the best interest of electric ratepayers and the electric marketplace. While the independence and special needs of each state are to be recognized and safeguarded, today's regional and interregional transmission needs require cooperative action among states to avoid the application of discriminatory, anti-competitive policies and allow different companies to compete for the opportunity to construct new transmission infrastructure.

## Article 2 – Definitions

Compact – An interstate legal agreement or document between the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas

Electric Transmission – The process of moving bulk electricity from power generation stations to where it is consumed by end-use customers. Infrastructure involved includes high-voltage power lines, substations, transformers and associated equipment.

Grid-Enhancing Technologies (GETs) – The use of advanced transmission technologies and analytical tools to maximize the use of electricity across the existing (and future) high voltage transmission system that include dynamic flow rating sensors, power flow control devices, advanced conductors, and improved viability of inverter-based generation

availability.

Load – Shall refer to any device, system, or process that demands electricity to perform a specific task.

Long Range Transmission Planning – This is an open, structured effort to expand the transmission system in a multi-state, regional and interregional area to meet the economic development opportunities, generation interconnection requests, base line reliability requirements and resiliency with improved economic and operational characteristics of the transmission system.

MISO - Midcontinent Independent System Operator is an independent, not-for-profit, member-based regional transmission organization (RTO) in the central portion of the United States from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and is responsible for keeping the power flowing across its geographic region reliably and cost effectively.

MISO South – A subregion of MISO that includes parts of the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Open Bidding Process – A process to allow competitive bidding by different qualified entities to design, construct, and own new transmission projects to expand the existing transmission system.

Regional Transmission Organizations (RTO) - This is an independent, organization that manages the transmission of electricity across multiple states. RTOs are responsible for ensuring the reliability of the power supply and balance between supply (usually generation) and demand (load connected to the transmission system).

State Regulatory Entities – The present state or local authorized regulatory entities (public utility commissions or city council) providing an oversight and policy direction for utilities within a state or local area which are authorized by the various state constitutions and laws.

SPP – Southwest Power Pool is a regional transmission organization (RTO) in the central, southwest and northwestern parts of the United States; a nonprofit corporation mandated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to ensure the reliable supply of power, adequate transmission infrastructure and competitive wholesale electric prices on the behalf of its members.

Article 3 – Council Established

There is hereby created an agency of the party states to be known as the Fair and Efficient Transmission Council ("Council") to administer the Compact. The Council shall commence operations upon adoption of the Compact by at least three of the party states in the mid-South region. The Council shall be composed of delegations from each party state that has adopted the Compact. Each delegation shall be composed of three representatives from each state, one of whom shall be appointed or designated in each party state to represent the Governor, the State Senate, and the State House of Representatives, respectively. One Council representative shall be appointed by the Governor. One Council representative shall be appointed by the presiding officer of each chamber of the General Assembly, or in such other manner as the General Assembly may provide. Each Council representative shall be designated or appointed in accordance with the law of the state which he or she represents and serving and subject to removal in accordance with such law. Any member of the Council may provide for the discharge of his or her duties and the performance of his or her functions thereon (either for the duration of his membership or for any lesser period) by a deputy or assistant, if the laws of his state make specific provision for this assignment of these responsibilities. This assignment of a deputy or assistant shall be sent to the Executive Director or Chairman of the Council in writing prior to the event or meeting where the deputy or assistant will represent the Council representative.

Each member of the Council shall be entitled to one vote each. No action of the Council shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of all party states are represented and unless a majority of the total number of votes on the Council are cast in favor thereof.

The Council shall appoint an Executive Director who will serve at its pleasure and who shall act as the Secretary. The Executive Director, with the approval of the Council, shall appoint and discharge such personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the Council's activities. This Council shall meet at least once a year. The Council, with the assistance of the Executive Director, will develop Bylaws to assist in the activities associated with its operation.

#### Article 4 – The Council

The Council shall not be construed to displace the regulatory

responsibilities of the existing relevant electric rate regulatory authorities. The Council shall prepare and keep current guidelines for fair and efficient transmission construction that support an open bidding process for new transmission facilities. These guidelines shall be developed within one year of the creation of the Council.

The Council shall elect, from among its members, a Chairman, a Chairman-Elect, and a Treasurer. Elections shall be annual. The Chairman-Elect shall succeed to the office of Chairman for the year following his service as Chairman-Elect. For purposes of the election and service of officers of the Council, the year shall be deemed to commence at the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Council and terminate at the conclusion of the next annual meeting thereof.

The Council annually will prepare a report for the Governor, the respective Public Service Commission or Public Utility Commission (Commission), such as the Arkansas Public Service Commission, and the General Assembly of each party state. This report will cover the activities of the Council. This report will also provide guidance to the party states by recommending changes, if any, to the rules and laws regulating the siting, permitting, certification, and construction of new or existing high-voltage transmission infrastructure according to the principles of the Compact.

Article 5 – Principles of Fair and Efficient Transmission Construction  
States that enter into and become a party to the Compact shall consider the following principles and recommend policies, if any, that allow for a competitive, fair and efficient transmission market to flourish in the mid-South region:

1. Energy Agnostic. State statutes, regulations, ordinances and policies should not discriminate against any particular energy resource, energy generation method or procured energy type. Technology agnostic energy policies ensure that energy sources are chosen based on cost and reliability. State policies must reflect an openness to using a variety of energy resources, rather than a limit to a single type of energy.

2. Transmission Project Cost Allocation. The cost of new transmission projects should be allocated holistically to all entities, that cause these costs and that directly benefit, in a manner that is roughly commensurate with, and proportional to, the costs caused and benefits received by those

projects. The cost allocation should be as granular and accurate as possible while avoiding the targeting of specific industries. Costs should not be assigned to parties that receive negligible or negative benefits.

3. Application of Interstate Compact. This agreement will be submitted to and reviewed by each state legislative body for approval. Once the Compact is approved, the Compact shall apply to all states equally regardless of the time of adoption compared to the establishment of the Compact. States will have equal representation, equal authority and equal protection in the adoption and execution of a competitive bidding framework and process.

4. Uniform Siting and Certification of Transmission Projects. This Compact shall consider establishment of two separate processes for siting and certification of transmission projects. The states participating in this Compact may develop a uniform siting process and/or separate certification standards as a condition of joining the Compact. Participating states may adopt the mutually agreed upon processes for siting and certification of new transmission projects, especially when demonstrated efficiencies can be achieved. These processes must define a clear start date and define the party responsible for initiating the process start date. The use of this uniform siting and certification process may be used to minimize the time needed for approval in additional states, once the first state has provided its approval for interregional transmission projects. The member states' processes for siting, certification, and permitting should provide a clear understanding for relevant stakeholders.

5. Valuing Grid-Enhancing Technologies. Grid-enhancing technologies (GETs) have been demonstrated to provide economic, operational and reliability benefits and can be a timelier and/or cost-effective solution as compared to new transmission line development. The Council is encouraged to recognize the benefits of utilizing GETs for improvement of transmission facilities, enhancement of grid performance and expansion of existing transmission line capacity. States adopting the Compact should streamline permitting and regulatory reviews for utilization of GETs. Furthermore, member states of the Compact should provide for the assurance that GETs receive fair monetary valuation in any transmission developer's competitive bid.

6. Competitive Construction Bid Process. This Compact intends to

promote intrastate and interstate transmission development and enhancement and embrace the minimization of costs using an open bidding process. The open bidding process should consider benefits to ratepayers including but not limited to ensuring reliability, ratepayer cost savings, maximizing grid efficiency, reducing grid congestion, and mitigating against grid stressing events. The states participating in the Compact shall consider and adopt into this Compact a process for the administration and oversight of the bid opening and selection process. The participants in this Compact may choose to allow MISO to administer an open competitive bid selection process for the construction of certain transmission projects. The present MISO process for projects identified through Long Range Transmission Planning allow for competitive bid processes for proposed new transmission projects. The information on these MISO processes can be found in the Competitive Transmission Process in Business Practice Manual BP-027 and Minimum Project Requirements for Competitive Transmission Projects BP-029 both dated 1/25/2025.

7. Waiver for Existing Transmission Infrastructure. Existing transmission infrastructure that has previously been permitted by states participating in the Compact should not be required to obtain new permits for the purpose of upgrading, maintenance or renovation activities. Transmission projects permitted to be constructed but delayed due to actions and matters beyond the control of the developer should not be forced to engage in the permitting process if the original permits were obtained within a previous 10-year period. States participating in this Compact may take action to remove permitting barriers at applicable state agencies and regional bodies.

#### Article 6 - Construction and Severability

This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this Compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States, or the application thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the Compact shall remain in full force

and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

Article 7 – Finances

The costs associated with the Council’s administration and operational activities will be supported by an equal assessment to each state represented on the Council. The Council will maintain adequate records to support the expenses of operating this Council. No contracts with the Council will be entered into or expenses incurred to support the Council’s activities without a majority affirmative vote of its members.

23-3-802. Administration of Fair and Efficient Transmission Compact – Rules.

(a) The various states party to the Fair and Efficient Transmission Compact will rely on their respective Public Service Commission or Public Utility Commission (Commission), such as the Arkansas Public Service Commission, to administer the compact. A state’s Commission will be the compact administrator for that state, unless administration of the compact causes conflicts with existing laws, rules, or authorities that govern the function and conduct of the Commission. In such case, a state may assign responsibility to administer the compact to another agency capable of such responsibility.

(b) A Commission may adopt rules that are consistent with the compact necessary to implement this subchapter and are consistent with the principles in Article 5 of the compact.

(c) A Commission is not required to adopt the rules of the Fair and Efficient Transmission Council for the rules of the Fair and Efficient Transmission Council to be effective in this state.

(d) For the purposes of the member state’s ability to reject a rule under Article 4 of the compact, a state may delegate its authority in this provision to its Legislature, General Assembly, or a duly authorized and recognized Legislative Council or Committee thereof.

*/s/Gramlich*