

HR 1558

Resolving Environmental and Grid Reliability Conflicts Act of 2015

Congress: 114 (2015–2017, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Energy

Introduced: Mar 24, 2015

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy and Power.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy and Power. (Mar 27, 2015)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/1558>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Olson, Pete [R-TX-22]

Party: Republican • **State:** TX • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (2 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Doyle, Michael F. [D-PA-14]	D · PA		Mar 24, 2015
Rep. Green, Gene [D-TX-29]	D · TX		Mar 24, 2015

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Energy and Commerce Committee	House	Referred to	Mar 27, 2015

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Energy

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
114 HR 8	Related bill	Dec 7, 2015: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
114 HR 22	Related bill	Dec 4, 2015: Became Public Law No: 114-94.
114 S 848	Related bill	Mar 24, 2015: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Resolving Environmental and Grid Reliability Conflicts Act of 2015

This bill amends the Federal Power Act to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to ensure that any emergency order that may result in conflict with federal, state, or local environmental law or regulations:

- requires generation, delivery, interchange, or transmission of electricity only during hours necessary to meet the emergency and serve the public interest;
- be consistent with applicable environmental law; and
- minimizes any adverse environmental impacts to the maximum extent practical.

Any necessary action or omission in such an emergency that does not comply with federal, state, or local environmental law or regulation shall not be considered a violation of it, or subject the party involved to any related requirement, civil or criminal liability, or a citizen suit.

Such emergency orders must expire within 90 days. FERC may renew or reissue an order for subsequent periods of no more than 90 days each as necessary to meet the emergency and serve the public interest.

During an emergency, a municipality engaged in the transmission or sale of electricity, and not otherwise subject to FERC jurisdiction, may make temporary connections with public utilities that are subject to FERC jurisdiction, and construct necessary or appropriate temporary electricity transmission facilities, without becoming subject to FERC jurisdiction by reason of that temporary connection or construction.

Actions Timeline

- **Mar 27, 2015:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy and Power.
- **Mar 24, 2015:** Introduced in House
- **Mar 24, 2015:** Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.