

104TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2025 and 2026 HB4055

by Rep. Travis Weaver

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

220 ILCS 5/8-406

from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 8-406

Amends the Public Utilities Act. Removes provisions prohibiting the construction of new nuclear power reactors with a nameplate capacity of more than 300 megawatts of electricity to be located within the State until the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security finds that the United States Government has identified and approved a demonstrable technology or means for the disposal of high level nuclear waste.

LRB104 13581 AAS 26160 b

AN ACT concerning regulation. 1

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 2 represented in the General Assembly: 3

- 4 Section 5. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing
- 5 Section 8-406 as follows:
- (220 ILCS 5/8-406) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 8-406) 6
- 7 Sec. 8-406. Certificate of public convenience 8 necessity.
- 9 (a) No public utility not owning any city or village franchise nor engaged in performing any public service or in 10 furnishing any product or commodity within this State as of 11 July 1, 1921 and not possessing a certificate of public 12 convenience and necessity from the 13 Illinois Commerce 14 Commission, the State Public Utilities Commission, or the Public Utilities Commission, at the time Public Act 84-617 15 16 goes into effect (January 1, 1986), shall transact any business in this State until it shall have obtained a 17 certificate from the Commission that public convenience and 18 necessity require the transaction of such business. A 19 20 certificate of public convenience and necessity requiring the 21 transaction of public utility business in any area of this 22 State shall include authorization to the public utility receiving the certificate of public convenience and necessity

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- to construct such plant, equipment, property, or facility as is provided for under the terms and conditions of its tariff and as is necessary to provide utility service and carry out the transaction of public utility business by the public utility in the designated area.
 - (b) No public utility shall begin the construction of any new plant, equipment, property, or facility which is not in substitution of any existing plant, equipment, property, or facility, or any extension or alteration thereof or in addition thereto, unless and until it shall have obtained from the Commission a certificate that public convenience and necessity require such construction. Whenever after a hearing the Commission determines that any new construction or the transaction of any business by a public utility will promote the public convenience and is necessary thereto, it shall have the power to issue certificates of public convenience and necessity. The Commission shall determine that proposed construction will promote the public convenience and necessity only if the utility demonstrates: (1) that the proposed construction is necessary to provide adequate, reliable, and efficient service to its customers and is the least-cost means of satisfying the service needs of its customers or that the proposed construction will promote the development of an effectively competitive electricity market that operates efficiently, is equitable to all customers, and is the least cost means of satisfying those objectives; (2) that the

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utility is capable of efficiently managing and supervising the 1 construction process and has taken sufficient action to ensure adequate and efficient construction and supervision thereof; and (3) that the utility is capable of financing the proposed construction without significant adverse consequences for the utility or its customers.

(b-5) As used in this subsection (b-5):

"Qualifying direct current applicant" means an entity that seeks to provide direct current bulk transmission service for the purpose of transporting electric energy in interstate commerce.

"Qualifying direct current project" means a high voltage direct current electric service line that crosses at least one Illinois border, the Illinois portion of which is physically located within the region of the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., or its successor organization, and runs through the counties of Pike, Scott, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, and Clark, is capable of transmitting electricity at voltages of 345 above, and may also include kilovolts or associated interconnected alternating current interconnection facilities in this State that are part of the proposed project and reasonably necessary to connect the project with other portions of the grid.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a qualifying direct current applicant that does not own,

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control, operate, or manage, within this State, any plant, equipment, or property used or to be used for the transmission of electricity at the time of its application or of the Commission's order may file an application on or before December 31, 2023 with the Commission pursuant to this Section or Section 8-406.1 for, and the Commission may grant, a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct, operate, and maintain a qualifying direct current project. The qualifying direct current applicant may also include in the application requests for authority under Section 8-503. The Commission shall grant the application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity and requests for authority under Section 8-503 if it finds that the qualifying direct current applicant and the proposed qualifying direct current project satisfy the requirements of this subsection and otherwise satisfy the criteria of this Section or Section 8-406.1 and the criteria of Section 8-503, as applicable to the application and to the extent such criteria are not superseded by the provisions of this subsection. The Commission's order on the application for the certificate of public convenience and necessity shall also include the Commission's findings and determinations on the request or requests for authority pursuant to Section 8-503. Prior to filing its application under either this Section or Section 8-406.1, the qualifying direct current applicant shall conduct 3 public meetings in accordance with subsection (h) of this

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Ιf qualifying Section. the direct current applicant demonstrates in its application that the proposed qualifying direct current project is designed to deliver electricity to a point or points on the electric transmission grid in either or both the PJM Interconnection, LLC or the Midcontinent Inc., Independent System Operator, or their respective successor organizations, the proposed qualifying current project shall be deemed to be, and the Commission shall find it to be, for public use. If the qualifying direct current applicant further demonstrates in its application that the proposed transmission project has a capacity of 1,000 megawatts or larger and a voltage level of 345 kilovolts or greater, the proposed transmission project shall be deemed to satisfy, and the Commission shall find that it satisfies, the criteria stated in item (1) of subsection (b) of this Section or in paragraph (1) of subsection (f) of Section 8-406.1, as applicable to the application, without the taking of additional evidence on these criteria. Prior to the transfer of functional control of any transmission assets to a regional transmission organization, а qualifying direct applicant shall request Commission approval to join a regional transmission organization in an application filed pursuant to this subsection (b-5) or separately pursuant to Section 7-102 of this Act. The Commission may grant permission to a qualifying direct current applicant to join a regional transmission organization if it finds that the membership, and

associated transfer of functional control of transmission assets, benefits Illinois customers in light of the attendant costs and is otherwise in the public interest. Nothing in this subsection (b-5) requires a qualifying direct current applicant to join a regional transmission organization. Nothing in this subsection (b-5) requires the owner or operator of a high voltage direct current transmission line that is not a qualifying direct current project to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity to the extent it is not otherwise required by this Section 8-406 or any other provision of this Act.

(c) (Blank). As used in this subsection (c):

"Decommissioning" has the meaning given to that term in subsection (a) of Section 8-508.1.

"Nuclear power reactor" has the meaning given to that term in Section 8 of the Nuclear Safety Law of 2004.

After the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, no construction shall commence on any new nuclear power reactor with a nameplate capacity of more than 300 megawatts of electricity to be located within this State, and no certificate of public convenience and necessity or other authorization shall be issued therefor by the Commission, until the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, finds that the United States Government,

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through its authorized agency, has identified and approved a demonstrable technology or means for the disposal of high level nuclear waste, or until such construction has been specifically approved by a statute enacted by the General Assembly. Beginning January 1, 2026, construction may commence on a new nuclear power reactor with a nameplate capacity of 300 megawatts of electricity or less within this State if the entity constructing the new nuclear power reactor has obtained all permits, licenses, permissions, or approvals governing the construction, operation, and funding of decommissioning of such nuclear power reactors required by: (1) this Act; (2) any rules adopted by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security under the authority of this Act; (3) any applicable federal statutes, including, but not limited to, the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, the Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985, and the Energy Policy Act of 1992; (4) any regulations promulgated or enforced by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, including, but not limited to, those codified at Title X, Parts 20, 30, 40, 50, 70, and 72 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as from time to time amended; and (5) any other federal or State statute, rule, or regulation governing the permitting, licensing, operation, decommissioning of such nuclear power reactors. None of the rules developed by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security or any other State agency,

board, or commission pursuant to this Act shall be construed to supersede the authority of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The changes made by this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly shall not apply to the uprate, renewal, or subsequent renewal of any license for an existing nuclear power reactor that began operation prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly.

None of the changes made in this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly are intended to authorize the construction of nuclear power plants powered by nuclear power reactors that are not either: (1) small modular nuclear reactors; or (2) nuclear power reactors licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate in this State prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly.

- (d) In making its determination under subsection (b) of this Section, the Commission shall attach primary weight to the cost or cost savings to the customers of the utility. The Commission may consider any or all factors which will or may affect such cost or cost savings, including the public utility's engineering judgment regarding the materials used for construction.
- (e) The Commission may issue a temporary certificate which shall remain in force not to exceed one year in cases of emergency, to assure maintenance of adequate service or to serve particular customers, without notice or hearing, pending

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the determination of an application for a certificate, and may 1 2 by regulation exempt from the requirements of this Section 3 temporary acts or operations for which the issuance of a certificate will not be required in the public interest.

A public utility shall not be required to obtain but may apply for and obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to this Section with respect to any matter as to which it has received the authorization or order of the Commission under the Electric Supplier Act, and any such authorization or order granted a public utility by the Commission under that Act shall as between public utilities be deemed to be, and shall have except as provided in that Act the same force and effect as, a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued pursuant to this Section.

No electric cooperative shall be made or shall become a party to or shall be entitled to be heard or to otherwise appear or participate in any proceeding initiated under this Section for authorization of power plant construction and as to matters as to which a remedy is available under the Electric Supplier Act.

(f) Such certificates may be altered or modified by the Commission, upon its own motion or upon application by the person or corporation affected. Unless exercised within a period of 2 years from the grant thereof, authority conferred by a certificate of convenience and necessity issued by the Commission shall be null and void.

No certificate of public convenience and necessity shall be construed as granting a monopoly or an exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise.

- (g) A public utility that undertakes any of the actions described in items (1) through (3) of this subsection (g) or that has obtained approval pursuant to Section 8-406.1 of this Act shall not be required to comply with the requirements of this Section to the extent such requirements otherwise would apply. For purposes of this Section and Section 8-406.1 of this Act, "high voltage electric service line" means an electric line having a design voltage of 100,000 or more. For purposes of this subsection (g), a public utility may do any of the following:
 - (1) replace or upgrade any existing high voltage electric service line and related facilities, notwithstanding its length;
 - (2) relocate any existing high voltage electric service line and related facilities, notwithstanding its length, to accommodate construction or expansion of a roadway or other transportation infrastructure; or
 - (3) construct a high voltage electric service line and related facilities that is constructed solely to serve a single customer's premises or to provide a generator interconnection to the public utility's transmission system and that will pass under or over the premises owned by the customer or generator to be served or under or over

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premises for which the customer or generator has secured the necessary right of way.

(h) A public utility seeking to construct a high-voltage electric service line and related facilities (Project) must show that the utility has held a minimum of 2 pre-filing public meetings to receive public comment concerning the Project in each county where the Project is to be located, no earlier than 6 months prior to filing an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Commission. Notice of the public meeting shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the affected county once a week for 3 consecutive weeks, beginning no earlier than one month prior to the first public meeting. If the Project traverses 2 contiguous counties and where in one county the transmission line mileage and number of landowners over whose property the proposed route traverses is one-fifth or less of transmission line mileage and number of such landowners of the other county, then the utility may combine the 2 pre-filing meetings in the county with the greater transmission line mileage and affected landowners. All other requirements regarding pre-filing meetings shall apply in both counties. Notice of the public meeting, including a description of the Project, must be provided in writing to the clerk of each county where the Project is to be located. A representative of the Commission shall be invited to each pre-filing public meeting.

- 1 (h-5) A public utility seeking to construct a high-voltage 2 electric service line and related facilities must also show 3 that the Project has complied with training and competence 4 requirements under subsection (b) of Section 15 of the 5 Electric Transmission Systems Construction Standards Act.
- (i) For applications filed after August 18, 2015 (the 6 7 effective date of Public Act 99-399), the Commission shall, by 8 certified mail, notify each owner of record of land, as 9 identified in the records of the relevant county tax assessor, 10 included in the right-of-way over which the utility seeks in 11 its application to construct a high-voltage electric line of 12 the time and place scheduled for the initial hearing on the 13 public utility's application. The utility shall reimburse the Commission for the cost of the postage and supplies incurred 14 15 for mailing the notice.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 102-609, eff. 8-27-21; 102-662, eff. 9-15-21;
- 17 102-813, eff. 5-13-22; 102-931, eff. 5-27-22; 103-569, eff.
- 18 6-1-24; 103-1066, eff. 2-20-25.)