

# **HOYER INTRODUCES TRANSMISSION LEGISLATION**

*Today's Investments in High-Tech Transmission Lines will  
Save Energy in the Future*

Today, Majority Leader Hoyer is introducing two transmission bills that demonstrate his continued commitment to energy reform and efficiency. As we prepare our national infrastructure for comprehensive energy reform, it is critical that we can transmit that energy very efficiently in a grid that is relatively easy to site and construct and will ensure greater reliability and security. These bills aim to accomplish the following objectives – and do so in a way that ensures that we capture and transmit more of the power we generate:

- **Increase reliability and security of power grid**
- **Assists in the deployment of renewable energy nationwide**
- **Improves efficiency in the transmission of electric power**

## **Advanced Cable Deployment Authorization Act of 2009**

- **Will help America develop the most advanced electric transmission technology in the world.**
- **Makes transmission loan guarantee funds authorized in the Recovery Act and other energy laws toward the expansion of U.S. facilities that make superconducting electrical cable and other efficient wires.**
- **Benefits of implementing new transmission technology:**
  - **More reliable, secure grid:** the latest cables can adjust rapidly and automatically to disruptions, whether weather-related or willful.
  - **Environmental benefits:** underground cables move power with greater efficiency as overhead wires, meaning a dramatically reduced footprint and less land use.

## **Financing Advanced & Superconducting Transmission Act of 2009**

- **Accelerates depreciation from 20 years to 5 years for the use of advanced cable.**
- **Creates an investment tax credit for advanced cables and related infrastructure of 30% for transmission distances of less than 150 miles and 50% for greater distances.**
- **To qualify for the investment tax credit, a cable would need to be capable of reliably transmitting at least 5 gigawatts of electricity for a distance of no less than 300 miles, have losses of no more than 3% of the total power transported, and not create an electromagnetic field.**