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ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
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July 16, 2026

MEMORANDUM

To: Committee on Energy and Commerce Members and Staff
From: Committee Majority Staff
Re: Full Committee Markup on July 20, 2026

I. INTRODUCTION

The Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a Full Committee markup on Monday, July 20, 2026, at 5:00 p.m. (ET) in 2123 Rayburn House Office Building, and subsequent days as necessary, to consider the following items:

- H.R. 9340, Ratepayer Protection Act (Reps. Evans (CO) and Castor)
- H.R. 9332, Load Forecasting Enhancement Act (Reps. Balderson and Menendez)
- H.R. 9339, Affordable Innovation for the Grid Act (Reps. Harshbarger and Mullin)
- H.R. 9335, Advanced Transmission Technology to Reduce Rates Act (Rep. Goldman (TX))
- H.R. 6633, High-Capacity Grid Act (Rep. Fedorchak)
- H.R. 6529, Protecting Families from AI Data Center Energy Costs Act (Rep. Landsman)
- H.R. 9338, Pipeline Safety Authorization Act of 2026 (Rep. Weber)
- H.R. 9617, Coordinating and Harnessing America's Recovery of Minerals (CHARM) Act (Reps. Palmer and Tonko)
- H.R. 9616, Environmental Monitoring and Remediation Technology Assessment Initiative (EMRTAI) Act of 2026 (Reps. Pfluger and Landsman)
- H.R. 1266, Combating Illicit Xylazine Act (Reps. Panetta and Pfluger)
- H.R. 2004, Tyler's Law (Reps. Lieu and Latta)
- H.R. 7970, STOP Nitazenes Act (Rep. Latta)
- H.R. 1561, ALERT Communities Act (Reps. Crockett and Gooden)
- H.R. 7994, HERO Act (Rep. Ruiz)
- H.R. 8005, Stop Pills That Kill Act (Rep. Evans (CO))
- H.R. 7184, PRESS Act (Rep. McDowell)
- H.R. 5880, Fight Illicit Pill Presses Act (Reps. Hageman and Stansbury)

- H.R. 9393, Lower Costs, More Transparency Act of 2026 (Reps. Guthrie and Pallone)
- H.R. 9390, Prices on the Wall Act of 2026 (Rep. Miller-Meeks)
- H.R. 9397, Premium Transparency Act (Reps. Pfluger and Moran)
- H.R. 9396, Prior Authorization Accountability Act (Rep. Goldman (TX))
- H.R. 3514, Improving Seniors' Timely Access to Care Act of 2025 (Reps. Kelly (PA) and DelBene)
- H.R. 9392, Medicare Advantage Cost Transparency Act (Reps. DeGette and Joyce (PA))
- H.R. 5243, To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase data transparency for supplemental benefits under Medicare Advantage. (Rep. McClellan)
- H.R. 9389, Nutrition Education and Chronic Disease Prevention in Community Health Centers Act of 2026 (Rep. Harshbarger)
- H.R. 8201, Expanding Community Access to Health Services Act (Rep. Lee (NV))
- H.R. 5526, Biosimilar Red Tape Elimination Act (Reps. Pfluger and Landsman)
- H.R. 8908, STOP GAMES Act of 2026 (Reps. Sorensen and Bice)
- H.R. 9661, Expedited Access to Biosimilars Act (Reps. Langworthy and Schrier)

II. LEGISLATION

A. H.R. 9340, Ratepayer Protection Act (Reps. Evans (CO) and Castor)

This legislation would amend Section 111(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) to require each state regulatory authority to consider establishing a large-load standard to provide that a rate charged, or related agreement entered into, by an electric utility for providing electric service to a large-load customer shall recover the full, incremental cost of any generation, transmission, or distribution upgrade necessary to serve the load of such customer and to provide for financial assurances to cover such upgrades. The legislation would define large-load customers as non-residential electric consumers requesting electric energy for one or more facilities at a site or campus with peak demand of 100 megawatts or more.

B. H.R. 9332, Load Forecasting Enhancement Act (Reps. Balderson and Menendez)

This legislation would direct the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to hold regional joint boards with state public utility commissions to study and identify best practices for electric load forecasting that enhance the reliability and affordability of electric service to customers, and to develop best practices related to load forecasting. The legislation requires a FERC report to Congress with recommendations from the joint boards and requires each state regulatory authority to consider incorporating the report's recommendations regarding load forecasting. Further, the legislation would amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) to include in state energy conservation plans procedures and programs to improve accuracy, oversight, and transparency to stakeholders of load forecasting by electric utilities.

C. H.R. 9339, Affordable Innovation for the Grid Act (Reps. Harshbarger and Mullin)

This legislation would direct the Department of Energy, in consultation with FERC and NERC, to study and report to Congress on opportunities to utilize artificial intelligence (AI) and other high-performance computing technologies to enhance the capacity, reliable operation, and operational efficiency of the bulk power systems, and provide recommendations to facilitate adoption of such technologies with respect to grid operation. The bill requires the Department of Energy to consider AI applications for interconnection processes as part of their study.

D. H.R. 9335, Advanced Transmission Technology to Reduce Rates Act (Rep. Goldman (TX))

This legislation would amend EPCA to require the Secretary of Energy to establish and maintain a publicly available clearinghouse that identifies advanced transmission technologies (ATT), analyses, and financial assistance related to the technologies, and would require the Secretary to provide technical assistance to utilities, transmission organizations, and states seeking such assistance concerning ATT. The legislation would enable states to include programs to facilitate deployment of ATT in state energy conservation plans. The legislation would provide that any DOE financial assistance for ATT would not be considered a major federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act. The legislation would require the Secretary to establish best practices for utilities to reduce the risk of wildfire ignition from the bulk power system. This legislation was amended during the Energy Subcommittee markup on June 24, 2026, to clarify provisions related to NEPA under section 2.

E. H.R. 6633, High-Capacity Grid Act (Rep. Fedorchak)

This legislation would direct FERC to establish a best-available transmission conductor standard and to apply the standard to new FERC jurisdictional transmission lines and upgrades, modifications, or replacements. The legislation would establish that a utility is precluded from recovering any costs for conductors, except for conductors meeting the standard, unless the utility can demonstrate that use of such conductors is not prudent and the associated costs are not just and reasonable. This legislation was amended during the Energy Subcommittee markup on June 24, 2026, to establish, in consultation with DOE, a Best Available Transmission Conductor Class and to streamline the process for FERC to implement requirements for public utilities associated with the establishment of such class of conductors.

F. H.R. 6529, Protecting Families from AI Data Center Energy Costs Act (Rep. Landsman)

This legislation would require FERC to hold a Commissioner-led technical conference on strategies and rate structures for protecting residential and small commercial ratepayers from increased costs associated with large loads. Participants would include DOE, utilities, transmission providers, state regulators, consumer advocates, and large loads. FERC would report to Congress on recommendations and best practices resulting from the conference. This

legislation was amended during the Energy Subcommittee markup on June 24, 2026, to clarify that the authorities of FERC under the proposed technical conference are focused on federal authorities.

G. H.R. 9338, Pipeline Safety Authorization Act of 2026 (Rep. Weber)

This legislation would reauthorize PHMSA's pipeline safety program for 5 years and update policies and procedures to modernize PHMSA and improve safety.

Sec. 1 Short Title. This section provides that the Act may be cited as the "Pipeline Safety Authorization Act of 2026."

Sec. 2 Definitions. This section would modify the definition of "transporting gas" to clarify the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) regulatory authorities with respect to transfer and in-plant piping.

Sec. 3. Minimum Safety Standards. This section would require PHMSA to consider the "safety and economic benefits within the United States" when conducting cost-benefit analysis for proposed regulations.

Sec. 4. Opportunity for Formal Hearing. This section would provide an opportunity for pipeline operators that have been issued a notice of enforcement from PHMSA to have an on-the-record hearing conducted by an administrative law judge. An operator must prove that compliance with the enforcement action is more than $125,000, or there must be a proposed civil penalty of $125,000 or more to have the opportunity for a formal hearing. The section would also require the Secretary of Transportation to establish protocols for hearings under this section to ensure orderly process and protection of confidential information.

Sec. 5. Special Permit Program. This section would require that any terms placed on safety waivers (special permits) are specific to the pipeline safety regulation being waived and would establish timelines for consideration of special permit applications. The section would also mandate a report to Congress on the status of safety waivers sought under the special permit program and directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to provide a report on PHMSA's implementation of the provision.

Sec. 6. Strengthening Penalties for Pipeline Safety Violations. This section would strengthen penalties for "damaging, destroying, or impairing the operation of" pipeline facilities or pipeline facilities under construction.

Sec. 7. Authorization Levels. This section would reauthorize PHMSA's pipeline safety program for five years.

Sec. 8. Pipeline Safety Voluntary Information-Sharing Program. This section would direct PHMSA to establish a voluntary information sharing system to gather, evaluate, and quantify critical pipeline safety data and information to improve safety.

Sec. 9. Excavation Damage Prevention. This section would update PHMSA's assessment criteria for State Damage Prevention Programs and would describe additional leading practices that state one-call programs should consider implementing to prevent excavation damage to pipelines and other underground utilities.

Sec. 10. Civil Penalties. This section would raise PHMSA's maximum civil penalty for a violation from $200,000 to $341,200 and raise the maximum civil penalty for a series of violations from $2,000,000 to $3,412,000.

Sec. 11. User Fees. This section would clarify that user fees collected from pipeline operators by PHMSA are to remain in the Pipeline Safety Fund until they are expended and not to be used for other purposes.

H. H.R. 9617, Coordinating and Harnessing America's Recovery of Minerals (CHARM) Act (Reps. Palmer and Tonko)

This legislation directs the EPA Administrator, in consultation with the heads of other federal agencies, to develop and carry out a National Critical Mineral Recovery Strategy to coordinate federal efforts to recover critical minerals from discarded materials.

I. H.R. 9616, Environmental Monitoring and Remediation Technology Assessment Initiative (EMRTAI) Act (Reps. Pfluger and Landsman)

This legislation would authorize EPA to establish a program to investigate, evaluate, and support processes, methods, and systems which may be utilized to identify sources of critical materials at contaminated sites as well as recovery of such critical minerals.

J. H.R. 1266, Combating Illicit Xylazine Act (Reps. Panetta and Pfluger)

H.R. 1266 places xylazine in Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act and amends the definition of "ultimate user" to allow xylazine to continue to be lawfully administered for legitimate veterinary purposes. This bill requires a report to Congress on the prevalence and proliferation of xylazine trafficking and misuse in the United States. (Rep. Panetta introduced this legislation on February 12, 2025.)

K. H.R. 2004, Tyler's Law (Reps. Lieu and Latta)

H.R. 2004 directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to issue guidance on whether hospital emergency departments should implement fentanyl testing as a routine

procedure for patients experiencing an overdose. (Rep. Lieu introduced this legislation on March 10, 2025.)

L. H.R. 7970, STOP Nitazenes Act (Rep. Latta)

H.R. 7970 places substances within the nitazene class (2-benzylbenzimidazole opioids) into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. (Rep. Latta introduced this legislation on March 18, 2026.)

M. H.R. 1561, ALERT Communities Act (Reps. Crockett and Gooden)

H.R. 1561 allows first responder training grants to be utilized for training on fentanyl or xylazine test strips. This bill also directs the Secretary of HHS to develop and publish research and marketing frameworks for test strip technology. This bill would also direct the Secretary of HHS to conduct a study on fentanyl test strip interventions and report the findings to Congress.

N. H.R. 7994, HERO Act (Rep. Ruiz)

H.R. 7994 establishes a competitive grant program to provide schools with opioid overdose reversal drugs.

O. H.R. 8005, Stop Pills That Kill Act (Rep. Evans (CO))

H.R. 8005 would require the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to create a comprehensive plan to address counterfeit pills containing fentanyl, methamphetamine, or an illicit synthetic substance. This bill would also apply penalties to the production of fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, and fentanyl-related substances. This legislation was amended at the Subcommittee on Health Markup to clarify that the scope of this legislation pertains to counterfeit substances in pill or tablet form that contains illicit fentanyl, methamphetamine, or an illicit synthetic substance.

P. H.R. 7184, PRESS Act (Rep. McDowell)

H.R. 7184 would make it unlawful to import pill press equipment with the intent to illicitly produce a controlled substance.

Q. H.R. 5880, Fight Illicit Pill Presses Act (Reps. Hageman and Stansbury)

H.R. 5880 would implement serialization requirements for pill presses, pill punches, and their critical parts. It prohibits the removal or alteration of these serial numbers and prohibits the distribution of machines with serial numbers that have been tampered with.

R. H.R. 9393, Lower Costs, More Transparency Act of 2026 (Reps. Guthrie and Pallone)

H.R. 9393 would require hospitals to post, in a machine-readable file, information about the standard charges and prices for each item and service furnished by the hospital for each year,

including a plain language description of each item or service accompanied by its code or identifier; the gross charge, expressed as a dollar amount; the discounted case price; payor-specific negotiated charges; and de-identified maximum and minimum negotiated charges. Hospitals would also be required to make public information about Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)-specified shoppable services in a consumer-friendly format. The legislation would provide for civil monetary penalties for noncompliance as part of an enforcement process, which may also include waivers or reduced penalties for hospitals in rural or underserved areas or for hospitals that waive their right to a hearing.

The bill would similarly require that ambulatory surgical centers (ASC), as well as clinical laboratory tests and imaging services, comply with certain price transparency requirements to make public standard charges or prices, discounted cash prices, or gross charges, as applicable.

The bill would also require commercial health plans to provide enrollees, through a self-service tool, information on items and services for which benefits are available. This would include information related to in-network rates for participating providers; estimated cost-sharing; frequency or volume limitations for an item or service; any applicable utilization management; financial incentives available to the individual for an item or service furnished by such provider; and information in the case of applicable spread price drugs.

Commercial health plans would also be required to make available in separate machine-readable files certain rate and payment information, including in-network rates for items and services for participating providers; information about in-network drug rates for each drug covered under the plan, as well as the average amount paid for a drug dispensed or administered during the applicable period; and information related to the amount billed and amount allowed by the plan for items and services furnished by a provider that was not a participating provider. Plans would be required to make public a data file containing a summary of rate and payment information made public by the plan or issuer for a plan year.

S. H.R. 9390, Prices on the Wall Act of 2026 (Rep. Miller-Meeks)

H.R. 9390 would require hospitals, ASCs, laboratories, and providers of imaging services to post on the walls of such facility the discounted cash price of CMS-specified shoppable services furnished by such facility.

T. H.R. 9397, Premium Transparency Act (Reps. Pfluger and Moran)

H.R. 9397 would require Medicare Advantage (MA) plans and certain commercial health plans to submit to the Secretary, and publish on the organization or issuer's public website in a consumer-friendly format, information regarding the percentage of total premium revenue expended on reimbursement for clinical service claims, quality improvement activities, and non-claim costs, as well as the percentage of total premium revenue not expended or retained by the issuer. The bill would also require the Secretary to issue guidance to MA plans and commercial health plans on providing information on certain benefits and coverage under the plan in a standardized, plain-English format.

U. H.R. 9396, Prior Authorization Accountability Act (Rep. Goldman (TX))

H.R. 9396 would require commercial health plans imposing any prior authorization requirements to submit to the Secretary, and make available on the public website of the organization or plan, the following information regarding their use of prior authorization:

- A list of all items and services subject to a prior authorization requirement under the plan or coverage during the plan year.
- The percentage and number of prior authorization requests approved and denied during a plan year in an initial determination.
- The percentage and number of prior authorization requests denied during a plan year that were appealed.
- The percentage and number, by category and level of appeal, of resolved appeals that resulted in an approval of the item or service.
- The average and the median amount of time between the submission of a prior authorization request and a determination by the plan.
- The percentage and number of prior authorization requests denied and approved by the plan solely through the utilization of decision support technology, artificial intelligence, machine learning, clinical decision-making technology, or other technologies specified by the Secretary.
- A disclosure and description of any technology described above that the plan utilized during the plan year in making determinations about prior authorization requests.

V. H.R. 3514, Improving Seniors' Timely Access to Care Act of 2025 (Reps. Kelly (PA) and DelBene)

H.R. 3514 would require MA plans that impose any prior authorization requirement on an applicable item or service to establish an electronic prior authorization program and meet certain enrollee protection standards. The bill would also require MA plans to meet certain reporting requirements regarding the plan's use of prior authorization, which would be published by the Secretary on the CMS website.

W. H.R. 9392, Medicare Advantage Cost Transparency Act (Reps. DeGette and Joyce (PA))

H.R. 9392 would require that any encounter data submitted by an MA plan include the allowed amount for an item or service, the amount of cost sharing imposed for such item or service, and whether an at-home health risk assessment was furnished by an assessment entity or specified assessment entity.

X. H.R. 5243, To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase data transparency for supplemental benefits under Medicare Advantage. (Rep. McClellan)

H.R. 5243 would require enrollee-level utilization reporting of supplemental benefits by Medicare Advantage plans. This legislation was amended at the Subcommittee on Health Markup on June 25, 2026, to incorporate technical changes.

Y. H.R. 9389, Nutrition Education and Chronic Disease Prevention in Community Health Centers Act of 2026 (Rep. Harshbarger)

H.R. 9389 would establish the Nutrition Education and Chronic Disease Prevention Initiative, which would allow the Health Resources and Services Administration to support the integration of evidence-based nutrition education and counseling into primary care delivery and workforce training at community health centers.

Z. H.R. 8201, Expanding Community Access to Health Services Act (Rep. Lee (NV))

H.R. 8201 would include behavioral and mental health and substance use disorder services as required services offered by community health centers.

AA. H.R. 5526, Biosimilar Red Tape Elimination Act (Reps. Pfluger and Landsman)

H.R. 5526 would eliminate the statutory distinction between biosimilars and interchangeable biosimilars, thus deeming a biosimilar as interchangeable with its reference product upon approval. The bill would also direct FDA to issue or revise guidance relating to the review and approval of biosimilar biological products.

BB. H.R. 8908, STOP GAMES Act of 2026 (Reps. Sorensen and Bice)

H.R. 8908 would provide greater discretion to FDA to summarily deny citizen petitions when it is determined that the primary purpose of the citizen petition is to delay generic competition.

CC. H.R. 9661, Expedited Access to Biosimilars Act (Rep. Langworthy and Schrier)

H.R. 9661 would eliminate the statutory requirement that sponsors of biosimilar applications conduct assessments of pharmacodynamics, immunogenicity, and comparative clinical efficacy for licensure.

III. STAFF CONTACTS

If you have questions regarding this hearing, please contact the Majority Committee staff at (202) 225-3641.