UNLOCK the GRID

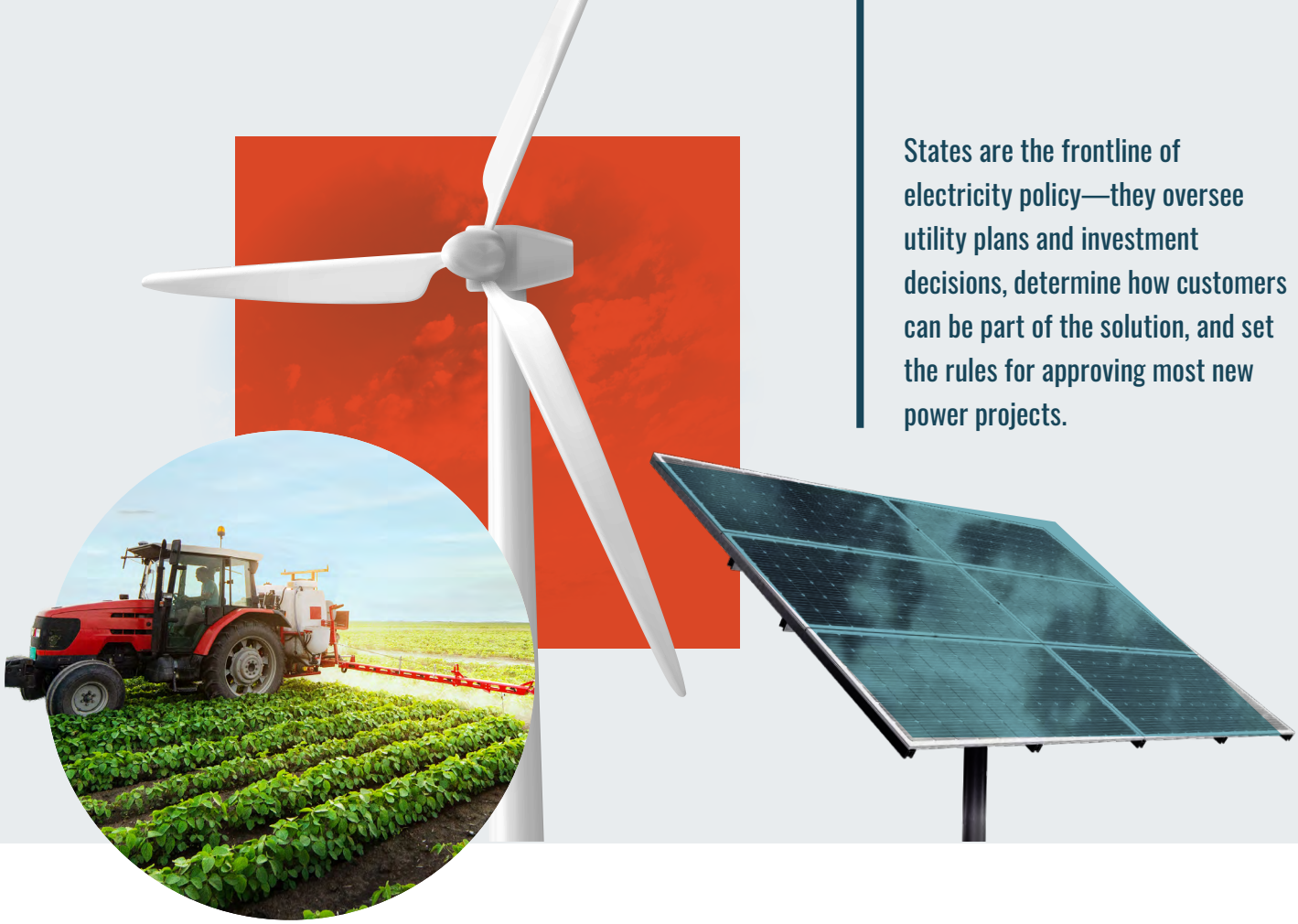


THE CASE FOR A NEW APPROACH TO DELIVER THE POWER AMERICA NEEDS

The data center boom is exposing existential issues in America's electricity sector. The grid and the regulatory institutions that govern it are too constrained, rigid, and slow to address modern challenges including rising demand, new technologies, and extreme weather. No matter the scale of data center buildout, the United States will require a period of rapid and sustained electricity growth to power new industries and the electrification of vehicles, buildings, and factories.

The response from state and federal policymakers and utility companies has been highly reactive to data centers, focused on customer protection, off-grid generators, and data center moratoria. But none of these are long-term solutions to the problem of a stagnant and overly constrained grid. Innovative and affordable options to make the grid responsive to demand growth are being left on the shelf in favor of a patchwork of costly workarounds and more of the status quo. The proliferation of off-grid, inefficient gas plants to power data centers is a cry for help: if the grid can't move fast enough to meet new demand now, how can it rise to the generational challenge of affordably and reliably powering U.S. economic growth?

Americans deserve an approach that avoids the worst case—sky-high costs, more blackouts, and worsening air pollution in neighborhoods—and fixes the fundamental issues that have made the grid unprepared for this moment in the first place. That is to Unlock the Grid: make it fast, flexible, and responsive enough to reliably meet rapid demand growth; provide cheap, clean electricity for homes, transportation, and factories; and perform under increasing stress from extreme weather.



States are the frontline of electricity policy—they oversee utility plans and investment decisions, determine how customers can be part of the solution, and set the rules for approving most new power projects.

Unlocking the grid requires three pillars of action:

1. UNLOCK CLEAN POWER AT SCALE
2. UNLOCK CUSTOMER AND LOCAL CLEAN ENERGY
3. UNLOCK THE WIRES

Analysis from our organizations shows how these pillars can enable the grid to respond more quickly than the gas alternative, unlock 400 gigawatts (GW) of new capacity in the next five years, and reduce the cost of meeting demand growth by over $5 billion a year.[1]

We have the modern technologies required to quickly meet demand growth, whether it's large batteries and long-duration storage, increasingly efficient solar and wind farms, customer-led solutions like smart water heaters and rooftop solar, or advanced components that can get more out of existing transmission lines.

1 Cassady Craighill, "Two Paths to Power Data Center Demand", GridLab, March 12, 2026, https://gridlab.org/two-paths-to-power-data-center-demand/. GridLab, The New Reality of Power Generation: An Analysis of Increasing Gas Turbine Costs in the U.S., September 2025, https://gridlab.org/portfolio-item/gas-tubine-cost-report/.
Diana DiGangi, "Gas Turbine Supply Crunch Set to Raise Prices 195% by 2027: WoodMac", Utility Dive, April 9, 2026, https://www.utilitydive.com/news/gas-turbine-supply-crunch-set-to-raise-prices-195-by-2027-woodmac/816904/.
Brendan Pierpont, Matthias Fripp, and Michelle Solomon, *Let the Sun In: Clean Energy Is the Cheapest Way to Meet Rising Demand*, Energy Innovation, June 2026, https://energyinnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/Clean-Energy-Is-The-Cheapest-Way-To-Meet-Rising-Demand.pdf.

But these technologies won't come into action at the speed and scale required without policy, regulatory, and institutional change to unlock them. While every level of government, from federal to municipal, must be part of the solution, states have a particularly vital role. States are the frontline of electricity policy—they oversee utility plans and investment decisions, determine how customers can be part of the solution, and set the rules for approving most new power projects. Unlock the Grid is an initiative to activate policy, technical, and state implementation expertise to help state policymakers proactively and holistically address fundamental grid issues to deliver the power America needs.

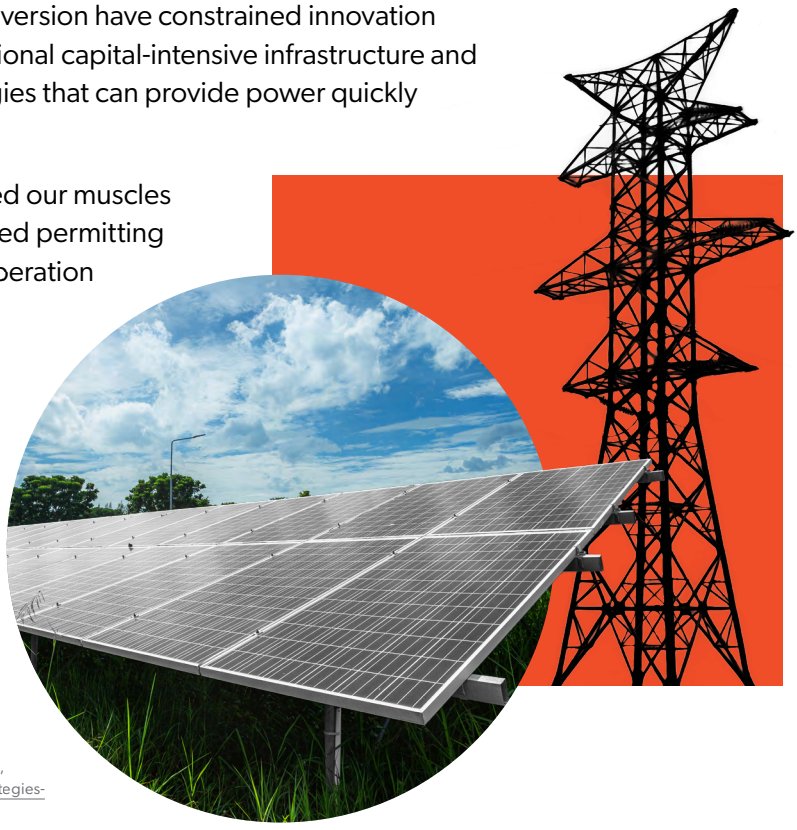
A STAGNANT GRID IN AN ERA OF CHANGE

America's electricity grid powered the nation's growth in the 20th century. Smart policy helped bring electricity to almost every corner of the country and power the industrial economy. But the context for continued investment changed as demand growth slowed down. Stagnating demand pushed the focus of power sector planning and policy from expansion to optimization: improvements in competitive markets and investment in cheaper generation technologies to replace aging power plants.

After relatively flat demand in the 2000s and 2010s, U.S. electricity use started to tick up again in the past few years, and now usage is forecast to increase by as much as 32% from 2025 to 2030.[2] With growing demand, the grid must continue the project of optimization while also enabling growth. Unfortunately, the grid's legal and regulatory foundation is struggling to keep up with these changes.

Aging infrastructure, broken processes, siloed decision-making, and friction against innovation have made the grid stagnant and slow, even as we ask it to do more. The utility business model, incumbency bias, and ingrained risk aversion have constrained innovation and competition, favoring spending on traditional capital-intensive infrastructure and slowing adoption of technologies and strategies that can provide power quickly and cheaply.

Years of flat electricity demand have weakened our muscles for connecting power to the grid fast. Outdated permitting and planning processes and inadequate cooperation between a patchwork of state and federal authorities have prevented much-needed investments in high-voltage transmission, limiting our options to rapidly and efficiently connect new power plants that serve growing demand.



2 John D. Wilson, Zach Zimmerman, and Rob Gramlich, *Strategic Industries Surging—Midcontinent Power Sector Collaborative*, Grid Strategies, presentation, February 2025, https://gridstrategiesllc.com/wp-content/uploads/National-Load-Growth-Report-2024-MPSC-Presentation.pdf. John D. Wilson, Sophie Meyer, Zach Zimmerman, and Rob Gramlich, *Power Demand Forecasts Revised Up for Third Year Running, Led by Data Centers*, Grid Strategies, November 2025, https://gridstrategiesllc.com/wp-content/uploads/Grid-Strategies-National-Load-Growth-Report-2025.pdf.

Meanwhile, regional grid operators—often held back by outdated governance models and clunky decision-making processes—are struggling to update grid rules and market designs to respond quickly to emerging challenges like data center load growth, forcing them to use last-minute backstops to avoid disaster.

The recent explosion in data center demand has turned pre-existing grid issues into a five-alarm fire.

The recent explosion in data center demand has turned pre-existing grid issues into a five-alarm fire. Recent studies forecast data center demand may exceed 100 GW by 2035, equivalent to adding about 6 million households to the grid every year for the next decade.[3] The North American Electricity Reliability Corporation warned data centers are a severe risk to grid reliability, issuing its most serious alert.[4] In the Mid-Atlantic region, data centers increased market capacity prices tenfold in 2025, as the grid was unprepared to bring new supply online fast enough, increasing electric bills by up to 30% for some customers.[5]

The pressure from data centers is also pulling at the seams of the social contract between utilities, customers, governments, and the public. Anger at double digit rate hikes is inciting public fury and influencing elections. While the causes of increased electricity bills are diverse—demand growth and constrained supply, surging natural gas prices, increased power company spending on aging grid infrastructure, and more—the public has identified data centers as a target.[6] The inability of the grid to absorb data centers has made their energy use a major point of contention. Today more than 70% of Americans oppose development of a data center in their neighborhood, citing energy consumption and bill impacts as top reasons for opposition.[7] This pushback is reducing buildout: local opposition killed at least $260 billion in data center investment in the first three quarters of 2026.[8]

Utility companies, too, are facing increased public scrutiny, pressure from state governments to change course, and threats to their business model. Rising bills are opening a new public conversation about utility incentives and shareholder profits. Elected leaders from diverse political camps are also asking existential questions about the future of the institutions responsible for planning and operating the grid, like Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators.[9]

Because they can't get grid-connected power fast enough, many hyperscalers are choosing to build their data centers off grid, either as a permanent setup or temporarily until they can get grid connection

3 Brian Martucci, "U.S. Data Center Power Demand Could Reach 106 GW by 2035: BloombergNEF", Utility Dive, December 3, 2025, https://www.utilitydive.com/news/us-data-center-power-demand-could-reach-106-gw-by-2035-bloombergnef/806972/.

4 Catherine Boudreau, "NERC Sounds the Alarm That Data Centers Risk Overtaxing the Grid", Latitude Media, May 4, 2026, https://www.latitudemedia.com/news/nerc-sounds-the-alarm-that-data-centers-risk-overtaxing-the-grid/.

5 Cathy Kunkel, "Projected Data Center Growth Spurs PJM Capacity Prices by Factor of 10", Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis, July 30, 2025, https://ieefa.org/resources/projected-data-center-growth-spurs-pjm-capacity-prices-factor-10. Environment America Research & Policy Center, "Electric Bills Are Set to Increase in June for 65 Million Americans. Here's Why.", December 6, 2024, https://environmentamerica.org/center/articles/electric-bills-are-set-to-increase-in-june-for-65-million-americans-heres-why/.

6 Ryan H. Wiser et al., "Factors Influencing Recent Trends in Retail Electricity Prices in the United States", Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, October 2025, https://emp.lbl.gov/publications/factors-influencing-recent-trends. U.S. Energy Information Administration, "U.S. Wholesale Day-Ahead Electricity Prices Rose in 2025 with Higher Natural Gas Prices", Today in Energy, February 2, 2026, https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=67106. PowerLines, "Utilities Are Planning to Spend $1.4 Trillion on Capital Expenditures Through 2030 as Utility Bills Rise, Study Finds", April 14, 2026, https://powerlines.org/utilities-are-planning-to-spend-1-4-trillion-on-capital-expenditures-through-2030-as-utility-bills-rise-study-finds/.

7 Jeffrey M. Jones, "Americans Oppose AI Data Centers in Their Area", Gallup, May 13, 2026, https://news.gallup.com/poll/709772/americans-oppose-data-centers-area.aspx. Robinson Meyer, "Exclusive: 75% of Americans Now Oppose Local Data Center Development", Heatmap, August 19, 2026, https://heatmap.news/daily/data-center-opposition-poll-collapse.

8 Robinson Meyer, "Exclusive: Data Center Cancellations Top $260 Billion in 2026", Heatmap, October 6, 2026, https://heatmap.news/daily/260-billion-data-center-opposition.

9 Ethan Howland, "PJM May Be 'Too Big to Function': FERC Chairman Swett", Utility Dive, May 13, 2026, https://www.utilitydive.com/news/pjm-ferc-swett-capacity-governance-data-center/820085/.



and power. This threatens the core idea behind the U.S. electricity system, that a centralized, planned, coordinated grid should deliver power for everyone.

Data centers under development across the country plan to add more than 100 GW of off-grid natural gas capacity—about a fifth of the nation's entire existing gas fleet.[10] Powering data centers with off-grid gas raises natural gas prices and therefore electricity prices for everyone, while also increasing local air pollution.[11] And allowing major customers to shift off grid risks losing out on the benefits that come with coordinated, integrated planning across sectors. Planning and operating the grid as one coordinated system—pooling resources across a wide footprint and coordinating flexible demand from homes, vehicles, factories, and data centers—consistently lowers total system costs compared with fragmented, siloed approaches.[12]

THE CURRENT PATH MISSES THE OPPORTUNITY FOR REFORM

Without off-the-shelf solutions to the grid's foundational challenges, elected leaders, grid operators, and utilities are turning to patchwork, band-aid fixes. While some of these approaches are sensible in the short term, they do not address the root issues that plague our grid transformation efforts. Without fundamental reform and policy improvement, the grid's ability to respond to changes in demand and take advantage of lower-cost technologies, with or without data centers, will only become a larger economic problem.

Policymakers have largely reacted with either data-center-specific customer protections or moratoria. More than half of states have created or are in the process of creating separate rate categories for large customers to ensure they cover their full costs, and PJM established a separate market mechanism for

10 Matt Day and Mark Chediak, "Data Center Gas Plants to Boost US Power Emissions by 20%", Bloomberg News, August 18, 2026, https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2026-08-18/data-center-gas-plants-to-boost-us-power-emissions-by-20.

11 Hiroko Tabuchi, "Trump's Vision for A.I. Dominance Comes with Major Air Pollution", New York Times, August 5, 2026, https://www.nytimes.com/2026/08/05/climate/data-centers-pollution-trump-ai-energy.html. Jeffrey Rissman and Eric Gimon, "Behind-the-Meter Data Center Gas Plants Will Raise US Energy Bills", Utility Dive, June 8, 2026, https://www.utilitydive.com/news/data-centers-raise-energy-bills-not-for-reason-you-think/822205/.

12 Great River Energy, "MISO's Value Proposition Exceeds $5 Billion in 2024", March 13, 2025, https://greatriverenergy.com/uncategorized/misos-value-proposition-exceeds-5-billion-in-2024/. Ella Zhou and Trieu Mai, *Electrification Futures Study: Operational Analysis of U.S. Power Systems with Increased Electrification and Demand-Side Flexibility*, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021, https://www.osti.gov/biblio/1785329.

data centers to buy new power to dampen pressure on capacity prices for other customers.[13] Some states are also incentivizing or requiring data centers to operate flexibly, provide benefits to local communities, and bring their own clean energy. Other states are pausing or banning data center development to avoid impacts or wait until further protections are in place.

Pursuing these solutions alone is a missed opportunity. Data centers are not the only factor adding demand, and the constrained grid will create challenges with or without the AI boom. Increased adoption of electric vehicles and building appliances are projected to add up to 30 GW of new peak demand to the system by 2030, and additional electrification policy in these sectors could increase total U.S. usage by 55% by 2050.[14] In California, for example, electric vehicles, not data centers, are the largest driver of a projected 50% increase in electricity demand by 2045.[15] Non-data-center industrial demand is also growing fast, potentially adding 30 GW of new peak demand nationwide by 2030, and electrification of heavy industry is just getting started.[16]

Policymakers have a generational opportunity to leverage the pressure from this moment to upgrade the grid to be ready for other modern problems, not just data centers. Strategies that make the grid—and the institutions that govern its development and operation—fast and responsive will help it manage demand growth from electrification and new industries and better prepare for worsening extreme weather while keeping costs down. And tech companies bring significant financial resources that can support grid upgrades and cost reductions for other customers—but only if they remain connected to the grid and serve as good grid citizens.

UNLOCK THE GRID
A NEW FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Policymakers need a new approach that addresses the root cause behind the data center energy perils.

The solution is to Unlock the Grid, to quickly build an agile, modern, and responsive grid that provides a new foundation for economic growth. That requires making way for innovation—in technologies, market design, and utility business models—and upgrading the grid's governance, planning, and operational infrastructure. In doing so, we can create an electricity system that works for regular people and new industries while restoring the social contract between utilities and the public. It will take a combination of short-term fixes that quickly accelerate deployment of clean energy and get more out of existing infrastructure and deeper reforms that reorient grid institutions toward innovation and growth.

Unlocking the grid will require three pillars of change to equip the electricity sector to respond quickly and effectively to modern challenges: (1) Unlocking Clean Power at Scale, (2) Unlocking Customer and Local Clean Energy, and (3) Unlocking the Wires.

13 Ethan Howland, "PJM Proposes Adding 14.9 GW with Bilateral Contracts, Central Procurement", Utility Dive, April 13, 2026, https://www.utilitydive.com/news/pjm-backstop-capacity-procurement-data-centers-ferc/817286/.

14 Wilson et al., *Power Demand Forecasts Revised Up*. University of California, Berkeley, and GridLab, *Plummeting Costs and Dramatic Improvements in Batteries Can Accelerate Our Clean Transportation Future*, April 2021, https://www.2035report.com/transportation/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/2035Report2.0-1.pdf.

15 Noah Baustin, "EVs, Data Centers to Drive 50% Rise in California Electricity Demand, State Predicts", E&E News, January 22, 2026, https://www.eenews.net/articles/evs-data-centers-to-drive-50-rise-in-california-electricity-demand-state-predicts/.

16 Wilson et al., *Power Demand Forecasts Revised Up*.

Each of these pillars requires a portfolio of actions to modernize how we plan, finance, site, permit, and operate infrastructure. They must work in tandem. Any one pillar or action without the others will be insufficient to build the unlocked, dynamic grid we need. A robust suite of policies, tailored to each state's specific needs, grid conditions, market structure, and politics, must then be paired with effective implementation from state agencies, regulators, and grid operators. This layered, coordinated approach will result in faster, cheaper, cleaner electricity than sticking to the status quo gas path or moving forward with bespoke data center policy alone.



1 UNLOCK CLEAN POWER AT SCALE

America's grid must be able to add large new clean energy projects fast enough to meet demand growth. Even before recent data center growth, projections showed we needed to add about 70 to 125 GW of new clean power per year to meet demand and replace expensive, aging power plants.[17]

Large clean energy and battery projects can be built faster, cheaper than other grid-connected alternatives—due to continued innovation in clean energy and rising costs of gas turbines and fuel—and can add massive amounts of new power to the system.[18] It currently takes about five years just to get a large gas turbine, while companies can acquire large-scale batteries in two years or less.[19] See, for example, NextEra's assessment that the near-term grid-connected path to meeting demand growth is renewable energy and storage, because new gas and nuclear are not feasible until 2030 or later and "you can build a wind project in 12 months, a storage facility in 15, and…a solar project in 18 months" as

17 Rhodium Group, "Clean Investment in 2023: Assessing US Progress in Electricity and Transport", February 21, 2024, https://rhg.com/research/clean-investment-in-2023-assessing-progress-in-electricity-and-transport/.

18 Nicholas Cunningham, "Costs to Build Gas Plants Triple, Says CEO of NextEra Energy", Gas Outlook, March 25, 2025, https://gasoutlook.com/analysis/costs-to-build-gas-plants-triple-says-ceo-of-nextera-energy/. GridLab, *The New Reality of Power Generation*. Energy Innovation, "Why Are Natural Gas Prices So High?", August 6, 2026, https://energyinnovation.org/expert-voice/why-are-natural-gas-prices-so-high-2/.

19 Diana DiGangi, "Gas Turbine Supply Crunch Set to Raise Prices 195% by 2027: WoodMac," Utility Dive, April 9, 2026, https://www.utilitydive.com/news/gas-turbine-supply-crunch-set-to-raise-prices-195-by-2027-woodmac/816904/

NextEra CEO John Ketchum said.[20] But because connecting these projects to the grid takes too long, many new large loads are instead turning to expensive, inefficient, and dirty off-grid gas turbines.

Unlocking large clean energy and storage projects at the pace required means addressing the biggest bottlenecks: siting and permitting restrictions, interconnection queue backlogs, and financing gaps.

- **SITING AND PERMITTING**
  States can speed up project approval processes through state backstops that preserve local control and maintain a voice for communities while preventing bureaucratic gridlock, paired with better-resourced state permitting agencies. Best practice state-level permitting can get projects approved in well under a year, as opposed to close to two years in the worst case.[21]

- **GRID CONNECTION**
  Innovative interconnection processes that upend the status quo—such as using excess grid capacity or bypassing requirements for certain types of projects—can get new power connected to the grid fast. Improved surplus interconnection processes, for example, can get up to 850 GW of new large power plants built and operating fast at lower cost because of reduced transmission needs.[22] Historically, projects take about five years from the interconnection request to commercial operation. Surplus interconnection projects can reduce that time to one to two years or less and shave millions of dollars in grid connection costs.

- **MOBILIZING INVESTMENT**
  Financing policies can unlock long-term, low-cost capital at scale by providing certainty, leveraging public finance mechanisms, and enabling investment from large energy users that are driving growth, all while protecting existing customers from rising costs.

2 UNLOCK CUSTOMER AND LOCAL CLEAN ENERGY

The grid is missing out on vast untapped potential of small-scale and distributed solutions, such as rooftop and community solar, household and community batteries, and flexible energy use in homes, businesses, factories and data centers. These resources can provide power fast—a matter of months rather than the several years it takes to build a large new power plant.[23] And they can do so inexpensively: one study estimated distributed resources could provide peak power at 40 to 60% of the cost of a natural gas peaking turbine.[24] A modern grid must be able to add these resources quickly and use them strategically, coordinating their energy, capacity, locational value, and resilience to meet demand.

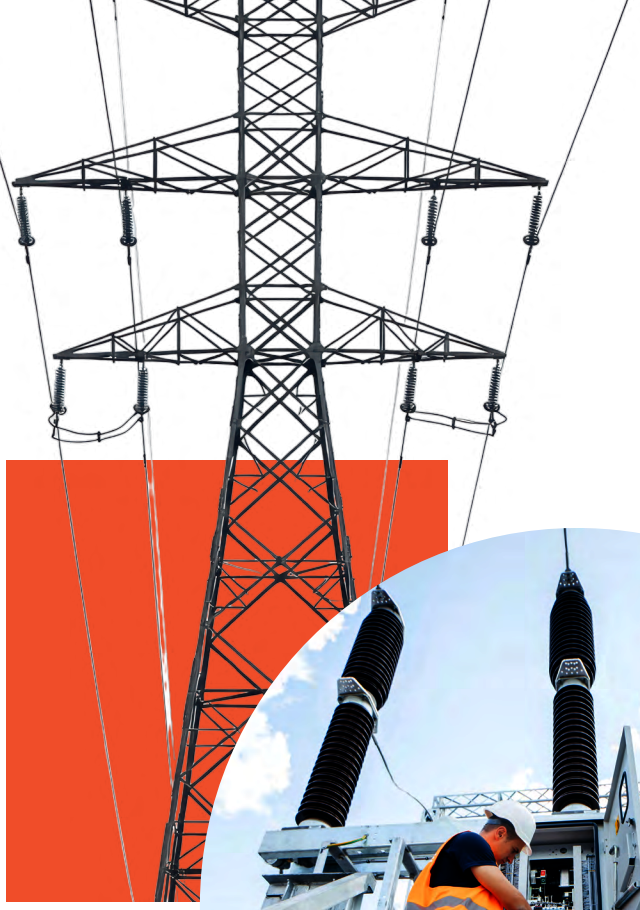
20 NextEra Energy Resources, "Key Reflections from CERAWeek 2025", 2025, https://www.nexteraenergyresources.com/resource-center/insights/key-takeaways-from-ceraweek-2025.html. Lisa Martine Jenkins, "Gas Turbine Prices Are Up—and Aren't Going Down Anytime Soon", Latitude Media, September 17, 2025, https://www.latitudemedia.com/news/gas-turbine-prices-are-up-and-arent-going-down-anytime-soon/.

21 Robi Nilson et al., "Outcomes and Timelines for State-Based Energy Facility Permitting in the United States", Frontiers in Sustainable Energy Policy 5 (2026): 1715811, February 26, 2026, https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/sustainable-energy-policy/articles/10.3389/fsuep.2026.1715811/full.

22 Miles Farmer, Abe Silverman, and Casey Baker, *Surplus Interconnection: A Tool to Immediately Deploy New Electricity Supply to Enhance Grid Reliability and Affordability*, GridLab, n.d., https://gridlab.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/GridLab_Surplus-Interconnection.pdf.

23 Kevin Brehm, Matthew Land, Avery McEvoy, Lauren Shwisberg, and Alan Weschler, *Meeting Summer Peaks: The Need for Virtual Power Plants*, RMI, July 2024, https://rmi.org/app/uploads/dlm_uploads/2024/06/VPP_reliability_brief.pdf.

24 Ryan Hledik and Kate Peters, *Real Reliability: The Value of Virtual Power*, The Brattle Group, May 2023, https://www.brattle.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Real-Reliability-The-Value-of-Virtual-Power-Full-Report.pdf.





Unlocking these resources requires automating and standardizing permitting and interconnection processes for distributed resources, providing transparent data on the distribution grid so that developers know where they can connect new projects, and upgrading planning, compensation, and procurement processes to fully leverage distributed resources. Developers and customers also need more certainty and uniformity on financing and compensation to enable more widespread adoption and coordination.

The right policies could unlock enormous power potential fast. By one estimate, aggregating customer-owned resources could provide 80 to 160 GW of peak capacity by 2030.[25] Reducing permitting and interconnection timelines could unlock 190 GW of small-scale solar by 2035.[26] Unlocking these resources and optimizing their usage could reduce reliance on expensive, inefficient peaker plants and avoid investment in costly new gas resources. For example, PG&E replaced a costly peaking plant that burned jet fuel with a mix of local battery storage and energy efficiency.[27]

3 UNLOCK THE WIRES

Building a more agile, modern, and responsive grid requires expanding the transmission system. Even before the recent data center boom, projections found that meeting demand growth and integrating clean power would require doubling transmission capacity within regions and increasing it fourfold between regions by 2035.[28]

25 California Efficiency + Demand Management Council, *DOE Pathways to Liftoff: Virtual Power Plants 2025 Update*, summary, 2025, https://cedmc.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/DOE-Pathways-to-Liftoff-Virtual-Power-Plants-2025-Update.pdf.

26 U.S. Department of Energy, *Distributed Energy Resource Interconnection Roadmap: Transforming Interconnection by 2035*, January 16, 2025, https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2025-01/i2X%20DER%20Interconnection%20Roadmap.pdf.

27 Clarion Energy Content Directors, "California ISO Approves PG&E Plan to Replace Old Power Plant", Renewable Energy World, March 23, 2018, https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/hydro-power/dams-civil-structures/california-iso-approves-pg-e-plan-to-replace-old-power-plant/.

28 U.S. Department of Energy, *National Transmission Needs Study*, October 2023, https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2023-12/National%20Transmission%20Needs%20Study%20-%20Final_2023.12.1.pdf.

That means getting more out of the existing grid and using it to its full potential, which we aren't doing today because of outdated market and incentive structures, broken planning processes, and resistance to innovation. It also means building new transmission lines to better use the nation's abundant clean energy resources.

Unlocking the transmission grid requires updating planning processes and incentives to support modern technologies like advanced conductors and other grid-enhancing technologies that allow us to move more electricity over existing infrastructure, upgrading siting and permitting, and creating and using more authority for states to site and finance new transmission lines. Advanced conductors, for example, can unlock additional clean energy in 18 to 36 months, with the potential for more than 700 GW of additional interconnected solar by 2035.[29]



THE UNLOCK APPROACH

The technologies and strategies required to meet demand growth fast are here. But we need the policies, regulatory change, and effective implementation to unlock them. Meeting this moment will require policy leadership, relentless focus, and a willingness to move beyond outdated approaches that are no longer fit for purpose to today's challenges. In doing so, we can unlock a modern, clean and affordable grid that works for regular people, provides clean, cheap electricity to enable innovation in other sectors, and powers economic growth.

29 Emilia Chojkiewicz et al., *Reconductoring with Advanced Conductors Can Accelerate the Rapid Transmission Expansion Required for a Clean Grid*, GridLab and University of California, Berkeley, April 2024, https://www.2035report.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/GridLab_2035-Reconductoring-Technical-Report.pdf.