

FERC Regulatory Perspective



BOEM Offshore Renewable Energy Workshop

Port St. Lucie, Florida December 11, 2014



What FERC Does



- Electric Power
- Oil Pipelines
- Natural Gas







Mission: Reliable, efficient, and sustainable energy for consumers

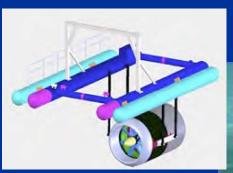


Marine and Hydrokinetic Project Definition

Generate electricity from waves or directly from the flow of water in ocean currents, tides, or inland waterways without the need for a dam.

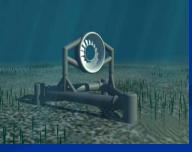














Types of Authorizations

- Preliminary permit gives priority of application while studying project (3 years)
- Device testing to test technology and gain site-specific experience and data without grid connection (short term)
- Pilot project license to test technology and gain site-specific experience and data with grid connection (5 - 10 years)
- Commercial license to construct and operate a project (up to 50 years)



Commercial Project License

- Integrated Licensing Process (ILP)-default
 - Traditional Licensing Process (TLP)
 - Alternative Licensing Process (ALP)

Prefiling	Postfiling	
 Applicant files initial proposal 	 Applicant files application 	
Applicant consults with all	• FERC review	
• FERC scoping meetings	Agency/public comments	
Study plan developed	• FERC prepares EA or EIS	
 Applicant conducts studies 	and seek comments	
 Applicant prepares license 	• FERC action based on record	
application		
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Hydropower Licensing Standard

Federal Power Act – FERC licenses must:

- Give equal consideration to power and environmental uses within waters of the U.S.
- Authorize projects that best serve the public interest





Shared Decision Making

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

- -Endangered Species Act
- -Migratory Bird Treaty Act

NOAA

- -Essential Fish Habitat
- -Marine Mammal Protection Act
- -Endangered Species Act

States

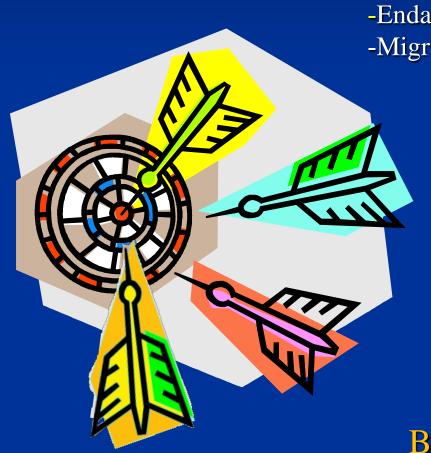
- -Coastal Zone Management Act
- -Clean Water Act
- -National Historic Preservation Act

U.S. Coast Guard

-Ports and Waterways Safety Act

BOEM

-Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act





DOI/FERC MOU

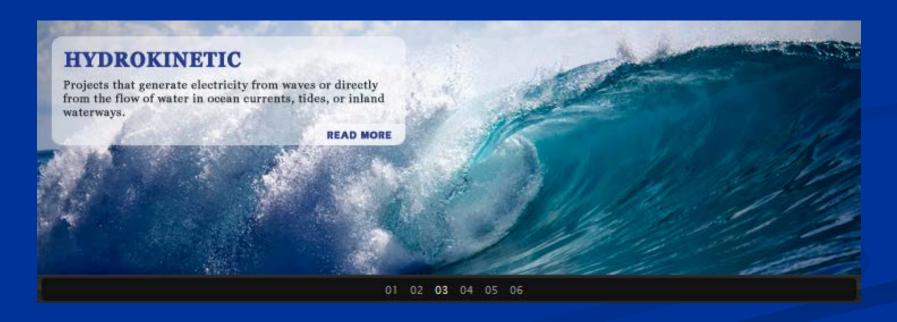
Signed April 9, 2009

- Clarifies jurisdiction on OCS
- Provides cohesive, streamlined process
- Encourages development of hydrokinetic energy projects in an environmentally sensitive manner
- BOEM has jurisdiction for non-hydrokinetic renewable energy projects
- For hydrokinetic:
 - BOEM issues leases, easements, ROW
 - FERC issues licenses



Thank You

www.ferc.gov



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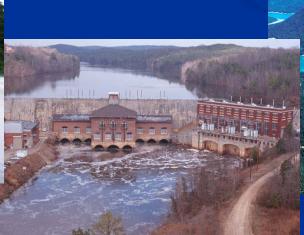
(202) 502-6861



FERC Hydropower Jurisdiction Federal Power Act

- License non-federal hydropower projects
 - Located on a navigable waterway
 - Occupy lands of the United States
 - Use surplus water from a federal dam
 - Affect interstate or foreign commerce









Marine & Hydrokinetic Projects

(as of December 4, 2014)

Issued preliminary permits: 8 (104.69 MW)

- 1 tidal, 3 wave, 4 inland

Pending preliminary permits: None

Projects in prefiling and having completed pre-filing for license: 3 (25.1 MW)

- P-12665 New York East River (NY) Tidal Pilot 0.2 MW
- P-13015 Muskeget Channel (MA) Tidal Pilot 4.9 MW
- P-14616 Pacific Marine Energy Test Center South Energy Test Site
 (OR, Outer Continental Shelf) Wave Test Center 20 MW

Projects in post-filing for license: None

Licenses issued: None

Licenses issued for pilot projects: 4 (2.45 MW)

- P-12611 Roosevelt Island (NY) Tidal Pilot 1.05 MW
- P-12690 Admiralty Inlet (WA) Tidal Pilot 1.0 MW
- P-12711 Cobscook Bay (ME) Tidal Pilot 0.3 MW
- P-13305 Whitestone Poncelet (AK) In-River Pilot 0.1 MW



Term of Lease and License (goal is to align)

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FERC

Commercial Lease/License	25 years	Up to 50 years – Original 30-50 years – Relicense
Limited Lease/Pilot License	5 years	About 5 years
Research Lease	Negotiated	