## **FERC Licensing Processes**

- Integrated Licensing Process (ILP)

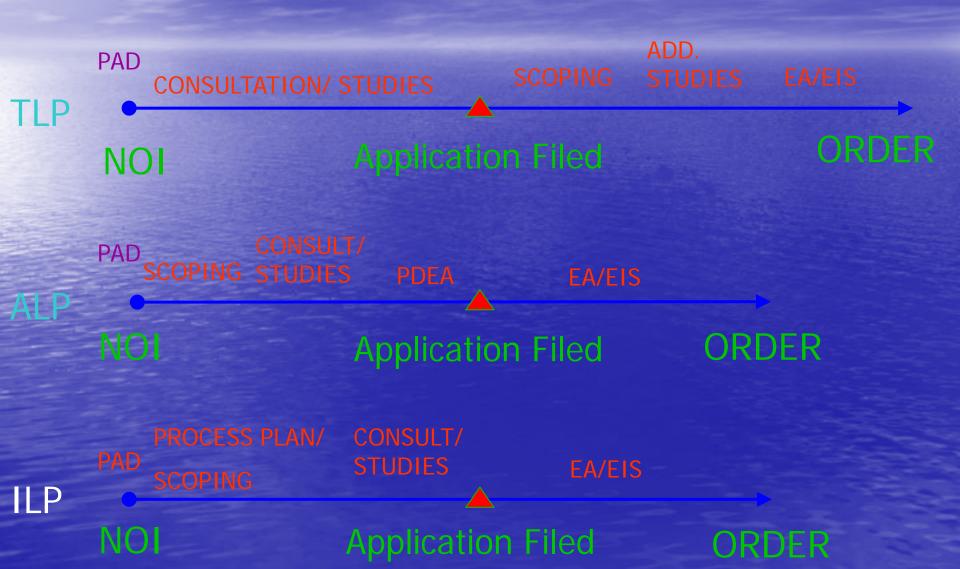
   Traditional Licensing Process (TLP)
   Alternative Licensing Process (ALP)
  - Prefiling:
    Consult with interested parties
    Conduct studies
    Prepare license application

### **Postfiling:**

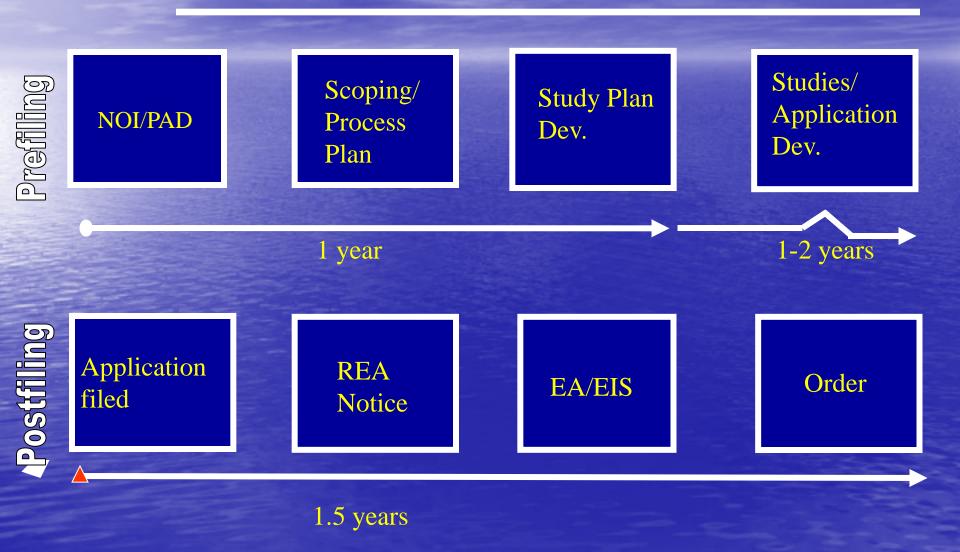
- FERC conducts
  - environmental analysis
- Staff recommendation to Commission
- Commission decision on license

http://www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/gen-info/licensing/licen-pro.asp

### Licensing Process Comparison



### **Licensing Process**



## **Initial Steps**



1 year

1-2 years

- Applicant identifies and contacts potential stakeholders
- Applicant gathers available information
- Applicant prepares and files Pre-Application Document (PAD) and Notice of Intent (NOI)





1 year

 Commission staff conducts scoping meetings to identify issues of concern Applicant and other parties define process plan and schedule

Parties submit comments

## **Study Plan Development**



# Conduct Studies and Prepare Application

1-2 years

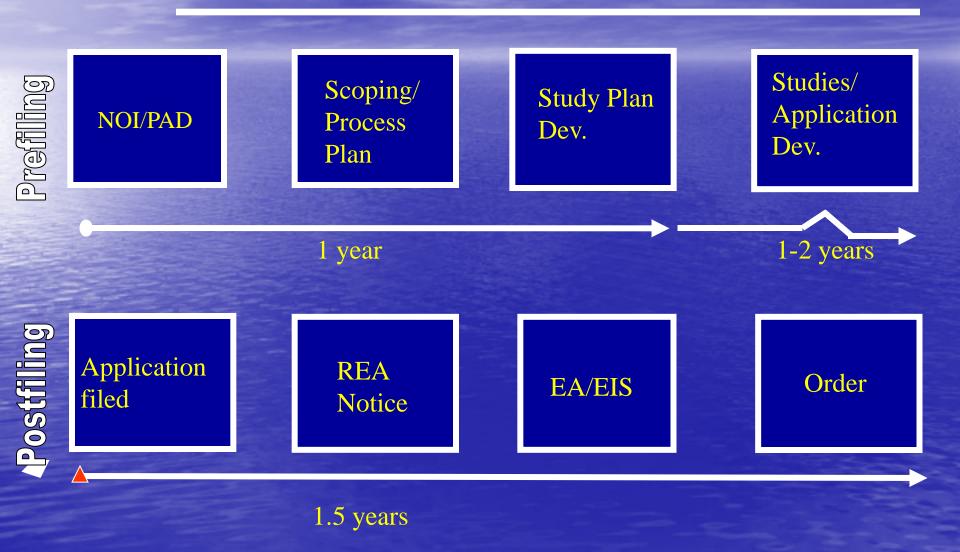


#### 1 year

Applicant conducts studies

- Applicant prepares study reports and parties review studies each year
- Applicant prepares Preliminary Licensing Proposal

### **Licensing Process**



## **File Application**

Applicant files application
FERC Staff reviews application



# Ready for Environmental Analysis

 FERC staff solicits comments, recommendations and conditions
 Agencies file recommendations and conditions

 Some are mandatory



## **Environmental Document**

- Staff prepares analysis
  - Environmental Assessment (EA)
  - Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- Staff makes licensing recommendation to the Commission



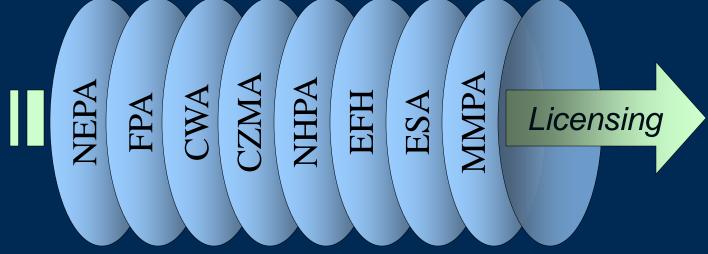
## **Licensing Decision**

Commissioners review project record
Commission makes licensing decision





## **Laws & Regulations**



- Information needs/gathering
  - Licensing process provides forum to address information needs of other agencies
- Mandatory conditioning authority