FERC Licensing Processes

- Integrated Licensing Process (ILP)

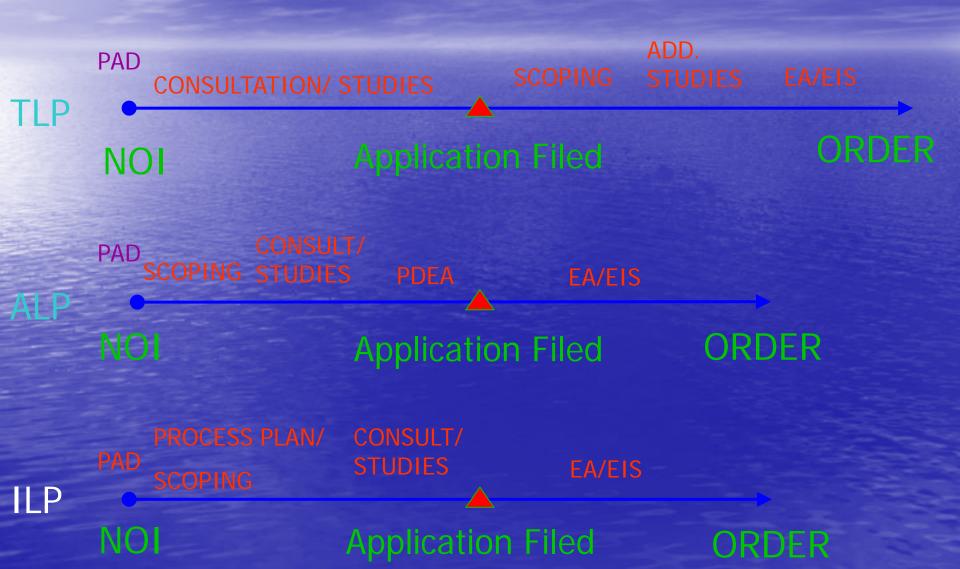
 Traditional Licensing Process (TLP)
 Alternative Licensing Process (ALP)
 - Prefiling:
 Consult with interested parties
 Conduct studies
 Prepare license application

Postfiling:

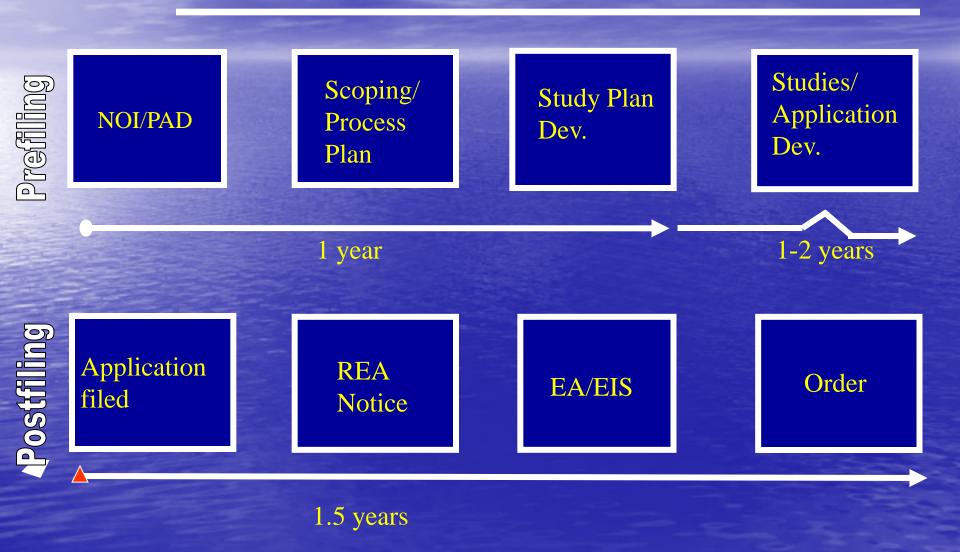
- FERC conducts
 - environmental analysis
- Staff recommendation to Commission
- Commission decision on license

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

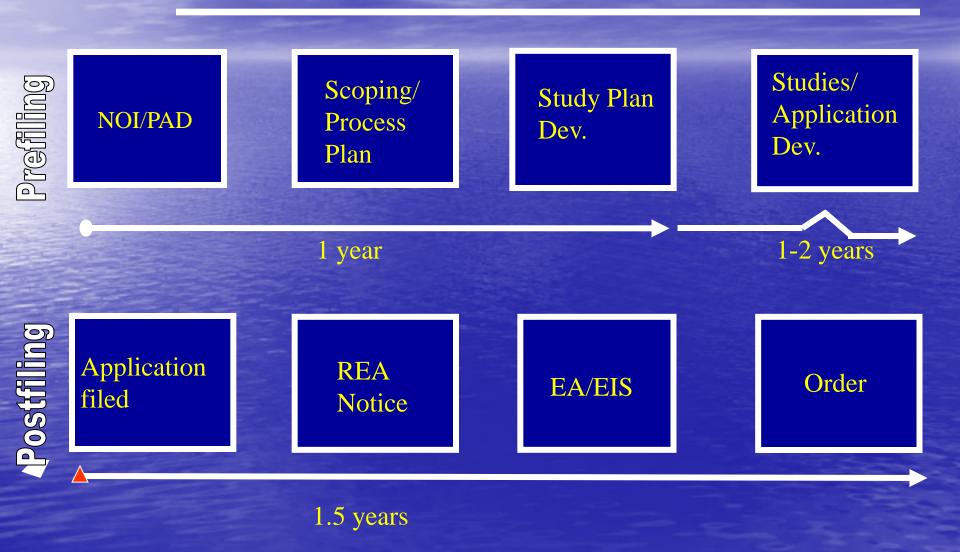


1 year

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



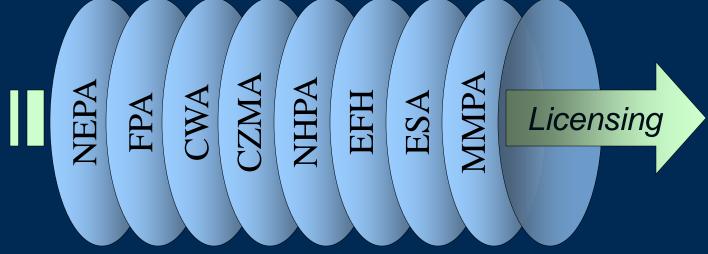
Licensing Decision

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