# The FERC Permitting and Review Process

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission 65<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting Atlantic Beach, North Carolina



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Office of Energy Projects

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

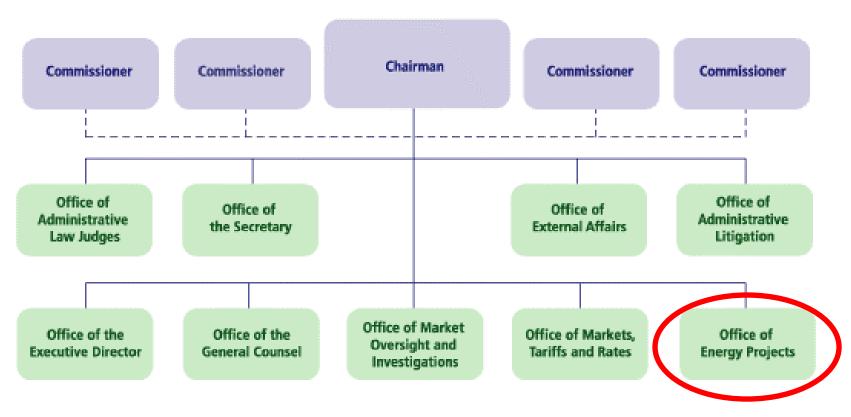
October 24, 2006



## FERC Organizational Structure



#### Federal Energy Regulatory Commission



## Office of Energy Projects - Functions



- OEP has the engineering and environmental expertise to:
  - > authorize new gas facilities, including LNG
  - authorize and monitor hydroelectric projects, and
  - analyze energy infrastructure needs and policies.

#### OEP focuses on:

- project siting and development,
- balancing environmental and other concerns,
- ensuring compliance,
- safeguarding the public, and
- providing infrastructure capacity information.

# Section 3 - Imports/Exports (LNG Terminal)





Any entity that proposes to site, construct and operate or modify facilities used to import or export gas must file an application pursuant to Section 3 of the NGA and file for the issuance of a Presidential Permit.

# Section 7(c) Certificate (pipeline)

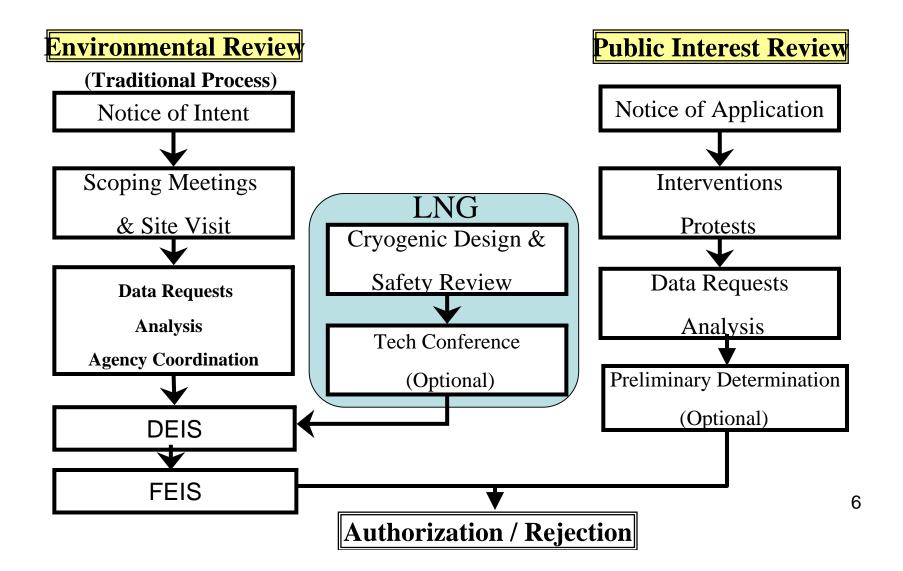




- FERC Staff conducts a full review of proposal including construction and operational impacts, engineering, rate, accounting, and market analysis
- Environmental review is included in an EIS

## **FERC Review Process**





# Commission's Pre-Filing Process



- LNG applicants are required to use the Pre-filing Process
- More interactive NEPA process
- Earlier, more direct involvement by FERC staff, other agencies, landowners
- Goal of "no surprises"
- Promotes early identification and resolution of issues
- Facilitates state agency and community involvement
- Time savings realized only if we are working together with stakeholders
- FERC staff is an advocate of the Process, not the Project

## The EIS



- Is prepared by the Commission's staff
- Will evaluate environmental impacts of proposed action
- Will address:
  - Alternatives
  - Social/Economic Impacts
  - Environmental Impacts
  - Safety





## Interagency Involvement



- Federal Cooperating Agencies: the COE, USCG, USFWS, NMFS (NOAA Fisheries), and USDOT-OPS
- We encourage state agencies to participate in Pre-Filing Process and to be cooperating agencies
- We rely heavily on state agencies to provide input on issues of significance
- Local knowledge is critical

## Federal and State Approvals



- FERC NGA Approval
- DOT/OPS Pipeline Safety
- Coast Guard LOR (Vessel Operating Plan, Safety & Security Zone)
- Corps of Engineers Dredging, Wetland Impacts, Alternative Sites
- NMFS/FWS Endangered Species Act
- EPA/State Air Quality Agency— Clean Air Act (CAA), New Source Review
- State Coastal Zone Consistency Determination
- State Agency Requirements (401 WQC)
- SHPO Section 106 Review under National Historic Preservation Act

# How To Stay Involved and Improve the Analysis



- Provide timely information that clearly states your concerns
- Support your positions with facts
- eSubscription automatically provides you with notification of filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents
- register for this service at: http://www.ferc.gov/esubscribenow.htm



## Why Does FERC Prepare the EIS?

- Regulatory Requirements
  - National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
  - Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA
  - FERC regulations for implementing NEPA
- EIS is an element of the Commission's review of the project
- EIS is not a decision document

# LNG Terminals 2 Primary Issues





## Federal Jurisdiction: Offshore vs. Onshore Terminals







Source: http://www.excelerateenergy.com/energy\_bridge.php

#### **Onshore Terminals**

FERC approval authority under the Natural Gas Act

#### Offshore Terminals

U.S. Maritimes Administration and U.S. Coast Guard under the Deepwater Port Act

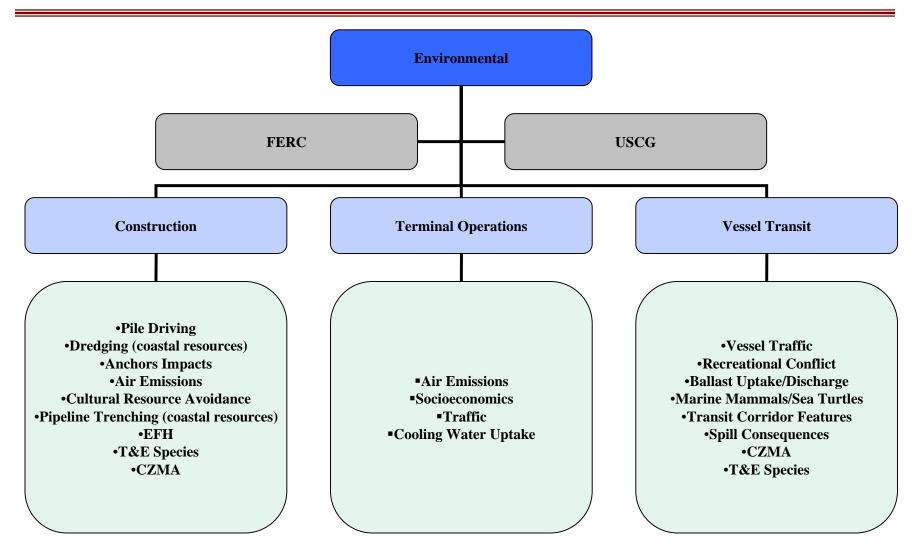
# The Energy Policy Act of 2005 – LNG Highlights –



- Mandatory PF Rulemaking
- Lead agency for NEPA, Federal Authorizations, and establish an expeditious schedule
- FERC's exclusive siting authority does not impact State's authority under CZMA, CWA, and CAA
- Consultation with designated State Safety agency
- Consultation with DoD
- Emergency response plan prior to construction 15

## **Assessing Impacts to the Environment**





## **Construction Impacts**



IMPACT	POSSIBLE MITIGATION
Pile Driving	Use of bubble curtains
Dredging	Avoidance of resources/Use of appropriate methods
Anchor Impacts	Mid-line buoys/DPS vessels
Air Emissions	Low sulfur fuels
Cultural Resources	Surveys/Avoidance
Pipeline Trenching	Wetland and Waterbodies
	Construction Procedures
EFH	Avoidance/Seasonal restrictions
T&E Species	Avoidance/Seasonal restrictions

## **Operational Impacts**



IMPACT	POSSIBLE MITIGATION
Recreational Conflicts	Management of safety/security zones
Vessel Transit Safety	Use of safety/security zones
Mammal/Turtle Strikes	Protection Plans/Speed Restrictions
Ballast & Cooling Water Uptake	Possible intake depth and rate modifications – Cold Ironing vs. safety
Visual Impacts	Design and color compatibility
Air Emissions	Best Available Control Technology – Use of Alternate Ship Fuels - Cold Ironing vs. safety

18

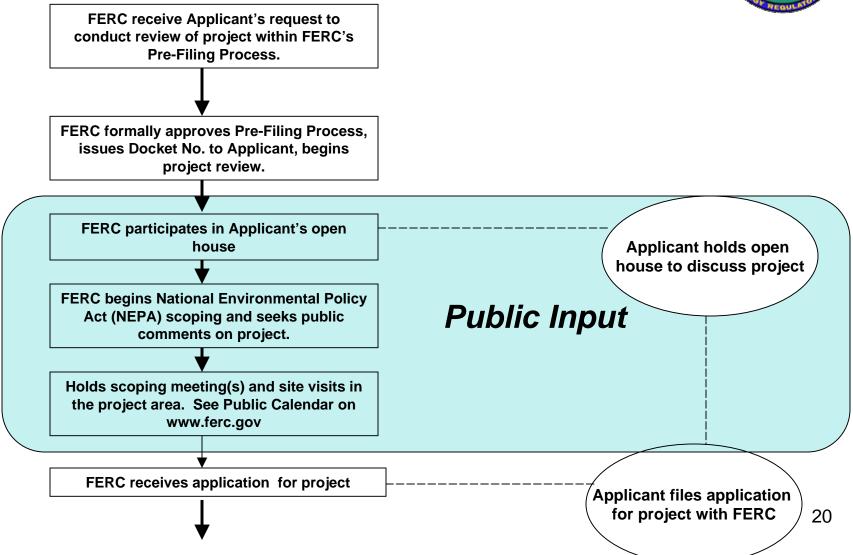
## State/Local Role Unchanged



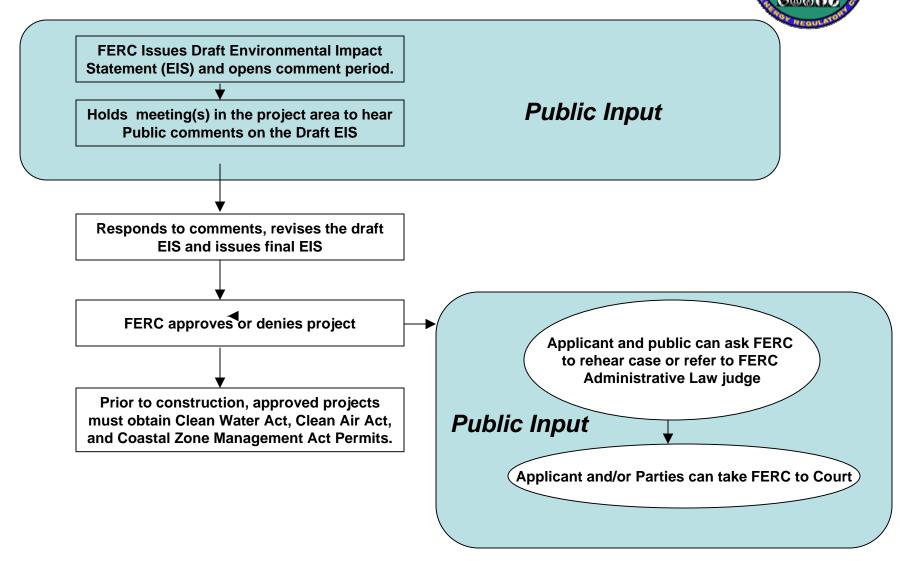
- Consistency Review under the CZMA
- 401 WQC under the CWA
- Other permits
- Cooperating Agency providing review of advanced versions of the EIS

## FERC Environmental Review Process and Opportunities for Public Input





## FERC Environmental Review Process and Opportunities for Public Input (continued)



## **Contact Information**



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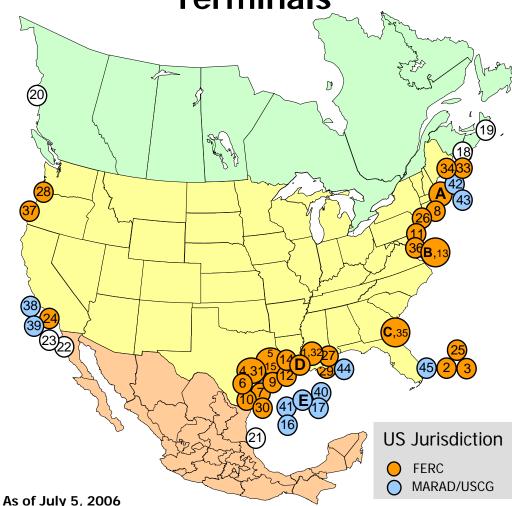
Email: medha.kochhar@FERC.gov

Thank you. We look forwarding to working with you on future LNG projects.

## The End



# Existing and Proposed North American LNG Terminals



- \* US pipeline approved; LNG terminal pending in Bahamas
- \*\* Construction suspended

#### Office of Energy Projects

#### CONSTRUCTED

- A. Everett, MA: 1.035 Bcfd (SUEZ/Tractebel DOMAC)
  B. Cove Point, MD: 1.0 Bcfd (Dominion Cove Point LNG)
- C. Elba Island, GA: 1.2 Bcfd (El Paso Southern LNG)
  D. Lake Charles, LA: 2.1 Bcfd (Southern Union Trunkline LNG)
- E. Gulf of Mexico: 0.5 Bcfd (Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge Excelerate Energy)
  APPROVED BY FERC
- 1. Hackberry, LA: 1.5 Bcfd (Cameron LNG Sempra Energy)
- 2. Bahamas : 0.84 Bcfd (AES Ocean Express)\*
- 3. Bahamas: 0.83 Bcfd (Calypso Tractebel)\*
- 4. Freeport, TX: 1.5 Bcfd (Cheniere/Freeport LNG Dev.)
- 5. Sabine, LA: 2.6 Bcfd (Sabine Pass Cheniere LNG)
- 6. Corpus Christi, TX: 2.6 Bcfd (Cheniere LNG)
- 7. Corpus Christi, TX: 1.1 Bcfd (Vista Del Sol ExxonMobil)
- 8. Fall River, MA: 0.8 Bcfd (Weaver's Cove Energy/Hess LNG)
- 9. Sabine, TX: 2.0 Bcfd (Golden Pass ExxonMobil)
- 10. Corpus Christi, TX: 1.0 Bcfd (Ingleside Energy Occidental Energy Ventures)
- 11. Logan Township, NJ: 1.2 Bcfd (Crown Landing LNG BP)
- 12. Port Arthur, TX: 3.0 Bcfd (Sempra)
- 13. Cove Point, MD: 0.8 Bcfd (Dominion)
- 14. Cameron, LA: 3.3 Bcfd (Creole Trail LNG Cheniere LNG)
- 15. Sabine, LA: 1.4 Bcfd (Sabine Pass Cheniere LNG Expansion)

#### APPROVED BY MARAD/COAST GUARD

- 16. Port Pelican: 1.6 Bcfd (Chevron Texaco)
- 17. Louisiana Offshore: 1.0 Bcfd (Gulf Landing Shell)

#### CANADIAN APPROVED TERMINALS

- 18. St. John, NB: 1.0 Bcfd (Canaport Irving Oil)
- 19. Point Tupper, NS 1.0 Bcf/d (Bear Head LNG Anadarko)
- 20. Kitimat, BC: 0.61 Bcfd (Galveston LNG)

#### **MEXICAN APPROVED TERMINALS**

- 21. Altamira, Tamulipas: 0.7 Bcfd (Shell/Total/Mitsui)
- 22. Baja California, MX: 1.0 Bcfd (Energy Costa Azul Sempra)
- 23. Baja California Offshore: 1.4 Bcfd (Chevron Texaco)

#### PROPOSED TO FERC

- 24. Long Beach, CA: 0.7 Bcfd, (Mitsubishi/ConocoPhillips Sound Energy Solutions)
- 25. Bahamas: 1.0 Bcfd, (Seafarer El Paso/FPL)
- 26. LI Sound, NY: 1.0 Bcfd (Broadwater Energy TransCanada/Shell)
- 27. Pascagoula, MS: 1.5 Bcfd (Gulf LNG Energy LLC)
- 28. Bradwood, OR: 1.0 Bcfd (Northern Star LNG Northern Star Natural Gas LLC)
- 29. Pascagoula, MS: 1.3 Bcfd (Casotte Landing ChevronTexaco)
- 30. Port Lavaca, TX: 1.0 Bcfd (Calhoun LNG Gulf Coast LNG Partners)
- **31. Freeport, TX:** 2.5 Bcfd (Cheniere/Freeport LNG Dev. Expansion)
- 32. Hackberry, LA: 1.15 Bcfd (Cameron LNG Sempra Energy Expansion)
- 33. Pleasant Point, ME: 2.0 Bcfd (Quoddy Bay, LLC)
- 34. Robbinston, ME: 0.5 Bcfd (Downeast LNG Kestrel Energy)
- 35. Elba Island, GA: 0.9 Bcfd (El Paso Southern LNG)
- **36. Baltimore**, **MD**: 1.5 Bcfd (AES Sparrows Point AES Corp.)
- 37. Coos Bay, OR: 1.0 Bcfd (Jordan Cove Energy Project)

#### PROPOSED TO MARAD/COAST GUARD

- **38. Offshore California**: 1.5 Bcfd (Cabrillo Port BHP Billiton)
- 39. Offshore California: 0.5 Bcfd, (Clearwater Port LLC Northernstar NG LLC)
- **40. Offshore Louisiana**: 1.0 Bcfd (Main Pass McMoRan Exp.)
- 41. Gulf of Mexico: 1.5 Bcfd (Beacon Port Clean Energy Terminal ConocoPhillips)
- 42. Offshore Boston: 0.4 Bcfd (Neptune LNG Tractebel)
- **43. Offshore Boston:** 0.8 Bcfd (Northeast Gateway Excelerate Energy)
- 44. Gulf of Mexico: 1.4 Bcfd (Bienville Offshore Energy Terminal TORP)
- 45. Offshore Florida: ? Bcfd (SUEZ Calypso SUEZ LNG)

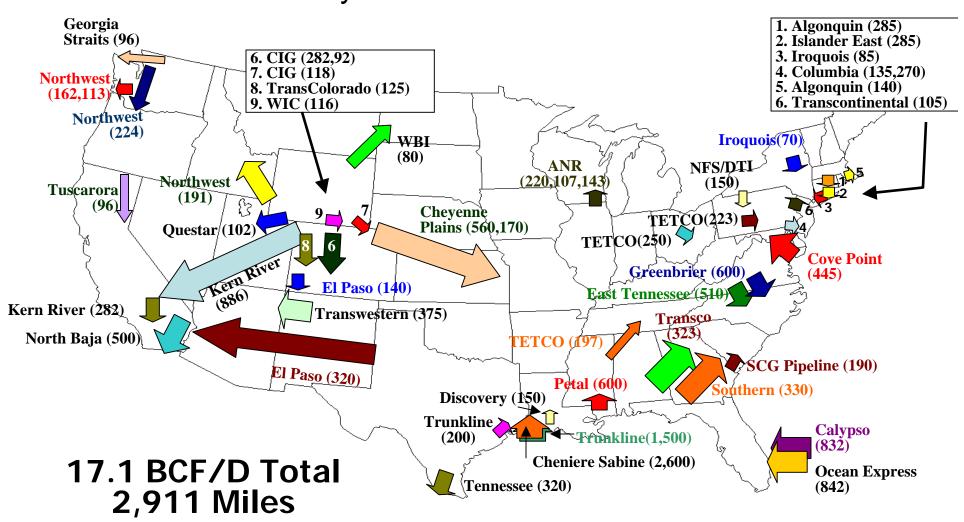
## The Environmental Report

(13 Resource Reports)

- 1. General Project Description
- 2. Water Use & Quality
- 3. Fish, Wildlife & Vegetation
- 4. Cultural Resources
- 5. Socioeconomics
- 6. Geological Resources
- 7. Soils

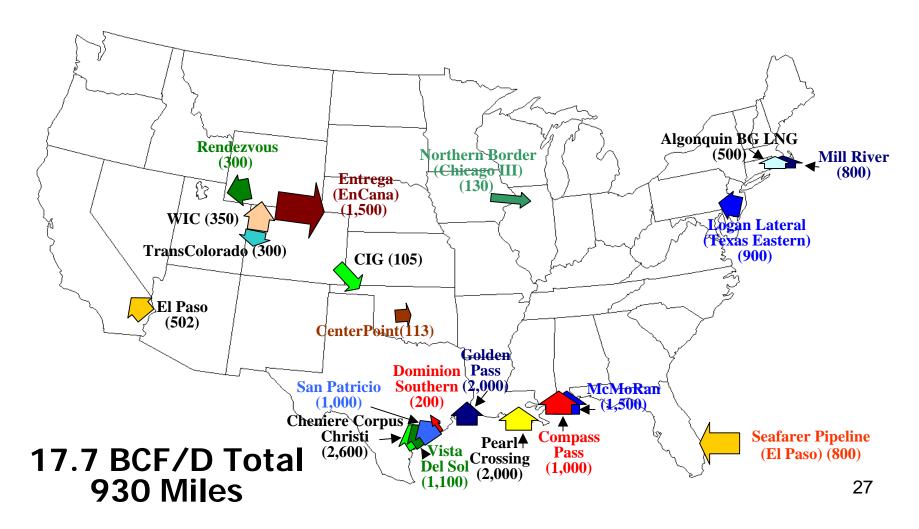
- 8. Land Use, Recreation, & Aesthetics
- 9. Air & Noise Quality
- 10. Alternatives
- 11. Reliability & Safety
- 12. PCB Contamination (for pipelines only)
- 13. LNG Engineering & Design Details (CEII)<sub>25</sub>

# Natural Gas Demand is Driving New Pipeline Construction January 2002 to March 2005



## And Future Expansion Major Pipeline Projects

Pending (MMcf/d) March 2005



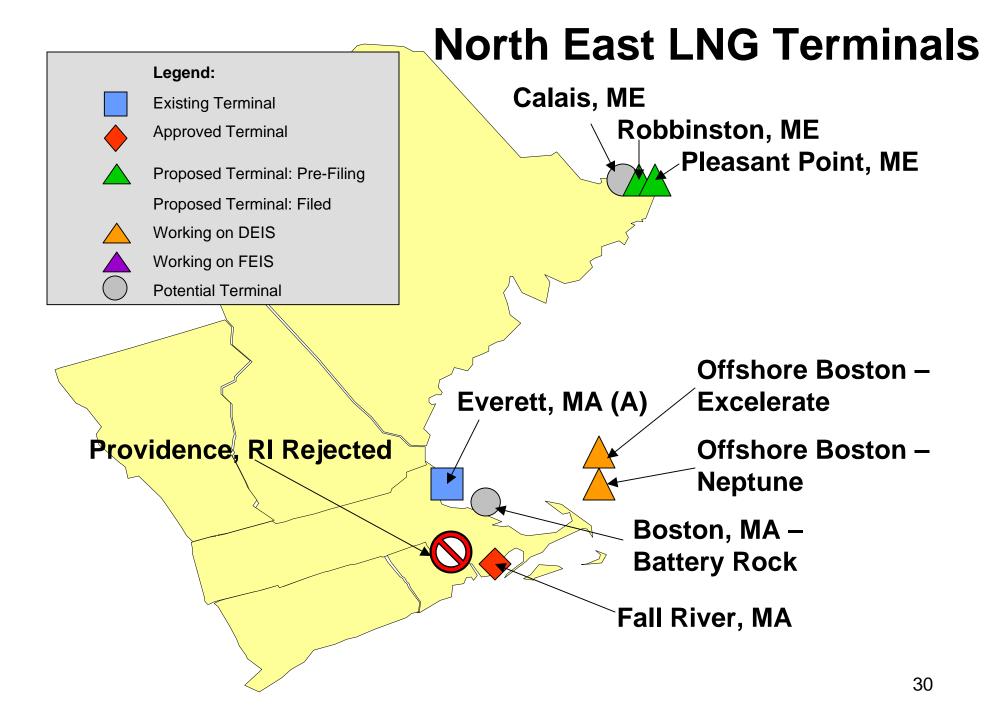
## Why All This Activity?

- Gas consumption in the power generation sector is predicted to grow substantially
- Between 1998 and 2003, over 200 gigawatts of new gas-based generation units were constructed (Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, 2004)
- Current gas production from within the U.S. and Canada is gradually declining while demand is increasing

## LNG Will Help Meet Demands

 Natural gas is the current economic/environmental fuel of choice.

 96% of natural gas reserves are outside North America and may be accessed as LNG.



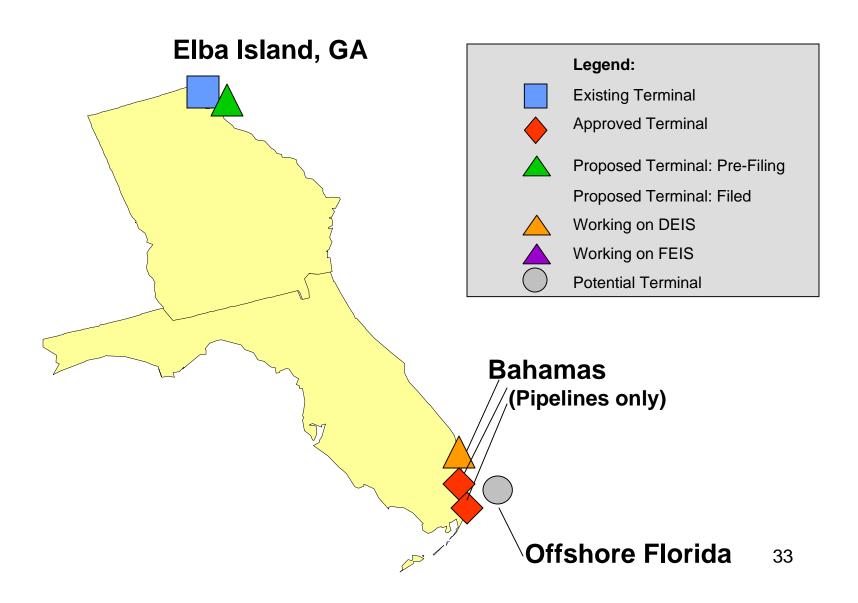
## **Mid-Atlantic LNG Terminals**



## **Mid-Atlantic LNG Terminals**



## **South East LNG Terminals**



## LNG Terminal Siting Issues

- Safety
- Market Demand
- Existing Marine Facilities
- Existing Pipeline or End User Infrastructure
- Take Away Capacity of Pipeline(s)
- Federal and State approvals

## Energy Policy Act of 2005 - LNG State and Local Considerations

- Governor shall appoint a state agency for consultation
- FERC must consult with this agency
- State may file a safety advisory report and FERC must review and respond
- State agency may conduct safety inspections
- FERC order must require an Emergency Response Plan which includes a cost-sharing plan

# Opportunities for Public Involvement

### The FERC Process:

- We Issue Notice of the Application
- Project Sponsor Sends Landowner Notification Package
- SCOPING = We Issue Notice of Intent to Prepare the NEPA Document
- Public Meeting(s)

### Public Input:

- File an Intervention
- Contact the project sponsor w/questions, concerns; contact FERC
- Send letters expressing concerns about environmental impact
- Attend scoping meetings



# Opportunities for Public Involvement (continued)

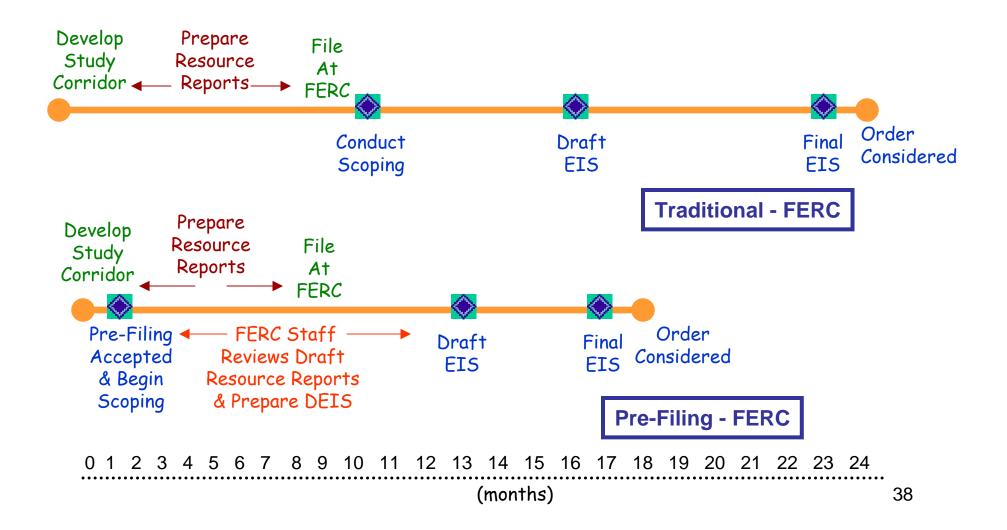
### The FERC Process:

- Issue Notice of Availability of the DEIS
- Public Meetings on DEIS
- Issue a Commission Order

### **Public Input:**

- File comments on the adequacy of DEIS
- Attend public meetings to give comments on DEIS
- Interveners can file a request for Rehearing of a Commission Order

# Standard Timelines Traditional vs. Pre-Filing Process



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## The EIS Schedule

- Draft EIS dates <u>highly</u> dependent on timely submittals by the applicants
- FERC will work closely with other federal and state agencies to resolve outstanding issues
- Draft EIS is normally issued about 4 months after the application is filed
- Final EIS is normally issued about 4 months after the Draft EIS
- FERC must receive Waterway Suitability Report from the U.S. Coast Guard prior to issuance of Final-EIS

## Phases of Project Review

- Project Preparation
  - The applicant working on its own
- Pre-Filing
  - FERC staff working with the applicant and stakeholders before the filing of an application
- Application Review
  - FERC staff working with the applicant and stakeholders after the filing of an application
- Post-Authorization
  - FERC staff working with the applicant and stakeholders to ensure compliance with conditions to the FERC approval

## FERC Staff **Pre-Filing Activities**

- Identify affected parties:
   Issue scoping notice
  - landowners
  - agencies
  - other stakeholders
- Facilitate identification of issues
- Identify study needs
- Facilitate resolution of issues

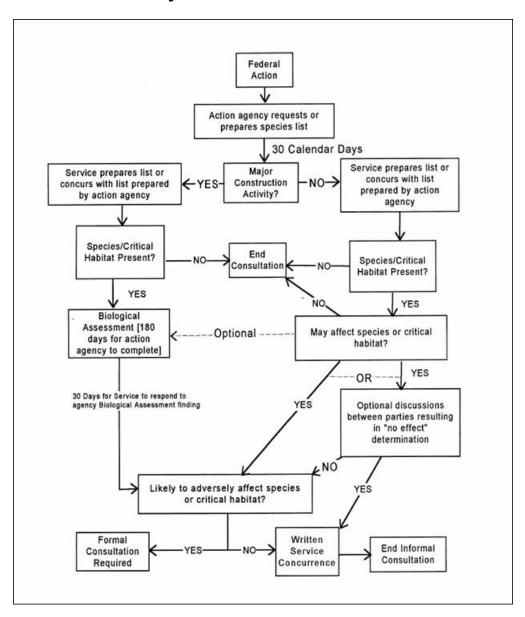
- Examine alternatives
- Arrange and attend site visits and meetings
- Initiate preparation of preliminary NEPA document
- Review draft resource reports

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### FERC Projects - ESA Consultation



# Interagency Review of LNG Safety Issues

- Feb. 2004 Interagency Agreement among FERC, Coast Guard, and DOT
- May 2004 FERC ABSG Report Models for Calculating Site-Specific Hazards
- Dec. 2004 DOE Sandia Report Guidance on Risk Analysis and Safety Implications of a Large LNG Spill Over Water
- 2005 Integration of Coast Guard within FERC's Project Review – Waterway Suitability