



CRS Report for Congress

Wave, Tidal, and In-Stream Energy Projects: Which Federal Agency Has the Lead?

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Summary

Developments in wave, tidal, and in-stream energy generation technologies — also referred to as hydrokinetic or marine energy — are beginning to gain momentum. At the same time, their regulatory status is still evolving, as shown by recent changes in law aimed at clarifying the federal role in ocean wave and renewable energy. Two federal agencies currently appear to have a lead role in offshore renewable energy projects.

The Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) indicates that the Energy Policy Act of 2005, § 388, gave it authority as the lead agency for projects proposed on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). MMS is developing a regulatory framework and is not accepting applications for hydrokinetic (and other alternative energy) projects until its rulemaking process is complete.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has issued preliminary permits and accepted license applications for hydrokinetic projects on the OCS and in the near-shore ocean environment. Also, FERC is developing a licensing process specific to hydrokinetic projects. The issue of which agency has final regulatory authority over hydrokinetic projects that are partially or completely on the OCS is unresolved and may affect project development in this burgeoning industry.

Background

Electric generation projects that are designed to harness the power of waves, tides, or river currents — without a dam or impoundment — are known as hydrokinetic or marine energy projects. While the technology to harness this energy is still in the developmental stage, interest has increased in exploring this potential source of electric power. For example, projects are being considered in a number of states, including Alaska, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington. A special temporary license exemption was issued for a prototype tidal energy project in New York's East River, and a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) hydropower license, the first for this type of project, is pending for a wave energy project in Washington. As project developers have begun to explore

opportunities in this sector, Congress has introduced legislation to support and regulate this nascent industry.

EPACT

The 109th Congress considered legislation related to hydrokinetic power. In particular, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT)¹ addresses wave, tidal, and in-stream energy directly or indirectly in a number of ways. EPACT addresses federal jurisdiction over, and development of, alternative energy sources. Title II contains provisions for assessing and reporting on renewable energy resources by the Department of Energy. It also establishes incentives for renewable energy production, specifies benchmarks for renewable energy purchases by federal facilities, and authorizes grants supporting rural electrification, with preference given to renewable energy facilities. Section 931 directs the Secretary of Energy to establish R&D programs for ocean energy, including wave energy, and kinetic hydro projects. Section 388 amends § 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act² to grant authority to the Secretary of the Interior, through the Minerals Management Service (MMS), to grant leases on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for producing energy from sources other than oil and gas.

Legislation

P.L. 110-140 authorizes \$50 million annually from FY2008 through FY2012 for the creation of at least one national ocean energy research center. Congress has also approved funding for hydrokinetic energy development in FY2008 appropriations legislation. Under P.L. 110-161, approximately \$10 million is provided for water power R&D, which includes hydrokinetic generation.

Who Has Primary Authority over Hydrokinetic Energy Projects?

In addition to technological and resource uncertainties, one of the principal uncertainties facing hydrokinetic energy developers is that of the primary regulatory agency for their industry. Presently, two federal agencies have asserted a lead role in the oversight of wave, tidal, and in-stream energy projects: FERC and MMS.³

Minerals Management Service (MMS). The Department of the Interior's MMS manages the nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)⁴ oil, natural gas, and other mineral resources. The agency is responsible for more than \$8 billion in annual revenues from federal offshore mineral leases (as well as onshore mineral leases on federal and Indian lands). EPACT 2005 granted MMS additional authority to act as the lead federal agency for offshore renewable energy projects. MMS views its primary authorities under EPACT

¹ P.L. 109-58.

² 43 U.S.C. § 1337.

³ For more information on broader issues related to hydrokinetic project development, see CRS Report RL33883, *Issues Affecting Tidal, Wave, and In-Stream Generation Projects*, by Nic Lane.

⁴ The OCS is composed of the submerged lands, subsoil, and sea bed lying between the seaward extent of the states' jurisdiction and the seaward extent of federal jurisdiction. Typically, this is the area between 3 and 200 nautical miles.

§ 388 to be (1) granting leases, easements, and rights-of-way for renewable energy-related uses on federal OCS lands; (2) acting as the lead agency for coordinating the permitting process with other federal agencies; and (3) monitoring and regulating facilities used for renewable energy production and energy support services.⁵

MMS has issued a final programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) analyzing the environmental impact of a program to develop hydrokinetic energy projects on the OCS. It anticipates issuing a final rule on the process of lease application and energy project development in the fall of 2008.⁶ MMS will not issue decisions on hydrokinetic energy projects until a final rule is established,⁷ but indicates that in advance of a final rule it has established an interim process that includes limited-term leases to allow data collection and technology testing — but no commercial-scale project development.⁸ MMS has received over 40 nominations for these limited use leases.⁹ Additionally, MMS has released proposed rules for alternative energy projects on the OCS with a 60-day comment period.¹⁰ The proposed rules indicate that two types of leases may be available for project sponsors: commercial and limited. Commercial leases would have a term up to 25 years and allow full commercial energy production. Limited leases would have a shorter five-year term and are intended for site assessment, technology testing, and other pre-commercial activities.¹¹

EPACT § 388 stipulates that MMS authority does not supercede the existing authority of any other agency for hydrokinetic project permitting, so it is possible that a wave or tidal energy project on the OCS may also require a FERC license to operate, although leasing and environmental review would be conducted by MMS.¹² MMS indicates that it intends to finalize its rulemaking process by December 2008.¹³

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The Federal Power Act (FPA)¹⁴ authorized FERC to be the agency responsible for licensing almost all nonfederal hydropower projects.¹⁵ There has been no debate about FERC's jurisdiction over

⁵ See [<http://www.mms.gov/offshore/RenewableEnergy/RenewableEnergyAndAlternateUses.pdf>].

⁶ See [<http://www.mms.gov/offshore/CIAP/PDFs/Visio-3timelines040207A.pdf>].

⁷ See [<http://www.mms.gov/offshore/RenewableEnergy/OCSPolicyCmteMtg022107.pdf>].

⁸ 72 *Fed. Reg.* 214, November 6, 2007.

⁹ 73 *Fed. Reg.* 76, April 18, 2008.

¹⁰ 73 72 *Fed. Reg.* 132, July 9, 2008.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Personal communication with Ms. Julie Fleming, Legislative Specialist, Minerals Management Service, Washington, DC, January 22, 2007.

¹³ See [<http://www.mms.gov/ooc/press/2008/press0708.htm>].

¹⁴ 16 U.S.C. § 817(1).

¹⁵ There are limited circumstances when a FERC license, or FERC-granted license exemption, is not required for a hydropower project. For instance, projects operating under a valid congressional permit issued before 1920 would not be subject to FERC jurisdiction.

hydrokinetic projects in rivers and inland waters, but there may be some question about its authority over these projects in the ocean.

FERC has asserted that its authority includes hydrokinetic projects in the ocean up to 12 miles from shore.¹⁶ FERC supports this statement with citations to the FPA¹⁷ and Presidential Proclamation 5928,¹⁸ which extended the territorial sea,¹⁹ and thus, FERC asserts, its jurisdiction, to 12 nautical miles.

Further, FERC has indicated that project features such as undersea anchors or transmission lines leading to a grid connection on the shore would occupy land under federal jurisdiction, thereby requiring the project to have a FERC license. In addition, FERC has stated that it considers hydrokinetic energy facilities to be “powerhouses” as defined by the FPA licensing provision,²⁰ and has indicated that it considers wave and tidal projects that connect to the electric grid to be affecting interstate commerce, thus requiring a FERC license.²¹

FERC had issued over 100 preliminary permits for developers to study hydrokinetic project sites, and dozens more preliminary permit applications are pending approval.²² A preliminary permit is not a license to construct and operate a project, but rather grants the applicant the right to study an area for suitability of project development prior to a formal license application. Additionally, FERC has finalized the first license for a hydrokinetic project under a new “conditional” license program (see “MMS-FERC Conflict,” below).²³

MMS-FERC Conflict. In response to FERC’s acceptance of several preliminary permit applications for hydrokinetic energy projects on the OCS off the coasts of California and Oregon, MMS filed formal protests with FERC citing specific points of contention. MMS indicated that it believes FERC jurisdiction does not extend to the OCS for three reasons and requested that the agency reject the application in question and stop

¹⁶ 102 FERC ¶61,242.

¹⁷ 16 U.S.C. § 796 (8).

¹⁸ 54 *Federal Register* 777, December 27, 1988.

¹⁹ Under international law, every coastal nation has sovereign rights over the air space, water column, sea bed, and anything beneath it, within its territorial sea. In 1988, President Reagan proclaimed that the United States’ territorial sea extended 12 nautical miles seaward from the coast.

²⁰ 16 U.S.C. § 817 (1).

²¹ 102 FERC ¶61,242.

²² See [<http://www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/indus-act/hydrokinetics/permits.asp>].

²³ 122 FERC ¶61,248.

processing preliminary permits for similar projects on the OCS.²⁴ The three reasons MMS cites are as follows:

- FPA-granted jurisdiction for FERC does not explicitly extend on to the OCS. Further, MMS refutes FERC’s claim that Presidential Proclamation 5928 also extends FERC authority to 12 nautical miles. In support of this point, MMS refers to Proclamation language indicating that “Nothing in this Proclamation: (a) extends or otherwise alters existing Federal or State law or any jurisdiction, rights, legal interests, or obligations derived therefrom....”²⁵
- MMS stresses that § 388 of EPACT specifically grants it authority for renewable energy projects on the OCS.
- MMS says that FERC’s existing hydropower permitting and licensing process is inappropriate for hydrokinetic energy projects on the OCS because preliminary permits may reserve large areas of potential development to the first applicant rather than to the best applicant. Also, MMS says that a 30- to 50-year license is too long for prototype projects.

At least one preliminary permit applicant in the instance cited above subsequently submitted additional information for its permit application, reconfiguring to a project area located in state waters within three nautical miles of shore, thus avoiding the OCS and any issue of MMS jurisdiction.²⁶ FERC issued a preliminary permit for the project reflecting the modified footprint of the site provided by the applicant.²⁷

FERC has since posted a *Notice of Inquiry* soliciting comments on its preliminary permitting procedure and outlining its interim policy on the issue. The agency has received numerous comments from project proponents, state agencies, and tribal entities. Pending final resolution, it will continue to issue preliminary permits for hydrokinetic projects under a “stricter scrutiny” policy. FERC states that preliminary permits will be issued with more limited project boundaries and that required project progress reports will be given closer review.²⁸ Although CRS has found no public FERC response to the MMS protests, it appears that for a period of approximately one year following the protests, none of the preliminary permits issued were for projects that reach onto the OCS. However, in March 2008, FERC issued preliminary permits for projects that include

²⁴ MMS, *Protest of the United States Minerals Management Service*, FERC Docket P-12752-000 (January 30, 2007); MMS, *Protest of the United States Minerals Management Service*, FERC Docket P-12750-000 (February 20, 2007); and MMS, *Protest of the United States Minerals Management Service*, FERC Docket P-12753-000 (March 2, 2007).

²⁵ 54 *Federal Register* 777, December 27, 1988.

²⁶ FERC, *AquaEnergy Group, Ltd submits additional information that reduces the project boundary & more accurately represents the footprint of the proposed project under P-12752*, Docket Number P-12752-000 (February 6, 2007).

²⁷ FERC, *Order issuing preliminary permit re AquaEnergy Group Ltd under P-12752*, Docket Number P-12752-000 (April 26, 2007).

²⁸ FERC, *Notice of Inquiry*, Docket Number RM07-08-000 (February 15, 2007).

portions of the OCS off of California. The Department of the Interior has filed a request for rehearing of the FERC order issuing those permits.²⁹

FERC has developed a modified license for hydrokinetic pilot projects. This process is available immediately for interested parties, though the agency is accepting comments on the process in order to refine it. FERC held a technical conference on October 2, 2007, to seek feedback from stakeholders on the new license. The goal of the hydrokinetic license is to eliminate barriers to development by reducing processing time to as little as six months, allowing installation of test equipment, and allowing power generation to the grid. The license requires that projects have a size of five megawatts or less, be easily removed or deactivated, and be installed for no longer than a five-year term. There are additional provisions for site decommissioning and project changes or equipment removal if unexpected environmental impacts arise.³⁰

Further, FERC has also developed a conditional license. Unlike the pilot license program, this is a full project operating license that allows applicants to begin non-construction activities while some permitting processes — such as water quality certification — are still pending.

FERC and MMS are on separate tracks to develop regulatory processes for energy projects in the ocean. However, the issue of ultimate regulatory authority for projects entirely or partially on the OCS remains. The uncertainty over lead regulatory status on the OCS is an important issue that may discourage investors in this developing industry.

Under the current regulatory framework, project owners may be reluctant to develop sites beyond three nautical miles to avoid the possibility of regulatory duplication. The final configuration of each agency's regulatory framework could have a major impact on project-siting decisions. Developers may decide to site projects completely on one side of the three-mile OCS boundary, depending on which regulatory process they deem to be more favorable. This type of approach could distort the industry's development or leave otherwise promising sites undeveloped.

²⁹ FERC, *Request for Rehearing of U.S. Department of the Interior under P-12779-000 and P-12781*. Docket Numbers P-12779-000 and P-12781-000 (April 14, 2008).

³⁰ See [<http://www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/indus-act/hydrokinetics/energy-pilot.asp>].