

(v) A statement identifying the state, municipal, interstate, or Federal agency, which is authorized and willing to assume regulatory supervision over the land, waterways, and facilities to be included within the nonpower project;

(vi) Copies of written communication and documentation of oral communication that the applicant may have had with any jurisdictional agency or governmental unit authorized and willing to assume regulatory control over the project and the point of time at which the agency or unit would assume regulatory control;

(vii) A statement that demonstrates that the applicant has complied with the requirements of §16.8(d)(2);

(viii) A proposal that shows the manner in which the applicant plans to remove or otherwise dispose of the project's power facilities;

(ix) Any proposal to repair or rehabilitate any nonpower facilities;

(x) A statement of the costs associated with removing the project's power facilities and with any necessary restoration and rehabilitation work; and

(xi) A statement that demonstrates that the applicant has resources to ensure the integrity and safety of the remaining project facilities and to maintain the nonpower functions of the project until the governmental unit or agency assumes regulatory control over the project.

(2) If an applicant must file an application for a nonpower license under §16.9 within 90 days after July 3, 1989, that applicant may provide the information required in paragraph (a) (except the information specified in paragraph (a)(1)(i)), within 90 days after the date it files the application.

(b) *Termination of a proceeding for a nonpower license.* The Commission may deny an application for a nonpower license and turn the project over to any agency that has jurisdiction over the land or reservations if:

(1) An existing project is located on public lands or reservations of the United States;

(2) Neither the existing licensee nor any other entity has filed an application for a new license for the project;

(3) No one has filed a recommendation to take over the project pursuant to §16.14; and

(4) The agency that has jurisdiction over the land or reservations demonstrates that it is able and willing to:

(i) Accept immediate responsibility for the nonpower use of the project; and

(ii) Pay the existing licensee for its net investment in the project and any severance damages specified in section 14(a) of the Federal Power Act.

(c) *Termination of nonpower license.* A nonpower license will be terminated by Commission order when the Commission determines that a state, municipal, interstate, or Federal agency has jurisdiction over, and is willing to assume regulatory responsibility for, the land, waterways, and facilities included within the nonpower license.

§ 16.12 Application for exemption from licensing by a licensee whose license is subject to sections 14 and 15 of the Federal Power Act.

(a) An existing licensee whose license is subject to sections 14 and 15 of the Federal Power Act may apply for an exemption for the project.

(b) An applicant for an exemption under paragraph (a) must meet the requirements of subpart K or subpart J of part 4 of this chapter, and §§16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9(b) (1), (2) (except the requirement to comply with §§4.41, 4.51, or 4.61 of this chapter), 16.9(c), 16.10(a), 16.10(b), 16.10(d), and 16.10(e).

(c) The Commission will process an application by an existing licensee for an exemption for the project in accordance with §§16.9(b)(3), 16.9(b)(4), and 16.9(d).

(d) If a license application is filed in competition with an application for exemption filed by the existing licensee, the Commission will decide among the competing applications in accordance with the standards of §16.13 and not in accordance with the provisions of §4.37(d)(2) of this chapter.

§ 16.13 Standards and factors for issuing a new license.

(a) In determining whether a final proposal for a new license under section 15 of the Federal Power Act is best adapted to serve the public interest, the Commission will consider the factors enumerated in sections 15(a)(2) and (a)(3) of the Federal Power Act.