Permit, License, and Certificate Catalog 2024

Pursuant to
§8-506 of State Government Article,
Annotated Code of Maryland

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I. Introduction

Senate Bill 472/House Bill 581[1] requires independent units in the Executive Branch to create a catalog of each type of permit, license, or certificate that it issues, and submit the catalog to the Governor by October 1, 2024. Specifically, the §8-506 of the State Government Article requires the catalog to include:

(1) A description of each permit, license, or certificate;

(2) The term for which each issued permit, license, or certificate is valid;

(3) The statutory and regulatory authority that:

  (I) authorizes or requires the independent unit to issue the permit, license, or certificate; and

  (II) establishes a timeline within which the independent unit must process and issue the permit, license, or certificate, if any;

(4) The method and process used by the independent unit to accept applications for each permit, license, or certificate, including a list of:

  (I) Prior significant updates to the method and process; and

  (II) The current information technology system used, and any remaining associated tasks still performed manually with the system;

(5) An estimate of the length of time to:

  (I) Determine if an application is complete; and

  (II) Make a final determination to issue, waive, or deny the permit, license, or certificate;

(6) The application fee charged for each permit, license, or certificate and how the revenue collected from application fees is allocated;

(7) Any statutory or regulatory authority that may impact an applicant's ability to receive a permit, license, or certificate based on the criminal history of the applicant;

[1] Act of Maryland 2024, Chapter 412 (House Bill 581).

(8) An analysis and any recommendations by the independent unit on the appropriate length of time to promptly process completed applications for each permit, license, or certificate; and

(9) Statutory or regulatory changes and resources that could expedite the processing timeline.

The Public Service Commission (Commission) is an independent unit and accordingly presents its permit, license, and certificate catalog to the Governor.

II. Permits

A. Community Solar Subscriber Organization

Definition: A Community Solar Subscriber Organization is defined as a solar energy system that is connected to the electric distribution grid serving the State; located in the same electric service territory as its subscribers; attached to the electric meter of a subscriber or is a separate facility with its own electric meter; and credits its generated electricity, or the value of its generated electricity, to the bills of the subscribers to that system through virtual net energy metering. Applicants must submit a bond, and are required to provide evidence of managerial competency.

Period of Validity: The permit has no defined expiration date.

Requirements for Analysis or Approval: No field agents are required to conduct analysis or testing. Employees that conduct the reviews and make final determinations are generally economists and attorneys, but these are not hard requirements.

Number of applications in 2022 and 2023: 90 for 2022 and 230 for 2023

Number of issuances in 2022 and 2023: 90 for 2022 and 230 for 2023

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The Community Solar program process is authorized by Public Utility Article (PUA) PUA § 7-306.2 and is further regulated under COMAR 20.62.

Filing Fee: The filing fee is $400 for Type A & D applications. The filing fee is $50 for Type B & C applications.

Expeditated Option?: No

Statutory and Regulatory Authority for fees: Public Utility Article (PUA) PUA § 2–123.

How the Revenue is Allocated: By statute. Public Utility Regulation Fund. Public Utility Article (PUA) PUA § 2–110.1(b)(2).

How the applications are accepted: E-file. https://webpscxb.pscmaryland.com/DMS/E-file

Process: Commission Technical Staff reviews all Community Solar filings in the order they are received. An application for authorization as a Subscriber Organization is available on the Commission's website. Upon completing the application, it can be submitted to the Commission through the E-File system online or by mailing it to the docket office. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to be evaluated by its technical staff. The purpose of the review is to assess several components. Among them include completeness of the application, whether the application was provided on the publicly available application form, and verification of the information provided. Staff often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. Having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares its comments for the Commission to either recommend or deny certification of the facility, with any additional requirements considered appropriate. Upon approval or denial, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission of its decision.

This process has generally not changed. The largest change in how Subscriber Organization authorization applications are processed occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when the 17 requisite paper copies of an application were waived. Presently, only an electronic copy is required. The only exception remains that the applicant must provide the original hardcopy bond for the Commission to maintain in its records. This waiver has become the permanent policy of the Commission for most filings. The docket management system used by the Commission to receive e-filings was updated in 2022 and is fully operational. Additionally, the Subscriber Organization application form was most recently updated in 2022 and will be updated to reflect statutory and regulatory changes as appropriate.

Timeframe: On average, this process takes 8-10 weeks.

Criminal History Impacts: Commission Staff is unaware of any impact an individual's criminal history would have on the eligibility for a facility to qualify for this certification.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 8-10 weeks processing timeframe is appropriate as applications are processed in the order they are received and due to the number of filings that are received. Applicants also have the opportunity to make the process faster by providing a complete and correct application and by being responsive to Staff inquiries.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Providing applicants with the option to file their application through an online form would help reduce the time taken to complete applications. Often, the Commission receives incomplete applications. Upon review by Staff, the company is contacted in an effort to have them complete their submission. This can result in a lengthy back and forth conversation between Staff and the company. A fully online submission form would not allow incomplete applications to be submitted, saving the time and attention of Staff.

B. Taxicab

Definition: A Taxicab Permit grants operating authority for a taxicab company to operate a taxicab in the City of Baltimore, Baltimore County, Charles County, City of Cumberland, or the City of Hagerstown. This permit is specific to an individual vehicle and jurisdiction. Other jurisdictions may have their own permitting process.

Period of Validity: Taxicab permits are valid for at least one year, with renewals subject to PUA § 10-202. The vehicle itself cannot exceed 12 model years in age.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: Taxicab permits are authorized under the PUA § 10-202 and COMAR 10.90.02.06.

Process: The Commission is not issuing new taxicab permits currently. Permits are transferred between taxicab companies. When issued, taxicab permits are applied for on a paper application that is submitted in person, by electronic mail, or by U.S. Mail. Once received, the application is assigned to a member of the Commission's Transportation Division. Once the application has been reviewed, the taxicab vehicle itself is inspected, and a medallion is issued.

The process for transferring a permit is similar. Prior to transferring the permit, any outstanding citations must be satisfied, assessments paid, and the annual report filed.

Timeframe: The PUA requires a "reasonable time period." It may take two days to ensure the application is complete, and two weeks before a final decision is reached.

Filing Fee: There is no filing or application fee. The permit holder is required to properly equip and mark the taxicab pursuant to the PUA and COMAR.

Criminal History Impacts: Required taxicab permit denials are outlined in PUA § 10-203.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission has determined that the approval processing time is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: The Commission does not believe that any statutory or regulatory changes will expedite the processing time.

C. Intrastate Carrier of Passengers

a. Common Carrier Company Permit

Definition: The Common Carrier Company Permit (permit) grants operating authority to a company to offer intrastate passenger-for-hire services in the State of Maryland, regardless of the number of vehicles used by the company. The permit may be held by a company or sole proprietorship. Concurrent to the permit, the company shall have at least one individual with a For-Hire Driver's License.

Period of Validity: A permit is valid for a period not to exceed 20 years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The permit is authorized by PUA § 9-201 and codified in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 10.95.01.04.

Process: Paper applications are submitted to the Public Service Commission (Commission) in person, by electronic mail, or U.S. Mail. Once received, the application is assigned to a member of the Commission's Transportation Division (Division). With the application, the company submits vehicle information, a Certificate of Insurance, a list of drivers, and Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) registration information.

Each applicant must also have a certificate of insurance or a documentation of insurance compliance if operating for a Transportation Network Company.

The application may require the inclusion of a USDOT number, WMATC authority and BWI Airport authority.

Each application must either include workers' compensation information or a workers' compensation exemption, if appropriate. Each applicant must have a resident agent in Maryland.

Division staff reviews the application for accuracy and completeness. Once the review is completed and approved by the Division Director, the application is approved by the Commission. The Division then sends the approval by U.S. Mail to the applicant.

Timeframe: There is no specified approval timeframe other than a "reasonable period." From receipt to approval, the typical timeframe is 30 to 45 days. Typically, the application is reviewed for completeness within five business days from receipt. The approval time is typically driven by the number of applicants in queue for approval. Any requests for additional information or clarification may delay the approval process.

Filing Fee: There is no fee charged by the Commission.

Criminal History Impacts: Required denials are specified in PUA § 9-204.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 30 to 45 day timeline is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: The Commission does not believe that statutory or regulatory changes will expedite the approval process.

b. Common Carrier Vehicle Permit

Definition: The Common Carrier Vehicle Permit authorizes a motor vehicle to be used by a permitted common carrier company.

Period of Validity: Not to exceed 20 years. Vehicles less than 10,001 pounds Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) may not exceed 12 model years, unless they were approved prior to 2018.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The Common Carrier Vehicle Permit is authorized by PUA § 9-201 and COMAR 20.95.01.04.

Process: An applicant will submit a list of vehicles when applying to be a common carrier company. Each company must have at least one vehicle. Those permitted companies may add new vehicles to their fleet at any time. Those applications are accepted in person, by electronic mail, or by U.S. Mail. The application is then assigned to a member of the Transportation Division for processing.

Each vehicle addition or deletion must be included on the company's certificate of insurance. Each application must indicate that the vehicle has no open recalls or safety defects. A state vehicle inspection for a vehicle weighing less than 10,001 pounds, or a certificate of origin and bill of sale for vehicles with less than 7,500 miles is also required. Each vehicle must not be older than 12 model years, unless the vehicle has a GVWR of 10,001 pounds or greater.

Once approved, the company is issued a PSC sticker showing operating authority, and the company will receive an approval to obtain the appropriate registration plates for the class of vehicle from the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration.

Timeframe: The statutory requirement allows for the approvals to be completed in a reasonable time. Vehicles included in the application for a new company are approved in 30 to 45 days. Vehicle additions to an existing company are typically processed in one to two business days. Companies coming to the Transportation Division offices in person will receive approval the same day.

Filing Fee: None

Criminal History Impacts: While there are no criminal history impacts for this permit, required denials are found in PUA § 9-204.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the processing timeline to be appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: The Commission does not believe any statutory or regulatory changes will expedite the process.

c. Transportation Network Company Permit

Definition: The Transportation Network Company (TNC) Permit grants operating authority for a TNC to offer passenger for hire services.

Period of Validity: Not to exceed 20 years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: Authority is granted in the PUA § 10-403.1 and COMAR 20.95.01.20.

Process: A prospective TNC submits a paper application in person, by electronic mail, or by U.S. Mail using the same application as a common carrier. The application is assigned to a member of the Transportation Division. In addition to the application, the carrier must submit documentation of

Insurance Compliance as defined in PUA § 10-405. The Insurance Compliance information must also be submitted to, and approved by, the Maryland Insurance Commission.

The TNC must also provide the name of the Digital Network and website to download Digital Network application, if applicable. The company must have a resident agent in Maryland. The company is required to keep a current registry of all Transportation Network Operators (TNO), vehicles and TNC platform activity associated with the TNC and, upon request, make the registry available for Commission review. The company will also provide TNOs with a Transportation Network Company identification as defined under COMAR 20.95.01.24A(6) and COMAR 20.95.01.24A(7). This application type may require data requests that would need responses by the applicant. The rate sheet must also be submitted. Once completed, the application is then reviewed and approved/disapproved by the Division Director, and then the Commission.

Timeframe: The expected timeframe is 45 to 60 days, and is interdependent with the approval of the liability insurance by the Maryland Insurance Commission.

Filing Fee: None

Criminal History Impacts: Required denials are listed in PUA § 9-204.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the timeline for approval is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: The Commission does not believe any statutory or regulatory changes will expedite the process.

d. Transportation Network Company Operator Vehicle Permit

Definition: The Transportation Network Company (TNC) Operator Vehicle Permit authorizes a vehicle for use by a Transportation Network Operator (TNO) for Passenger for Hire services.

Period of Validity: None; vehicle age cannot exceed 12 model years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The requirement for the permit may be found in COMAR 20.95.01.23.

Process: The TNO makes application to the Public Service Commission Transportation Division through the TNC when initially applying to operate for the TNC, or when the vehicle changes. The application shall be considered complete if the TNO provides a copy of the valid registration for the vehicle, a copy of a valid state safety inspection certificate, and proof that the vehicle complies with all insurance requirements set forth in PUA § 10-405. Once the review is done by the Division, the permit is issued.

Timeframe: This application is reviewed and processed by the TNC, with the vehicle data being transmitted electronically to the Division.

Filing Fee: None

Criminal History Impacts: None

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the timeline to process this application is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: The Commission believes there are no statutory or regulatory changes that will expedite this process.

III. Licenses[2]

A. Electric Supplier License

Definition: A license to supply electricity authorizes a company to provide electricity supply and electricity supply services to different customer classes (residential, commercial, and industrial) and service areas (PEPCO, BGE, PE, Delmarva, Choptank, and SMECO). The license also authorizes suppliers to provide different service options to customers (i.e. prepayments and metering). Applicants must provide evidence showing financial stability by meeting certain financial standards, or in the form of a $250,000 bond, and additional company financial information (i.e. credit reports or revenue statements). Additionally, applicants are required to provide marketing materials, personnel training materials, and evidence of managerial competency.

Period of Validity: The license is valid until the licensee request revocation, or the Commission takes - action to suspend or revoke the license. COMAR 20.51.03.06. However, Section 4 of Chapter 594 of the 2024 Laws of Maryland sets a term for a license not exceeding 3 years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The electric license process is authorized by PUA § 7–507 and COMAR 20.51.

Process: An application for an electric supplier license is available on the Commission's website. Upon completing the application, it can be submitted to the Commission through the E-File system online or by mailing it to the docket office. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to its technical staff for review. The purpose of the review is to evaluate several components. Among them include completeness of the application, whether a publicly available application was provided, and verification of the information provided. Staff often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares its comments to the Commission to either recommend or deny licensure of the applicant, with any additional requirements as appropriate. The application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. The schedule for when Administrative Meetings are held and the items on the

[2] As of July 1, 2025, the licensure process for electric and gas supplier licenses, the electric and gas broker licenses, and the electric and gas aggregator licenses will change. A comprehensive education, training, and testing requirement will be in effect.

agenda are available on the Commission's website. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.

This process will change in 2025 as a result of Senate Bill 1, passed during the 2024 Session of the Maryland legislature, and subsequently signed into law. The process will include a comprehensive education, training, and testing program. Tests will be scored and only the applicants who pass the test will be licensed. Prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1, the most significant change in how electric supplier license applications were processed occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when the 17 requisite paper copies of an application were waived. Presently, only an electronic copy is required. The only exception remains that the applicant must provide the original hardcopy bond for the Commission to maintain in its records. This waiver has become the permanent policy of the Commission for most filings. The docket management system used by the Commission to receive e-filings was updated in 2022 and is fully operational. Additionally, the license application form was most recently updated in 2013 and will be updated to reflect the requirements of Senate Bill 1.

Staff performs many steps in the review process manually. Staff contacts the commissions in the other states where the applicants operate to determine if the applicant has a history of consumer complaints or violations. Staff consults the Department of Assessments and Taxation to make sure the applicant is compliant with Maryland business registration requirements. Staff consults the Commission's fiscal division to ensure the applicant is current with all Commission assessments.

Timeframe: With a complete application received by Staff, this process takes an average of 45 days.

Filing Fee: The filing fee is $400.

Criminal History Impacts: Applicants with a criminal record may be impacted by COMAR 20.51.02.02B. (1). This regulation requires that applicants provide evidence of technical and managerial competency, often in the form of a resume or CV. Moreover, the Affidavit of General Compliance requires that the Applicant, including any of its affiliates, the general partners, corporate officers or directors, or limited liability company members, managers or officers of the Applicant or its affiliates: has had no civil, criminal or regulatory sanctions or penalties imposed against it within the previous ten years pursuant to any State or Federal consumer protection law or regulation; and has not ever been convicted of a felony; or, alternatively has disclosed by attachment all such sanctions, penalties or convictions.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate. Once the requirements of Senate Bill 1 are fully implemented, the process could take longer.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Providing applicants with the option to file their application through an online form would help reduce the time taken to complete applications. Often, the Commission receives incomplete applications. Upon review by Staff, the company is contacted in an effort to have them complete their submission. This can result in a lengthy back and forth conversation between Staff and the company. An online submission form would not allow incomplete applications to be submitted, saving the time and attention of Staff.

B. Gas Supplier License

Definition: A gas supplier license authorizes a company to provide gas supply and gas supply services to different customer classes (residential, commercial, and industrial) and service areas (BGE, WGL, Columbia, Chesapeake, and Elkton). Of note, not all service territories permit natural gas broker services to residential customers (i.e. Chesapeake, Columbia, and Elkton). The license also authorizes brokers to provide different service options to customers (i.e. prepayments and metering). Applicants must provide evidence showing financial stability by meeting certain financial standards, or in the form of a $250,000 bond, and additional company financial information (i.e. credit reports or revenue statements). Additionally, applicants are required to provide marketing materials, personnel training materials, and evidence of managerial competency.

Period of Validity: The license is valid until the licensee requests revocation, or the Commission takes action to suspend or revoke the license. COMAR 20.54.03.06. However, Section 4 of Chapter 594 of the Laws of Maryland 2024 sets a term for a license of not exceeding 3 years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The natural gas license process is authorized by PUA § 7–603 and COMAR 20.54.

Process: An application for a natural gas supplier license is available on the Commission's website. Upon completing the application, it can be submitted to the Commission through the E-File system online or by mailing it to the docket office. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to the technical staff for review. The purpose of the review is to evaluate several components. Among them are: completeness of the application, whether a publicly available application was provided, and verification of the information provided. Staff often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares its comments to the Commission to either recommend or deny licensure of the applicant, with any additional requirements as appropriate. The application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. The schedule for when Administrative Meetings are held and the items on the agenda are available on the Commission's website. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.

This process will change in 2025 as a result of Senate Bill 1, passed during the 2024 Session of the Maryland legislature, and subsequently signed into law. The process will include a comprehensive education, training, and testing program. Tests will be scored, and only the applicants who pass the test will be licensed. Prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1, the most significant change in how gas supplier license applications are processed occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when the 17 requisite paper copies of an application were waived. Presently, only an electronic copy is required. The only exception remains that the applicant must provide the original hardcopy bond for the Commission to maintain in its records. This waiver has become the permanent policy of the Commission for most filings. The docket

management system used by the Commission to receive e-filings was updated in 2022 and is fully operational. Additionally, the license application form was most recently updated in 2020 and will be updated to reflect Senate Bill 1's requirements.

Staff performs many steps in the review process manually. Staff contacts the commissions in the other states where the applicants operate to determine if the applicant has a history of consumer complaints or violations. Staff consults the Department of Assessments and Taxation to make sure the applicant is compliant with Maryland business registration requirements. Staff consults the Commission's fiscal division to ensure the applicant is current with all Commission assessments.

Timeframe: With a complete application received by Staff, this process takes an average of 45 days.

Filing Fee: The filing fee is $400.

Criminal History Impacts: Applicants with a criminal record may be impacted by COMAR 20.54.02.02B. (1). This regulation requires that applicants provide evidence of technical and managerial competency, often in the form of a resume or CV. Moreover, the Affidavit of General Compliance requires that the Applicant, including any of its affiliates, the general partners, corporate officers or directors, or limited liability company members, managers or officers of the Applicant or its affiliates: has had no civil, criminal or regulatory sanctions or penalties imposed against it within the previous ten years pursuant to any State or Federal consumer protection law or regulation; and has not ever been convicted of a felony; or, alternatively has disclosed by attachment all such sanctions, penalties or convictions.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate. Once the requirements of Senate Bill 1 are fully implemented, the process could take longer.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Providing applicants with the option to file their application through an online form would help reduce the time taken to complete applications. Often, the Commission receives incomplete applications. Upon review by Staff, the company is contacted in an effort to have them complete their submission. This can result in a lengthy back and forth conversation between Staff and the company. An online submission form would not allow incomplete applications to be submitted, saving the time and attention of Staff.

C. Electric Broker License

Definition: A license to broker electricity authorizes a company to provide electricity broker services to different customer classes (residential, commercial, and industrial) and service areas (PEPCO, BGE, PE, Delmarva, Choptank, and SMECO). The license also authorizes brokers to provide different service options to customers (i.e. prepayments and metering). Applicants must provide evidence showing financial stability in the form of a $10,000 bond. Additionally, applicants are required to provide marketing materials, personnel training materials, and evidence of managerial competency.

Period of Validity: The license is valid until the licensee requests revocation, or the Commission takes action to suspend or revoke the license, per COMAR 20.51.03.06. However, Section 4 of Chapter 594 of the 2024 Laws of Maryland sets a term for a license of not exceeding 3 years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The electric broker license process is authorized by PUA § 7–507 and COMAR 20.51.

Process: An application for an electric broker license is available on the Commission's website. Upon completing the application, it can be submitted to the Commission through the E-File system online or by mailing it to the docket office. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to be evaluated by the technical staff. The purpose of the review is to evaluate several components. Among them include completeness of the application, whether a publicly available application was provided, and verification of the information provided. Staff often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares its comments to either recommend or deny licensure of the applicant to the Commission with any additional requirements as appropriate. The application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. The schedule for when Administrative Meetings are held and the items on the agenda are available on the Commission's website. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.

This process will change in 2025 as a result of Senate Bill 1, passed during the 2024 Session of the Maryland legislature, and subsequently signed into law. The process will include a comprehensive education, training, and testing program. Tests will be scored and only the applicants who pass the test will be licensed. Prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1, the most significant change in how electric broker license applications are processed occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when the 17 requisite paper copies of an application were waived. Presently, only an electronic copy is required. The only exception remains that the applicant must provide the original hardcopy bond for the Commission to maintain in its records. This waiver has become the permanent policy of the Commission for most filings. The docket management system used by the Commission to receive e-filings was updated in 2022 and is fully operational. Additionally, the license application form was most recently updated in 2020 and will be updated to reflect Senate Bill 1's requirements.

Staff performs many steps in the review process manually. Staff contacts the commissions in the other states where the applicants operate to determine if the applicant has a history of consumer complaints or violations. Staff consults the Department of Assessments and Taxation to make sure the applicant is compliant with Maryland business registration requirements. Staff consults the Commission's fiscal division to ensure the applicant is current with all Commission assessments.

Timeframe: With a complete application received by Staff, this process takes an average of 45 days.

Filing Fee: The filing fee is $400.

Criminal History Impacts: Applicants with a criminal record may be impacted by COMAR 20.51.02.02B. (1). This regulation requires that applicants provide evidence of technical and managerial competency, often in the form of a resume or CV. Moreover, the Affidavit of General Compliance requires that the Applicant, including any of its affiliates, the general partners, corporate officers or directors, or limited liability company members, managers or officers of the Applicant or its affiliates: has had no civil, criminal or regulatory sanctions or penalties imposed against it within the previous ten years pursuant to any State or Federal consumer protection law or regulation; and has not ever been convicted of a felony; or, alternatively has disclosed by attachment all such sanctions, penalties or convictions.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate. Once the requirements of Senate Bill 1 are fully implemented, the process could take longer.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Providing applicants with the option to file their application through an online form would help reduce the time taken to complete applications. Often, the Commission receives incomplete applications. Upon review by Staff, the company is contacted in an effort to have them complete their submission. This can result in a lengthy back and forth conversation between Staff and the company. An online submission form would not allow incomplete applications to be submitted, saving the time and attention of Staff.

D. Gas Broker License

Definition: A license to broker natural gas authorizes a company to provide gas broker services to different customer classes (residential, commercial, and industrial) and service areas (BGE, WGL, Columbia, Chesapeake, and Elkton). Of note, not all service territories permit natural gas broker services to residential customers (i.e. Chesapeake, Columbia, and Elkton). The license also authorizes brokers to provide different service options to customers (i.e. prepayments and metering). Applicants must provide evidence showing financial stability in the form of a $10,000 bond. Additionally, applicants are required to provide marketing materials, personnel training materials, and evidence of managerial competency.

Period of Validity: The license is valid until the licensee requests revocation, or the Commission takes action to suspend or revoke the license, per COMAR 20.54.03.06. However, Section 4 of Chapter 594 of the Laws of Maryland 2024 sets a term for a license of not exceeding 3 years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The natural gas license process is authorized by PUA § 7–603 and COMAR 20.54.

Process: An application for a natural gas broker license is available on the Commission's website. Upon completing the application, it can be submitted to the Commission through the E-File system online or by mailing it to the docket office. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to the technical staff for review. The purpose of the review is to evaluate several components. Among them include completeness of the application, whether a publicly available application was provided, and verification of the information provided. Staff often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares its comments to either recommend or deny licensure of the applicant to the Commission with any additional requirements as appropriate. The

application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. The schedule for when Administrative Meetings are held and the items on the agenda are available on the Commission's website. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.

This process will change in 2025 as a result of Senate Bill 1, passed during the 2024 Session of the Maryland legislature, and subsequently signed into law. The process will include a comprehensive education, training, and testing program. Tests will be scored and only the applicants who pass the test will be licensed. Prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1, the most significant change in how gas broker license applications are processed occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when the 17 requisite paper copies of an application were waived. Presently, only an electronic copy is required. The only exception remains that the applicant must provide the original hardcopy bond for the Commission to maintain in its records. This waiver has become the permanent policy of the Commission for most filings. The docket management system used by the Commission to receive e-filings was updated in 2022 and is fully operational. Additionally, the license application form was most recently updated in 2020 and will be updated to reflect Senate Bill 1's requirements.

Staff performs many steps in the review process manually. Staff contacts the commissions in the other states where the applicants operate to determine if the applicant has a history of consumer complaints or violations. Staff consults the Department of Assessments and Taxation to make sure the applicant is compliant with Maryland business registration requirements. Staff consults the Commission's fiscal division to ensure the applicant is current with all Commission assessments.

Timeframe: With a complete application received by Staff, this process takes an average of 45 days.

Filing Fee: The filing fee is $400.

Criminal History Impacts: Applicants with a criminal record may be impacted by COMAR 20.54.02.02B. (1). This regulation requires that applicants provide evidence of technical and managerial competency, often in the form of a resume or CV. Moreover, the Affidavit of General Compliance requires that the Applicant, including any of its affiliates, the general partners, corporate officers or directors, or limited liability company members, managers or officers of the Applicant or its affiliates: has had no civil, criminal or regulatory sanctions or penalties imposed against it within the previous ten years pursuant to any State or Federal consumer protection law or regulation; and has not ever been convicted of a felony; or, alternatively has disclosed by attachment all such sanctions, penalties or convictions.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate. Once the requirements of Senate Bill 1 are fully implemented, the process could take longer.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Providing applicants with the option to file their application through an online form would help reduce the time taken to complete applications. Often,

the Commission receives incomplete applications. Upon review by Staff, the company is contacted in an effort to have them complete their submission. This can result in a lengthy back and forth conversation between Staff and the company. An online submission form would not allow incomplete applications to be submitted, saving the time and attention of Staff.

E. Electric Aggregator License

Definition: An Electricity Aggregator license authorizes a company to provide electricity aggregation services to different customer classes (residential, commercial, and industrial) and service areas (PEPCO, BGE, PE, Delmarva, Choptank, and SMECO). The license also authorizes aggregators to provide different service options to customers (i.e. prepayments and metering). Applicants must provide evidence showing financial stability in the form of a $10,000 bond. Additionally, applicants are required to provide marketing materials, personnel training materials, and evidence of managerial competency.

Period of Validity: The license is valid until the licensee requests revocation, or the Commission takes action to suspend or revoke the license. COMAR 20.51.03.06. However, Section 4 of Chapter 594 of the Laws of Maryland 2024 sets a term for a license of not exceeding 3 years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The electric license process is authorized by PUA § 7–507 and COMAR 20.51.

Process: An application for an electric aggregator license is available on the Commission's website. Upon completing the application, it can be submitted to the Commission through the E-File system online or by mailing it to the docket office. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to the technical staff for review. The purpose of the review is to evaluate several components. Among them include completeness of the application, whether a publicly available application was provided, and verification of the information provided. Staff often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares its comments to either recommend or deny licensure of the applicant to the Commission with any additional requirements as appropriate. The application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. The schedule for when Administrative Meetings are held and the items on the agenda are available on the Commission's website. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.

This process will change in 2025 as a result of Senate Bill 1, passed during the 2024 Session of the Maryland legislature, and subsequently signed into law. The process will include a comprehensive education, training, and testing program. Tests will be scored and only the applicants who pass the test will be licensed. Prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1, the most significant change in how electric aggregator license applications are processed occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when the 17 requisite paper copies of an application were waived. Presently, only an electronic copy is required. The

only exception remains that the applicant must provide the original hardcopy bond for the Commission to maintain in its records. This waiver has become the permanent policy of the Commission for most filings. The docket management system used by the Commission to receive e-filings was updated in 2022 and is fully operational. Additionally, the license application form was most recently updated in 2020 and will be updated to reflect Senate Bill 1's requirements.

Staff performs many steps in the review process manually. Staff contacts the commissions in the other states where the applicants operate to determine if the applicant has a history of consumer complaints or violations. Staff consults the Department of Assessments and Taxation to make sure the applicant is compliant with Maryland business registration requirements. Staff consults the Commission's fiscal division to ensure the applicant is current with all Commission assessments.

Timeframe: With a complete application received by Staff, this process takes an average of 45 days.

Filing Fee: The filing fee is $400.

Criminal History Impacts: Applicants with a criminal record may be impacted by COMAR 20.51.02.02B. (1). This regulation requires that applicants provide evidence of technical and managerial competency, often in the form of a resume or CV. Moreover, the Affidavit of General Compliance requires that the Applicant, including any of its affiliates, the general partners, corporate officers or directors, or limited liability company members, managers or officers of the Applicant or its affiliates: has had no civil, criminal or regulatory sanctions or penalties imposed against it within the previous ten years pursuant to any State or Federal consumer protection law or regulation; and has not ever been convicted of a felony; or, alternatively has disclosed by attachment all such sanctions, penalties or convictions.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate. Once the requirements of Senate Bill 1 are fully implemented, the process could take longer.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Providing applicants with the option to file their application through an online form would help reduce the time taken to complete applications. Often, the Commission receives incomplete applications. Upon review by Staff, the company is contacted in an effort to have them complete their submission. This can result in a lengthy back and forth conversation between Staff and the company. An online submission form would not allow incomplete applications to be submitted, saving the time and attention of Staff.

F. Gas Aggregator License

Definition: A Gas Aggregator license authorizes a company to provide gas aggregation services to different customer classes (residential, commercial, and industrial) and service areas (BGE, WGL, Columbia, Chesapeake, and Elkton). Of note, not all service territories permit gas aggregator services to residential customers (i.e. Chesapeake, Columbia, and Elkton). The license also authorizes gas aggregators to provide different service options to customers (i.e. prepayments and metering). Applicants must provide evidence showing financial stability in the form of a $10,000 bond. Additionally,

applicants are required to provide marketing materials, personnel training materials, and evidence of managerial competency.

Period of Validity: The license is valid until the licensee requests revocation, or the Commission takes action to suspend or revoke the license. COMAR 20.54.03.06. However, Section 4 of Chapter 594 of the Laws of Maryland 2024 sets the term for a license of not exceeding 3 years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The gas aggregator license process is authorized by PUA § 7–603 and COMAR 20.54.

Process: An application for a natural gas aggregator license is available on the Commission's website. Upon completing the application, it can be submitted to the Commission through the E-File system online or by mailing it to the docket office. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to the technical staff for review. The purpose of the review is to evaluate several components. Among them include completeness of the application, whether a publicly available application was provided, and verification of the information provided. Staff often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares its comments to either recommend or deny licensure of the applicant to the Commission with any additional requirements as appropriate. The application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. The schedule for when Administrative Meetings are held and the items on the agenda are available on the Commission's website. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.

This process will change in 2025 as a result of Senate Bill 1, passed during the 2024 Session of the Maryland legislature, and subsequently signed into law. The process will include a comprehensive education, training, and testing program. Tests will be scored and only the applicants who pass the test will be licensed. Prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1, the most significant change in how license applications are processed occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when the 17 requisite paper copies of an application were waived. Presently, only an electronic copy is required. The only exception remains that the applicant must provide the original hardcopy bond for the Commission to maintain in its records. This waiver has become the permanent policy of the Commission for most filings. The docket management system used by the Commission to receive e-filings was updated in 2022 and is fully operational. Additionally, the license application form was most recently updated in 2020 and will be updated to reflect Senate Bill 1's requirements.

Staff performs many steps in the review process manually. Staff contacts the commissions in the other states where the applicants operate to determine if the applicant has a history of consumer complaints or violations. Staff consults the Department of Assessments and Taxation to make sure the applicant is compliant with Maryland business registration requirements. Staff consults the Commission's fiscal division to ensure the applicant is current with all Commission assessments.

Timeframe: With a complete application received by Staff, this process takes an average of 45 days.

Filing Fee: The filing fee is $400.

Criminal History Impacts: Applicants with a criminal record may be impacted by COMAR 20.54.02.02B. (1). This regulation requires that applicants provide evidence of technical and managerial competency, often in the form of a resume or CV. Moreover, the Affidavit of General Compliance requires that the Applicant, including any of its affiliates, the general partners, corporate officers or directors, or limited liability company members, managers or officers of the Applicant or its affiliates: has had no civil, criminal or regulatory sanctions or penalties imposed against it within the previous ten years pursuant to any State or Federal consumer protection law or regulation; and has not ever been convicted of a felony; or, alternatively has disclosed by attachment all such sanctions, penalties or convictions.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate. Once the requirements of Senate Bill 1 are fully implemented, the process could take longer.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Providing applicants with the option to file their application through an online form would help reduce the time taken to complete applications. Often, the Commission receives incomplete applications. Upon review by Staff, the company is contacted in an effort to have them complete their submission. This can result in a lengthy back and forth conversation between Staff and the company. An online submission form would not allow incomplete applications to be submitted, saving the time and attention of Staff.

G. Energy Salesperson License

Definition: An energy salesperson license authorizes an individual to sell energy supply services to residential retail energy customers on behalf of an electric or natural gas supplier. Applicants must demonstrate a thorough understanding of the Commission's regulations, and must complete a Commission approved training and certification process prior to the issuance of a license.

Period of Validity: PUA § 7-317(b)(2) sets the term of an energy salesperson license as three years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The energy salesperson license process is authorized by PUA § 7–317.

Process: As the requirement that the Commission license energy salespersons does not begin until July 1, 2025, there is no application process in place.

Timeframe: Not applicable.

Filing Fee: Undetermined.

Criminal History Impacts: Undetermined.

Processing Timeline Analysis: Not applicable.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Not applicable.

H. Energy Vendor License

Definition: An energy vendor license authorizes an entity to provide energy sales services to an electric or gas supplier that provides service to residential customers. Applicants must demonstrate a thorough understanding of the Commission's regulations, and must complete a Commission approved training and certification process prior to the issuance of a license.

Period of Validity: PUA § 7-318(b)(2) sets the term of an energy vendor license as three years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The energy vendor process is authorized by PUA § 7–318.

Process: As the requirement that the Commission license energy vendor does not begin until July 1, 2025, there is no application process in place.

Timeframe: Not applicable.

Filing Fee: Undetermined.

Criminal History Impacts: Undetermined.

Processing Timeline Analysis: Not applicable.

Statutory or RREquireegulatory Processing Recommendations: Not applicable.

I. Transportation – Driver's Licenses

a. For-Hire Driver's License

Definition: A For-Hire Driver's License (PFH License) provides authority for an individual to operate a passenger-for-hire vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of less than 26,001 pounds and/or under 16 passengers.

Period of Validity: A PFH License is valid for a period of not less than one year, and not greater than two years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The authority to issue a PFH License is granted by PUA § 10-104.1 and codified in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 20.95.01.12.

Process: The application for a PFH License is made on a paper application to the Public Service Commission's (Commission) Transportation Division (Division) in person, or by electronic mail, or U.S. Mail. Upon submission, the application is assigned to a member of the Division's staff for evaluation. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine if the applicant meets the eligibility requirements for the PFH License. Along with the application, the applicant must submit to fingerprinting for a State of Maryland Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) background check, and a certified driving record.

Each applicant must identify the common carrier that will employ them. That carrier must then indicate on the application that the applicant will work for them.

Once the evaluation is completed, the Division staff will issue a temporary PFH License to the applicant. Along with the temporary license is a waiver for the Division to obtain the applicant's driver's license photograph from the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA). Once the MVA photograph is obtained, the permanent PFH license is issued.

Incomplete applications, or information that requires additional clarification from the applicant may delay the approval process.

Any applicant whose application is denied by the Division staff may appeal that decision to the Commission's Public Utility Law Judges (PULJ). If PULJ upholds the denial, the applicant may appeal to the Commission itself, and ultimately to the Circuit Court of Maryland.

This process has remained largely unchanged except for the Division's staff obtaining the applicant's photograph from the MVA rather than taking the photograph in the Division's office.

Timeframe: The required approval timeframe is a "reasonable period." Should the application be complete, a temporary PFH License will be issued in five to seven business days, and the permanent license will be issued approximately 10 days later.

Filing Fee: The Commission does not charge an application fee. The applicant may have costs for fingerprinting and for the certified driving record.

Criminal History Impacts: An Applicant's criminal history may result in the application being denied. Required denials are authorized under PUA § 10-104.1 and § 10-105, and further defined in the driver screening standards, COMAR 20.95.01.26.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the application period is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: The Commission does not believe that any statutory or regulatory changes will expedite processing.

b. Taxicab Operator's License

Definition: A Taxicab Operator's License (License) provides authority for an individual to operate a taxicab within the City of Baltimore, City of Cumberland, City of Hagerstown and Charles County.

Period of Validity: A license is valid for a period of not less than one year, and not greater than three years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The authority to issue a license is found in PUA) § 10-104.1 and codified in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 20.90.01.01 and 20.90.02.18.

Process: The application for a license is made on a paper application to the Public Service Commission's (Commission) Transportation Division (Division) in person, or by electronic mail or U.S. Mail. Upon submission, the application is assigned to a member of the Division's staff for evaluation. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine if the applicant meets the eligibility requirements for the license. Along with the application, the applicant must submit to fingerprinting for a State of Maryland Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) background check, and a certified driving record. Each applicant must identify the taxicab association that will employ them. That association must then indicate on the application that the applicant will work for them.

Once the evaluation is completed, the Division staff will issue a temporary license to the applicant. Along with the temporary license is a waiver for the Division to obtain the applicant's driver's license photograph from the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA). Once the MVA photograph is obtained, a permanent license is issued.

Incomplete applications, or information that requires additional clarification from the applicant may delay the approval process.

Any applicant whose application is denied by the Division staff may appeal that decision to the Commission's Public Utility Law Judges (PULJ). If PULJ upholds the denial, the applicant may appeal to the Commission itself, and ultimately to the Circuit Court of Maryland.

This process has remained largely unchanged except for the Division's staff obtaining the applicant's photograph from the MVA rather than taking the photograph in the Division's office. This change was made due to COVID-19 pandemic, and State offices being closed to the public.

Timeframe: The required approval timeframe is a "reasonable period." Should the application be complete, a temporary license will be issued in five to seven business days, and the permanent license will be issued approximately 10 days later.

Filing Fee: The Commission does not charge an application fee. The applicant may have costs for fingerprinting and for the certified driving record.

Criminal History Impacts: An Applicant's criminal history may result in the application being denied. Required denials are authorized under COMAR 10.90.01.07 and subject to the driver screening standards in COMAR 10.90.01.19.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the application period is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: The Commission does not believe that any statutory or regulatory changes will expedite processing.

c. Transportation Network Operator's License

Definition: The Transportation Network Operator's (TNO) License allows an individual to drive for a Transportation Network Company (TNC).

Period of Validity: Up to three years.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The TNO License is authorized by PUA § 10-404 and further codified in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 20.95.01.21.

Process: Applications are made electronically through the TNC. Each applicant must submit to fingerprinting for criminal record check and must submit their driving record through the TNC, unless the TNC has been granted a waiver to utilize a third-party background provider. Once the review process is completed by the TNC, the information is electronically forwarded to the Public Service Commission (PSC) Transportation Division (Division) for review.

Once a TNC submits a completed application for a temporary operator's license, the Commission shall render a decision on the application and issue or deny a temporary license within a reasonable period following the receipt of a completed application. An application for a temporary operator's license shall not be considered complete unless it includes a background check as described in Public Utilities Article, § 10-404(b), Annotated Code of Maryland that was performed within the twelve months preceding the date of the application.

During the review process, a Transportation Network Operator whose application is pending before the Commission is authorized to operate as a Transportation Network Operator on a provisional basis until the Commission renders a decision on the application for temporary license.

Those individuals with a current PSC issued For-Hire License are not required to submit to a second background check when applying for a TNO License, provided both licenses have the same expiration date.

Timeframe: The initial screening and approval are performed by the TNC. The Division audits those applications for accuracy and completeness.

Filing Fee: There is no filing fee assessed by the PSC. Applicants may have fees for fingerprinting and driving records.

Criminal History Impacts: An Applicant's criminal history may result in the application being denied. Required denials are in PUA § 10-404, and further defined in the driver screening standards outlined in COMAR 20.01.95.26.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the application process is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: The Commission does not believe any statutory or regulatory changes will expedite the process.

IV. Certificates

A. CPCN

Definition: The Engineering Division reviews and provides recommendations about a company's certificate of public convenience and necessity (CPCN) application.

Period of Validity: The term for which a CPCN is valid is specified in the issued CPCN. For example, for solar generating facilities, CPCN conditions include construction and operation timeline and a decommissioning requirement that lists what the applicant must do at the conclusion of the service life of the facility, including the process of dismantling and removing all assets and restoring the site to previous conditions.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: PUA §§ 7-207 (Generating Stations or Transmission Lines -- General Certification Procedure) and 7-208 (generating Stations or Transmission Lines -- Joint Construction of Station and Associated Lines) authorize the Public Service Commission to issue the CPCN. COMAR 20.79 also lists CPCN requirements.

Process: A company requesting a CPCN would send its application electronically to the Commission. The Commission then assigns the filing a case number and would either delegate it to the Public Utilities Law Judge (PULJ) or decide to hear it itself. Prior to the COVID pandemic, companies filing CPCN applications were required to provide paper copies of their CPCN filing. However, after COVID, the Commission instituted waiver from the paper filing requirements of COMAR 20.07.04.13 (The Office of the Executive Secretary retains the right to require paper copies of documents or other material in its discretion on a case-by-case basis.), which strongly encourages all entities to use the Commission's E-filing systems.

As indicated above, all CPCN case related filings are made electronically to a Case Jacket (i.e., under a Case Number assigned for the specific CPCN). Once a case is filed, the Commission's technical Staff will review and prepare testimony and file its recommendations to the Case jacket for the PULJ's or Commission's review.

Information about the process is available on the Commission's website: https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/cpcn/

Timeframe: According to COMAR 20.79.01.10A (Completeness Determination), after an application to construct a new or modified generating station has been filed with the Commission, and within 45 days after the Commission has issued an order docketing the matter for either delegation to the Public Utility Law Judge Division or consideration by the Commission, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Power Plant Research Program ("PPRP") shall file a letter with the Commission stating whether the application meets the requirements under Regulation .06 of this chapter for a complete application.

The length of time it would take to issue a CPCN is affected by several factors, including whether the initial application is complete. If, within 45 days, PPRP determines that the application is not complete, the applicant would have to provide the necessary information/analysis that PPRP would need to

consider the filing complete. Commission Staff would also like to see, in certain CPCN applications a demonstration of need to inform its recommendations (i.e., low flow analysis for transmission CPCNs to demonstrate that there are National Electric Reliability Commission (NERC) reliability criteria violations that the proposed project will address or that NERC violations would occur if the project is not constructed). However, that information may be missing from initial applications, which could add further delay to the procedural schedule. Outside of Commission Technical Staff, PPRP, and OPC, applicants also may ask for extension of the procedural schedule to resolve some local permitting issues or to resolve other issues that may be internal to the company. A CPCN issued may also be appealed by the applicant, Staff, PPRP and other intervenors in the case. All of these factors may prolong a CPCN timeline. Overall, over the past 10 years, on average, generation CPCN applications that were not appealed have taken approximately 388 days to review, while transmission CPCN applications that were not appealed have taken an average of 400 days.

Filing Fee: According to the Commission website, the filing fee for a CPCN application is $10,000. Check is made payable to the "Maryland Public Service Commission".

Criminal History Impacts: Not Applicable.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission has not conducted an analysis regarding the appropriate length of time to process completed CPCN applications. In general, CPCN Applications address substantial sized generation facilities and require thorough vetting, review, and stakeholder input regarding numerous environmental and other issues as set for the in the PUA. Truncating the process could result in a failure to address the various subjects the Commission is required to consider and the concerns of stakeholders.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Staff cannot provide at this time what statutory, or regulatory changes and resources could expedite the CPCN processing timeline. To date, the General Assembly has created several exemptions and modifications to the CPCN process for various types of facilities (see PUA §§ 7-207.1, 7-207.2), and may create more such variations.

Staff could potentially prepare a CPCN checklist and post it on the Commission's website to communicate further analyses or information that Staff deems are necessary is included in the initial CPCN applications. Staff does not recall a time when it requested an extension of a procedural schedule or caused an extension of a CPCN review period due to limited resources. However, that may change in the future as the Commission is receiving increased number of CPCN applications. For example, from 2015 to 2023, the Commission received 66 CPCN applications (i.e., an average of 7.3 applications per year), while it has already received 14 CPCN applications through August of 2024. The Engineering Division has now fewer staff and more work due to several Commission and legislative initiatives, including several rate cases. As a result, Staff believes additional resources would be valuable in avoiding any potential delays in CPCN reviews in the future that could be caused by limited resources.

B. Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity ("CPCN") Exemption/Approval to Construct

Definition: A CPCN Exemption provides authority for a person to construct a new generating station bypassing the full CPCN process.

Period of Validity: A CPCN Exemption is valid in perpetuity.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The CPCN exemption process is authorized by PUA §§ 7–207.1, 7–207.2 and COMAR 20.79.

Process: An application for a CPCN exemption is available on the Commission's website. The application is completed and submitted through the Commission's e-filing system by the applicant. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to be evaluated by the technical staff. The purpose of the review is to determine if the proposed units comply with the exemption requirements. The technical staff may also contact the applicant seeking clarification of information contained in the application. The technical staff prepares recommendations for the Commission to consider, such as whether to approve the application for exemption, and any restrictions and conditions for the exemption. The application will be scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants may attend these meetings and offer comments or provide additional information in support of their application. Upon approval at an Administrative Meeting, the applicant will receive a letter with approval to move forward with the construction for which it applied.

If the electricity is produced from wind, the Commission is required to hold a public comment hearing in the county and municipal corporation where any portion of the wind-powered generation station will be located; and requires the applicant to pay for publication of a notice of the hearing for two weeks in a local newspaper. The Commission will contact the applicant regarding details of the public meeting and notice.

This process has generally not changed since the statute first allowed CPCN exemptions. The largest change occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when paper copies of applications were waived, and only electronic copies required. This waiver has become the permanent policy of the Commission for all filings. The docket management system used by the Commission to receive e-filings was updated in 2022 and is fully operational.

Timeframe: On average, this process takes 60 days.

Filing Fee: The filing fee is $500.

Criminal History Impacts: N/A. There are no statutory or regulatory requirements for CPCN exemptions requiring review of a person's criminal history.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 60-day processing timeframe is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: The Commission does not believe that any statutory or regulatory changes can be made to expedite the processing timeline.

C. Renewable Energy Facility ("REF")

Definition: A renewable generation facility owner or operator may file an application with the Commission to become certified as a Renewable Energy Facility. The application involves submission of information regarding the generating station, include fuel type and capacity, an EIA-860 form (information about the facility), and a certificate of good standing with the appropriate state. Once certification is granted by the Commission, the facility must register with PJM EIS. Certification allows the facility to generate RECs that can be sold and used to satisfy Maryland's renewable portfolio standard (RPS) requirements.

Period of Validity: A Renewable Energy Facility Certification is valid until the Commission revokes the certificate for reasons provided in COMAR 20.61.02.04, or until the facility ceases to operate and the RECs it generated have been retired.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The Renewable Energy Facility Certification process is authorized by PUA § 7–701 through § 7–713. COMAR 20.61 contains additional provisions.

Process: An application for a REF certificate is available on the Commission's website. Upon completing the application, it can be submitted to the Commission through the E-File system online or by mailing it to the docket office. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to be evaluated by its technical staff. The purpose of the review is to determine several components. Among them include completeness of the application, whether the proposed facility meets the qualifications for certification, and verification of the information provided. Staff often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares its comments to either recommend or deny certification of the facility for the Commission with any additional requirements as appropriate. The application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. The schedule for when Administrative Meetings are held and the items on the agenda are available on the Commission's website. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.

This process has generally not changed. The largest change in how REF certification applications are processed occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic when the 17 requisite paper copies of an application were waived. Presently, only an electronic copy is required. This waiver has become the permanent policy of the Commission for all filings. The docket management system used by the Commission to receive e-filings was updated in 2022 and is fully operational.

Timeframe: On average, this process takes 45 days.

Filing Fee: The Commission does not require submission of a filing fee for this certification.

Criminal History Impacts: N/A - An individual's criminal history would not affect the eligibility for a facility to qualify for this certification.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Staff requests clarification for what defines a "control area adjacent to the PJM region". PUA § 7-701(m)(2). The Commission has approved various REF applicants from a variety of states and control areas without clear guidance of how these borders are defined.

D. Geothermal Renewable Energy Facility

Definition: Per PUA § 7-701(d), a Geothermal heating and cooling system means a system that exchanges thermal energy from groundwater or a shallow ground source to generate thermal energy through a geothermal heat pump or a system of geothermal heat pumps interconnected with any geothermal extraction facility that does not feed electricity back to the grid.

Period of Validity: A Renewable Energy Facility Certification is valid until the Commission revokes the certificate for reasons provided in COMAR 20.61.02.04, or until the facility ceases to operate and the RECs it generated have been retired.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The Geothermal Certification process is authorized by PUA § 7–701 through § 7–713. COMAR 20.61 has additional provisions.

Process: An application for a geothermal renewable energy certificate is available on the Commission's website. Upon completing the application, it can be submitted to the Commission through the E-File system online or by mailing it to the docket office. Upon receipt, the Commission assigns the application to be evaluated by its technical staff. The purpose of the review is to determine several components. Among them include completeness of the application, whether the proposed facility meets the qualifications for the certification, and verification of the information provided. Staff contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. Having collected sufficient information, Staff emails the applicant its certification number; the Applicant then registers with PJM EIS.

Timeframe: On average, this process takes 30 days.

Filing Fee: The Commission does not require submission of a filing fee for this certification.

Criminal History Impacts: N/A - An individual's criminal history would not affect the eligibility for a facility to qualify for this certification.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The Commission believes the 30-day processing timeframe is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: No changes are needed at this time.

E. Thermal Biomass Renewable Energy Facility

Definition: Per PUA § 7-701(r), a thermal biomass system is a system that uses primarily animal manure, including poultry litter, and associated bedding to generate thermal energy; food waste or qualifying biomass for the remainder of the feedstock; and is used in Maryland.

Period of Validity: A Renewable Energy Facility Certification is valid until the Commission revokes the certificate for reasons provided in COMAR 20.61.02.04, or until the facility ceases to operate and the RECs it generated have been retired.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The Certification process is authorized by PUA § 7–701 through § 7–713. COMAR 20.61 contains additional provisions.

Process: An application is available on the Commission's website; however, no applications have been received.

Timeframe: N/A

Filing Fee: None.

Criminal History Impacts N/A - An individual's criminal history would not affect the eligibility for a facility to qualify for this certification.

Processing Timeline Analysis: N/A

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: None.

F. Local Exchange Operating Authority for Carriers with Greater than 20,000 Subscribers

Definition: Companies that provide local exchange telecommunications services to the general public (or other carriers), must receive authority to operate in the State. Local exchange carriers providing retail service to 20,000 or more subscribers must have a tariff on file with the Commission. The tariff specifies the terms, conditions, and rates of their service offerings. Carriers that anticipate having more than 20,000 subscribers may file a tariff with their initial application.

Period of Validity: The license is valid until the licensee requests revocation, or the Commission takes action to suspend or revoke the license.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: PUA § 2-112 and PUA § 2-113 provide the Commission with authority to regulate a Public Service Company. PUA 1-101 § (nn) defines "telephone company." Telephone company Services supplied by telephone companies are regulated under COMAR Title 20, Subtitle 45.

Process: The Commission's website contains a template application for operating authority as well as a template tariff. The applicant must complete the application and tariff and file a request for

authorization of operating authority through the Commission's website. The filing must include the completed application and tariff. Technical Staff reviews the application and often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares written comments to either recommend or deny licensure of the applicant. The application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.

Timeframe: Review of an application generally takes 45 days

Filing Fee: The filing fee for the application is $2,000 and the filing fee for the initial tariff is $500.

Criminal History Impacts: A criminal history may impact Staff's assessment of the technical and managerial qualifications of the applicant.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: No changes are recommended.

G. Local Exchange Operating Authority for Carriers with 20,000 or Fewer Subscribers

Definition: Companies that provide local exchange services to the general public (or other carriers), must receive authority to operate in the State. Local exchange carriers providing retail service to 20,000 or fewer subscribers are not required to file a tariff with the Commission. These carriers must provide a website link (URL) containing a pricing guide of service terms and conditions. Carriers must certify that if they reach 20,000 or more subscribers, they will file a tariff with the Commission.

Period of Validity: The license is valid until the licensee requests revocation, or the Commission takes action to suspend or revoke the license.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: : PUA § 2-112 and PUA § 2-113 provide the Commission with authority to regulate a Public Service Company. PUA 1-101 § (nn) defines "telephone company." "Telephone company Services supplied by telephone companies are regulated under COMAR Title 20, Subtitle 45.

Process: The Commission's website contains a template application for operating authority. The applicant must complete the application and file a request for authorization of operating authority through the Commission's website. The filing must include the completed application. Technical Staff reviews the application and often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares written comments to either recommend or deny licensure of the applicant. The application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly

Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.
Timeframe: Review of an application generally takes 45 days.

Filing Fee: The filing fee for the application is $2,000.

Criminal History Impacts: The applicant must provide information that demonstrates that the applicant is technically and managerially qualified. A criminal history may impact Staff's assessment of the technical and managerial qualifications of the applicant.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: No changes are recommended.

H. Access Service

Definition: Companies that provide access service must receive authority to operate in the State. Access service is the offering of access to telephone exchange services or facilities for the purpose of the origination or termination of telephone services.

Period of Validity: The license is valid until the licensee requests revocation, or the Commission takes action to suspend or revoke the license.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: PUA § 2-112 and PUA § 2-113 provide the Commission with authority to regulate a Public Service Company. PUA 1-101 § (nn) defines "telephone company." "Telephone company Services supplied by telephone companies are regulated under COMAR Title 20, Subtitle 45.

Process: The Commission's website contains a template application for operating authority as well as a template tariff. The applicant must complete the application and tariff and file a request for authorization of operating authority through the Commission's website. The filing must include the completed application and tariff. Technical Staff reviews the application and often contacts the applicant with questions regarding the application. After having collected sufficient information, Staff prepares written comments to either recommend or deny licensure of the applicant. The application is then scheduled for a hearing at the Commission's weekly Administrative Meeting. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend so they may offer comments, provide additional information in support of their application, and answer any questions the Commissioners may have. Upon approval or denial at the Administrative Meeting, the applicant receives a Letter Order from the Commission notifying the applicant of the decision.

Timeframe: Review of an application generally takes 45 days

Filing Fee: The filing fee for the application is $2,000 and the filing fee for the initial tariff is $500.

Criminal History Impacts: A criminal history may impact Staff's assessment of the technical and managerial qualifications of the applicant.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: No changes are recommended.

I. Payphone Service

Definition: Payphone service is telephone service provided using a payphone. In order to provide payphone service in Maryland, a company must register with the Commission.

Period of Validity: Payphone service providers must recertify the location and phone number of the company's payphones each year by April 1.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: COMAR 20.45.06 covers the regulations on payphone service. Additionally, Public Utilities Article §§ 2-113, 2-121, 4-201—4-203, and 4-301, Annotated Code of Maryland, cover the Commission's authority over telephone companies.

Process: The Company registers to provide payphone services in Maryland. The registration form can be found on the Commission website. This form details the number of phones the applicant plans to operate, the location of the phones, the phone numbers of the phones, the carrier used to provide telephone service, and a certification that the applicant has or will receive authorization from any other appropriate local government entities or property owners.

Timeframe: The process generally takes 45 days to complete.

Filing Fee: There is no specific filing associated with a request to become a payphone service provider, but there is an initial $250 account setup fee.

Criminal History Impacts: A criminal history may impact Staff's assessment of the technical and managerial qualifications of the applicant.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: No changes are recommended.

J. Lifeline Eligible Telecommunications Carrier Certification

Definition: In order to provide Lifeline service to eligible customers, a service provider must be certified by the Commission as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier ("ETC"). In Maryland, the Commission certifies potential ETCs, but as Lifeline is a federal program, the details of the service are not determined by the Commission, as long as the provider meets the minimum services levels required.

Period of Validity: The certification is valid until the licensee requests revocation, or the Commission takes action to suspend or revoke the license.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: 47 C.F.R. § 214(e)(2) describes the Universal Service Provision that grants State commissions the authority to designate a common carrier as an eligible telecommunications carrier for a service area designated by the State commission.

Process: The Company applies for Eligible Telecommunications Carrier Certification to provide Lifeline service to eligible customers. This application should detail the Applicant's ability to provide Lifeline services, which service areas it will be providing Lifeline services in, and the Applicant's ability to comply with any State or Commission requirements for Lifeline service providers. Commission Staff reviews the application to see that it contains sufficient information on the Applicant's ability to provide Lifeline services, and then recommends that the Commission either certify or not certify the applicant as an ETC. At an administrative meeting, the Commission determines whether to certify or not certify the applicant as an ETC.

Timeframe: The process generally takes 45 days to complete.

Filing Fee: There is no specific filing associated with a request for ETC certification, but there is an initial $250 account setup fee.

Criminal History Impacts: A criminal history may impact Staff's assessment of the technical and managerial qualifications of the applicant.

Processing Timeline Analysis: The 45-day processing timeframe is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: No changes are recommended.

K. Title 47 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") § 54.314, State Certification

Definition: Title 47 CFR § 54.314 requires state utility commissions certify that carriers under their jurisdiction are eligible to receive High Cost support, which is designed to deliver affordable voice and broadband services in rural areas and is administered by the Universal Service Administrative Company. This certification confirms that the carrier has used all support funds collected in the previous calendar year exclusively for the purpose of providing, maintaining, and upgrading the facilities intended for the support and that the carrier will continue to use the support funds in the same manner for the upcoming calendar year.

Period of Validity: The certification is valid for one year.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: Title 47 CFR § 54.314.

Process: The process begins when a carrier files a request along with an affidavit certifying that the High Cost support collected in the previous calendar year was used exclusively to provide, maintain, and upgrade the intended facilities and a commitment to use the support in the same manner for the upcoming calendar year. Technical staff reviews the carrier's request, affidavit, and the carrier's annual Form 481, which is filed with the FCC to ensure compliance with federal requirements. Based on this review, Technical Staff drafts a memo for each carrier, indicating whether the carrier should be certified

or not. The memo is forwarded to the Executive Secretary of the Commission, who makes the final certification decision based on the technical staff's recommendation. The certification is submitted through the Universal Service Administrative Company's website.

Timeframe: On average, this process takes 30 days.

Filing Fee: There is no filing fee associated with filing a request for certification.

Criminal History Impacts: If the criminal history relates to how High Cost funds were used in the past year, then it may impact the Commission's decision to certify the carrier.

Processing Timeline Analysis: 30 days is appropriate.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: No changes are recommended.

L. Solar Water Heating Renewable Energy Credit Certificate

Definition: : Solar water heating systems have liquid filled panels which collect thermal energy when exposed to sunlight. The system consists of the panels and a heat exchanger. The panels are rated by the Solar Rating and Certification Corporation (SRCC) which rates the solar collectors for thermal energy production according to environmental conditions. The BTU output is converted to kilowatts (kw). The system is issued a certificate for Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs) which are purchased by EDCs to satisfy the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). 1 SREC = 1 MWhr. PJM-EIS (Environmental Information System), also known as GATS (Generator Attribute Tracking System) maintains a registry for monthly production numbers for each system. SRECS are usually bought and sold by aggregators according to market conditions. Thermal SREC certificates have a 'STH' designation.

Period of Validity: : A Renewable Energy Facility Certification is valid until the Commission de-certifies the system for reasons provided in COMAR 20.61.02.04.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The Renewable Energy Facility Certification process is authorized by PUA § 7–701 through § 7–713 and specifically PUA § 7–704(g) for STH systems. COMAR 20.61 contains additional provisions.

Process: An applicant for an SREC certificate completes an application through a portal on the PSC website. It is a paperless process with instructions and FAQs on the website. Documents such as the OG100 (for commercial systems) or OG300 (for residential systems) are required to be uploaded. These documents are issued by the SRCC. After review and approval by Commission Staff, a Letter Order and Certificate are sent by email to the applicant. The applicant must then register their system with PJM-EIS (GATS). The certificate can subsequently be amended for name changes and system growth.

Timeframe: Carefully completed applications are usually approved by staff within one week and registration with GATs follows within one week. After receiving the letter order, applicants are required to register with GATs within 30 days.

Filing Fee: None at this time

Criminal History Impacts: Commission Staff is unaware of any impact an individual's criminal history would have on the eligibility for a facility to qualify for this certification.

Processing Timeline Analysis: PSC staff expects to further automate the process to improve processing time and the customer experience.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: No changes are anticipated at this time

M. Photovoltaic Solar Renewable Energy Credit

Definition: Photovoltaic Solar (PV) Systems produce direct current (DC) energy when exposed to the sun. The DC current is then converted to alternating current (AC) by an inverter. It is then net-metered to the Electric Distribution Company (EDC), or Systems greater than 2 MWs often sell the output into the PJM wholesale markets. The system is issued a certificate for Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs) which are purchased by EDCs to satisfy the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). 1 SREC = 1 MWhr. PJM-EIS (Environmental Information System), also known as GATS (Generator Attribute Tracking System) maintains a registry for monthly production numbers for each system. SRECS are usually bought and sold by aggregators according to market conditions. SREC certificates have a 'SUN' designation.

Period of Validity: : A Renewable Energy Facility Certification is valid until the Commission de-certifies the system for reasons provided in COMAR 20.61.02.04.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority: The Renewable Energy Facility Certification process is authorized by PUA § 7–701 through § 7–713. COMAR 20.61 contains additional provisions.

Process: An applicant for an SREC certificate completes an application through a portal on the PSC website. It is a paperless process with instructions and FAQs on the website. Documents such as the Certificate of Completion (COC) from the EDC are required to be uploaded. After review and approval by Commission Staff, a Letter Order and Certificate are sent by email to the applicant. The applicant must then register their system with PJM-EIS (GATS). The certificate can subsequently be amended for name changes and system growth.

Timeframe: Carefully completed applications are usually approved by staff within one week and registration with GATs follows within one week. After receiving the letter order, applicants are required to register with GATs within 30 days.

Filing Fee: No fees are charged at this time. However, pursuant to SB783, beginning Jan 1, 2025, the following schedule will be implemented:

- $50 for each system with a generating capacity of less than 20 kilowatts
- $200 for each system with a generating capacity of more than 20 kilowatts

Criminal History Impacts: Commission Staff is unaware of any impact an individual's criminal history would have on the eligibility for a facility to qualify for this certification.

Processing Timeline Analysis: Commission staff has plans to revise the portal to further expedite the process.

Statutory or Regulatory Processing Recommendations: Pursuant to SB783, Commission staff expects to make revisions to the relevant COMAR chapters.

V. Conclusion

The Commission appreciates the opportunity to provide the Governor with this catalog. The Commission will continue to process applications in a timely manner and is available if there are questions.

License, Permit, or Certificate	Website Language	Link
Community Solar Subscriber Organization	Interested parties can submit an application to become a Subscriber Organization and operate a community solar project by submitting an application to the Commission available here. **Please note: in order to e-file the subscriber organization application, it must be converted to a PDF**. The template for the community solar contract disclosure form (along with instructions), can be found here. This application process has not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 8-10 weeks.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/renewable-energy/community-solar-program/
Taxicab	All Transportation-related applications can be found at the applications and forms link below. On average, the time to process an application can range from 2 weeks to 60 days depending on the application.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/transportation/
Common Carrier Company Permit	All Transportation-related applications can be found at the applications and forms link below. On average, the time to process an application can range from 2 weeks to 60 days depending on the application.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/transportation/
Common Carrier Vehicle Permit	All Transportation-related applications can be found at the applications and forms link below. On average, the time to process an application can range from 2 weeks to 60 days depending on the application.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/transportation/
Transportation Network Company Permit	All Transportation-related applications can be found at the applications and forms link below. On average, the time to process an application can range from 2 weeks to 60 days depending on the application.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/transportation/
Transportation Network Company Operator Vehicle Permit	All Transportation-related applications can be found at the applications and forms link below. On average, the time to process an application can range from 2 weeks to 60 days depending on the application.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/transportation/
Electric Supplier License	Please download the files below to submit an application to supply non-green power electricity, to renew your non-green power electric supply application, or to submit an application	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/application-for-licenses-to-supply-electricity/

	to offer green power. This application process has not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	
Gass Supplier License	Application for a license to supply gas or gas supply services to the public in the state of Maryland Application for License to Supply Gas or Gas Supply Services Gas. This application process has not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/gas/gas-supplier-license-application/
Electric Broker License	Please download the files below to submit an application to supply non-green power electricity, to renew your non-green power electric supply application, or to submit an application to offer green power. This application process has not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/application-for-licenses-to-supply-electricity/
Gas Broker License	Application for a license to supply gas or gas supply services to the public in the state of Maryland Application for License to Supply Gas or Gas Supply Services Gas. This application process has not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/gas/gas-supplier-license-application/
Electric Aggregator License	Please download the files below to submit an application to supply non-green power electricity, to renew your non-green power electric supply application, or to submit an application to offer green power. This application process has not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/application-for-licenses-to-supply-electricity/
Gas Aggregator License	Application for a license to supply gas or gas supply services to the public in the state of Maryland Application for License to Supply Gas or Gas Supply Services Gas. This application process has not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/gas/gas-supplier-license-application/
Energy Salesperson License	Please download the files below to submit an application to supply non-green power electricity, to renew your non-green power electric supply application, or to submit an application to offer green power. This application process has not changed	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/application-for-licenses-to-supply-electricity/

	in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	
Energy Vendor License	Please download the files below to submit an application to supply non-green power electricity, to renew your non-green power electric supply application, or to submit an application to offer green power. This application process has not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/application-for-licenses-to-supply-electricity/
For-Hire Driver's License	All Transportation-related applications can be found at the applications and forms link below. On average, the time to process an application can range from 2 weeks to 60 days depending on the application.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/transportation/
Taxicab Operator's License	All Transportation-related applications can be found at the applications and forms link below. On average, the time to process an application can range from 2 weeks to 60 days depending on the application.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/transportation/
Transportation Network Operator's License	All Transportation-related applications can be found at the applications and forms link below. On average, the time to process an application can range from 2 weeks to 60 days depending on the application.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/transportation/
CPCN	The application processes for the CPCN and CPCN exemption have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision for CPCNs is 388 days and for CPCN exemptions is 60 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/cpcn/
CPCN Exemption/Approval to Construct	The application processes for the CPCN and CPCN exemption have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision for CPCNs is 388 days and for CPCN exemptions is 60 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/cpcn/
Renewable Energy Facility	The application processes associated with the RPS can be found under Description of the Documents for the Maryland Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Program. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/renewable-energy/

Geothermal Renewable Energy Facility	The application processes associated with the RPS can be found under Description of the Documents for the Maryland Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Program. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/renewable-energy/
Thermal Biomass Renewable Energy Facility	The application processes associated with the RPS can be found under Description of the Documents for the Maryland Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Program. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/renewable-energy/
Local Exchange Operating Authority for Carriers with Greater than 20,000 Subscribers	Telecommunications applications can be found under the links below. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/telecommunications/
Local Exchange Operating Authority for Carriers with 20,000 or Fewer Subscribers	Telecommunications applications can be found under the links below. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/telecommunications/
Access Service	Telecommunications applications can be found under the links below. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/telecommunications/
Payphone Service	Telecommunications applications can be found under the links below. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/telecommunications/
Lifeline Eligible Telecommunications Carrier Certification	Telecommunications applications can be found under the links below. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/telecommunications/

Title 47 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") § 54.314, State Certification	Telecommunications applications can be found under the links below. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/telecommunications/
Solar Water Heating Renewable Energy Credit Certificate	The application processes associated with the RPS can be found under Description of the Documents for the Maryland Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Program. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/renewable-energy/
Photovoltaic Solar Renewable Energy Credit	The application processes associated with the RPS can be found under Description of the Documents for the Maryland Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Program. These application processes have not changed in the last year. On average, the time to process an application and receive a decision is 45 days.	https://psc.maryland.gov/regulated-utilities/electricity/renewable-energy/