(2) Be consistent with recognized principles of international law.

§ 148.600 What is the limit of financial liability?

The financial limit for liability for deepwater ports is set in accordance with 33 U.S.C. 2704.

§ 148.605 How is the limit of liability determined?

(a) The Coast Guard may lower the $350,000,000 limit of liability for deepwater ports set by 33 U.S.C. 2704(a)(4), pursuant to paragraph (d) of that section, particularly for natural gas deepwater ports that will store or use oil in much smaller amounts than an oil deepwater port.

(b) Requests to adjust the limit of liability for a deepwater port must be submitted to the Commandant (CG–5). Adjustments are established by a rulemaking with public notice and comment that may take place concurrently with the processing of the deepwater port license application.

Subpart G—Environmental Review Criteria for Deepwater Ports

§ 148.700 How does the Deepwater Port Act interact with other Federal and State laws?

(a) Nothing in this subpart supersedes any Federal, tribal, or State requirements for the protection of the environment.

(b) The applicant must prepare and submit applications to each respective agency that requires a permit or license to operate the port.

(c) A list of Federal and State agencies that require certification includes, but is not limited to:

1. The Environmental Protection Agency, for Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act permits;
2. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Office of Pipeline Safety; and
3. The Mineral Management Service (MMS); or
4. Both the Office of Pipeline Safety and MMS for pipeline approvals, and the appropriate State environmental agency or permitting agency.

§ 148.702 How were the environmental review criteria developed?

Under 33 U.S.C. 1505, the Commandant (CG–5) must establish environmental review criteria for use in evaluating a proposed deepwater port. In developing these criteria, the Coast Guard considers the requirements for compliance with Federal and State mandates for the protection of the environment contained in, but not limited to, such guidance as published by:

(a) The Council on Environmental Quality in 40 CFR parts 1500–1508;
(b) Department of Homeland Security Directive 5100.1, Environmental Planning Program; and
(c) The Coast Guard in Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures and Policy for Considering Environmental Impacts.

§ 148.705 What is determined by the environmental evaluation?

(a) The environmental criteria to be used in evaluating a license application are established by general consensus of expertise, scientific opinion, public interest, and institutional requirements, such as laws and regulations established for the protection of the environment. Criteria that may be established in future environmental regulations or other requirements to protect the environment will also be used.

(b) The environmental criteria to be used in evaluating a license application are applied to all relevant aspects of:

1. The fabrication, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of a deepwater port;
2. The operations of the vessels that serve the port;
3. The port’s servicing and support activities;
4. Shore-based construction and fabrication sites;
5. Shoreside supporting facilities, if appropriate, for the proposed location; and
6. The No Action alternative and other reasonable alternatives.

(c) The criteria are also applied in a manner that takes into account the cumulative effects of other reasonably foreseeable actions as outlined in §148.707.