

CZMA

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY

OVERVIEW

SECTION 307 OF THE
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1972

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OFFICE FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office for Coastal Management
Silver Spring Metro Center, Building 4
1305 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

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Office for Coastal Management (OCM)
National Ocean Service (NOS)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document is an overview of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) federal consistency provision and is the principal educational material used in OCM's Federal Consistency Workshops. This overview is for general information and educational purposes only; it is not an enforceable document or intended to establish policy and should not be cited to for CZMA compliance purposes. The CZMA and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) regulations contain the information needed for CZMA compliance, see **CZMA § 307 (16 U.S.C. § 1456)** and NOAA's **federal consistency regulations, 15 CFR part 930**. This Federal Consistency Overview, the statute, the regulations, state and federal contacts and other information are located on OCM's Federal Consistency web page at:

<http://www.coast.noaa.gov/czm/consistency/>

The CZMA was enacted on October 27, 1972, to encourage coastal states, Great Lake states, and U.S. Territories and Commonwealths (collectively referred to as "coastal states" or "states") to be proactive in managing natural resources for their benefit and the benefit of the Nation. The CZMA recognizes a national interest in the resources of the coastal zone and in the importance of balancing the competing uses of those resources. The CZMA is a voluntary program for states. If a state elects to participate it develops and implements a coastal management program (CMP) pursuant to federal requirements. See CZMA § 306(d); 15 CFR part 923. State CMPs are comprehensive management plans that describe the uses subject to the management program, the authorities and enforceable policies of the management program, the boundaries of the state's coastal zone, the organization of the management program, and related state coastal management concerns. The state CMPs are developed with the participation of federal agencies, state and local agencies, industry, other interested groups and the public. Thirty-five coastal states are eligible to participate in the federal coastal management program. Thirty-four of the eligible states have federally approved CMPs. Alaska voluntarily withdrew from the program in 2011.

The CZMA federal consistency provision is a cornerstone of the CZMA program and a primary incentive for states' participation. Federal consistency provides states with an important tool to manage coastal uses and resources and to facilitate cooperation and coordination with federal agencies. Under the CZMA federal agency activities that have coastal effects are consistent to the maximum extent practicable with federally approved enforceable policies of a state's CMP. In addition, the statute requires non-federal applicants for federal authorizations and funding to be consistent with enforceable policies of state CMPs. A lead state agency coordinates a state's federally approved CMP and federal consistency reviews. At the federal level, OCM, within NOAA/NOS, among other duties and services, oversees the application of federal consistency; provides management and legal assistance to coastal states, federal agencies, Tribes and others; and mediates CZMA related disputes. NOAA's Office of General Counsel, Oceans and Coasts Section, assists OCM and processes appeals to the Secretary of Commerce.

NOAA's federal consistency regulations were first issued in 1979. The regulations were substantially revised in 2000. See 65 Fed. Reg. 77123-77175 (Dec. 8, 2000). The 2000 revisions were largely in response to the 1990 amendments to the CZMA, see Pub. L. No. 101-508 and related Conference Report, H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 964, 101st Cong., 2d Sess., 970-972 (Conference Report). The regulations were further revised in 2006 in response to *The National Energy Policy Development Group's Report* (May 2001) (Energy Report) and the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (Pub. L. No. 109-58) (EPA Act). See 71 Fed. Reg. 787-831 (Jan. 5, 2006) and 71 Fed. Reg. 75864-75865 (Dec. 19, 2006).

II. DEFINITION

Federal consistency is the CZMA provision that ***federal actions*** that have reasonably foreseeable ***effects*** on any ***land or water use*** or ***natural resource*** of the coastal zone (also referred to as coastal uses or resources, or coastal effects) should be consistent with the ***enforceable policies*** of a coastal state's federally approved CMP. These terms are described below.

A. Federal actions: There are four types of federal actions: federal agency activities, federal license or permit activities, outer continental shelf (OCS) plans, and federal assistance to state and local governments.

1. ***Federal agency activities*** — activities and development projects performed by a federal agency, or a contractor for the benefit of a federal agency. 15 CFR part 930, subpart C.

E.g., Fisheries Plans by the National Marine Fisheries Service, Naval exercises, the disposal of federal land by the General Services Administration, a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) breakwater or beach renourishment project, an OCS oil and gas lease sale by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), improvements to a military base, Naval disposal of radioactive or hazardous waste performed by a private contractor, activities in National Parks such as installation of mooring buoys or road construction;

2. ***Federal license or permit activities*** — activities performed by a non-federal entity requiring federal permits, licenses or other form of federal authorization. 15 CFR part 930, subpart D.

E.g., activities requiring Corps 404 permits, Corps permits for use of ocean dump-sites, Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses for nuclear power plants, licenses from the federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for hydroelectric facilities;

3. ***OCS plans*** — BOEM approvals for OCS plans, pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. The CZMA process is similar to federal license or permit activities. 15 CFR part 930, subpart E.

4. ***Federal assistance to state and local governments.*** 15 CFR part 930, subpart F.

E.g., Federal Highway Administration funds to coastal state and local governments, construction grants for wastewater treatment works, hazardous waste management trust fund, Housing and Urban Development grants.

B. Coastal Effects:

At the heart of federal consistency is the “effects test.” A federal action is subject to CZMA federal consistency requirements if the action will affect a coastal use or resource, in accordance with NOAA’s regulations. NOAA’s regulations, 15 CFR § 930.11(g), define coastal effects as:

The term “effect on any coastal use or resource” means any reasonably foreseeable effect on any coastal use or resource resulting from a federal agency activity or federal license or permit activity (including all types of activities subject to the federal consistency requirement under subparts C, D, E, F and I of this part.) Effects are not just environmental effects, but include effects on coastal uses. Effects include both direct effects which result from the activity and occur at the same time and place as the activity, and indirect (cumulative and secondary) effects which result from the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still

reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects are effects resulting from the incremental impact of the federal action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of what person(s) undertake(s) such actions.

As described in the preamble to the 2000 revisions to NOAA's consistency regulations, the definition of the effects test is from the 1990 amendments to the CZMA. These amendments, in part, replaced the phrase "directly affecting the coastal zone," reflecting Congressional intent to overturn the effect of *Secretary of the Interior v. California*, 464 U.S. 312 (1984). See 136 Cong. Rec. H 8076 (Sep. 26, 1990). The 1990 CZMA amendments also clarified that all federal agency activities meeting the "effects" standard are subject to CZMA consistency and that there are no exceptions, exclusions or categorical exemptions from the requirement. Conference Report at 970-71; 136 Cong. Rec. H 8076 (Sep. 26, 1990). The Conference Report further informed NOAA's 2000 regulatory revisions by stating that:

The question of whether a specific federal agency activity may affect any natural resource, land use, or water use in the coastal zone is determined by the federal agency. The conferees intend this determination to include effects in the coastal zone which the federal agency may reasonably anticipate as a result of its action, including cumulative and secondary effects. Therefore, the term "affecting" is to be construed broadly, including direct effects which are caused by the activity and occur at the same time and place, and indirect effects which may be caused by the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

The effects test applies to activities and uses or resources that occur outside a state's coastal zone, so long as the uses or resources impacted are, in fact, uses or resources of a state's coastal zone. The burden for determining or demonstrating effects is greater the farther removed an activity takes place outside of a state's coastal zone. The test is whether it is reasonably foreseeable that impacts that occur outside of the coastal zone will affect uses and resources of the coastal zone. Merely showing impacts from an activity outside of the coastal zone should not be sufficient by itself to demonstrate that reasonably foreseeable effects extend to uses or resources of the coastal zone. As NOAA explained in its 2000 Final Rule amending the federal consistency regulations (65 Fed. Reg. 77130 (Dec. 8, 2000)):

[T]he effect on a resource or use while that resource or use is outside of the coastal zone could result in effects felt within the coastal zone. However, it is possible that a federal action could temporarily affect a coastal resource while that resource is outside of the coastal zone, e.g., temporary harassment of a marine mammal, such that resource impacts are not felt within the coastal zone.

C. Enforceable policies:

An enforceable policy is a state policy that is legally binding under state law (e.g., through constitutional provisions, laws, regulations, land use plans, ordinances, or judicial or administrative decisions), and by which a state exerts control over private and public coastal uses and resources, and which are incorporated in a state's federally approved CMP. CZMA § 304(6a) and 15 CFR § 930.11(h). OCM has informed states that enforceable policies are given legal effect by state law and do not apply to federal lands, federal waters, federal agencies or other areas or entities outside a state's jurisdiction, unless authorized by federal law (the CZMA does not confer such authorization).

Early coordination and identification of applicable state CMP enforceable policies is key to ensuring that federal agencies and applicants address state policies and issues. Early coordination will also help determine what measures, if any, need to be taken so that the activity is consistent with the state policies.

OCM approves the incorporation of enforceable policies, and changes to enforceable policies, into state CMPs. See CZMA §§ 306(d) and 306(e). The program change process serves an important notice and review purpose in the CZMA state-federal partnership. In return for the federal consistency authority granted to states, federal agencies are provided with an opportunity to review and comment on the development of a state's CMP and on subsequent changes to the CMP. This also means that a policy should not become an enforceable policy of a state's CMP by "incorporation by reference." For example, OCM has approved the incorporation of enforceable policy "A" into a state's CMP. Policy A references another policy "B" that has not been submitted to OCM for approval. Policy B, even though it is referenced in policy A is *not* an enforceable policy of the state's federally approved CMP, because policy B has not gone through the program change approval process, giving OCM, federal agencies and the public an opportunity to comment. The incorporation of policy B into a state's CMP would have to be approved by OCM to become an enforceable policy of a state's federally approved CMP. OCM, using its program change regulations (15 CFR part 923, subpart H) evaluates states' proposed enforceable policies as described below. NOAA revised the program change regulations at 15 CFR part 923, subpart H in 2019. See 84 FR 38118-38135 (Aug. 6, 2019).

1. Policies are legally binding under state law and apply only to areas and entities within the state's jurisdiction. CZMA § 304(6a).

Approval Consideration: (1) A wetlands protection policy in a state statute, regulation or in a state's CMP program document is an enforceable policy if the statute or regulation contains a mechanism that imposes the policy on the public and private uses within the state's jurisdiction. This could be a state permit program or a provision in state law that requires all state agencies to apply the policy in their permit and enforcement actions. A policy in a state's CMP program document should also be linked to such a statutory or regulatory enforceable mechanism.

(2) The CZMA does not authorize states to establish regulatory standards for federal agencies. A state policy that would regulate or otherwise establish standards for federal agencies or federal lands or waters would not meet the CZMA's definition of "enforceable policy" (i.e., legally binding under state law). CZMA § 304(6a). States apply their federally approved enforceable policies through CZMA federal consistency reviews. Federal agencies are consistent to the maximum extent practicable and non-federal applicants for federal authorizations are fully consistent with the enforceable policies.

Applicability Consideration: Some state CMP consistency decisions are made by issuance or denial of state permits (the states' enforceable policies are contained within the standards of the states' permit programs). However, a state should not determine consistency by issuance of a state permit for federal agency activities under CZMA § 307(c)(1). Under NOAA's regulations, neither the CZMA nor OCM's approval of a state's enforceable policy or permit program authorize the application of state permit requirements to federal agencies. The federal agencies are consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the underlying enforceable policies of the state permit program, but do not have to apply for or obtain the state permit (unless another federal law requires the federal agency to obtain the permit). Non-federal applicants for federal license or permit activities would have to apply for and obtain the applicable state permit for state CZMA concurrence where the proposed activity is located within the state's jurisdiction.

2. Policies are not preempted by federal law. See 15 CFR § 923.84(b) and 84 FR 38118-38135 (Aug. 6, 2019).

Approval Consideration: Federal preemption is the principle, derived from the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution, that a federal law can supersede or supplant any inconsistent state law or regulation.

Preemption applies to state law and not other federal law. OCM's long-standing interpretation of the definition of "enforceable policy" under the CZMA (16 U.S.C. § 1453(6a)) is that if a state policy specifically seeks to regulate an activity where state regulation is preempted by federal law, it is not legally binding under state law and would not be an enforceable policy under the CZMA. For example, North Carolina sought to regulate low level aircraft in flight by adopting policies that imposed minimum altitude and decibel levels, and other overflight restrictions. OCM denied the state's request to incorporate these policies into the North Carolina CMP because the policies were, on their face, preempted by federal law administered by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Applicability Consideration: Under the federal consistency authority, states apply NOAA-approved enforceable policies to federal actions. If a state's enforceable policies, as specifically described or applied, are not preempted, the state may apply them through CZMA federal consistency to a preempted field. It should be noted that whether state action is preempted is a fact-specific inquiry.

3. Policies should be applied to all relevant public and private entities and would not discriminate against a particular type of activity, or, even if neutrally written, against a particular federal agency. *Id.*

Approval Consideration: State policies should be based on effects to coastal uses or resources and not on a particular type of activity. This ensures that the policy is applicable to any type of activity that has coastal effects and will not discriminate against a particular user group. For example, a state was concerned with possible impacts from offshore oil and gas development on specific fishing areas and on discharges that might follow ocean currents and eddies into the state's estuarine areas. The state proposed oil and gas specific energy policies. OCM did not approve the policies because they imposed requirements on one user group, when other types of activities might have the same coastal impacts. The state re-wrote the policies to be based on coastal impacts and information needs to assess such impacts. Now the policies are applicable to all OCS energy projects and other activities having similar effects.

4. Policies are consistent with CZMA federal consistency requirements. *See* 15 CFR part 930 and 84 FR 38118-38135 (Aug. 6, 2019)..

Approval Consideration: When state policies are proposed to be incorporated into a CMP, a state should ensure that the CMP continues to balance the objectives of the CZMA and continue to give priority consideration to coastal-dependent uses and orderly processes for siting major facilities related to national defense, energy, fisheries development, recreation, ports and transportation. *See* CZMA § 303(2)(D). Policies affecting these "national interests" have implications for federal consistency. For example, a state has a policy that opposes all offshore oil and gas development. OCM did not approve the incorporation of the policy into the state's federally approved CMP, because OCM determined the policy would affect the state's obligation to consider the national interest in energy facility siting.

Applicability Consideration: States should not require a federal agency to redefine an activity proposed by a federal agency. For federal agency activities under CZMA § 307(c)(1), states review activities and development projects that are *proposed* by a federal agency. 15 CFR § 930.36(a). *See also, e.g.,* 15 CFR §§ 930.35, .39(a), .46(a), .1(c), .11(d); 65 Fed. Reg. 77130, Col. 2-3 (December 8, 2000) (preamble to final 2000 rule). For example, a state proposed a policy that, when dredged material is not suitable for beach renourishment, would require a dredger to obtain suitable material from a location not related to the dredging to renourish the beaches. OCM did not approve the policy as written because it would redefine, in part, an Army Corps of Engineers dredging project to a beach renourishment project that is not related to the dredging. The policy was re-written to tie beach renourishment and the alternate source of material to mitigate impacts to coastal uses or resources resulting from proposed dredging.

D. Coastal uses: Some examples of coastal uses include such activities as: public access, recreation, fishing, historic or cultural preservation, development, energy infrastructure and use, hazards management, marinas, floodplain management, scenic and aesthetic enjoyment, and resource creation or restoration.

E. Coastal resources: Coastal resources include biological or physical resources that are found within a state's coastal zone on a regular or cyclical basis. Biological and physical resources include, but are not limited to, air, tidal and nontidal wetlands, ocean waters, estuaries, rivers, streams, lakes, aquifers, submerged aquatic vegetation, land, plants, trees, minerals, fish, shellfish, invertebrates, amphibians, birds, mammals, and reptiles, etc.

III. BENEFITS

Federal consistency is an important mandatory, but flexible mechanism to foster consultation, cooperation, and coordination between states and federal agencies. Federal consistency is more than just a procedural dictate; it helps ensure the balanced use and protection of coastal resources through state CMP policies.

To maximize the benefits of federal consistency, federal agencies should provide routine notification to coastal states of actions affecting the coastal zone, and coastal states should pay attention to proposed federal actions, develop adequate consistency procedures, and notify federal agencies, other state agencies, and others of a state's assertion of consistency. For example, states could make connections with the federal agencies, inform them of the federal consistency requirements, possibly develop memoranda of understanding (MOUs), ensure that the CMP obtains notice, and respond when the CMP does receive notice. In summary, federal agencies and others have an affirmative duty to comply with the federal consistency requirements, but states should take consistent and assertive steps.

Federal consistency provides federal agencies with an effective mechanism to document coastal effects and to address state coastal management concerns. Moreover, compliance with the consistency requirement complements National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance. Even though the CZMA effects test is different than NEPA investigations and the CZMA requires federal agencies to alter projects to be consistent with state CMP policies, NEPA is an effective delivery mechanism for federal consistency. (States do not review NEPA documents for consistency – they review the federal action a NEPA document evaluates, but NEPA documents often provide necessary background information.)

Early attention to federal consistency can provide the federal agency with state CMP and public support and a smoother and expeditious federal consistency review. Early consultation and cooperation between federal agencies and state CMPs can help federal agencies avoid costly last minute changes to projects in order to comply with state CMP policies.

States concur with approximately 93-95% of all federal actions reviewed. Maintaining this percentage means that states and federal agencies should know their consistency responsibilities and develop cooperative relationships to foster effective coordination and consultation.

IV. NATIONAL INTEREST CONSIDERATIONS

Federal consistency gives states substantial input into federal actions affecting the coastal zone. There are, however, provisions that balance state objectives with consideration of federal objectives and mandates to ensure that the national interest in CZMA objectives is furthered. These considerations

include:

Consistency must be based on coastal effects. While the federal consistency effects test covers a wide range of federal actions, federal consistency review is triggered when it is reasonably foreseeable that a federal action will have coastal effects, referred to as the “effects test.” Consistency does *not* apply to every action or authorization of a federal agency, or of a non-federal applicant for federal authorizations. For federal agency activities, a federal agency makes this determination of whether its activity will have coastal effects. Under NOAA’s regulations, a “function” by a federal agency refers to a *proposal for action* that has reasonably foreseeable coastal effects, and not to all tasks, ministerial activities, meetings, discussions, exchanges of views, and interim or preliminary activities incidental or related to a proposed action. For federal license or permit activities and federal assistance activities, state CMPs propose to review activities that will have coastal effects and OCM makes the determination of effects by approving the *lists* of federal authorizations and financial assistance programs that a state wishes to include in its CMP. In order to be on the list, the types of activities covered by the federal authorization or funding program should have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects on a regular basis. Federal agencies and other interested parties have input into OCM’s approval of such lists and additions to the lists. If a state wishes to review an *unlisted* federal license or permit activity, it notifies the applicant and the federal agency and seeks OCM approval to review the activity. OCM’s decision is based on whether the state has shown that an unlisted activity will have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects and, again, federal agencies and the applicant have an opportunity to comment to OCM.

Federally approved programs and state CMP enforceable policies. OCM, with the opportunity for input from federal agencies, local governments, industry, non-governmental organizations and the public, approves state CMPs and their enforceable policies, including subsequent changes to a state’s CMP.

Consistent to the maximum extent practicable (only applies to federal agency activities). NOAA’s regulations define “consistent to the maximum extent practicable” to mean a federal agency activity is fully consistent with the enforceable policies of a state’s CMP unless federal legal requirements prohibit full consistency. This ensures that federal agencies are able to meet their legally authorized mandates, even though the activity may not be consistent with a state’s enforceable policy. If a federal agency has the discretion to meet a state’s enforceable policy, then it should be consistent with that policy. However, a federal agency’s administrative record applying its legal mandates may dictate an action that is not fully consistent with a state’s policy. Thus, for federal agency activities under CZMA § 307(c)(1), a federal agency may proceed with an activity over a state’s objection if the federal agency determines its activity is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the state’s CMP.

For example, this means that even if a state objects, BOEM may proceed with an OCS lease sale when BOEM provides the state with the reasons why the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) and BOEM’s administrative record supporting the lease sale decision prohibits BOEM from fully complying with the state’s enforceable policies.

Under NOAA’s regulations, the consistent to the maximum extent practicable standard also allows federal agencies to deviate from State enforceable policies and CZMA procedures due to “exigent circumstances.” An exigent circumstance is an emergency or unexpected situation requiring a federal agency to take quick or immediate action.

In addition, as part of its consistent to the maximum extent practicable argument, BOEM could proceed if it determined that its activity was *fully* consistent with the State’s enforceable policies. See 15 CFR § 930.43(d). In either case, the federal agency provides the state CMP agency with a written notice that it is

proceeding over the state's objection and explains why the activity is consistent to the maximum extent practicable.

Consistent to the maximum extent practicable and exigent circumstances refers to consistency with a state CMP's substantive requirements as well as the procedural requirements of NOAA's regulations. There may be times that a federal legal requirement or an emergency situation requires a federal agency to act sooner than the end of the 90-day consistency period. In such cases, the federal agency should consult with the state CMP as early as possible.

A federal agency should not use a lack of funds as a basis for being consistent to the maximum extent practicable. Thus, federal agencies are encouraged to consult early with state CMPs to ensure that the federal agency has budgeted for meeting state CMP enforceable policies.

Appeal state objection to Secretary of Commerce (only for Non-federal applicants). Non-federal applicants for federal license or permits and state and local government applicants for federal financial assistance may appeal a state's objection to the Secretary of Commerce. Appeals to the Secretary are not available for federal agency activities. The Secretary overrides a state's objection if the Secretary finds that an activity is consistent with the objectives or purposes of the CZMA or is otherwise necessary in the interest of national security. If the Secretary overrides a state's objection, then the federal agency may authorize the activity. The Secretarial appeal process is discussed in more detail later in this document. There is also a database of all appeals filed with the Secretary on OCM's Federal Consistency web page.

Presidential exemption (only for federal agency activities). After any appealable final judgment, decree, or order of any federal court, the President may exempt from compliance the elements of a federal agency activity that are found by a federal court to be inconsistent with a state's CMP, if the President determines that the activity is in the paramount interest of the United States. CZMA § 307(c)(1)(B). This exemption was added to the statute in 1990 and has been used once. In 2007, the California Coastal Commission objected to Navy's use of Mid-Frequency Active (MFA) sonar asserting Navy's mitigation measures were not adequate to protect marine mammals. This eventually resulted in President Bush, on January 15, 2008, using his statutory authority under the CZMA to exempt from compliance certain MFA sonar activities by the Navy that a federal court determined were not consistent with the State of California's federally-approved CZMA program.

Mediation by the Secretary or OCM. Mediation has been used to resolve federal consistency disputes and allowed federal actions to proceed. In the event of a serious disagreement between a federal agency and a state, either party may request that the Secretary of Commerce mediate the dispute. OCM is also available to mediate disputes between states, federal agencies, and other parties.

V. BASIC FEDERAL CONSISTENCY PROCEDURES

Two important things to keep in mind to facilitate consistency reviews is for the federal agency, state CMP, and applicant to discuss a proposed activity as early in the process as possible, and that state CMPs and federal agencies can agree, at any time, to more flexible consistency review procedures (providing public participation requirements are still met). See Appendix A for a chart summary of the consistency requirements, and Appendices B and C for flow charts for federal agency activities and federal license or permit activities.

A. Federal Agency Activities and Development Projects

Federal agencies proposing an activity should follow the requirements of CZMA § 307(c)(1), (2)(16

U.S.C. § 1456(c)(1), (2)) and 15 CFR part 930, subparts A, B and C. For example:

1. Federal “development projects” *inside* the boundaries of a state’s coastal zone are deemed to have coastal effects and a Consistency Determination should be submitted to the state CMP.
2. Federal agency determines if a federal activity (in or outside coastal zone) (and development projects outside the coastal zone) will have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects. States are encouraged to list federal agency activities that are expected to affect coastal uses or resources in their approved CMPs, and to monitor unlisted activities and to notify federal agencies when an unlisted activity should undergo consistency review.

For federal agency activities, the listed/unlisted provisions in NOAA’s regulations are recommended procedures for facilitating state-federal coordination. Whether or not an activity is listed, federal agencies provide state CMPs with Consistency Determinations (CDs) for federal agency activities affecting any coastal use or resource. Because federal agencies have an affirmative statutory duty to provide states with CDs for activities with reasonably foreseeable coastal effects and because the statute requires state CMP agencies to provide an opportunity for public input into a state’s consistency decision, a state should not relieve the federal agency or itself of consistency obligations by listing or not listing a federal agency activity. If a state and/or a federal agency believe that a type of federal agency activity should not be subject to federal consistency, then they may use the applicable provisions provided in NOAA’s regulations: general permits (§930.31(d)); *de minimis* activities (§930.33(a)(3)); environmentally beneficial activities (§930.33(a)(4)); general consistency determinations (§930.36(c)); negative determinations and general negative determinations (§930.35).

3. The federal agency should contact the state CMP at the earliest possible moment in the planning of the activity to ensure early state-federal coordination and consultation.
4. If coastal effects are reasonably foreseeable, then the federal agency submits a Consistency Determination (CD) to a state CMP at least 90 days before activity starts. A CD should include a detailed description of the proposed activity, its expected coastal effects, and an evaluation of how the proposed activity is consistent with applicable enforceable policies in the state’s CMP. The federal agency does not need to submit anything beyond that described in 15 CFR § 930.39 and may submit that information in any manner it chooses. Finally, federal agencies provide, and states review, CDs only for the federal agency’s proposed action for consistency — federal agencies should not provide, and states should not review, CDs for NEPA documents, ESA consultations, federal permits the federal agency may need, etc., that are related to the proposed activity. These items may, of course be useful to the federal agency and state as part of the background information the federal agency may provide with its CD, but they should not be the subject of a separate CZMA review.

Once a complete CD has been received by a state CMP, the state should not delay the start of the 90-day CZMA review period by requiring information that is in addition to the information required by §930.39 or that the federal agency apply for or obtain a state permit. If the state CMP agency believes that the information required by §930.39 has not been submitted, it should immediately notify the federal agency.

5. If no coastal effects, a federal agency may provide a Negative Determination. *See* 15 CFR § 930.35.
6. State CMP has 60 days (plus appropriate extensions) to concur with or object to a federal agency’s CD. State CMP agency and federal agency may agree to alternative time period. Any such agreement should be set forth in writing so that it is clear there is a meeting-of-the-minds between a

state and federal agency. Ideally, the written agreement should be one document that both parties sign. The written agreement should refer to a specific end date and should not be written to require a later event or condition to be satisfied.

7. State CMP should provide for public comment on the state's consistency review. A state should not rely on a federal agency notice, unless the federal agency notice specifically says that comments on the **state CMP's consistency review** should be sent to the state CMP agency.
8. State concurrence is presumed if the state does not meet time frames.
9. If a state CMP agrees with a CD, then the federal agency may immediately proceed with the activity. If a state objects, then the state's objection should describe how the proposed activity is inconsistent with specific enforceable policies of the federally approved CMP. In the event of an objection, a state CMP and federal agency should attempt to resolve any differences during the remainder of the 90-day period. If resolution has not been reached at the end of the 90-day period the federal agency should consider postponing final federal action until conflicts have been resolved. However, at the end of the 90-day period a federal agency may, notwithstanding state CMP objection, proceed with the activity if the federal agency clearly describes, in writing, to the state CMP how the activity is consistent to the maximum extent practicable.
10. If there is a dispute between a federal agency and state CMP, either party may seek mediation by OCM or the Secretary of Commerce (the Secretary's mediation is a more formal process).

B. Federal License or Permit Activities

A private individual or business, or a state or local government agency, or any other type of *non-federal* entity, applying to the federal government for a required permit or license or any other type of authorization, is subject to the requirements of CZMA § 307(c)(3)(A)(16 U.S.C. § 1456(c)(3)(A)) and 15 CFR part 930, subparts A, B and D. This includes American Indian and Alaska Native entities applying for federal authorizations.¹

There are essentially four elements for determining that an authorization from a federal agency is a "federal license or permit" subject to federal consistency review. First, federal law requires that an applicant obtain a federal authorization. Second, the purpose of the federal authorization is to allow a non-federal applicant to conduct a proposed activity. Third, the activity proposed has reasonably foreseeable effects on a state's coastal uses or resources, and fourth, the proposed activity was not previously reviewed for federal consistency by the state CMP agency (unless the authorization is a renewal or major amendment pursuant to §930.51(b)). These four elements are embodied in NOAA's regulations as discussed below:

1. State CMP, with OCM approval, determines effects:
 - a. listed v. unlisted activity; and b. inside v. outside coastal zone.

¹ NOAA's regulations do not specifically include American Indians and Alaska Natives in the definition of applicant, see 15 CFR § 930.52. However, the statute has been interpreted by OCM and federal courts to apply to American Indians and Alaska Natives. See *Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island v. The Narragansett Electric Comp.*, 878 F. Supp. 349, 362-365 (D. RI 1995), *upheld on other grounds*, 89 F.3d 908 (1st Cir. 1996).

All federal license or permit activities occurring in the coastal zone are deemed to affect coastal uses or resources if the state CMP has *listed* the particular federal license, permit or authorization in its federally approved CMP. The lists may be updated through OCM's program change process. Prior to submitting the updated list to OCM the state should consult with the relevant federal agency.

For a *listed* activity occurring *in the coastal zone*, the applicant submits a Consistency Certification to the authorizing federal agency and the affected state CMP(s). In addition to the Certification, the applicant provides the state with the *necessary data and information* required by NOAA's regulations at 15 CFR § 930.58. This information will usually be contained in the application to the federal agency, but may include other information described by a state CMP, if the information is *specifically included in the state's federally approved CMP document and identified as "necessary data and information."* If a state wants to require information needed to commence the six-month review period in addition to that described by NOAA in §930.58(a), the state should amend its CMP to identify specific "necessary data and information" pursuant to §930.58(a)(2).

For *listed* activities *outside the coastal zone*, an applicant submits a Consistency Certification to the state CMP and the federal agency if the activity falls within a *geographic location* described in a state's CMP for listed activities outside the coastal zone. For listed activities outside the coastal zone where a state has *not* described a geographic location, a state CMP may follow the unlisted activity procedure described below, if it wants to review the activity.

For unlisted activities, in or outside the coastal zone, a state CMP may notify the applicant, the relevant federal agency, and OCM that it intends to review an unlisted activity on a case-by-case basis. The state CMP makes this notification within 30 days of receiving notice of the application to the federal agency for an activity; otherwise the state waives its consistency rights. The waiver does not apply where the state CMP does not receive notice (notice may be actual or constructive).² OCM may approve the state's consistency review. The applicant and the federal agency have 15 days from receipt of a state CMP's request to provide comments to OCM. OCM makes a decision usually within 30 days of receipt of a state's request. The basis for OCM's decision is whether the proposed activity will have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects. The federal agency may not authorize the activity until the consistency process is complete. The unlisted activity procedure is available for active applications. If an applicant, of its own accord, provides a state CMP with a consistency certification for an unlisted activity, then

² For example, constructive notice may be provided if it is published in an official federal public notification document or through an official state clearinghouse. For either form of notice, the notices contain sufficient information for a state CMP agency to learn of the application for the activity, determine the activity's geographic location, and determine whether coastal effects are reasonably foreseeable.

A newspaper article containing the information required by 15 CFR § 930.54(a)(2) may provide notice. However, even assuming a newspaper article, or other similar form of notice, describes the activity and its location with sufficient specificity for a state to determine whether coastal effects are reasonably foreseeable, such notice should verify that an application was received by a Federal agency. For example, receipt of an application may be verified if a Federal agency spokesperson was quoted in the article stating that the agency had received the application for the federal authorization. Statements by other sources as to whether a Federal agency received the application could be speculative. If a statement by a Federal official is not in the article, then once the state CMP agency read the article, it could seek to verify whether the Federal agency received an application. The 30-day notification period could begin when a state CMP agency verified that a federal application was filed.

OCM's approval is deemed and the applicant is subject to all the relevant provisions of the regulations and the state CMP need not seek OCM's approval. (The authorizing federal agency should not require an applicant to provide a consistency certification if the applicant is not otherwise required to by NOAA's regulations.)

2. Applicant for any required federal authorization submits a Consistency Certification and necessary data and information to the state CMP. State CMP agency should document when this date occurs. State CMP agency has 30 days to notify the applicant and federal agency that the submission does not include the necessary data and information. If a state CMP agency does not respond within the 30-day period, the six-month review period begins when the state CMP agency received the applicant's initial CZMA submission, regardless of whether the submission contained all necessary data and information.
3. The six-month review period can *only* begin if an applicant has filed a formal application with a licensing federal agency *and* has submitted a Consistency Certification to the state CMP agency. When an applicant should submit its Consistency Certification and necessary data and information may vary depending on when information is available. For instance, an applicant may choose not to submit its Consistency Certification at the same time it files its application with the licensing federal agency, but will submit the Consistency Certification after filing the federal application later to ensure information the state needs is included (otherwise a state may choose to object for lack of information if the Consistency Certification is filed too soon). Under the CZMA, a Project applicant must provide the state with a Consistency Certification *within its application* for a federal license or permit. 16 U.S.C. § 1456(c)(3)(A). At the same time the applicant includes the consistency certification in its application, the applicant shall furnish to the state or its designated agency a copy of the certification, with all necessary information and data. *Id.* The phrase, "within its application" does not mean that the Consistency Certification must be filed at the time the application is filed; rather that the application must at some time "include" the certification and shall provide the certification to the state "at the same time." This has been long-standing practice by states and applicants. Once the consistency certification and necessary data and information are received by a state, a state then has six months in which to review the Project for consistency with its coastal management program. *Id.*
4. State CMP has six months to respond, but notifies applicant if review will go beyond three months.
5. Applicant and state CMP agency may agree to stay the six-month review period.

A stay "tolls" the running of the six-month review period for an agreed upon time ending on a specific date, after which the remainder of the six-month review period would continue. Such agreements are set forth in writing so that it is clear there is a meeting-of-the-minds between the state and the applicant.

NOAA is providing states with this information for drafting agreements under 15 CFR § 930.60(b) to stay, or toll, the CZMA federal consistency review period for federal license or permit activities and outer continental shelf plans under 15 CFR part 930, subparts D and E.

The regulations at section 930.60(b) provide that State agencies, applicants and persons (under subpart E) "may mutually agree in writing to stay the six-month consistency review period. Such an agreement shall be in writing and state a specific date on when the stay will end. . . .The State agency shall not stop, stay, or otherwise alter the consistency review period without such a written agreement with the applicant." Furthermore, the state must send a copy of any such agreement to the federal permitting agency, and that agency must recognize the stay by not presuming concurrence by the state if the state does not issue an

objection within six months. Ideally, the written agreement should be one document that both parties sign. The written agreement for a stay must refer to a specific end date and should not be written to require a later event or condition to be satisfied to end the stay. *See* 71 FR 788, 796 (January 5, 2006).

OCM recommends that the parties to a stay agreement clearly articulate terms for revoking or modifying that agreement. Just as creation of a stay agreement requires mutual consent of the parties, revocation or modification (including extension) must be by mutual consent of both parties. If a state has agreed to delay the issuance of its decision to a date certain, in the absence of a term permitting it to do so, the state should not unilaterally issue its decision prior to that date without first seeking the consent of the applicant to revoke or modify the stay agreement. Should a state not adhere to an agreement (e.g., unilaterally issuing its decision during the stay period), it could be interpreted as a breach of contract. Stay agreements are enforceable contracts, and the courts have recognized that stay agreements are subject to NOAA review through the consistency appeal process. *Millennium Pipeline Co., L.P. v. Gutierrez*, 424 F. Supp. 2d 168, 177 (D.D.C. 2006). OCM recommends that the parties specifically include a term in the stay agreement addressing whether the state may issue its decision prior to the end date of the stay agreement, and under what conditions, if any. OCM provides sample language below.

In summary, a stay agreement must be in writing, should be signed by both parties, and should include the following information and dates:

- Identify the State agency, applicant, federal agency, the project, and the type of license or permit and the applicable federal statutory citation.
- Contain the following paragraph:

The proposed project is subject to [State agency name] review pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), 16 U.S.C. §§ 1451-1466, and the CZMA's implementing regulations at 15 CFR part 930, subpart D [or subpart E as applicable]. In accordance with 15 CFR § 930.60(b), and in consideration of the parties' mutual interest that the State have additional time to fully assess the proposed project's consistency with the state's enforceable policies, the [State agency name] and [Applicant name] mutually agree to the following dates and to stay the [State agency name] CZMA six-month review period as specified herein.

- Contain the following dates:
 1. Date the state's six-month review period commenced [the original six-month review period];
 2. Date the six-month period was to end [the original six-month review period];
 3. Date during the six-month review period that the stay begins;
 4. Date that the stay ends, at which time the remainder of the six-month review period, [insert number of months and/or days left in the six-month review period], shall commence; and
 5. Date the state's decision is due. For example, the 6-month period was to end June 30 and a stay was executed beginning on June 1 and ending on September 1. There are 30 days left in the 6-month review period. Therefore, the state's decision would now be due September 30 (30 days after the stay ends). Stays should not be written to require a later event or condition to be satisfied to end the stay. If a state objects to an applicant's project and the applicant appeals to the Secretary of Commerce, failure to follow these instructions could result in the Secretary overriding the state's objection because the state's objection was issued after the six-month review period due to an unsupportable stay agreement.

- Contain provisions requiring mutual consent of both parties for revocation or modification (including extension) of the agreement.
- NOAA recommends that, where appropriate, a stay agreement include the following sentence:

The [State agency name] and [Applicant name] mutually agree that the [State agency name] may issue its consistency decision during the stay period and before the end of the stay if the [State agency name] determines it has received sufficient information [or other appropriate condition].

- For all extensions of the first stay, the amendment to the stay agreement should include:
 1. Date the state's six-month review period commenced [the original six-month review period];
 2. Date the six-month period was to end [the original six-month review period];
 3. The following dates of all previous stays:
 - First Stay: Date the stay began, date the stay ended, date the state's decision was due.
 - Second Stay: Date the stay began, date the stay ended, date the state's decision was due.
 - Any additional stays: Date the stay began, date the stay ended, date the state's decision was due.
 4. Date that the new stay begins;
 5. Date that the new stay ends, at which time the remainder of the six-month review period, [insert number of months and/or days left in the six-month review period], shall commence;
 6. Date the state's decision is due; and
 7. Signature of both parties.
- 6. The state should provide for public comment (state can require applicant to publish notice or may combine notice with federal agency, if federal agency agrees).
- 7. State concurrence presumed if state does not meet six-month time frame.
- 8. If state objects, federal agency does not authorize the activity to commence. If a state issues a conditional concurrence and the applicant does not amend its federal application to include a state's conditions, a state's conditional concurrence automatically becomes an objection. (State conditions of concurrence are linked to the need to be consistent with specific state enforceable policies.)
- 9. Applicant may appeal a state's objection to the Secretary of Commerce within 30 days of the objection. If the Secretary overrides a state's objection, the federal agency may authorize the project. If the Secretary does not override a state's objection, the federal agency does not authorize the project. The Secretary's decision is final federal agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act. An applicant may also negotiate with a state to remove the state's objection.

C. OCS Plans

A private person or business applying to the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) for outer continental shelf (OCS) exploration, and development and production activities follows the requirements of CZMA § 307(c)(3)(B)(16 U.S.C. § 1456(c)(3)(B)) and 15 CFR part 930, subparts A, B and E. For example:

1. Any person who submits to BOEM an OCS plan for the exploration of, or development and production of, any area leased under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, certifies that any activities described in detail in such OCS plans will be conducted in a manner consistent with the

state CMPs. BOEM then sends the plan and consistency certification to the applicable state(s).

2. The process and requirements for this section generally mirror those of federal license or permit activities. State should notify applicant if state review will extend beyond three months, otherwise state's concurrence is presumed.
3. Determining whether a particular OCS oil and gas plan is subject to state CZMA review differs somewhat from federal license or permit activities in that, generally, states have not had to describe geographic areas in federal waters where OCS oil and gas plans would be subject to state CZMA review. This is because the CZMA mandates such reviews and initially OCS oil and gas projects were not far offshore. As the industry moves farther offshore, whether a state should have CZMA review may not be as easily determined. As described in the preamble to NOAA's Final Rule for the 2006 amendments to the regulations (71 Fed. Reg. 790 (Jan. 5, 2006)):

For OCS EP's and DPP's the CZMA mandates State consistency review. However, as with federal agency activities, a coastal State's ability to review the Plans stops at the point where coastal effects are not reasonably foreseeable. Whether coastal effects are reasonably foreseeable is a factual matter to be determined by the State, the applicant and BOEM on a case-by-case basis. If a State wanted to ensure that OCS EP's and DPP's located in a particular offshore area would be subject to State CZMA review automatically, a State could, if NOAA approved, amend its CMP to specifically describe a geographic location outside the State's coastal zone where such plans would be presumed to affect State coastal uses or resources. See 15 CFR § 930.53. Or, if a State wanted to review an EP or DPP where the applicant and/or BOEM have asserted that coastal effects are not reasonably foreseeable, the State could request approval from NOAA to review such plans on a case-by-case basis. See 15 CFR § 930.54 (unlisted activities). In both situations, NOAA would approve only if the State made a factual demonstration that effects on its coastal uses or resources are reasonably foreseeable as a result of activities authorized by a particular EP or DPP. Similarly, where the applicant or FERC has asserted that a proposed project located outside the coastal zone or outside a geographic location described in a state's management program pursuant to 15 CFR § 930.53, will not have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects, NOAA would not approve a State request to review the project unless the State made a factual demonstration that the project has reasonably foreseeable coastal effects.

D. Federal Assistance Activities

A state agency or local government applying for federal financial assistance follows the requirements of CZMA § 307(d)(16 U.S.C. § 1456(d)) and 15 CFR part 930, subparts A, B and F. For example:

1. States list in their CMPs the federal assistance activities subject to review. The state CMP may also notify an applicant agency and federal agency that it will review an unlisted activity. OCM approval is not required for the review of unlisted federal assistance activities.
2. NOAA regulations allow state CMPs to develop flexible procedures for reviewing and concurring with federal assistance activities. State CMP review of the activities is normally conducted through procedures established by states pursuant to Executive Order 12372 -- intergovernmental review of federal programs, or through state clearinghouse procedures.
3. Federal agency does not authorize the use of federal funds until state CMP has concurred.

4. State or local government applicant agency may appeal a state objection to the Secretary of Commerce who may override the state's objection.

E. Other Federal Actions

The federal agency activity category, 15 CFR part 930, subpart C, is a “residual” category. A federal action that will have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects, but which does not fall under 15 CFR part 930, subpart D (federal license or permit), subpart E (OCS plans), or subpart F (federal assistance to state agency or local government), is a federal agency activity under subpart C. For example, if a federal agency is providing funds to a private citizen for disaster relief from a hurricane, and the funds will be used for an activity with coastal effects, then the federal agency follows the requirements for federal agency activities and provides the state CMP with a Consistency Determination.

F. Mediation of Disputes

In the event of a serious disagreement between a state CMP and a federal agency, either party may request that the Secretary of Commerce mediate the dispute. All parties agree to participate, agreement to participate is non-binding, and either party may withdraw from the mediation at any time. Secretarial mediation is a formal process that includes a public hearing, submission of written briefs, and meetings between the parties. A hearing officer, appointed by the Secretary, will propose a solution. Secretarial mediation is only for states and federal agencies. Exhaustion of the mediation process is not a prerequisite to judicial review.

The availability of Secretarial mediation or litigation does not preclude the parties from informally mediating a dispute through OCM or another facilitator. OCM has successfully mediated disputes and offers its good offices to resolve conflicts between states, federal agencies, tribes and others. Most disputes are addressed through this informal method. Both parties may request OCM involvement, and participation is non-binding.

G. Appeals to the Secretary of Commerce

The CZMA provides an administrative appeal to the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) from a consistency objection by a coastal state. In the case of a federal license or permit, an OCS plan, or an application for federal financial assistance, an applicant may request that the Secretary override a state's objection if the activity is consistent with the objectives of the CZMA (Ground I), and/or is otherwise necessary in the interest of national security (Ground II). 16 U.S.C. §§ 1456(c)(3)(A),(B), and (d). Secretarial appeals are not available for federal agency activities. The requirements for appeals are found at 15 CFR part 930, subpart H. Both states and applicants should pay close attention to the consistency review time periods, six-month stay provisions, objection requirements and appeal procedures in the regulations; otherwise, the Secretary or NOAA may override a state's objection on procedural grounds or dismiss an appellant's appeal for failure to follow the appeal procedures.

The elements of Grounds 1 and 2 that an applicant/appellant must prevail on for the Secretary to override a state's objection include the following.

Ground I – Activity consistent with the objectives or purposes of the CZMA.

1. The activity furthers the national interest in a CZMA objective or purpose in a significant or substantial manner;
2. The national interest furthered by the activity outweighs the activity's adverse coastal effects, when those effects are considered separately or cumulatively; and

3. There is no alternative that is reasonable and available which would permit the activity to be conducted in a manner consistent with the enforceable policies of the state's management program.

Ground II – Otherwise necessary in the interest of national security.

An activity is necessary in the interest of national security if a national defense or other national security interest would be significantly impaired were the activity not permitted to go forward as proposed.

If the requirements of either Ground I or Ground II are met, the Secretary overrides a state's objection. The Secretary's inquiry into whether the grounds for an override have been met is based upon an administrative record developed for the appeal. While the Secretary will review a state objection for CZMA compliance, e.g., whether the objection is based on enforceable policies or the state issued its objection within the six-month review period, the Secretary does not review the objection for compliance with state laws and policies.

If the Secretary overrides a state's objection the authorizing federal agency may authorize the permit or funding that was the subject of the objection. If the Secretary does not override a state's objection, the authorizing federal agency cannot authorize the permit or funding that was the subject of the objection. A Secretarial override does not obviate the need for an applicant to obtain any state or other federal permits or authorizations that may apply.

The Secretary appeal process is final federal agency action under the Administrative Procedure Act and is a necessary administrative action prior to litigation. See OCM's Federal Consistency web page at: <http://www.coast.noaa.gov/czm/consistency/> for a list of all CZMA appeals filed with the Secretary and decisions of the Secretary and the administrative records of ongoing appeals.

Factors influencing the appeal process time include: nature and complexity of the dispute, stays agreed to by the parties, public hearings, and briefing schedules. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 amended the CZMA mandating specific deadlines for the Secretary. As a result, in 2006 NOAA amended 15 CFR part 930, subpart H to allow the Secretary to meet the deadlines.

Coastal Zone Management Act Federal Consistency Appeal Procedures			
Day	Action Required (some actions not available for appeals of energy projects)		
0	• Notice of Appeal (NOA) received		
30	• Publish Federal Register (FR) Notice of Appeal. Notices <i>must</i> be published by day 30. • Public Comment Period (if applicable) and Federal Agency Comment Period opens • Appellant's Brief and Appendix due.		
60	• State's Brief and Supplemental Appendix due. • Public Comment period closes unless Public Hearing Request granted (non-energy project appeals only). • Request for Public Hearing must be received within 30 days of FR Notice (non-energy project appeals only).		
80	• Appellant's Reply Brief Due.		
60-Day Stay Granted		No Stay Granted	
250	• Day 250 is end of decision record period following publication of Federal Register Notice, if stay is granted. • Publish Notice closing Record; Record <i>must</i> be closed on day 250	190	• Day 190 is end of 160-day decision record period following publication of Federal Register Notice, without stay. • Publish Notice closing Record.
310	• Secretary issues Decision or publishes FR Notice re: No Decision—take additional 15 days.	250	• Secretary issues Decision or publishes FR Notice re: No Decision – take additional 15 days.
325	• Secretary issues Decision	265	• Secretary issues Decision

H. Interstate Consistency

Interstate consistency refers to: a) instances where a federal action occurring exclusively in one state (State “B”) will have effects on the uses or resources of another state’s coastal zone (State “A”); and b) the ability of State A to review the action. State A may review an action in State B if previously authorized by NOAA. Under NOAA’s regulations, states may submit to NOAA a list of those activities occurring in specific areas within State B that the state believes will result in coastal effects. NOAA may approve such activities for interstate consistency review, if it concludes such actions will have reasonably foreseeable effects on State A’s coastal uses and resources. *Interstate consistency* does not give State A authority to review the application of the laws or policies of State B. It only allows State A to review the *federal authorization* of an activity. The interstate consistency requirements combine with the requirements under the various types of federal actions. The interstate regulations are found at 15 CFR part 930, subpart I.

OCM’s interstate consistency regulations were established to provide a process for reviewing federal actions in another state that would involve greater coordination and consultation between states and federal agencies, as well as provide notice to neighboring states and federal agencies and applicants proposing federal actions in nearby states.

However, State A may, but is not required to, describe geographic areas within State B for the review of *federal agency activities* under 15 CFR part 930, subpart C in their CMPs. This is because, even if not described, a federal agency has a statutory responsibility to provide State A with a CZMA review for *federal agency activities* with coastal effects, regardless of location (including within the boundaries of State B). See 15 CFR §§ 930.33(c)(1), (d) and 930.155(a). Over the years, federal agencies have provided consistency determinations to states for *federal agency activities* occurring wholly within the boundary of another state.

See OCM’s Federal Consistency web page for a short history of interstate consistency as well as the status of interstate proposals submitted to and approved by OCM.

I. Information in State Objection and Conditional Concurrence Letters

State objection and conditional concurrence letters issued under the CZMA federal consistency provision should include the following information:

1. An opening paragraph that clearly states whether the state “objects” to the federal action or is issuing a “conditional concurrence.”
2. A description of **how** the activity is inconsistent with specific enforceable policies that are part of the state’s federally approved CMP. Conditions of concurrence should also be directly tied to the need to be consistent with a specific enforceable policy.
3. The objection/conditional concurrence should be received by the federal agency or applicant within the statutory/regulatory time frames. For example, an objection/conditional concurrence letter should document the following dates:
 - Date the complete Consistency Certification (CC) or Consistency Determination (CD) and necessary information was received by the state;
 - Date the state’s review period commenced (should be same date as receipt of the complete CC or CD unless alternative agreement);

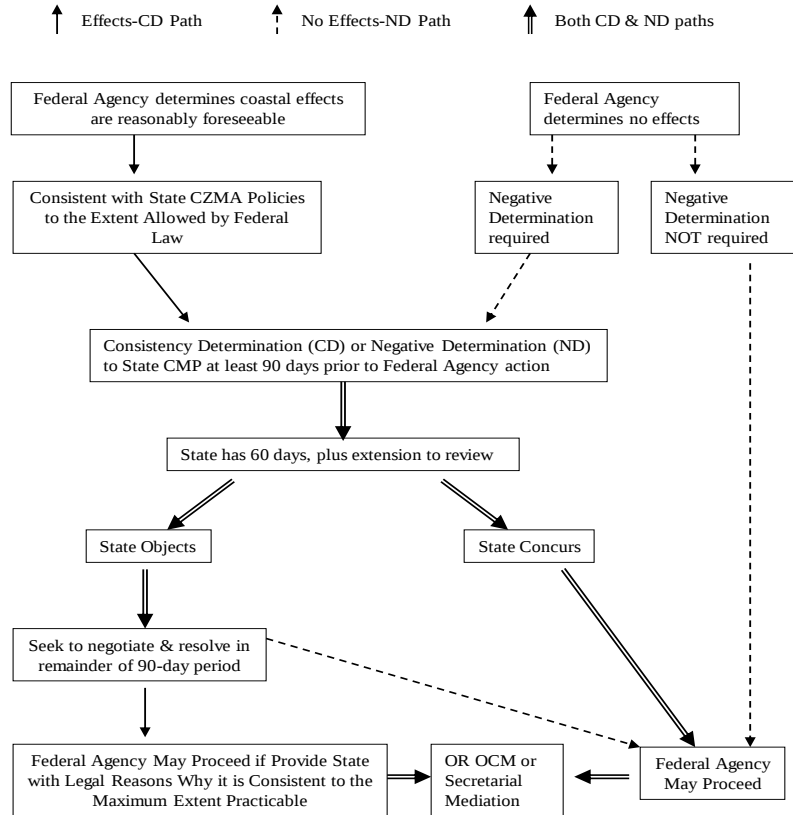
- For federal license or permit activities and OCS plans, the date the state provided the 30-day “completeness” finding under 15 CFR § 930.60(a), if applicable;
 - Date the state’s original CZMA decision is due and the revised date, if applicable, based on an agreed-to extension (for federal agency activities) or stay (for federal license or permit activities);
 - Date that the state provided a three-month notice to the applicant for a federal license or permit activity or OCS plan describing the status of the state’s review; and
 - If an objection is based on a lack of information, the date(s) of the state’s written requests for the information made during the state’s CZMA review period.
4. For federal license or permit activities, OCS oil and gas plans, or financial assistance activities, an objection or conditional concurrence letter should advise the applicant, person or applicant agency, of the right to appeal the state’s objection to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce (with a copy to NOAA’s Office of General Counsel, Oceans and Coast Section) within 30 days of receipt of the letter and should provide the addresses for the Secretary and NOAA General Counsel that are described in NOAA’s regulations at 15 CFR § 930.125(d).
 5. If an objection is based on insufficient information, the objection letter describes the nature of the information needed, the necessity of having that information to determine consistency and the date this information was requested, in writing, during the state’s CZMA review period.
 6. An objection letter may include alternatives that would be consistent with the state’s CMP enforceable policies. Consistent alternatives should be described with as much specificity as possible to allow the applicant, or the Secretary of Commerce, to determine if the alternatives are available and reasonable.
 7. A conditional concurrence letter should state that if the conditions are not agreed to, pursuant to 15 CFR § 930.4, then the conditional concurrence automatically becomes an objection.
 8. An objection or conditional concurrence letter should be sent to the applicant, the appropriate federal agency, and the Director of OCM.

Appendix A – Summary of Federal Consistency Provisions

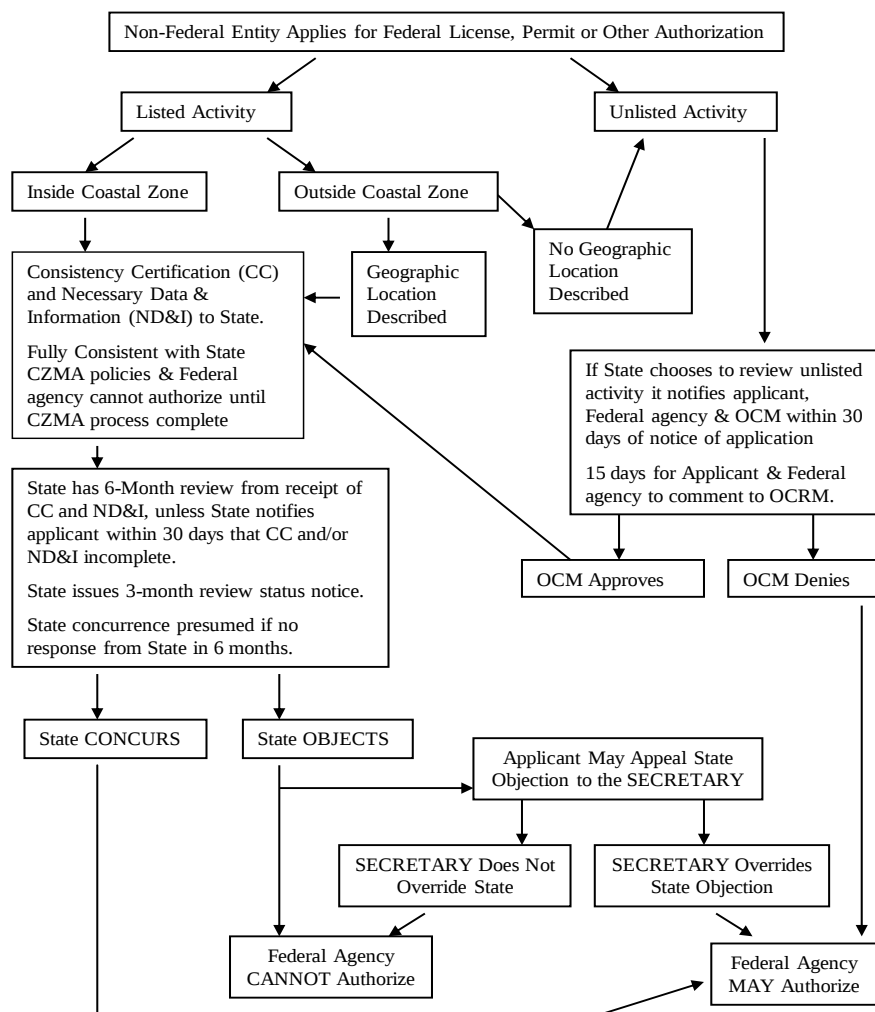
Coastal Zone Management Act Federal Consistency Summary for 15 CFR part 930, subparts C, D, E — Office for Coastal Management, NOAA		
This table summarizes some of the key provisions of and differences between subpart C (Federal agency activities), and subpart D (federal license or permit activities) and subpart E (outer continental shelf (OCS) plans). Subparts D and E are similar in requirements. The subpart F procedures are different and are not included in the table.		
	Federal Agency Activities (Subpart C)	Non-Federal Applicants for Federal Licenses or Permits (Subpart D) and OCS Plans (Subpart E)
Who decides whether there are coastal effects?	Federal agency decides whether there are coastal effects.	Coastal effects presumed for activities for which a federal license or permit is required and that is listed by a State with NOAA approval. State may request NOAA to approve review of an unlisted activity upon making a persuasive showing of coastal effects.
Who submits consistency determination or certification?	Federal agency submits consistency determination (CD) if coastal effects.	Applicant or person submits consistency certification (CC). (The term “person” used in the part 930 regulations refers to the party applying for an OCS plan under subpart E, defined in 15 CFR § 930.72.)
When is consistency determination or certification submitted?	Submitted at least 90 days before final action.	Submitted with or after license or permit application to Federal agency.
When does state review start?	Review starts when CD received (if complete).	Review starts when CC and “necessary data and information” are received.
How long is the state review process?	State has 60 days (plus 15-day extension) to review. State and Federal agency can agree to a shorter or longer review period.	State has 6 months to review (with 3-month status notice). State and applicant or person can agree to “stay” the 6-month review period for a specified time, after which the remainder of the 6-month review period applies.
What is the applicable federal consistency standard?	Activity must be “consistent to the maximum extent practicable” (i.e., fully consistent unless federal law prohibits full consistency) as determined by the Federal agency.	Activity must be fully consistent as determined by the state.
What is the impact of the state’s	If state concurs or concurrence is presumed, Federal agency may proceed. If state	If state concurs or concurrence is presumed, Federal agency may authorize the activity.

response?	objects, Federal agency cannot proceed over objection unless the agency meets the consistent to the maximum extent practicable standard as determined by the Federal agency.	If state objects, Federal agency may not authorize the activity, unless the Secretary of Commerce overrides state objection on appeal by the applicant or person.
Are there administrative or judicial processes available if a state objects?	There is no appeal to the Secretary of Commerce for Federal agency activities. A state can challenge a Federal agency's decision to proceed over state objection in federal court and/or a state or Federal agency can seek non-binding mediation through the Secretary of Commerce or NOAA. If a state litigates a Federal agency decision to proceed and Federal agency loses in federal court, the President may, upon written request from the Secretary, exempt the activity from CZMA compliance if it is in the paramount interest of the United States.	Applicant or person may appeal state objection to the Secretary of Commerce (delegated to NOAA) who can override or sustain the state objection. An applicant or person must file an appeal within 30 days of receipt of a state objection. Under CZMA statutory requirements and NOAA's regulations, NOAA will issue a Secretarial CZMA appeal decision within 265-325 days from the filing of an appeal. The applicant/person or state can challenge the Secretary's decision in federal court.

**Appendix B: Federal Agency Activities Flow Chart
(CZMA § 307(c)(1); 15 C.F.R. part 930, subpart C)**



**Appendix C: Federal License or Permit Activities Flow Chart
(CZMA § 307(c)(3)(A); 15 C.F.R. part 930, subpart D)**



OCM Federal Consistency Contacts:

Stewardship Division
Office for Coastal Management, NOAA
1305 East West Hwy., 10th Floor (N/ORM3)
Silver Spring, MD 20910
ocm.czma.federalconsistency@noaa.gov

For filing a CZMA federal consistency appeal:

Assistant General Counsel
Oceans and Coasts Section
NOAA Office of General Counsel
1305 East-West Highway, 6th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910
administrative.appeals@noaa.gov