

**Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System
Coastal Management Program Performance Measures Guidance
April 2008**

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This guidance document will be maintained and periodically updated on the Coastal Management Portal, <https://ldresource.ncddc.noaa.gov/OCRM>. Comments on this guidance can be directed to Laurie Rounds, 240-753-4471, Laurie.Rounds@noaa.gov or to your program specialist.

Introduction

The National Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP), authorized by the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), is a partnership between the federal government and 34 of the 35 U.S. coastal and Great Lake States and Territories. The CZMP protects, develops, and restores the natural and cultural resources of coastal areas by balancing competing uses of, and impacts to, these resources. The CZMP has successfully managed the nation's coastal zone over the past 36 years. During this time great progress has been made to coordinate government programs and improve decision making; protect key coastal habitats, public access, and water quality; improve planning for and reduce impacts of coastal hazards; and responsibly develop the coastal zone. However, the technique of using quantitative performance measures is not part of the CZMA and therefore was not incorporated into State CZM programs. Despite this fact, it is recognized that using performance measures to demonstrate program effectiveness is a critical need for continued program support.

The purpose of the CZMA Performance Measurement System (CZMAPMS) is to track measures of effectiveness of the coastal management programs and estuarine research reserves at the national level. The system consists of a suite of performance measures to assess how well programs are achieving the objectives of the CZMA and contextual indicators to provide information on environmental and socioeconomic factors influencing program actions. Data generated by the CZMAPMS will be used to communicate to stakeholders, including Congress, the importance of the national CZMP. In combination with qualitative reporting of program successes, quantitative measures provide stakeholders with information about how the CZMP is responding to environmental, economic, and social challenges to balance development with the protection and restoration of coastal resources. Although historical baseline performance data does not exist for the CZMP, the CZMAPMS will provide a mechanism to document trends over time in program activities as well as management priorities.

The CZMAPMS was developed through a series of cooperative processes that resulted in the current list of performance measures. Beginning in 2001, the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) contracted with the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment to develop a system framework. The Heinz Center concluded that six categories captured the major CZMA objectives. Building on this report, OCRM worked with a group of eight Coastal Management Programs in 2003 to develop a draft list of performance measures. In 2004, seven Coastal Management Programs volunteered to participate in a pilot project to evaluate the draft performance measures. The pilot group held their final meeting in January 2005 and narrowed the list of performance measures that would then be implemented by all 34 Coastal Management Programs. National implementation of the performance measures began in March 2005.

The first year of reporting was completed in December 2006 and significant revisions were made to the performance measures based on program experience and data. The second year of reporting was completed in December 2007. This guidance finalizes the revisions to the measures based on the second year of implementation and program comments submitted. The final phase of implementation will be completed in 2008.

Coastal Zone Management Program Vision and Mission

The CZMAPMS was developed in response to Congressional appropriations bills beginning in 2002 for quantitative information on program effectiveness in meeting the goals of the CZMA. OCRM must also provide quantitative data on the CZM Program for NOAA and National Ocean Service (NOS) strategic and annual operating plans. OCRM is also working with the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to respond to an initial CZM Program evaluation of “results not demonstrated” under OMB’s Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).

To meet OMB PART evaluation criteria, OCRM was required to develop a CZM Program strategic plan that includes a system of quantifiable goals and performance measures. An interim CZM Program Strategic Plan was developed by OCRM to meet these criteria in cooperation with a workgroup of volunteer CZM programs and the Coastal States Organization. The plan developed a vision, mission, outcomes, and strategic goals. It also set performance goals and utilized a subset of CZMAPMS performance measures as the data collection mechanism to demonstrate progress in meeting goals. Data reported from individual CZM programs for these measures will be compiled to report nationally. The corresponding strategic goals are included in this guidance to support the connection between the performance measures and programmatic goals.

VISION

The nation’s coasts and oceans, including the Great Lakes and island territories, are healthy and thriving for this and future generations

MISSION

To ensure the conservation and responsible use of our nation’s coastal and ocean resources

CZMP Outcomes:

Healthy and productive coastal ecosystems

Environmentally, economically, and socially vibrant and resilient coastal communities

GOALS:

1. Protect, restore, and enhance coastal ecosystems.
2. Enable the development of vibrant and resilient coastal communities.

CZMAPMS Implementation

In 2008, CZM Programs will report on measures under the following categories: Government Coordination, Public Access, Coastal Habitat, Coastal Water Quality, Coastal Hazards, and Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development. The CZMAPMS will also continue to be refined during the phased implementation as OCRM and CZM programs gain experience in developing data sources, tracking activities, and reporting performance nationally. It will also be updated as needed so that the measures continue to reflect national priorities of the Coastal Zone Management Program.

Comprehensive List of Performance Measures

Government Coordination & Decision Making (reported annually)

1. Percent of federal consistency projects submitted where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies
2. Number of a) educational activities offered by the CZM program and b) the number of participants by category ¹:
3. Number of a) training opportunities offered by the CZM program and b) the number of participants, by category¹.

Public Access ² (reported annually)

4. Number of new public access sites added through acquisition or easement using CZM funds
5. Number of existing public access sites that have been enhanced using CZM funds
6. Number of sites where public access sites are a) created, b) protected, or c) enhanced through CZM regulatory activities

Coastal Habitat ³ (reported annually)

7. Number of acres of coastal habitats a) created or b) restored using CZM funds
8. Number of acres of coastal habitats protected by acquisition or easement using CZM funds
9. Number of acres of coastal habitats lost or gained due to activities subject to core CZM regulatory (including mitigation) programs [to be phased in by all programs for reporting by FY2010]

Coastal Water Quality (reported annually)

10. Percent of marinas in the coastal zone participating in a Clean Marina designation program
11. Number of volunteer monitoring program activities in coastal watersheds conducted with CZM funds
12. Number of sites monitored by volunteer programs
13. Number of coastal communities supported by CZM funds in developing or implementing ordinances, policies, or plans to control or prevent polluted runoff to coastal waters.

¹ Reporting categories for education and training events and number of participants: a) Government Coordination; b) Public Access; c) Coastal Habitat; d) Coastal Water Quality; e) Coastal Hazards; and f) Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

² Reporting categories for public access: a) recreational boating access and b) all other public access in the coastal zone.

³ Reporting categories for coastal habitats: a) tidal wetlands (Great Lakes wetlands); b) beach and dune; c) nearshore (intertidal, sub-tidal, submerged) habitat; and d) Other

Coastal Hazards (reported annually)

14. Number of communities in the coastal zone that have a) undertaken activities to reduce future damage from hazards and b) implemented educational programs or campaigns to raise public awareness of coastal hazards using CZM funds

Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development (reported annually)

15. Number of coastal communities supported by CZM funds in a) developing and implementing local plans that incorporate smart growth principles and b) port or waterfront redevelopment projects.

Financial Measures (reported annually)

16. CZM dollars a) spent and b) leveraged project dollars by CZM funds by category ⁴:
17. CZM dollars used to support local governments through a) technical and b) financial assistance

State-reported Contextual Measures (reported every 5 years)

Public Access

18. Percent of public that feels they have adequate access to the coast for recreation purposes
19. Number of acres in coastal zone open for public access
20. Miles of shoreline open for public access

Coastal Habitat

21. Number of CZM programs that have habitat restoration plans for coastal habitats, by category³
22. Number of CZM programs that have mapped inventories of coastal habitat, by category³
23. Number of acres of coastal habitat a) created and restored and b) protected through acquisition or easement using State, non-CZM funds

Coastal Hazards

24. Number of communities in the coastal zone that use setbacks, buffers, or public ownership to direct development away from areas vulnerable to coastal hazards
25. Number of communities in the coastal zone that have a mapped inventory of areas affected by natural coastal hazards by category⁴

⁴ Reporting categories for financial reporting in performance reports: a) Government Coordination; b) Public Access; c) Coastal Habitat; d) Coastal Water Quality; e) Coastal Hazards; and f) Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

Government Coordination & Decision Making

Goals:

A central tenet of the CZMP is to improve government coordination and efficiency in coastal management while supporting active stakeholder and public participation. Therefore, many CZMP accomplishments involve the development and implementation of processes based on the needs and management structure of individual states. Because these processes are interwoven in every aspect of the CZMP, specific goals were not developed for this category in the CZMP Strategic Plan. The following set of performance measures focuses on the federal consistency review process and activities related to education and training.

Performance Measures:

1. Percent of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies.
2. Number of a) educational activities offered by the CZM program and b) the number of participants by category: A) Government Coordination; B) Public Access, C) Coastal Habitat, D) Coastal Water Quality, E) Coastal Hazards, and F) Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development.
3. Number of a) training opportunities offered by the CZM program and b) the number of participants by category listed above.

Performance Measures Description:

1. Percent of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in reviewing and approving federal consistency projects. This measure should capture federal consistency projects that can be tracked from original proposal or submission to final decision. It may be difficult to capture all projects proposed. For example, projects that are informally proposed or that are withdrawn or substantially altered following informal consultation may not be captured. OCRM recognizes that some projects are reviewed prior to formal submission through an early coordination process. Projects that are proposed during an early coordination process that can be tracked from initial proposal to final decision can be included in the measure. Each program should establish a protocol for when to include projects based on program databases or tracking systems that will ensure that projects are only counted once for this measure.

Each program may also need to work with networked agencies that review consistency projects to establish a tracking mechanism for this measure. Long term project reviews that span multiple reporting periods should be included in the reporting period when the final decision is issued.

This measure focuses on federal consistency projects that require consultation and modifications for the project to meet enforceable policies. **“MODIFIED DUE TO CONSULTATION WITH**

THE APPLICANT” means that the CZM program or networked agencies consulted with the applicant to modify portions of the project that did not meet program enforceable policies. The project is then modified and found consistent for the CZM program. This measure may not capture instances where standard conditions are developed for a specific type of project or applicant and are incorporated into consistency decisions without individual consultation with the applicant.

Report the following:

1. Total number of federal consistency projects reviewed during the reporting period.
2. Number of federal agency activity projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies.
3. Number of federal license or permit activity projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies.
4. Number of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies.
5. Number of projects for federal financial assistance to State agencies or local governments reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies.

2. Number of educational activities and participants in educational activities offered by the CZM program, by category: Government Coordination, Public Access, Coastal Habitat, Coastal Water Quality, Coastal Hazards, and Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in providing education to the public. **EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES** captured in this performance measure include stewardship or field events where the public participates in activities such as the removal of invasive species; presentations; seminars; and other activities to provide non-technical information *to the public* about environmental or socio-economic conditions, coastal management issues, coastal resources, and the role of planning. Educational activities that are conducted by partners and funded by CZM federal or matching funds can be included. The following educational efforts should not be included in this measure: publications (i.e. brochures, guides, etc.), Internet materials or web sites, mass media campaigns, interpretive kiosks or signage, or other efforts that provide education through indirect methods in this measure. This measure also does not capture activities such as maintaining a booth or display at a conference or other venue.

Marine debris (including derelict fishing gear) stewardship activities supported with CZM federal or matching funds will be reported separately from the primary categories above. Report the number of marine debris stewardship activities, the number of participants, and the number of pounds of debris removed.

Report the number of educational activities that are conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR). If your state does not have a NERR, report not applicable for this question.

Educational activities should be categorized based on the dominant topic area addressed. Only record each educational activity once, even if multiple topics are covered. The following provides examples of educational (non-technical) topics under each category:

Government Coordination: activities to improve public understanding of CZM activities to improve government coordination and efficiency as well as opportunities for active public participation in coastal management decision making and activities.

Public Access: activities to improve public understanding of public access topics such as state public trust interpretation, access availability, and other public access related issues.

Coastal Habitat: activities to improve public understanding of coastal habitat topics such as habitat types and availability, importance, threats, and other habitat issues.

Coastal Water Quality: activities to improve public understanding of water quality topics such as protection needs, importance, threats, and other water quality issues.

Coastal Hazards: activities to improve public understanding of coastal hazard topics such as types of hazards, vulnerability, evacuation, and other coastal hazard issues.

Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development: activities to improve public understanding of coastal dependent uses and community development topics such as types of uses, importance, threats, local waterfront areas, smart growth, and other topics.

Report the following:

1. Number of educational activities A) offered by the CZM program and B) offered jointly with a NERR, by category:
 - a. Government Coordination
 - b. Public Access
 - c. Coastal Habitat
 - d. Coastal Water Quality
 - e. Coastal Hazards
 - f. Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development
2. Number of participants in educational activities A) offered by the CZM program and B) offered jointly with a NERR, by category:
 - a. Government Coordination
 - b. Public Access
 - c. Coastal Habitat
 - d. Coastal Water Quality
 - e. Coastal Hazards
 - f. Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development
3. Number of marine debris (including derelict fishing gear) stewardship activities supported with CZM funds
4. Number of participants in marine debris (including derelict fishing gear) stewardship activities supported with CZM funds

5. Number of pounds of debris removed by marine debris (including derelict fishing gear) stewardship activities supported with CZM funds

3. Number of training opportunities and participants in training opportunities offered by the CZM program, by category listed above.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in providing training opportunities to groups such as local and state decision-makers and coastal management professionals. **TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES** captured in this measure focus on training to improve management capacity and technical understanding of coastal management issues. Training opportunities include events such as workshops, conferences, and training tailored to a *specific audience*, such as wetland regulators or local agencies. Training can include events for the public as well as for agencies and other professional audiences that focus on more technical subject matter than those provided through general educational activities. Training that is conducted by partners and funded by CZM federal or matching funds is also eligible.

Do not include training publications (e.g. manuals) or other materials that are distributed without a targeted training program. Training opportunities can be provided through the Internet to provide remote access to specific training topics for a specific type of audience. Internet training that does not require registration or a sign-up process to track users should only be reported during the reporting period in which it is first made available through the Internet. It is acceptable to include Internet training reported in a previous reporting period if additional materials or substantial updates are made so that it can be considered a new training opportunity.

Training opportunities should be categorized based on the dominant topic area addressed. Only record each training opportunity once, even if multiple topics are covered. The following provides examples of training (technical) topics under each category:

Government Coordination: activities to improve local, state, and federal agency capacity to improve government coordination and support active stakeholder and public participation; includes federal consistency training.

Public Access: activities to improve local and state management capacity and technical understanding for public access issues such as public trust, public access policies, planning, minimizing impacts, and other public access related management issues.

Coastal Habitat: activities to improve local and state management capacity and technical understanding for coastal habitat issues such as types, functions, status, trends, mapping, assessment, restoration, regulation, and other habitat management issues.

Coastal Water Quality: activities to improve local and state management capacity and technical understanding for water quality issues such as status, trends, assessment, restoration, regulation, monitoring, and other water quality management issues.

Coastal Hazards: activities to improve local and state capacity and technical understanding of coastal hazard issues such as types of hazards, regulatory programs, vulnerability mapping, evacuation planning, and other coastal hazard management issues.

Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development: activities to improve local and state management capacity and technical understanding of coastal dependent uses and community development issues such as types of uses, status, trends, regulations, waterfront redevelopment, best management practices, and other management issues.

Report the following:

1. Number of training opportunities A) offered by the CZM program and B) offered jointly with a NERR, by category:
 - a. Government Coordination
 - b. Public Access
 - c. Coastal Habitat
 - d. Coastal Water Quality
 - e. Coastal Hazards
 - f. Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development
2. Number of participants in training opportunities A) offered by the CZM program and B) offered jointly with a NERR, by category:
 - a. Government Coordination
 - b. Public Access
 - c. Coastal Habitat
 - d. Coastal Water Quality
 - e. Coastal Hazards
 - f. Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

Public Access

Goals and Objective

CZM Program Goal

Enable the development of vibrant and resilient coastal communities.

Public Access Objective

Increase and enhance public access to the coast for recreational purposes.

Public Access Performance Goal

Increase public access to the coastal zone for recreation relative to the coastal population.

Performance Measures:

4. Number new public access sites added through acquisition or easement using CZM funds
5. Number of existing public access sites that have been enhanced using CZM funds
6. Number of sites where public access is a) created, b) protected, or c) enhanced through CZM regulatory activities

Performance Measures Description:

4. Number of new public access sites added through acquisition or easement using CZM funds, by category: a) recreational boat access; b) all other public access.

The purpose of this measure is to quantify the impact of CZM programs in providing for new public access in the coastal zone. Because CZM funding may have provided only a portion of the funding necessary to add a public access site, OCRM will use text with this measure that indicates that public access sites are created in cooperation with CZM program partners. This measure reports recreational boat access separately from other types of public access. Examples of **PUBLIC ACCESS SITES** are vertical walking paths to the shore; publicly owned property including parks, beaches, piers providing fishing access to coastal waters; boardwalks or trails associated with coastal habitat such as wetlands, forested habitat, marshes; and access to historic areas or structures, such as lighthouses. Examples of **RECREATIONAL BOAT ACCESS SITES** are boat launches, ramps, docks, and marinas that are publicly owned. Sites can support all boating types including canoes and kayaks.

NEW SITES are properties acquired for public ownership through fee simple ownership or through an easement. There may be instances where a property has been in public ownership but not open to the public. In this case, the property can be counted as a new site if it has not been counted previously and it is open to the public during the reporting period. However, in the case where there is an unimproved site that is open to the public and it is improved for recreation (i.e. facilities are constructed) during the reporting period, the addition of those facilities should be considered an enhancement to an existing public access site and recorded in measure #5.

Programs should consistently count sites either as they are acquired or as they are opened to the public to ensure that sites are not counted more than once.

If your CZM program does not incorporate a 306A program, enter “**CZM program does not include a 306A component**”. If no sites were acquired during the reporting period, enter “0”.

Report the following:

1. Number of new recreational boating public access sites added through acquisition or easement using CZM funds.
2. Number of new, non-boating, public access sites added through acquisition or easement using CZM funds.

5. Number of existing public access sites that have been enhanced using CZM funds by category: a) recreational boat access and b) all other public access.

The purpose of this measure is to quantify the impact of CZM programs in enhancing public access in the coastal zone. **ENHANCEMENTS** can include activities eligible under Section 306A, including educational signage, trail or boardwalk construction or renovation, the addition of fish cleaning stations, parking, or bathroom facilities, and other low-cost construction to improve recreational facilities.

If your CZM program does not incorporate a 306A program, enter “**CZM program does not include a 306A component**”. If no sites were enhanced during the reporting period, enter 0.

Report the following:

1. Number of existing recreational boating public access sites enhanced using CZM funds.
2. Number of existing, non-boating public access sites enhanced using CZM funds.

6. Number of sites where public access sites are a) created, b) protected, or c) enhanced through CZM regulatory activities

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in protecting public access through regulatory and permitting activities. All CZM programs provide protection of public access through a variety of mechanisms. This measure is intended to provide information about those CZM programs that have regulatory programs that can either require the creation or enhancement of new public access sites or that incorporate a specific review process of permit applications for impacts to existing public access sites. This measure focuses on the number of sites where public access was created, enhanced, or where the loss of public access was prevented primarily due to revisions to permit applications, conditions imposed, or permits denied as part of permitting, federal consistency, or other regulatory activities.

A public access site is considered “**CREATED**” through CZM regulatory activities when a permit or other administrative action requires the designation of an area as a public access site

where one did not exist previously. The created public access site must have previously been privately held or otherwise unavailable to the general public. The State does not have to hold ownership of the new site, but there must be a reasonable assurance that the new site is available to the general public and will be a public site in perpetuity. A public access site is considered **“PROTECTED”** when the loss of public access due to proposed permit activities is prevented or mitigated. Do not include all sites subject to CZM policies or all permits reviewed. Only report those sites where action was taken to modify a proposed project or a permit was denied to prevent the loss of public access during the reporting period. A public access site is considered **“ENHANCED”** through CZM regulatory activities when a permit or other administrative action required the improvement of facilities or the site itself for public recreation.

If your CZM program does not use regulatory mechanisms to create or enhance public access sites or review permit applications for impacts to existing public access sites, enter **“CZM program does not include a regulatory component to create, review, or enhance public access sites”**. If no sites were created, enhanced, or protected from impacts during the reporting period, enter 0.

Report the following:

1. Number of new, recreational boating public access sites created through CZM regulatory activities.
2. Number of new, non-boating, public access sites created through CZM regulatory activities.
3. Number of recreational boating public access sites protected through CZM regulatory activities.
4. Number of non-boating, public access sites protected through CZM regulatory activities.
5. Number of recreational boating public access sites enhanced through CZM regulatory activities.
6. Number of non-boating, public access sites enhanced through CZM regulatory activities.

Coastal Habitat

Goals and Objectives

CZM Program Goal

Protect, restore, and enhance coastal ecosystems.

Coastal Habitat Objectives:

- Acquire coastal habitats that are important for conserving natural resources of national and State concern.
- Restore and create key coastal habitats that are essential habitat for fish and wildlife and that will lead to the re-establishment of healthy natural communities.

Coastal Habitat Performance Goals:

- Increase the total acreage of key coastal habitats acquired.
- Increase the total acreage of key coastal habitats restored, enhanced, and created.

Key Coastal Habitat Categories

1. Tidal (or Great Lakes) Wetlands—

Wetlands are "those areas that are inundated or saturated at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." [33 CFR 328.3(b)]. Note: "under normal circumstances" means that such areas support plant growth unless such growth is removed or prevented from growing by man or infrequent natural events (like mudslides or volcanic eruptions).

Tidal wetlands are wetlands that are inundated by tidal waters. Definitions of wetlands and tidal waters can be found at 33 CFR 328.3(b) and 33 CFR 328.3(f), respectively. Tidal wetlands can include salt and brackish marshes (tidally flooded grasslands), and mangrove swamps (salty shrub thickets and forests). Tidal wetlands in saline and brackish areas, or estuarine wetlands, which are part of the estuary where salt water mixes with fresh water running off the land via rivers, are also included.

Great Lakes coastal wetlands occur along the Great Lakes shoreline proper and portions of tributary rivers and streams that are directly affected by Great Lakes water regimes. These wetlands form a transition between the Great Lakes and adjacent terrestrial uplands, and are influenced by both.

Additional guidance for defining Great Lakes Wetlands:

- Great Lakes Coastal Wetlands: Abiotic and Floristic Characterization: A Summary of Reports Prepared for Michigan Natural Features Inventory:
<http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/ecopage/wetlands/glc/index.html#List%20of%20Tables>

- Site Types for Great Lakes Coastal Wetlands:
<http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/ecopage/wetlands/glc/table1.pdf>

2. Beach and Dune –

Beach is the zone of unconsolidated material between the mean low-water line and the line of permanent vegetation, which is also the effective limit of storm waves; sometimes includes the material moving in offshore, onshore, and longshore transport.

Dune is a wind formed hill or ridge of sand

3. Nearshore

Nearshore (intertidal, subtidal or submerged) habitats should include intertidal rocky areas and pools, mud flats, coral reefs, shellfish beds, submerged aquatic vegetation such as seagrass beds, rocky hard bottom habitat, and other nearshore benthic habitat.

Performance Measures:

7. Number of acres of key coastal habitats a) created or b) restored using CZM funds
8. Number of acres of key coastal habitats protected by acquisition or easement using CZM funds
9. Number of acres of key coastal habitats lost or gained due to core CZM regulatory (including mitigation) programs [to be phased in by all programs for reporting by FY2010]

Performance Measures Description:

7. Number of acres of coastal habitats a) created or b) restored using CZM funds, by category

The purpose of this measure is to describe trends in acres created and restored for habitats in the coastal zone. This measure will help describe the role of CZM programs in maintaining a balance in competing uses of coastal habitats. It is acceptable to report acres created or restored due to CZM-funded staff that provide critical management, planning, or coordination for a specific project completed during the reporting period. However, this measure does not capture those instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review for habitat creation or restoration projects. Programs may also wish to add habitat categories for their own purposes to track key coastal habitats not included in this national measure or track more specific sub-categories of community types that represent program priorities. An “other” category is included to facilitate individualized reporting.

CREATED refers to the construction of habitat where it did not exist before. Created wetlands can include wetlands constructed for wastewater or stormwater treatment. **RESTORATION** refers to the rehabilitation of habitat that may be degraded or altered and often involves reestablishing native vegetation and natural hydrology. Acres of habitat should be counted in the reporting period in which planned creation or restoration activities are completed. Habitat protected through a mitigation program should be included in measure 9.

Report the following:

1. Number of acres of tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands created using CZM funds.
2. Number of acres to tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands restored using CZM funds.
3. Number of acres of beach and dune created using CZM funds.
4. Number of acres of beach and dune restored using CZM funds.
5. Number of acres of nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat created using CZM funds.
6. Number of acres of nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat restored using CZM funds.
7. Number of acres of other key habitat created using CZM funds.
8. Number of acres of other key habitat restored using CZM funds.

8. Number of acres of coastal habitats protected by acquisition or easement using CZM funds, by category

The purpose of this measure is to describe trends in habitat protection through acquisition or easement for habitats in the coastal zone. Because CZM funding may have only provided a portion of the funding necessary to protect an area, OCRM will use text with this measure that indicates that habitat is often protected in cooperation with CZM program partners. It is acceptable to report acres protected due to CZM funded staff that provide critical management, planning, or coordination for a specific project that resulted in protection during the reporting period. However, this measure does not capture those instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review for habitat acquisition or easement projects. Programs may also wish to add habitat categories for their own purposes to track key coastal habitats not included in this national measure or track more specific sub-categories of community types that represent program priorities. An “other” category is included to facilitate individualized reporting.

Categorize the number of acres protected by acquisition or easement using the following categories: tidal (Great Lakes) wetlands; beach and dune; and nearshore habitat. Guidance for each category is provided above. Because habitat classification can be difficult, programs should use best available property information to estimate the number of acres per category for habitat protection projects. Estimates can be based on large scale data such as topographic maps.

If your CZM program does not incorporate a 306A component and staff does not participate in acquisition activities, enter “**CZM program does not include a 306A component for habitat acquisition activities**”.

Report the following:

1. Number of acres of tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands protected by acquisition or easement using CZM funds.
2. Number of acres of beach and dune habitat protected by acquisition or easement using CZM funds.
3. Number of acres of nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat protected by acquisition or easement using CZM funds.
4. Number of acres of other habitat protected by acquisition or easement using CZM funds.

9. Number of acres of coastal habitats lost or gained due to activities subject to core CZM regulatory (including mitigation) programs, by category [to be phased in by all programs for reporting by FY2010]

The purpose of this measure is to describe the demand for competing uses of habitats in the coastal zone and the role of CZM programs in maintaining an appropriate balance through core CZM regulatory programs. Reporting is not required until FY2010; however, if the data is available, please submit it through the portal. **CORE CZM REGULATORY PROGRAMS** should be defined by each program to include those State programs/CZM enforceable policies that prevent the loss of tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands, beach and dune habitat, and nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat and those programs that require mitigation for unavoidable impacts or losses of coastal habitats. An “other” category is included to facilitate individualized reporting.

Report the following:

1. Number of acres of tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands lost or gained due to activities subject to core CZM regulatory programs.
2. Number of acres of beach and dune lost or gained due to activities subject to core CZM regulatory programs.
3. Number of acres of nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat lost or gained due to activities subject to core CZM regulatory programs.
4. Number of acres of other key habitat lost or gained due to activities subject to core CZM regulatory programs.

Coastal Water Quality

CZM Program Goal

Protect, restore, and enhance coastal ecosystems.

Performance Measures:

10. Percent of marinas in the coastal zone participating in a Clean Marina designation program
11. Number of volunteer monitoring program activities in coastal watersheds supported with CZM funds
12. Number of sites monitored by volunteer programs supported with CZM funds
13. Number of coastal communities supported by CZM funds in developing or implementing ordinances, policies, or plans to control or prevent polluted runoff to coastal waters.

Performance Measures Description:

10. Percent of marinas in the coastal zone participating in a Clean Marina designation program

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in promoting the implementation of best management practices by marinas to reduce pollution of coastal waters. This measure focuses on the number of marinas that are designated or recognized as ‘clean marinas’ through a state program. For this measure, the state marina designation program should include a designation or certification program that recognizes marinas that pledge to implement best management practices or action plans to reduce and prevent pollution. You are requested to report for this measure if there is a clean marina designation program in your state, regardless of whether CZM funds are provided to support the designation program itself. If your state does not have a Clean Marina designation program enter “**State (or Territory) does not have a Clean Marina designation program.**”

Report the following:

1. Number of marinas in the coastal zone
2. Number of marinas in the coastal zone designated or recognized by a Clean Marina designation program

11. Number of volunteer monitoring program activities in coastal watersheds supported with CZM funds

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM program in increasing local capacity and participation in activities to protect and restore coastal water quality.

VOLUNTEER MONITORING PROGRAM ACTIVITIES include water quality and aquatic habitat monitoring conducted by the public, universities, and other non-governmental agencies. It does not include monitoring conducted by the State to meet regulatory or planning requirements.

The purpose of volunteer monitoring should be educational and may or may not contribute to a water quality databases. Activities conducted using CZM funds or CZM funded support such as staff coordination, training of volunteers, equipment, or supplies are eligible. If no CZM funds were used during the reporting period to support volunteer monitoring program activities, enter “0”.

Report the following:

1. Number of volunteer monitoring program activities in coastal watersheds conducted with CZM funds

12. Number of sites monitored by volunteer programs supported with CZM funds.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the geographic extent of volunteer monitoring programs supported by CZM funds in coastal watersheds. If a volunteer monitoring program conducts single point sampling in a waterbody then report the number of sites at which they monitor. However, if a volunteer monitoring program conducts shoreline or multiple point sampling, indicate the total number of miles that are monitored by volunteers. If “0” was entered for measure #11, enter “not applicable”.

Report the following:

1. Number of sites monitored by volunteer monitoring programs supported with CZM funds

13. Number of coastal communities supported by CZM funds in developing or implementing ordinances, policies, or plans to control or prevent polluted runoff to coastal waters.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in supporting local communities in the implementation of local ordinances, policies, and plans to control or prevent polluted runoff. This measure **does not** document state-wide policies or plans that apply to all coastal communities. Instead, the focus is on the coastal community level. A **COASTAL COMMUNITY** is a unit of local government that is the recipient of CZM funds. For those CZM program without units of local government, a coastal community can be represented by unincorporated or local groups that represent local interests.

Report the following:

1. Number of coastal communities and special units of government such as storm water districts or planning districts supported by CZM funds in developing or implementing ordinances, policies, or plans to control or prevent polluted runoff to coastal waters.

Coastal Hazards

Goals and Objective

CZM Program Goal

Enable the development of vibrant and resilient coastal communities.

Coastal Hazards Objective:

Reduce the loss of life and property from coastal hazards and enhance the ability of state and local governments to respond to hazard events.

Coastal Hazards Performance Goal:

Increase the percentage of communities in the coastal zone implementing management practices to improve resilience to natural hazards.

Performance Measure:

14. Number of communities in the coastal zone that have a) undertaken activities to reduce future damage from hazards and b) implemented educational programs or campaigns to raise public awareness of coastal hazards using CZM funds.

Performance Measure Description:

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in working with communities to reduce loss of life and property from coastal hazards, enhance the ability of the state and local governments to respond to hazard events, and raise awareness of coastal hazards. A **COMMUNITY** is a unit of local government. For this measure, activities conducted with coastal communities can include planning, technical assistance, education and outreach, mitigation, and on-the-ground projects to reduce future damage from hazards. CZM funded educational programs or campaigns may be on-going efforts; however, this measure requires reporting the number of communities that conducted educational programs or campaigns during the reporting period. CZM funded activities such as Internet programs or campaigns should only be included in the reporting period in which they are first made available through the Internet, unless substantial updates or additional materials are added during a subsequent reporting period.

Report the following:

1. Number of communities that undertook activities to reduce future damage from hazards using CZM funds.
2. Number of communities that implemented educational programs or campaigns to raise public awareness of coastal hazards using CZM funds.

Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

Goals and Objectives

CZM Program Goal

Enable the development of vibrant and resilient coastal communities.

Objectives:

- Improve the capacity of state and local governments to make decisions that balance coastal growth and development with protection of ecosystems and quality of life.
- Reduce the loss of life and property from coastal hazards and enhance the ability of state and local governments to respond to hazard events.
- Improve state and local processes to redevelop port or waterfront areas, giving priority consideration to coastal dependent uses.

Performance Goals:

- Increase the percentage of communities in the coastal zone implementing sustainable coastal management practices.
- Increase the total number of coastal communities implementing projects to redevelop port and waterfront areas.

Performance Measure:

15. Number of coastal communities supported by CZM funds in a) developing and implementing local plans that incorporate sustainable coastal management practices and b) port or waterfront redevelopment projects that give priority consideration to coastal dependent uses.

Performance Measure Description:

15. Number of coastal communities supported by CZM funds in a) developing and implementing local plans that incorporate sustainable coastal management practices and b) port or waterfront redevelopment projects that give priority consideration to coastal dependent uses.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in working with communities in the coastal zone to develop and implement local plans to manage growth and development and in redeveloping underutilized and deteriorating urban waterfront areas and ports. A **COMMUNITY** is a unit of local government that is a recipient of CZM funds. **LOCAL PLANS** should be developed or adopted by a local unit of government and can include State mandated plans, land use plans, watershed management plans, stormwater management plans, and other planning documents focused on local management and coastal dependent uses.

Examples of **SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES** include: mixed land uses, compact building design, walkable neighborhoods, preservation of open space, farmland, natural beauty, and critical environmental areas, directing development towards existing communities, and collaborating in development decisions by the community and stakeholders. More information on sustainable practices can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/livability/about_sg.htm. Eligible support activities include financial assistance, technical assistance, and training.

Port or waterfront redevelopment support activities can include planning, technical assistance, and on the ground projects eligible under CZMA Section 306A. **PORT OR WATERFRONT REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS** can include development or implementation of redevelopment plans; land acquisition or protection through easement; rehabilitation or acquisition of piers for public use; rehabilitation of bulkheads for improved public safety or access, removal or replacement of pilings to provide increased recreational use; zoning or other development ordinances to support redevelopment; and visioning and other public involvement processes. Projects should give priority consideration to coastal dependent uses. Development of public access facilities should be reported under the Public Access performance measures.

Report the following:

1. Number of coastal communities supported by CZM funds in developing and implementing local plans that incorporate sustainable coastal management practices
2. Number of coastal communities supported by CZM funds in port or waterfront redevelopment projects that give priority consideration to coastal dependent uses

Financial Measures

16. a) CZM dollars spent and b) leveraged project dollars by CZM funds, by category:

The purpose of this measure is to quantify the financial contribution of the CZM program and the additional or leveraged dollars that CZM activities generate in accomplishing the goals of the CZMA. This measure includes activities eligible under CZMA Section 306, 306A, or 309. **CZM DOLLARS** are federal CZM funds and the required matching funds identified by the CZM program in annual cooperative agreements. Matching dollars reported should be limited to the amount identified in the cooperative agreement.

LEVERAGED PROJECT DOLLARS are funds in addition to CZM federal and matching funds that are spent on a CZM funded project. For example, a coastal program may partner with several entities to acquire land; funds in addition to CZM federal or matching dollars spent to acquire the land would be considered leveraged dollars. Another example is a project where CZM staff partner with a city's planning department to develop a greenway plan for a coastal community. The city planning department provides the required federal match. During the project, the city's recreation department contributes staff time to conduct visioning and public outreach for the greenway project. The cost to the recreation department to conduct the visioning and outreach activities can be considered leveraged project dollars.

In-kind funds and services that qualify under Office of Management and Budget Circular A110 (see sect. 23 "Cost sharing or matching" <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a110/a110.html#23>) can be included as leveraged project dollars. Sources of leveraged project dollars can be federal, state, or local government agencies or other organizations such as non-profits or foundations.

If your CZM program does not incorporate activities that result in leveraged project dollars enter "CZM program does not incorporate activities that result in leveraged project dollars".

Report the following:

1. **Government Coordination:** a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent on activities to improve government coordination and efficiency in coastal management while supporting active stakeholder and public participation, including reviewing and approving federal consistency projects and general education and training activities; b) Number of dollars leveraged by government coordination projects.
2. **Public Access:** a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent on activities that provide, enhance, create, protect, or maintain public access in the coastal zone; b) Number of dollars leveraged by public access projects.
3. **Coastal Habitat:** a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent on activities that protect coastal habitat in the coastal zone; b) Number of dollars leveraged by coastal habitat projects.
4. **Coastal Water Quality:** a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent on activities to manage coastal development to improve, safeguard, and restore the quality of coastal waters; b) Number of dollars leveraged by coastal water quality projects.

5. **Coastal Hazards:** a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent on activities to manage development in the coastal zone to minimize the loss of life and property from coastal hazards; b) Number of dollars leveraged by coastal hazards projects.
6. **Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development:** a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent on activities to improve coastal community planning and development in the coastal zone; b) Number of dollars leveraged by coastal dependent uses and community development projects.

17. CZM dollars used to support local governments through a) technical and b) financial assistance

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in supporting local governments in balancing coastal uses and improving local decision-making. For coastal management programs without formal local government bodies, this measure can include assistance to unincorporated bodies or local groups that represent local interests. **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE** includes staff consultation, review, training, and other types of support to local coastal programs or government agencies on planning, managing local resources, meeting state requirements, using technical tools, and other activities to increase local management capacity. Technical assistance does not have to be conducted directly by coastal program staff. CZM funded or managed projects to provide technical assistance to local governments that are conducted by non-CZM staff can be included. **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE** is the provision of sub-awards or other contractual arrangements to provide CZM federal or matching funds to local government agencies. Financial assistance can include funds to conduct specific local projects, administer local coastal programs, and locally enforce CZM policies. Dollars reported should include only the amount provided to the local government.

Report the following:

1. a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent on activities to support local governments through technical assistance; b) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars provided to local governments as financial assistance.

State-reported Contextual Measures

Following the phased implementation period, these measures will be reported through the CZMA Sect. 309 Assessment reports.

18. Percent of public that feels they have adequate access to the coast for recreation purposes

The purpose of this measure is to quantify the level of satisfaction the public feels with their recreational access in the coastal zone. State data may not currently exist for this measure or may be limited geographically. This measure will focus on the number of people that respond that their access to the coast was adequate or better. For example, this measure will indicate that a survey resulting in responses from 1,000 people found that 800 reported adequate or better access to the coast. NOAA will continue to identify national data sources that may also provide data for this measure. If the State does not have an appropriate survey, report “Not Available”.

Report the following:

1. Number of people that responded to the survey on recreational access.
2. Number of people surveyed that responded that public access to the coast for recreation is adequate or better.
3. What type of survey was conducted (i.e. phone, mail, personal interview, etc.)?
4. What was the geographic coverage of the survey?
5. In what year was the survey conducted?

19. Number of acres in coastal zone available for public access

The purpose of this measure is to describe the number of acres available for public recreational use within a state’s coastal zone. All properties, including offshore islands, that provide recreational access to the general public in the coastal zone can be counted, including land owned by local, state, and federal agencies and not-for-profit organizations. **AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC ACCESS** means that the property is publicly owned, there is a public access easement, or the property is otherwise designated for recreational access for the general public.

Each program should establish the total number of acres in the coastal zone (both public and privately held) as a number that will remain constant unless the coastal management program boundary is altered in the future. Areas available for public access should include publicly owned properties such as parks, but can also include properties owned by not-for-profit organizations such as land trusts or foundations that have designated the property as open to the general public. It is acceptable to have a small fee charged to the public for using these properties; however, the fee should be minimal. Properties such as privately owned campgrounds (e.g. KOA) and properties restricted to members only (e.g. yacht clubs) should not be included in this measure.

Report the following:

1. Number of acres in the coastal zone.
 - a. Describe the scale or resolution for the data source and the method of measurement (i.e. satellite images, aerial photography, topographic maps, etc.)
2. Number of acres of public lands available for public use.
 - a. Describe the source of data used and its resolution or scale.

20. Miles of shoreline available for public access

The purpose of this measure is to describe the amount of the shoreline available for public access within the coastal zone. **SHORELINE** includes the strip of land bordering coastal waters (oceans, bays, estuaries, and similar systems in the Great Lakes). Total shoreline miles can also include offshore island shorelines. Programs should establish a protocol for the measurement of shoreline miles to be consistent over time. **AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC ACCESS** means that the property is publicly owned, there is a public access easement, or the property is otherwise designated for recreational access for the general public.

1. Number of miles of shoreline.
2. Number of miles of shoreline that are available for public use.
3. What is the scale or resolution of the data source?
4. Describe the source of data and method of measurement (i.e. satellite images, aerial photography, topographic map, etc.)

21. Number of CZM programs that have habitat restoration plans for key coastal habitats, by category

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in planning for the restoration of key habitats in the coastal zone. **HABITAT RESTORATION PLANS** can include plans to guide habitat restoration that are developed by the State, regional organizations, or local governments to meet State or CZM planning requirements. This should not include site specific restoration plans. If one restoration plan covers multiple habitat types, then it should be counted for each habitat type included in the plan. At a minimum, the components of the habitat restoration plan should provide data and information about the type of habitat targeted, resources and tools available for restoration, and identify potential opportunities or priorities for restoration. Programs may also wish to add habitat categories for their own purposes to track key coastal habitats not included in this national measure.

Report the following:

1. Does the CZM Program have a habitat restoration plan for tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands in the coastal zone?
2. Does the CZM Program have a habitat restoration plan for beach or dune habitat?
3. Does the CZM Program have a habitat restoration plan for nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat?
4. Does the CZM Program have a habitat restoration plan for other types of habitat in the coastal zone?

22. Number of CZM programs that have mapped inventories of coastal habitat, by category

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in supporting comprehensive planning, conservation, and management of coastal habitats in the coastal zone. This measure focuses on supporting management of key coastal habitats through mapped inventories. A mapped inventory can be either a paper map or a geographic information system (GIS) and may include data on habitat location and general information on the ownership/protection status of the site. The mapped inventory must have been completed or substantially updated within the previous 5 years from the end of the reporting period and provide data for at least 30% of the area within the coastal zone where the habitat would be expected to occur. See guidance under Coastal Habitat for descriptions of each habitat category.

Report the following:

1. Does the CZM program have a mapped inventory of tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands in the coastal zone?
2. Does the CZM program have a mapped inventory of beach or dune habitat?
3. Does the CZM program have a mapped inventory of nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat?
4. Does the CZM program have a mapped inventory of other habitat in the coastal zone?

23. Total number of acres of coastal habitat a) created and restored and b) protected through acquisition or easement using State, non-CZM funds

The purpose of this measure is to describe trends in the protection of coastal habitat conducted by the State using non-CZM funds. An important role of CZM programs is planning, coordination, policy development, research, and technical assistance to improve the protection and management of coastal habitats. This measure will provide an indication of the level of habitat protection activity in the coastal zone.

Report the following:

1. Total number of acres of coastal habitat created or restored using State, non-CZM funds
2. Total number of acres of coastal habitat protected through acquisition or easement using State, non-CZM funds

24. Number of communities in the coastal zone that use setbacks, buffers, or public ownership to direct development away from areas vulnerable to coastal hazards

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in increasing local capacity to protect coastal areas that are vulnerable to hazards through the use of location requirements or land acquisition. At a minimum, setback or buffer requirements should include development restrictions that prevent new construction of commercial or residential buildings in inappropriate, hazardous coastal areas. A **COMMUNITY** for the purposes of this measure is the unit of local

government with the authority to enact or enforce the setbacks, buffers, or other policies to direct development away from hazardous areas.

Report the following:

1. Number of communities in the coastal zone required by state law or policy to implement setbacks, buffers, or other land use policies to direct develop away from hazardous areas.
2. Number of communities in the coastal zone that have setback, buffer, or other land use policies to direct development away from hazardous areas that are more stringent than state mandated standards or that have policies where no state standards exist.

25. Number of communities in the coastal zone that have a mapped inventory of areas affected by natural coastal hazards by category

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of CZM programs in supporting comprehensive planning, conservation, and management of areas in the coastal zone affected by natural hazards. At a minimum, a mapped inventory should include data on specific areas affected and general information on the current land use, provide data for at least 50% of hazardous areas in the coastal zone, and have been completed or substantially updated within the last 5 years. A **COMMUNITY** for the purposes of this measure is a unit of local government. Enter “not applicable” if the coastal zone is not affected by a hazard.

Report the following:

1. Total number of communities as represented by units of local government in the coastal zone.
2. Number of communities that have a mapped inventory of areas affected by flooding.
3. Number of communities that have a mapped inventory of areas affected by storm surge.
4. Number of communities that have a mapped inventory of areas affected by shoreline erosion.
5. Number of communities that have a mapped inventory of areas affected by sea level rise (Great Lake level fluctuation).
6. Number of communities that have a mapped inventory of areas affected by geologic hazards.
7. Number of communities that have a mapped inventory of areas affected by land subsidence.

CZMAPMS Timeline

Reporting Timeline for Core Performance Measures:

Deadlines for July 1 Award Start Date	Reporting Period	Deadlines for Oct. 1 Award Start Date	Reporting Period	Measures Reported
July 30, 2008	July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008	October 30, 2008	Oct. 1, 2007 to Sept. 30, 2008	Measures #1-15
July 30, 2009	July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009	October 30, 2009	Oct. 1, 2008 to Sept. 30, 2009	Measures #1-15

Reporting Timeline for Financial Performance Measures:

Deadlines for July 1 Award Start Date	Reporting Period	Deadlines for Oct. 1 Award Start Date	Reporting Period	Categories Reported
January 30, 2008	July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007.	April 30, 2008	October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007.	Gov't Coordination, Public Access, Habitat, and Water Quality
January 30, 2008	July 1, 2007 to Dec. 31, 2007.	April 30, 2008	October 1, 2007 to March 30, 2008.	Gov't Coordination, Public Access, Habitat, and Water Quality
July 30, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008	October 30, 2008	April 1, 2008 to Sept. 30, 2008	ALL
July 30, 2009	July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009	October 30, 2009	October 1, 2008 to Sept 30, 2009	ALL

Reporting Timeline for State-Collected Contextual Measures:

Deadlines for July 1 Award Start Date	Deadlines for Oct. 1 Award Start Date	Categories Reported
July 30, 2008	October 30, 2008	Hazards and Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development
309 Assessment and Strategy Deadline	309 Assessment and Strategy Deadline	ALL CATEGORIES

CZMA Objectives by CZMAPMS Categories

Government Coordination and Decision Making

CZMA Objective – The goals of improved government coordination and decision-making were incorporated throughout Section 303 of the CZMA. Section 303(2)(G) - "the coordination and simplification of procedures in order to ensure expedited governmental decision-making ... "; Section 303(2)(J) - "assistance to support comprehensive planning, conservation, and management ... and improved coordination between State and Federal coastal zone management agencies and State and wildlife agencies"; Section 303(4) - "to encourage the participation and cooperation of the public, state, and local governments, and interstate and other regional agencies, as well as the Federal agencies having programs affecting the coastal zone ... "; and Section 303(5) - "to encourage coordination and cooperation with and among the appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies ... in collection, analysis, synthesis, and dissemination of coastal management information, research results, and technical assistance" (CZMA Section 303)

Public Access

CZMA Objective – "Public access to coasts for recreation purposes." (CZMA Section 303(2)(E))

Coastal Habitat

CZMA Objective - "The protection of natural resources, including wetlands, floodplains, estuaries, beaches, dunes, barrier islands, coral reefs, and fish and wildlife and their habitat, within the coastal zone." (CZMA Section 303(2)(A))

Coastal Water Quality

CZMA Objective – "The management of coastal development to improve, safeguard, and restore the quality of coastal waters, and to protect natural resources and existing uses of those waters." (CZMA Section 303(2)(C))

Coastal Hazards

CZMA Objective – "The management of coastal development to minimize the loss of life and property caused by improper development in flood-prone, storm-surge, geological hazard, and erosion-prone areas and in areas likely to be affected by or vulnerable to sea level rise, land subsidence and saltwater intrusion, and by the destruction of natural protective features such as beaches, dunes, wetlands, and barrier islands." (CZMA Section 303(2)(B))

Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

Coastal Dependent Uses

CZMA Objective – "Priority consideration being given to coastal-dependent uses and orderly processes for siting major facilities related to national defense, energy, fishery development, recreation, ports and transportation, and the location, to the maximum extent practicable, of new commercial and industrial developments in or adjacent to areas where such development already exists." (CZMA Section 303(2)(D))

Community Development

CZMA Objective – "Assistance in the redevelopment of deteriorating urban waterfronts and ports, and sensitive preservation and restoration of historic, cultural, and esthetic coastal features." (CZMA Section 303(2)(F))