

Envisioning the Future of Coastal Management

Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
National Ocean Service
and
Coastal States Organization



May – June 2007

Going Beyond the Status Quo

Purpose:

To identify innovative options for improving coastal management.

Phases of the Project

- **Phase 1: Identify Challenges and Key Questions**

Discussion Paper

- **Phase 2: Learn from State-Level Managers**

Interviews with 33 state coastal program managers, 13 national estuarine research reserve managers and 10 other coastal managers.

Key Findings of State Manager Interviews

- *Managing growth* was the most frequently identified challenge. Water quality ranked second.
- *Local governments* were identified as the primary partners for addressing growth pressures.
- *Climate change* was the top emerging issue.
- *Federal interagency coordination was found to be ineffective* and access to assistance is inefficient and confusing.

Some Innovative Ideas

- Require states to develop *strategies* for engaging *local governments* to achieve coastal management objectives, and enable *formal partnerships* with local governments.
- Implement a *regional approach* to priority setting and conduct periodic priority assessments and reevaluations.
- Allow states to *opt-in to new program initiatives* to become eligible for increased funding and authorities.

Phase 3: Stakeholder Meetings

- *5 Stakeholder Meetings*

Boston - May 8

Chicago - May 21

Atlanta - May 31

Honolulu - June 7

San Francisco - June 12

- Gather *small groups of experts* to hone ideas from stakeholder and other meetings into specific mechanisms and techniques.
- Ongoing meetings with *federal agencies, key constituents,* and *congressional staff* to test ideas and gain support.

April - July 2007

The Role of Today's Meeting

- **5th Stakeholder Meeting**
- **Purpose:** To gather your ideas for innovative, new, and improved options for coastal management.
- **What will we do with your ideas?**
Consider them as we
 - (1) draft legislation to reauthorize the CZMA
 - (2) implement non-legislative actions at the federal and state levels

Outcome

A report of *core principles* and *specific ideas and solutions* for consideration by NOAA and CSO in CZMA reauthorization proposals and in policy changes at the federal and state levels.

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Contacts



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OCRM web site: <http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov>

The National Coastal Management Program

May – June 2007



The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

The federal government's primary tool for fostering *comprehensive management* of our nation's coastal resources.

Offers two main *incentives for states* to develop approved coastal management programs:

- *Grants* for program development and implementation
- *Federal consistency* authority

The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

Sets a national policy:

To *preserve, protect, develop*, and where possible, to *restore* or *enhance*, the resources of the Nation's coastal zone for this and succeeding generations

To encourage and *assist the states* in development and implementation of management programs, giving full consideration to *ecological, economic, esthetic, cultural, and historic* values.

To improve governmental *decision-making* and encourage *public participation*.

To establish the *National Estuarine Research Reserve System* (NERRs) for long term research and education.

The CZMA Partnership: Federal and State Roles

NOAA's Roles

- Provide direction, funding, and non-financial incentives
- Advance national objectives
- Maintain and strengthen management capabilities
- Develop and maintain national information
- Advise Congress on performance

States' Roles

- Implement comprehensive programs
- Operate and manage NERRs sites
- Increase management capacity at the local level
- Provide matching funds

Topics Addressed by State Programs

- Coastal Hazards and Community Resilience
- Habitat Protection and Restoration
- Public Access to the Coast
- Coastal Community Development and Coastal Dependent Uses
- Estuarine and Coastal Water Quality
- Governmental coordination and decision-making

Requirements for Program Approval

- Identify *boundaries* of state coastal zone
- Identify *areas of particular concern*
- Identify *permissible uses*
- Explain *method of control* over land and water uses
- Describe the *organizational structure* used and *interrelationships* with locals, regions, adjoining states, and federal agencies.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System

Focus on **research, education, and stewardship**

(including land acquisition, management & restoration)

27 reserves protect more than 1.1 million acres of **estuarine lands, waters, and wetlands**

System-wide programs include:

- System-wide Monitoring Program ([link to IOOS](#))
- Graduate Research Fellows Program
- Coastal Training Program

Partnership with the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology (CICEET)

Recent Changes to the CZMA

1990 CZ Reauthorization Amendments

- Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (with EPA)
- Coastal Zone Enhancement Program (funding for nine “emerging” issue areas)
- Federal consistency for OCS activities

1996 Coastal Zone Protection Act

- Most recent authorization; no significant amendments

1997 Appropriations Act

CICEET created

2001 Appropriations Act

National Coastal Management Performance Measurement System mandated

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program

Purpose: to *protect coastal and estuarine lands* with important ecological, conservation, recreational, historic or aesthetic value

- FY 2002-2006 **135 grants / \$185M for projects**
- NOAA's OCRM annually develops a **prioritized list** of projects

“CELCP” was created by FY 2002 Appropriations Act

The Future of Coastal Management

1. How can we better *understand* our coastal resources?
2. *Which lands and waters* should be covered by state coastal programs?
3. How can we help *local governments* make the best possible *land use* decisions?
4. How can we best manage important natural coastal features that fall within *multiple jurisdictions* (e.g. interstate bays and watersheds)?
5. How can we better address *coastal nonpoint* source pollution?