

Topics

- FY 2007 Budget Status
- FY 2007 Grants Process and Schedule
- Competitive CZM Grants
- CPD Strategic Plan
- Update of CPD Activities
 - Section 309 Strategy Summaries
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FY 2007 Budget

- NOAA is operating under a Continuing Resolution (CR) through mid February; this limits spending to minimum operating levels and curtails new grants, hires, or initiatives
- Format and amount of final FY 2007 budget still extremely uncertain:
 - Options include FY 2006 budget w/o earmarks, lump sum for all of NOAA

FY 2007 Grant Process

- John King's e-mail of January 11, 2007 lays out proposed budget guidance:
 - States should use FY 2006 funding levels for 306, 309, 310, minus 5%, as a target for developing draft applications
 - This reflects the fact that we do not have the \$3.2 million we added in deobligations last year

FY 2007 Grant Schedule

- CPD has proposed the following schedule for July 1 start date grants:
 - March 12: States submit draft application
 - March 19: CPD provides comments back to states
 - March 30: States submit final applications
 - April 13: OCRM forwards complete package to GMD

In the case that NOAA and the states do not have final grant allocations before March, we will all need to work together in order to modify grant tasks and narratives, and budgets “on the fly.”

Competitive CZM Grants?

- The FY 2007 President's Budget states that funds allocated competitively for CZM grants will double in FY07. The goal is to ramp up so that 50% of the CZM funds are awarded competitively in FY09.
- OCRM is aware of the potential positive and negative consequences of moving toward a more competitive allocation process, including the increased complexity and time necessary to implement such an effort.

Competitive CZM Grants

- There is general agreement that additional funding is the preferred means of providing funds for an expanded competitive pot
- Possible means of providing such funds would be to expand the use of the Section 309 “projects of Special Merit” program, which OCRM administered as a competitive program for 4 years in the early 1990s.
- Another option is to provide a separate competitive pot of funds for section 306A Low Cost Construction and Acquisition programs.

CZM Strategic Plan

- **WHY?**
 - Congress, OMB, and NOAA want clearly articulated goals and measurable outcomes
- **PROCESS**
 - June 2006 draft plan developed by 8 state coastal managers, CSO, and OCRM
 - The plan borrows heavily from the performance measures metrics.

CZM Strategic Plan

- **PLAN GOALS**

- (1) Protect, restore, and enhance coastal ecosystems

- Acquire key coastal habitats; and
 - Restore and create key coastal habitats

CZM Strategic Plan

- **PLAN GOALS**

- (2) Enable the development of vibrant and resilient coastal communities

- Improve the capacity for state and locals to balance growth, ecosystem protection, and quality of life;
 - Reduce the loss of life and property from coastal hazards;
 - Enhance public access to the coast; and
 - Improve state and local processes to redevelop waterfront areas and consider coastal dependent uses

CZM Strategic Plan

- NEXT
 - Draft presented to CSO in the fall of 2006
 - Revisions currently being made; plan to be finalized by PMM
 - Some of the measures are proposed to NOAA, DOC, and OMB for consideration
 - Plan is a starting point, will be updated annually and tie into NOAA/CSO Visioning process.

Section 309 National Program Summaries

NOAA'S OFFICE OF OCEAN & COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Coastal Zone Management Program—Enhancement Grant Assessments and Strategies

CUMULATIVE AND SECONDARY IMPACTS

State Assessment and Strategy Overview

The Coastal Zone Enhancement Program, authorized under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), encourages states and territories to conduct self-assessments of their Coastal Management Programs and develop strategies to improve management of the following areas: wetlands, coastal hazards, public access, marine debris, cumulative and secondary impacts, special area management planning, ocean/Great Lakes resources, energy and government facility siting, and aquaculture. Every five years, states assess their management of all nine areas and develop enhancement strategies for their highest priority issues. The assessments highlight past successes and identify needs that will help improve coastal resource management.

We hope these summaries will be used to generate discussion and new ideas, target existing products and services, guide new project development in NOAA and the states, and promote partnerships and information sharing. Please use the contact information at the end to follow up with any ideas or questions.

Assessment Findings and Recent Trends

Nearly every decision to develop or redevelop land to create the "built environment" results in cumulative and secondary impacts to our coastal natural resources. These impacts, which may be insignificant by themselves, combine to cause significant air and water pollution,

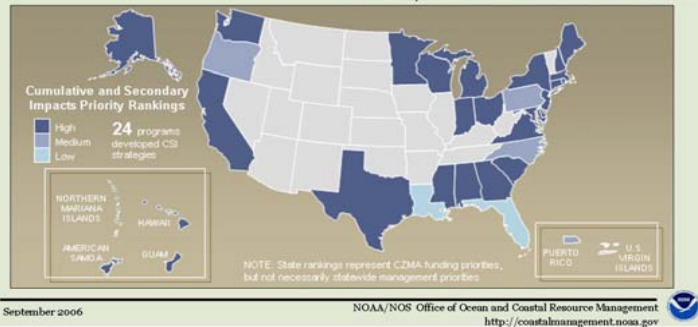
habitat loss, hampered navigation, and loss of public access to coastal areas. Coastal programs cite the expansion of impervious surfaces, sprawl development, NPS pollution, and wetlands losses as the primary threats.

Given the array of activities that can cause cumulative and secondary impacts, it's not surprising that coastal programs implement many different projects and policies to address CSI. Areas where states have made the most significant policy changes include: stormwater management (e.g., Phase II NPDES); education and assistance to local governments (improving local planning and zoning); and in developing new GIS tools. We are also seeing an increasing number of coastal programs promoting smart growth principles and low impact development to address the challenges posed by rapidly increasing new development in the coastal zone.

Primary Needs and Information Gaps

State Coastal Zone Management Programs were asked to identify their primary needs and information gaps for cumulative and secondary impacts. The following is a list of the most commonly identified needs:

- Need to influence local land use through better **planning**
- Need improved **GIS data and mapping tools**, and appropriately train staff to use these tools
- Need to provide enhanced **education and technical**



COASTAL PROGRAMS DIVISION

WEST COAST REGIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT MEETING ~ JANUARY 23, 2007



309 RANKINGS FOR THE PACIFIC STATES

Please indicate (H)igh, (M)edium, or (L)ow AND whether the state submitted a strategy Y/N

	Alaska		BCDC		CCC		Hawaii		Oregon		Washington		Total # Highs	Total # Strategies
Cumulative and Secondary Impacts	H	Y	H	Y	H	Y	H	Y	M	N	H	Y	5	4
Coastal Hazards	H	Y	H	Y	H	Y	H	Y	H	N	M	N	5	4
Wetlands	M	N	H	Y	H	Y	M	N	H	N	M	N	4	2
Ocean and Great Lakes Resources	H	Y	L	N	M	N	H	N	H	N	M	N	3	1
Special Area Management Planning	M	N	M	Y	H	N	H	N	H	Y	L	N	3	2
Public Access	H	Y	H	Y	H	Y	M	N	M	N	M	N	3	3
Energy and Government Facility Siting	L	N	H	Y	M	N	L	N	M	N	L	N	1	1
Aquaculture	M	N	L	N	M	N	M	N	L	N	M	N	0	0
Marine and Lake Debris	L	N	L	N	M	N	L	N	L	N	L	N	0	0

New Coastal Program Newsletter

An opportunity to...

- Exchange State Success Stories
- Discuss work on new issues
- Highlight NOAA Resources

Contact: Allison.Castellan@noaa.gov

CZM Portal

- To setup Portal account contact Laurie Rounds (615) 371-0151
- Portal can be accessed through OCRM website at:
<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov>

Or directly at

<https://ldresource.ncddc.noaa.gov/OCRM>