Coastal Zone Management Act
Performance Measurement System

Coastal Management Program Guidance

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Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
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Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System
Coastal Management Program Performance Measures Guidance
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Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System

This guidance supersedes previously issued guidance documents. This document provides updated guidance to Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) on requirements and eligible activities for reporting through the Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System (CZMAPMS). All CMPs are required to successfully complete annual reporting for the CZMAPMS as described by this guidance document. It is anticipated that this guidance will apply to reporting years 2011 through 2015 and will only be updated if necessary.

The CZMAPMS was developed to track measures of effectiveness of the national Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program. The CZM Program is administered at the federal level by NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM). The OCRM is responsible for providing leadership in advancing national coastal management objectives and maintaining and strengthening state and territorial coastal management capabilities. The CZM Program is implemented on a day-to-day basis at the state level in states and territories with federally approved CMPs. Each CMP has a unique approach to implement the national goals of the CZMA. The CZMAPMS consists of performance measures to track programmatic activities and outcomes and contextual measures to track changes in local capacity and environmental conditions. State and territory Coastal Management Programs contribute to these goals with a variety of approaches, some of which are not readily quantifiable through the use of national performance measures.

The national CZM Program also developed a strategic plan, CZMP Strategic Plan (FY2007-2012) in cooperation with a volunteer workgroup of CMPs and the Coastal States Organization to guide program activities. 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 CMPs for these measures will be compiled for a national report. 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.

Comprehensive List of Performance Measures

Government Coordination & Decision Making (reported annually)

1. Percent of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies, by category[1].
2. Number of acres of a) permit-estimated loss and b) required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category[2].
3. Number of coordination events offered by the CZM Program and number of stakeholder groups participating, by category[3].
4. Number of a) education activities related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Public Access (reported annually)

5. Number of public access sites a) created through acquisition or easement and b) enhanced with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
6. Number of public access sites a) created and b) enhanced through CZM regulatory requirements.
7. Number of a) education activities related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Coastal Habitat (reported annually)

8. a) Number of acres of coastal habitat protected by acquisition or easement and b) number of acres and/or meters of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[4].
9. Number of a) marine debris removal activities completed with assistance from CZM funding or staff and b) pounds of marine debris removed during those activities.
10. Number of a) education activities related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Coastal Hazards (reported annually)

11. Number of communities in the coastal zone that completed projects to a) reduce future damage from hazards and b) increase public awareness of hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
12. Number of a) education activities related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants related to coastal hazards.

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[1] Federal Agency Activity; Federal License or Permit; Outer Continental Shelf; and Federal Financial Assistance
[2] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types
[3] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; and Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development.
[4] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types

Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development (reported annually)

13. Number of coastal communities that a) developed or updated sustainable development ordinances, policies, and plans; b) completed a project to implement a sustainable development plan; c) developed or updated port or waterfront redevelopment ordinances, policies, and plans; and d) completed a project to implement a port or waterfront redevelopment plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
14. Number of coastal communities a) that developed or updated polluted runoff management ordinances, policies, and plans and b) completed projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
15. Number of a) education activities related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Financial Measures (reported annually)

16. Number of a) CZM federal and matching dollars spent and b) dollars leveraged by CZM funds, by category[5].
17. Number of CZM federal and matching dollars a) spent on technical assistance and b) provided as financial assistance to local governments.

State-reported Contextual Measures (reported every 5 years)

Public Access

18. Number of acres in the coastal zone that are available for public access.
19. Miles of shoreline available for public access.

Coastal Habitat

20. Number of coastal and Great Lake waterbodies where water quality or habitat was monitored with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Coastal Hazards

21. Number of communities in the coastal zone that use setbacks, buffers, or land use policies to direct development away from areas vulnerable to coastal hazards.

Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development

22. Number of marinas in the coastal zone a) pledged to and b) designated by a Clean Marina Program.

[5] Reporting categories for financial measures: a) Government Coordination; b) Public Access; c) Coastal Habitat; d) Coastal Hazards; and e) Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

CZMAPMS Documentation

Coastal Management Programs will annually report measures under the following categories: Government Coordination, Public Access, Coastal Habitat, Coastal Hazards, and Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development. The CZMAPMS measures are intended to be aggregated and reported at the national level to communicate effectiveness. Documentation of reported data is an essential component of CZMAPMS implementation and communication of the national results. The purpose of documentation data is to establish a record of reported activities. **The documentation data should provide sufficient information to demonstrate that all reported activities were eligible under the CZMAPMS guidance.** A unique identifier is requested for each project or activity reported. This identifier should be developed by the Coastal Management Program and provide sufficient information to allow the CMP to reference more detailed documentation about the reported activity or project**. It is also important that the unique identifier, in combination with the other requested data, provides the assigned OCRM Program Specialist with sufficient information to evaluate eligibility.** Therefore, it is helpful if the identifier references either a CZM task or project title, if applicable. If necessary, additional descriptive information should be provided as comments within the report.

CZMAPMS Timeline

Reporting Timeline for Annual Performance Measures:

Deadlines for July 1 Awards	Reporting Period	Deadlines for Oct. 1 Awards	Reporting Period	Measures Reported
September 30, 2011	July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011	October 28, 2011	Oct. 1, 2010 to Sept. 30, 2011	Measures #1-17
July 30, 2012	July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012	October 30, 2012	Oct. 1, 2011 to Sept. 30, 2012	Measures #1-17
July 30, 2013	July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	October 30, 2013	Oct. 1, 2012 to Sept. 30, 2013	Measures #1-17
July 30, 2014	July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014	October 30, 2014	Oct. 1, 2013 to Sept. 30, 2014	Measures #1-17
July 30, 2015	July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015	October 30, 2015	Oct. 1, 2014 to Sept. 30, 2015	Measures #1-17

Reporting Timeline for State-Collected Contextual Measures:

Reported through the Section 309 Assessment and Strategy (A&S): deadlines for reporting will be established to coincide with the deadline for the draft A&S.

Government Coordination & Decision Making

Goal:

Improve coordination and participation in the implementation of the CZM Program and improve government decision making through technical assistance and consultation on projects affecting the coastal zone.

CZM Role and Actions:

- The CZM Program provides a framework under the CZMA federal consistency provisions to effect change through state policies in support of national priorities, to provide technical assistance and dedicated staff resources in the review of coastal zone projects, and to achieve regulatory efficiencies through a coordinated, predictable project approval process.
- The CZM Program balances the need for economic development with resource protection through implementation of state regulatory programs to avoid, minimize, or if necessary, mitigate the loss of coastal habitats.
- The CZM Program is a federal-state partnership that supports comprehensive planning, coordinated decision-making, and public participation in coastal management.

Capacity Building:

The CZM Program establishes capacity building networks by developing partnerships and supporting their growth and independence. Through capacity building networks, the CZM Program provides critical project management and coordination assistance to build local and state capacity. The following are capacity building activities of the CZM Program that are specific to the Government Coordination and Decision Making category:

- The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of CZM program policies, efforts, and opportunities for stakeholder and public participation.
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to understand and comply with program policies, regulations, and decision-making processes.

Annual 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, by category[1].
2. Number of acres of a) permit-estimated loss and b) required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category[2].
3. Number of coordination events offered by the CZM Program and number of stakeholder groups participating, by category[3].

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[1] Federal Agency Activity; Federal License or Permit; Outer Continental Shelf; and Federal Financial Assistance
[2] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types
[3] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; and Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

4. Number of a) education activities related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

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 the CZM Program in the coordination and simplification of government decision making through consultation activities during the review of federal consistency projects. This measure only captures federal consistency projects that can be tracked from original proposal or submission to final decision by the Coastal Management Program (CMP) or network partners. It may be difficult to capture all proposed projects. For example, projects that are informally proposed or that are withdrawn or substantially altered following informal consultation are not easily captured. OCRM recognizes that some projects are reviewed prior to formal submission through an early coordination process. Projects that are modified due to consultation during an early coordination or inter-agency review process that can be tracked from initial proposal to final decision should be included in the measure. Each CMP 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. Long term project reviews that span multiple reporting periods should be included in the reporting period when the final consistency 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 CMP or networked agencies consulted with the applicant to modify portions of the project that did not meet enforceable policies. The project is then modified and found consistent. Instances where standard conditions are developed for a type of project or applicant and incorporated into consistency decisions without consultation with the applicant cannot be reported for this measure.

Report the following:

a) Total number of federal consistency projects technically reviewed (determined to be applicable for federal consistency review) during the reporting period.
b) Number of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies by category[4].

Documentation Required:

- Identify the data tracking mechanism (e.g. database name) used to report data.
- For each category, list each federal consistency project reported as modified during the reporting period using a unique identifier. If a large number of projects are modified

[4] Federal agency activities; federal license or permit activities; Outer Continental Shelf projects; and Federal financial assistance to state agencies or local governments.

within a category, the CMP can group those projects in a way that still allows the individual project records to be referenced, retrieved from a database, or otherwise documented. For example, Docks & Piers Sect. 1123: CD-#001-085.

**Project documentation is only required for projects reported as modified, not for all federal consistency requests reviewed.*

2. Number of acres of a) permit-estimated loss and b) permit-required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in maintaining an appropriate balance between development and habitat protection through CZM regulatory programs. Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) administer regulatory programs to achieve this balance as well as using many other approaches such as comprehensive planning, monitoring, mapping, education, training, and outreach. In addition, the permit review process often involves project modifications to implement best management practices and reduce impacts to habitat. Quantification of the outcomes related to these types of project modifications to protect habitat is very difficult, in part because of the range of regulatory programs and tracking mechanisms used by CMPs. Therefore, this measure focuses on the outcome of permit decisions by measuring the estimated acres of habitat loss contained in the permit and the acres of habitat that the permit applicant is required to mitigate for activities subject to CZM regulatory programs. Both of these numbers can be considered estimates and the actual number of acres lost or mitigated may vary.

CZM Regulatory Programs should be defined by each CMP to include core CZM enforceable policies that prevent the loss of tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands, beach and dune habitat, and nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat and programs that require mitigation for unavoidable impacts or losses of coastal habitats.

Permit-Estimate Loss refers to the loss in acres of habitat that an activity subject to core CZM regulations is estimated to result in under an approved permit or other administrative decision. Do not include impacts that are considered temporary or short-lived in nature.

Required Gain or Mitigation refers to the habitat acres to be acquired, restored, or created as compensation for estimated losses due to an activity subject to core CZM regulations. For CMP that allow the purchase of ‘credits’, such as for a mitigation bank, please use an estimate of mitigated acres based on past credits for completed creation, restoration, or acquisition projects.

Report the following:

a) Number of acres of permit-estimated loss due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category[5]:
b) Number of acres of required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category[6]:

[5] Tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands; Beach and dune habitat; Nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat; and Other types of habitat.

Documentation Required:

- Description of the data tracking mechanism (e.g. database name, internal report) used to report this measure.
- For each category, list a unique identifier and the number of the acres of permit-estimated loss and required gain or mitigation. For project types that involved small individual estimated losses, documentation can be combined to report the total estimated loss. For example, all residential dock and pier projects can be combined to estimate a total estimated loss based on average size and impacts. However, the unique identifier for the grouping must still allow the individual permit or project records to be referenced or retrieved from a database.

3. Number of coordination events offered by the CZM Program and number of stakeholder groups (non-CMP organizations, programs, or agencies) participating.

The number of **Coordination Events** is intended to capture CZM events to improve coordination and comprehensive planning. This does **NOT** include all coordination meetings attended by CZM staff and should be limited to events focused on coastal management policy development, significant coordination efforts, streamlining of network programs, or coordination of enforcement actions or programs. Meetings between CZM staff and individual stakeholders for the purpose of presenting program decision or activities should not be reported for this measure. Reported events should also be limited to those events that are led (initiated) or funded by the Coastal Management Program (CMP) for the purpose of comprehensive planning in cooperation with stakeholders or partners. Examples of coordination events include, but are not limited to interagency coordination meetings; issue specific advisory panels, commissions, or task forces; and stakeholder coordination meetings to develop new partnerships.

Coordination events should be categorized based on the dominant topic area addressed. If a coordination event is primarily held to address management needs or coordination on a range of categories, the event may be best categorized under Government Coordination. Only record each event once, even if multiple topics are covered, and do not duplicate the same event under the performance measure for educational activities. Examples of coordination events: "Long Term Management Strategy Environmental Window Workgroup", "Public Access Programs Coordination MOU Workgroup", "Interagency Ocean Management Plan Workgroup", "Post-disaster Redevelopment Plan Focus Group" and "Bay Coastal Hazards Long-term Planning and Emergency Management Interagency Workgroup".

The number of **Stakeholders Groups** that participated in a coordination event is reported for this measure to capture the number of non-CMP organizations, programs, or agencies (e.g. recreational fishing organization, National Park Service, county planning agency, etc.) that were represented by at least one participant during the event. CMPs should document the number of stakeholder groups for each event reported at the time it is conducted. If a sign-in sheet or

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[6] Tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands; Beach and dune habitat; Nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat; and Other types of habitat.

registration is not possible, the program should ensure that the person conducting the event records a count of participants at the time of the event.

Report the following:

a) Number of coordination events offered by the CZM Program, by category[7]:
b) Number of stakeholder groups that participated in each reported coordination event, by category[8]:

Documentation Required:

- List each coordination event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of stakeholder groups that participated, and the associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual stakeholder groups that participated; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy.

4. Number of a) education activities related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

To support public involvement, Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) offer education programs for the general public that use several approaches including printed materials, websites, educational exhibits, workshops, and stewardship opportunities. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing **'hands-on'** education that supports the goals of the government coordination category. **Educational Activities** captured in this performance measure include presentations; seminars; and other hands-on or interactive activities that provide non-technical information to improve public understanding of CZM Program policies and activities to improve government coordination and efficiency in coastal management as well as opportunities for active stakeholder and public participation.

Educational activities that are conducted by partners and funded by CZM federal or matching funds should 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. Conference booths or displays are **not** eligible activities for the purposes of this performance measure. However, interactive activities or group presentations given during conferences, fairs, or festivals can be reported if the number of participants in these activities is recorded at the time of the event.

This measure also captures training events offered by the CZM Program. The CZM Program provides scientific and technical information and skill-building opportunities to individuals who are responsible for making decisions that affect coastal resources. Using a range of approaches, CMPs provide coastal decision-makers with the knowledge and tools they need to address

[7] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; and Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development.
[8] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; and Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development.

critical resource management issues. **Training** includes events for audiences that focus on more technical subject matter than those provided through educational activities. Training can include activities that are tailored to a specific audience, such as wetland regulators or a local agency permitting program and should be limited to training events offered by or funded by the CMP. Training events that are funded by CZM federal or matching funds, but conducted by partners should be included. Training events can be provided through the Internet to provide remote access; however, if there is not a registration or a sign-up process, only report those events for which the number of participants can be documented.

This measure does **not** include CMP staff training, but can include training events for staff of network partners or local coastal programs. Do not include publications (e.g. manuals) or other materials that are distributed without an associated and targeted training program.

Training events related to **Government Coordination** include the following types of events to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding for the following: interagency or intra-agency streamlining, decision-making efficiency, and active stakeholder participation. Events can be related to federal consistency; development or local implementation of new state rules; interagency permit streamlining or coordination; development of special area management plans other area designations; resource management requirements for emerging issues; and comprehensive planning to address management needs.

Participants are the people that participated in the reported educational activity or training event. CMPs should document the number of participants for each event reported **at the time it is conducted**. If a sign-in sheet or registration is not possible, the program should ensure that the person conducting the event records a count of participants at the time of the event.

Report the following:

a) Number of educational activities related to Government Coordination offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.
b) Number of training events related to Government Coordination offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Public Access

Goal:

Create or enhance public access sites over the next 5-years.

CZM Role: The CZM Program protects, creates, and enhances public access to the coast through regulatory programs, acquiring new public access sites, and enhancing recreational facilities such as boardwalks and piers.

Capacity Building:

- The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of access to the coastal zone and its importance to communities and the economy.
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to comprehensively plan for and manage public access.

Annual Performance Measures:

5. Number of public access sites a) created through acquisition or easement and b) enhanced with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
6. Number of public access sites a) created and b) enhanced through CZM regulatory requirements.
7. Number of a) education activities related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Performance Measures Description:

5. Number of public access sites a) created through acquisition or easement and b) enhanced with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

An important goal of the CZMA is to ensure adequate public access to the coastal zone. Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) accomplish this goal using approaches that are most effective for their local coastal zone. These approaches can include conducting public access inventories, developing access guides, ensuring sites are marked as public, identifying new areas for access, and providing technical assistance, education, and outreach. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing for new and enhanced public access in the coastal zone. However, not all CMPs use CZM funding or staff to create new public access sites or enhance existing recreational facilities. If the CMP, as a matter of policy or custom, does not conduct such activities, report that **"the Coastal Management Program does not use CZM funding or staff to create or enhance public access sites"**.

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; access to

historic areas or structures, such as lighthouses; and boat launches, ramps, docks, and marinas that are publicly owned.

Created Sites are properties acquired for public access 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 opened 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. **Enhancements** can include activities eligible under CZMA 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.

It is acceptable to report sites created or enhanced due to CZM-funded staff that provide critical management, planning, or coordination for a specific project completed during the reporting period. However, **do not** include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review or consultation. Because CZM funding may have provided only a portion of the funding necessary to create a public access site, OCRM will use text with this measure that indicates that public access sites may have been created in cooperation with CZM program partners.

Report the following:

a) Number of public access sites created through acquisition or easement with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
b) Number of existing public access sites enhanced with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Documentation Required:

- List each public access site reported using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, and an indication of the primary CZM role (funding or staff support) for the specific recreational site reported.

6. Number of public access sites a) created and b) enhanced through CZM regulatory requirements.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in addressing public access needs through regulatory and permitting requirements. All CMPs provide protection of public access through a variety of mechanisms. Some examples of legal or regulatory approaches include:

- Identifying historic access points such as traditional right of ways and reclaiming them for public use;
- Ensuring that existing access is not lost when new developments are proposed or if access will be lost, requiring that developers mitigate the loss by providing a new or enhanced opportunity elsewhere; and

- Establishing legal protections from liability for homeowners who provide access over their property to waterfront.

However, this performance measure is intended to provide information about those programs that have regulatory approaches that require the creation or enhancement of public access sites as part of permitting, federal consistency, or other regulatory requirements. If the CMP does not use regulatory mechanisms to create or enhance public access sites report that "**the Coastal Management Program does not include a regulatory component to create or enhance public access sites**".

A public access site is considered "**Created**" through CZM regulatory requirements 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 legally inaccessible 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 "**Enhanced"** through CZM regulatory requirements when a permit or other administrative action requires the improvement of facilities or the site itself for public recreation.

Report the following:

a) Number of public access sites created through CZM regulatory requirements.
b) Number of public access sites enhanced through CZM regulatory requirements.

Documentation Required:

- Description of data tracking mechanism (e.g. database name, internal report) used to report data for this measure.
- List each public access site reported using a unique identifier.

7. Number of a) education activities related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing educational activities to the public to support the goal of the Public Access category. Examples of educational activities related to Public access are: access availability, threats to public access, public trust principles. This measure also captures training events offered by the CZM Program. Training events related to Public Access include the following types of events: public trust and other public access policies or legal precedent; planning practices for minimizing resource impacts due to public access activities; and other public access related management issues.

See the description under Government Coordination measure #4 for a definition of **eligible Educational Activities, Training Events, and Participants**.

Report the following:

a) Number of educational activities related to Public Access offered by the CZM Program and the number of participants.
b) Number of training events related to Public Access offered by the CZM Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Coastal Habitat

Goals:

Protect coastal habitat through acquisition or easement; Restore coastal habitat; and Remove marine debris from coastal habitats.

CZM Role:

• The CZM Program uses funding and expertise to protect and restore coastal habitat and develops and coordinates local partnerships to engage citizen stewards.
• CZM works with local communities to reduce marine debris reaching our oceans, Great Lakes, and beaches.

Capacity Building:

- The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of coastal habitats, threats to those habitats, and opportunities to protect and restore habitat.
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to protect and restore coastal habitat.

Annual Performance Measures:

8. a) Number of acres of coastal habitat protected by acquisition or easement and b) number of acres and/or meters of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[9].

[9] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types

9. Number of a) marine debris removal activities completed with assistance from CZM funding or staff and b) pounds of marine debris removed during those activities.
10. Number of a) education activities related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Coastal Habitat Categories

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

Beach and Dune Habitat

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. Each state Coastal Management Program is required to have a definition of beach (CZMA Sect. 306(d)(G)(2)). **Dune** is a wind formed hill or ridge of sand

Nearshore Habitat

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 Description:

8. a) Number of acres of coastal habitat protected by acquisition or easement and b) number of acres and/or meters of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[10].

Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) play an important role in shaping coastal habitat management policies, as well as improving, coordinating, and funding state and local activities. Some programs use CZM funds to acquire property or conservation easements from willing sellers to protect coastal habitat as well as work with partners to restore coastal habitats. Other programs focus on activities that support state and local actions to protect and restore coastal habitat through comprehensive planning, habitat identification, technical assistance, and education and outreach. This measure focuses on those CMPs that use CZM funding or staff to protect habitat by acquisition or easement and to restore habitat. If a CMP, as a matter of policy or custom, does not conduct such activities, enter **"the Coastal Management Program does not use CZM funding or staff to acquire or restore habitat"**.

Protected refers properties acquired for their habitat values through fee simple ownership or through a conservation easement. **Restoration** refers to the rehabilitation of degraded or altered habitat and often involves reestablishing native vegetation and natural hydrology. It is acceptable to report acres protected or restored due to CZM funded staff that provide critical management, planning, or coordination for a specific project completed during the reporting period. However, **do not** include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review or consultation. Habitat acres protected or restored through a mitigation program should be reported only under measure #2. CMPs may also wish to add habitat categories to report other coastal habitat types. An "other" category is included to facilitate individualized reporting.

Habitat protected or under restoration should be reported for the period in which the protection or planned restoration activities were completed. Although reported restoration activities must be completed within the reporting period, it is recognized that this does not mean that overall restoration has been completed for a property in all cases. Because restoration is a long-term effort, there may be a series of planned activities required to achieve restoration goals for a site. Additionally, CZM funding may have only provided a portion of the funding necessary to protect or restore an area; therefore, OCRM will use text with this measure that indicates that habitat may have been protected or restored in cooperation with CZM partners.

Report the following:

a) Number of acres protected by acquisition or easement with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[11]
b) Number of acres and/or meters under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[12]

[10] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune habitat; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types
[11] Tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands; Beach and dune habitat; Nearshore habitat; and Other types of habitat.
[12] Tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands; Beach and dune habitat; Nearshore habitat; and Other types of habitat.

Documentation Required:

- For each category, provide a list of each project using a unique identifier, the number of acres or number of square meters, reported for each project, the associated CZM award number, and indicate the primary CZM role (funding or staff support).

9. Number of a) marine debris removal activities completed with assistance from CZM funding or staff and b) pounds of marine debris removed during those activities.

Marine debris is a persistent and often overlooked coastal management issue with wide-ranging impacts. NOAA defines marine debris as any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes. The types of activities to address marine debris vary among Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) to address different types of marine debris and different environments where marine debris is a problem. Some examples of marine debris programs developed in the states include: Coastal and coral reef clean-ups; Adopt-A-Beach programs; Establishing disposal and recycling containers in recreation areas; Derelict fishing gear and vessel removal; Education, outreach, public awareness initiatives/campaigns; and Regional coordination and management efforts.

This measure focuses on marine debris removal activities that can be linked to a quantifiable reduction of marine debris. CMP should not report activities that cannot be directly connected to estimates of the number of pounds removed. **Marine Debris Removal Activities** include activities (either volunteer or non-volunteer) to remove marine debris from coastal systems. For beach clean-up or similar events, report the total number of sites or areas that participated rather than reporting the clean-up as one activity. The **Estimated Pounds of Debris** can be based on reports from volunteer groups, non-volunteer removal programs, or the average weight of commonly removed objects by the estimated number removed (e.g. average crab trap weighs 5 pounds and 25 were removed).

Report the following:

a) Number of marine debris removal activities completed with assistance from CZM funding or staff and for which a corresponding number of pounds of debris removed can be estimated.
b) Estimated number of pounds of debris removed by the above reported marine debris removal activities.

Documentation Required:

- List marine debris removal activities including a unique identifier, the estimated number of pounds removed during the activity, and the associated CZM award number.

10. Number of a) education activities related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing 'hands-on' education to the public to support the Coastal Habitat goals. Educational activities related to **Coastal Habitat** include activities to improve public understanding of the following: CZM Program policies and activities to improve government coordination and efficiency in coastal management as well as opportunities for active stakeholder and public participation.

This measure also captures training events offered by the CZM Program. Training events related to **Coastal Habitat** include the following types of events to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding for the following: habitat diversity and functions; status and trends; mapping and monitoring; threat assessment; restoration; regulatory programs; and other habitat management issues.

See the description under Government Coordination measure #4 for a definition of eligible **Educational Activities, Training Events, and Participants**.

Report the following:

a) Number of educational activities related to Coastal Habitat offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.
b) Number of training events related to Coastal Habitat offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Coastal Hazards

Goal:

Increase the percentage of coastal communities implementing management practices to improve resilience and increase public awareness of hazards.

CZM Role: Through its partnerships, the CZM Program engages states and communities to become more resilient by comprehensive planning, managing development to minimize damage to communities and coastal habitats, increasing preparedness, and responding to coastal hazards.

Capacity Building:

- The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of coastal hazards including types of hazards, vulnerability, and opportunities to reduce their risk.
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to improve state and local management of coastal hazards and comprehensive planning to improve resiliency.

Annual Performance Measures:

11. Number of communities in the coastal zone that completed projects to a) reduce future damage from hazards and b) increase public awareness of hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
12. Number of a) education activities related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants related to coastal hazards.

Performance Measures Description:

11. Number of communities in the coastal zone that completed projects to a) reduce future damage from hazards and b) increase public awareness of hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

An important goal of the CZMA is to minimize the loss of life and property caused by improper development in areas likely to be affected by or vulnerable to coastal hazards, and by the destruction of natural protective features such as beaches, dunes, wetlands, and barrier islands. Coastal Management Programs (CMP) provide technical assistance and funding to support many projects that address coastal hazard concerns at the state and local level. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in supporting coastal communities to reduce loss of life and property from coastal hazards, enhance the ability of state and local governments and communities to respond to hazard events, and raise public awareness of coastal hazards.

A **Coastal Community** is a unit of local government or a special unit of government, such as a planning district. In coastal zones without local governments (e.g. U.S. territories), a coastal

community may be an administrative body or organization that formally represents a local geographic area. The list of coastal communities within each CMP's coastal zone should be developed to consistently apply to measures #11, 13, and 14 and should remain consistent for reporting over time.

Completed projects can include the development or update of local coastal hazard plans, local coastal hazard mitigation policies, ordinances or codes, technical assistance, education and outreach, and on-the-ground projects to reduce future damage from hazards. Projects completed by a non-governmental organization for a coastal community can be reported. CMPs should not report all communities affected by state-wide policies or plans or permitting programs. It also should not include general administrative funding of local coastal programs or local government agencies. Communities reported must have completed a discrete and specific project to reduce future damage from hazards or raise public awareness of coastal hazards. However, do not include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review of the completed project.

Public awareness campaigns can include hands-on educational events, educational signage or kiosks, and informational materials such as brochures and websites. They may be on-going efforts, but the community must have completed an activity or component of the campaign during the reporting period. Websites should only be included in the reporting period in which they are first made available through the Internet, unless substantial updates are made during a subsequent reporting period. This measure differs from performance measure #12 in that it is focused on the number of communities implementing public awareness campaigns. In addition, public awareness campaigns can be reported for a broader range of activities not eligible under measure #12, such as publications, mass media, web sites, signage, etc.

Report the following:

a) Number of communities that completed a project to reduce future damage from hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
b) Number of communities that completed a project to increase public awareness of hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Documentation Required:

- List each community reported, its county, a unique identifier, the primary role of the CZM program (funding or staff), and the associated CZM award number. If the state or territory does not use counties, please indicate the closest equivalent.

12. Number of a) education activities related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants related to coastal hazards.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing 'hands-on' education to the public to support the Coastal Hazards goals. Educational activities related to **Coastal Hazards** include improving public understanding about types of hazards, resiliency, vulnerability, evacuation, and other coastal hazard issues.

This measure also captures training events offered by the CZM Program to support the Coastal Hazards goals. Training events related to **Coastal Hazards** include the following types of events to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding for the following: regulatory programs; vulnerability mapping; evacuation planning; and other coastal hazard management issues.

See the description under Government Coordination measure #4 for a definition of eligible **Educational Activities, Training Events, and Participants**.

Report the following:

a) Number of educational activities related to Coastal Hazards offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.
b) Number of training events related to Coastal Hazards offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

Goal:

Increase the percentage of communities in the coastal zone implementing sustainable coastal management practices and revitalizing port and waterfront areas.

CZM Role: The CZM Program gives funding and expertise to help coastal communities sustain their economies, human health, environment, and coastal character.

Capacity Building:

- The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of coastal dependent uses, sustainable development, and water quality.
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to comprehensively manage for sustainable and coastal dependent uses and improve water quality.

Annual Performance Measures:

13. Number of coastal communities that a) developed or updated sustainable development ordinances, policies, and plans; b) completed a project to implement a sustainable development plan; c) developed or updated port or waterfront redevelopment ordinances, policies, and plans; and d) completed a project to implement a port or waterfront redevelopment plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
14. Number of coastal communities a) that developed or updated polluted runoff management ordinances, policies, and plans and b) completed projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
15. Number of a) education activities related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Performance Measures Description:

13. Number of coastal communities that a) developed or updated sustainable development ordinances, policies, and plans; b) completed a project to implement a sustainable development plan; c) developed or updated port or waterfront redevelopment ordinances, policies, and plans; and d) completed a project to implement a port or waterfront redevelopment plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

The CZM Program has a critical role in the development and implementation of state and local approaches to growth and redevelopment in the coastal zone. Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) work with communities to ensure coastal development is designed, sited and constructed in ways that preserve and protect critical coastal resources and balance coastal land uses. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in working with coastal communities to develop and implement local policies and plans to manage growth and development and in redeveloping underutilized and deteriorating urban waterfront areas and ports. This measure focuses on efforts to enhance local management, planning, and the implementation of plans for sustainable development and port or waterfront redevelopment.

A **Coastal Community** is a unit of local government or a special unit of government, such as a planning district. In coastal zones without local governments (e.g. U.S. territories), a coastal community may be an administrative body or organization that formally represents a local geographic area. The list of coastal communities within each CMP's coastal zone should be developed to consistently apply to measures #11, 13, and 14 and should remain consistent for reporting over time.

Plans should be developed or adopted by a local unit of government and can include State mandated plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff. Plans developed by a non-governmental organization in cooperation with a governmental entity can be included. Plans or ordinances do not need to be formally adopted by the local unit of government to be reported for this measure. However, plans or ordinances developed at the state level without direct involvement by the community reported are not eligible for this measure.

Completed Projects should implement actions, with assistance from CZM funding or staff, that are called for in a sustainable development or port or waterfront redevelopment plan. That plan may or may not have been developed using CZM funding or staff. However, do not include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review.

Some examples of principles for **Sustainable Development** include mixed land uses, compact building design, preservation of open space, directing development towards existing communities, and involvement of the community and stakeholders. More information on sustainable development principles can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/livability/about_sg.htm.

Port or Waterfront Redevelopment can include economic development; 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. The development of public access facilities should be reported under the Public Access performance measures. Port or waterfront redevelopment support activities can include planning, technical assistance, and on-the-ground projects eligible under CZMA Section 306A.

Report the following:

a) Number of coastal communities that developed or updated sustainable development ordinances, policies, and plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff;
b) Number of coastal communities that completed a project to implement a sustainable development plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff;
c) Number of coastal communities that developed or updated port or waterfront redevelopment ordinances, policies, and plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff; and
d) Number of coastal communities that completed a project to implement a redevelopment plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Documentation Required:

- List each community reported, its county, a unique identifier, indicate the primary CZM role (funding or staff support), and the associated CZM award number. If the state or territory does not use counties, please indicate the closest equivalent that will allow the community to be located.

14. Number of coastal communities that a) developed or updated polluted runoff management ordinances, policies, and plans and b) completed projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

The Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program, which falls under Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA), is jointly administered by NOAA and the Environmental Protection Agency. The program encourages pollution prevention efforts at a local level, particularly improvements to land use planning and zoning practices to protect

coastal water quality. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in supporting communities in the development and implementation of local ordinances, policies, and plans to control or prevent polluted runoff.

A **Coastal Community** is a unit of local government or a special unit of government, such as a planning district. In coastal zones without local governments (e.g. U.S. territories), a coastal community may be an administrative body or organization that formally represents a local geographic area. The list of coastal communities within each CMP's coastal zone should be developed to consistently apply to measures #11, 13, and 14 and should remain consistent for reporting over time.

Plans should be developed or adopted by a local unit of government and can include State mandated plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff. Plans developed by a non-governmental organization in cooperation with a governmental entity can be included. Plans or ordinances do not need to be formally adopted by the local unit of government to be reported for this measure. However, plans or ordinances developed at the state level without direct involvement by the community reported are not eligible for this measure.

Completed Projects should implement actions, with assistance from CZM funding or staff, that are called for in a polluted runoff management plan. That plan may or may not have been developed using CZM funding or staff. However, do not include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review.

Report the following:

a) Number of coastal communities that developed or updated polluted runoff management ordinances, polices, and plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
b) Number of coastal communities that completed projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Documentation Required:

- List each community, its county, and project reported using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, an indication of the primary CZM role (funding or staff support). If the state or territory does not use counties, please indicate the closest equivalent.

15. Number of a) education activities related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b) training events related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing 'hands-on' educational activities to support the goals for Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development. Educational activities related to Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development include: types of coastal dependent uses, status and trends of coastal dependent uses, importance, potential threats, and other issues related to coastal dependent uses; activities

to improve public understanding of community development topics such as status and trends of land uses, sustainability, and water quality.

This measure also captures training events offered by the CZM Program to support the goals for Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development. Training events related to Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development include the following types of events to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding for the following: regulatory programs and policies; assessment of competing uses; and other management issues; status and trends of land uses; land use policies and programs; best management practices for sustainability; and water quality.

See the description under Government Coordination measure #4 for a definition of eligible **Educational Activities, Training Events, and Participants**.

Report the following:

a) Number of educational activities related to Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.
b) Number of training events related to Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Financial Measures

16. Number of a) CZM federal and matching dollars spent and b) dollars leveraged by CZM funds, by category.

The purpose of this measure is to quantify the financial contribution of the CZM Program to the five goal areas and the additional or leveraged dollars that CZM activities generate in accomplishing the goals of the CZMA. CZM federal and matching dollars spent should reflect as much as possible the total amount spent from all open CZM awards during the reporting period and the most appropriate category for the purpose of those funds.

Activities of Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) lead to extensive leveraging of resources in the coastal zone. However, this measure limits reporting on dollars leveraged to those projects directly tied to a CZM funded project or activity. This measure includes activities eligible under CZMA Section 306, 306A, 310, or 309. **CZM Dollars** are federal CZM funds and the required matching funds identified by the CMP in annual cooperative agreement (i.e. NOAA grant). Matching dollars reported should be limited to the amount identified in the cooperative agreement award.

Dollars Leveraged are funds in addition to CZM federal and matching funds that are spent on a CZM funded project. For example, a CMP may partner with several entities to acquire property; funds in addition to CZM federal or matching dollars spent to acquire the property would be considered leveraged. 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 as dollars leveraged by CZM funds.

In-kind funds and services that qualify under Office of Management and Budget Circular A110, http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a110/a110.html#23, (see sect. 23 "Cost sharing or matching") can be included as leveraged dollars. Sources of leveraged dollars can be federal, state, or local government agencies or other organizations such as non-profits or foundations. If the CMP does not incorporate activities that result in leveraged dollars report "**the Coastal Management Program does not incorporate activities that result in leveraged dollars**".

Report the following:

a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent, by category[13]:
b) Number of dollars leveraged by CZM funds by category[14]:

Documentation Required:

- For each of the six categories, list CZM programs, projects, or grant tasks using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, the amount of CZM federal funds spent, and the amount of CZM matching funds spent.
- For each of the six categories, list each leveraged project reported, including a unique identifier and the number of dollars reported as leveraged.

[13] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development
[14] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

17. Number of CZM federal and matching dollars a) spent on technical assistance and b) provided as financial assistance to local governments.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in supporting local governments in balancing coastal uses and improving local decision-making. For Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) without formal local governments, this measure can include assistance to unincorporated or local groups that represent local interests. Dollars reported should reflect the amount spent during the reporting period from all open CZM awards or grants that were directed at providing either technical or financial assistance to local governments. This measure is a further categorization of the dollars reported as spent under performance measure #16. For example, you may report under performance measure #14 that $80,000 was spent on coastal hazards and under performance measure #15 that $60,000 of those funds were sub-awarded as financial assistance to local government.

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:

a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent on technical assistance by category[15]:
b) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent as financial assistance by category[16]:

Documentation Required:

- For both technical and financial assistance, categorize the funding by performance measure category, list CZM programs, projects, or grant tasks using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, the amount of CZM federal funds spent, and the amount of CZM matching funds spent.

[15] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development
[16] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

State-reported Contextual Measures

These measures will be reported every 5 years through the CZMA Sect. 309 Assessment

18. Number of acres in the coastal zone that are 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 reported, 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 program coastal zone 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:

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

19. 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.

Report the following:

a) Number of miles of shoreline.
b) Number of miles of shoreline that are available for public use.
c) Describe the scale or resolution of the data source.
d) Describe the source of data and method of measurement (i.e. satellite images, aerial photography, topographic map, etc.)

20. Number of coastal (Great Lake) waterbodies where water quality was monitored with the assistance from CZM funding or staff.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM program in increasing state and local capacity to protect and restore coastal water quality through monitoring activities. This measure can include water quality monitoring and assessment activities conducted by the Coastal Management Program, public, universities, and other non-governmental agencies. Aquatic habitat monitoring, e.g. biological indicators such as seagrass abundance, that is part of an overall water quality assessment effort can be reported. Monitoring activities that are conducted by partners and funded by CZM federal or matching funds should be included. Activities conducted using CZM funds or CZM funded support such as staff coordination, training of volunteers, equipment, or supplies are also eligible. The measure does not include monitoring conducted by State or local agencies to meet federal Clean Water Act requirements or monitoring conducted as part of permit review or enforcement activities.

The number of waterbodies reported should not simply be the number of sampling locations, but should reflect the waterbody of interest or if that is a large area such as a bay or near-shore coastal water, the sub-waterbody or region of interest. It is recommended that programs use existing state delineation of waterbodies, such as the National Water Quality Inventory (Section 305(b) report) or other programs, to consistently define coastal waterbodies for the purposes of this measure.

Report the following:

a) Number of coastal (Great Lake) waterbodies where water quality was monitored with assistance from CZM funding or staff

Documentation Required:

- List each waterbody monitored using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, and indicate the primary CZM role (funding or staff support).

21. Number of communities in the coastal zone that use setbacks, buffers, or land use policies to direct development away from areas vulnerable to coastal hazards.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in increasing local capacity to protect coastal areas that are vulnerable to hazards through the use of location requirements or land acquisition. There are many approaches that Coastal Management Programs use to accomplish this goal. These approaches can be grouped as either relying on numerically based setbacks or buffers or setting descriptive standards that must be addressed during either project review or in local comprehensive management plans and ordinances. Therefore this measure has two reporting options. The first option applies to Coastal Management Programs that use numerically based setbacks or buffers to direct development from hazardous areas. The second reporting option is for Coastal Management Programs that do not use this approach. Each program should select the reporting option that best fits their approach.

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. 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 through geographic designation, zoning, or regulatory jurisdictional lines. Land use policies are policies other than setbacks or buffers that are used by communities to direct development away from hazardous areas.

Report for one of the following categories:

1. For Coastal Management Programs that use numerically based setback or buffers to direct development away from hazardous areas report the following:
   a) Number of communities and their respective county (or its equivalent) in the coastal zone where state law or policy requires setbacks or buffers to direct development away from hazardous areas.
   b) Number of communities and their respective county (or its equivalent) in the coastal zone that have setbacks or buffers to direct development away from hazardous areas that are more stringent than state mandated standards or where no state requirements exist.

2. For Coastal Management Programs that do not use state-established numerical setbacks or buffers to direct development away from hazardous areas, report the following:
   a) Number of communities and their respective county (or its equivalent) in the coastal zone that are required to develop and implement land use policies to direct development away from hazardous areas that are approved by the state through local comprehensive management plans.
   b) Number of communities and their respective county (or its equivalent) that have approved state comprehensive management plans that contain land use policies to direct development away from hazardous areas.

22. Number of marinas in the coastal zone a) pledged to and b) designated by a Clean Marina Program.

The Clean Marina initiative is a voluntary, incentive-based program promoted by NOAA and others that encourages marina operators and recreational boaters to protect coastal water quality by engaging in environmentally sound operating and maintenance procedures. While Clean Marina Programs vary from state to state, they all offer information, guidance, and technical assistance on best management practices that can be used to prevent or reduce pollution. Marinas that are designated by a Clean Marina Program are recognized for their environmental stewardship. Marinas can also participate by pledging to develop the programs and actions necessary to meet criteria to be designated as a Clean Marina.

This measure applies to those states and territories that have a Clean Marina Program and describes the role of the CZM Program in promoting participation. For this measure, a Clean Marina Program should include standards or criteria for designation that recognizes marinas that have pledged to implement best management practices or action plans to reduce and prevent pollution. Coastal Management Programs should report for this measure if there is a Clean

Marina program in the coastal zone, regardless of whether CZM funds are provided to support the designation program itself. If the state or territory does not have a Clean Marina designation program you do not need to submit data or documentation for this measure. You can report that "**the State (or Territory) does not have a Clean Marina designation program.**"

A **Marina** should be defined using the definition developed by the state Clean Marina Program or the definition established by the CZMA Section 6217, Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program. This measure focuses on the number of marinas that are pledged to meet designation standards and those that are designated as clean marinas through a state program. If a marina pledges and is designated within the same reporting period, only report the marina as designated.

Report the following:

a) Number of marinas in the coastal zone.
b) Number of marinas in the coastal zone that have newly pledged during the reporting period to the state Clean Marina Program.
c) Total number of marinas in the coastal zone that have been designated to date by the state Clean Marina Program.

Documentation Required:

- Description of data source, including date last updated, for the number of marinas in the coastal zone, the number of marinas that newly pledged, and the total number of marinas designated by the state program.