

## NATIONAL COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

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

In 1972, Congress recognized the need to balance coastal development with resource conservation by passing the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), establishing the National Coastal Zone Management Program. At the Federal level, responsibility for implementing the CZMA rests largely with NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management.

The National Coastal Zone Management Program is a unique and voluntary federal-state partnership that provides a basis for protecting, restoring and responsibly developing our nation's diverse coastal communities and resources. The Program takes a comprehensive approach to problem solving—balancing the often competing and occasionally conflicting demands of coastal resource use, economic development and conservation.

One critical objective of the National Coastal Zone Management Program is to address national interests. This includes, for instance, giving priority consideration to coastal dependent uses. It requires establishing an orderly process for siting facilities related to national defense, energy, aquaculture, recreation, ports and transportation. Effectively achieving goals under this objective requires that we work closely with our state and local partners.

### PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION

The National Coastal Zone Management Program fosters an effective partnership among federal, state and local governments. By leveraging federal and state matching funds, the Program strengthens the capabilities of each partner to address coastal issues. The Program also gives states the flexibility to design a program that accommodates their unique coastal challenges as well as their respective legal frameworks.

### Coastal Zone Facts

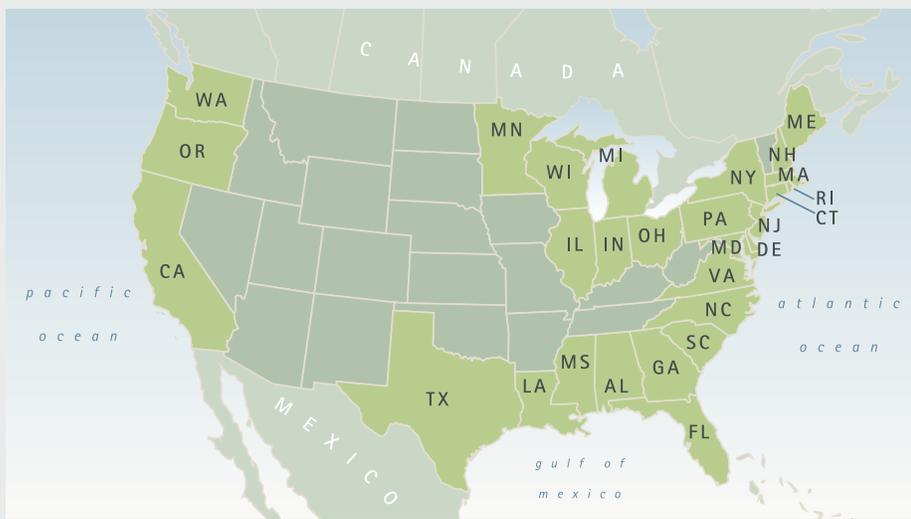
*The coastal area— 17% of the U.S. land mass— is home to more than 52% of our population.*

*In addition, the U.S. coast:*

- Supports 66 million jobs.
- Accounts for \$70 billion in tourism and recreation revenue.
- Houses 190 sea ports, handling \$1.9 trillion in imports per year.
- Provides nursery and spawning grounds for more than 50% of our nation's commercial fisheries.



Source: NOAA's State of the Coast.  
<http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov>



*Thirty-four of the 35 eligible coastal and Great Lakes states and territories currently participate in the voluntary Federal-state partnership offered via the National Coastal Zone Management Program.*



## NATIONAL PROGRAM COMPONENTS

State and territory coastal management programs address a wide range of issues, including coastal development, water quality, shoreline erosion, public access, natural resource protection, energy facility siting, and coastal hazards such as hurricanes and flooding.

In addition to core activities, the following National Coastal Zone Management Program components help coastal managers fully address these diverse issues.

**FEDERAL CONSISTENCY** Through the CZMA Federal Consistency provision, states participating in the National Coastal Zone Management Program can review federal actions to ensure that the actions are consistent with the state's coastal management policies. Federal agency activities that have foreseeable effects on coastal uses and resources must be consistent with the enforceable policies of a state's coastal management program. Non-federal organizations applying for federal authorizations and funding must also be consistent with a state's coastal policies.

### COASTAL NONPOINT POLLUTION

**CONTROL PROGRAM** The Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program was created in the 1990 CZMA reauthorization. The Coastal Nonpoint Program ensures that coastal states participating in the Coastal Zone Management Program have the necessary tools to prevent

and control polluted runoff. The Coastal Nonpoint Program is jointly administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency. It focuses on pollution prevention by strengthening the links between federal and state water quality and coastal zone management programs. The Coastal Nonpoint Program is unique in that it requires states to implement a suite of management measures—consisting of a set of tools—to address polluted runoff from a variety of sources.

### COASTAL ZONE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

The Coastal Zone Enhancement Program was also incorporated into CZMA in 1990. This component encourages states and territories to enhance their programs within nine key areas of national significance:

- Wetlands
- Public Access
- Coastal Hazards
- Cumulative and Secondary Impacts of Development
- Special Area Management Plans
- Ocean/Great Lakes Resources
- Energy and Government Facility Siting
- Marine Debris
- Aquaculture

Every five years, states and territories assess the success of their management actions within these nine key areas. Through these assessments, states identify programmatic needs and develop strategies to address their needs in one or more enhancement area(s).