The coastal area is home to over 160 million people, supports 66 million jobs, and contributes $8.3 trillion to the U.S. economy, accounting for 58 percent of the nation’s economic output. In 1972, recognizing the national importance of our coasts, the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) created the National Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program, a voluntary partnership between NOAA and coastal states and territories (states) to manage the coasts for sustainable development and resource protection so that we can continue to enjoy the benefits the coasts provide.

In FY 2011, NOAA invested over $65 million in federal CZMA funding to help 34 states implement their coastal management programs and directly support over 650 jobs. Many more jobs were indirectly supported through investments to local governments, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. Federal funding was matched by more than $53 million from state and local governments to accomplish the goals of the CZMA. The distribution of these combined funds is shown here.

- **Enhancing Public Access** ($3.9M Federal; $5.4M Matching)
  The National CZM Program protects, creates, and enhances public access to the coast, providing a substantial economic benefit to coastal communities.

- **Protecting and Restoring Coastal Habitat** ($16.0M Federal; $13.4M Matching)
  The National CZM Program protects and restores coastal habitats, which buffer communities from storms and are needed to maintain sustainable fisheries, robust recreation and tourism industries, and thriving wildlife populations.

- **Mitigating Coastal Hazards** ($9.8M Federal; $6.5M Matching)
  The National CZM Program enhances state and community resilience by minimizing risk to coastal hazards such as storms, flooding, erosion, and sea level rise.

- **Planning for Our Ocean and Coastal Waters** ($4.6M Federal; $1.1M Matching)
  The National CZM Program supports comprehensive ocean planning to ensure our oceans are used in a balanced way to support jobs, reduce use conflicts, and sustain natural resources.

- **Protecting Coastal Water Quality** ($6.1M Federal; $8.8M Matching)
  The National CZM Program prevents and reduces polluted runoff and marine debris resulting in safe, swimmable, and fishable coastal waters.

- **Promoting Coastal Community Development** ($9.3M Federal; $8.3M Matching)
  The National CZM Program helps coastal communities manage development to promote water dependent uses and industries and protect coastal character and health.

- **State Program Management** ($6.0M Federal; $3.4M Matching)
  The National CZM Program supports state staff and program needs to carry out national and state coastal priorities.

- **Coordination and Public Involvement** ($9.6M Federal; $6.0M Matching)
  The National CZM Program coordinates agencies at multiple levels of government and engages the public in critical government decision making.

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1 NOAA State of the Coast. 2010 data from coastal watershed counties. www.stateofthecoast.noaa.gov
Focus: Reducing the Risk from Coastal Hazards and Climate Change

Communities along the California coast are increasingly vulnerable to coastal change, erosion, and flood hazards due to sea level rise. California, through the National CZM Program, is working across state agencies to address sea level rise and help local governments reduce their hazard risk by incorporating sea level rise, and how it exacerbates other coastal hazards, into their coastal planning and permitting decisions.

In Ohio, erosion of the Lake Erie shore has been a noted issue for decades. As part of an ongoing effort to protect coastal property and resources from ongoing erosion and the related flooding concerns, Ohio, through the National CZM Program, is working with local communities and the public to develop and target practices to control erosion and restore the shoreline.

Focus: Planning for Our Ocean and Coastal Waters

Planning for offshore projects, such as siting wind turbines, requires many types of coastal and oceanic data, which are often hard to access. Maine, through the National CZM Program, is developing an online coastal atlas. This powerful, publicly accessible tool will inform energy siting decisions and foster public participation.

Alabama’s coastal economy is driven by a variety of activities and industries, including maritime shipping, commercial fishing, recreational boating, tourism, and energy production. As a first step to strengthen coastal and marine strategies to sustain its communities and economies overtime, Alabama, through the National CZM Program, is working with federal, state, and local partners to map these and other economic activities, critical coastal habitats, and areas vulnerable to sea level rise.

Focus: Protecting and Restoring Coastal Habitats

As part of the National CZM Program, several states, including New Jersey, Virginia, and Mississippi, are promoting softer shoreline stabilization methods as alternatives to hard structures, like bulkheads and rip rap, which provide minimal habitat value and can interrupt natural shoreline processes and increase erosion. States are making the use of these innovative, softer techniques easier with technical guidance and are considering potential changes to permitting policies.