

Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMA)—FY 2011

Bringing Unique Local and National Coastal Objectives Together

Our nation's coasts face significant pressures and escalating risks from exponential population growth, development demands, climate change, and rising sea levels. Although the coasts constitute less than a fifth of the nation's landmass, they support an overwhelming majority of its people, development, and economic activity. It is estimated that by 2025, nearly 75% of the population of the United States, over 250 million people, will live within 50 miles of a coast—even more will visit the coasts for recreation.

Unfortunately, this causes significant implications and costs including:

- ▶ Destruction of homes, businesses and livelihoods from hurricanes, coastal storms and impending sea level rise
- ▶ Negative impact on water-dependent industries
- ▶ Loss of public areas for swimming, boating, and surfing
- ▶ Water pollution and erosion
- ▶ Vanishing fish and wildlife
- ▶ The irreversible loss of the shore to development

National Issues—Local Solutions

For more than thirty years, the Coastal Zone Management Program has helped states and territories to manage the nation's coasts, islands, and Great Lakes. This innovative partnership offers an effective mechanism for federal and state managers to address important national coastal objectives. It has resulted in the establishment of coastal management programs in thirty-four states and territories, including the Great Lakes, which have significantly reduced environmental impacts of coastal development, resolved significant conflicts between competing coastal uses, and provided critical assistance to local governments in coastal planning and resource protection.

The success of the Coastal Zone Management Program is a direct result of the ability of states to work with communities to design coastal management programs that address specific issues and priorities affecting local areas.

Your Support Empowers States in a National Effort

FY 2011 Appropriations for CZMA

It is incumbent on Congress to increase funding for and provide:

- ▶ **\$88 million to state and territorial grants** under the Coastal Zone Management Program. These grants received their last substantial funding increase to address complex coastal challenges in 2002. CSO's request of \$88 million reflects an increase to account for inflation over the last nine years, essentially providing level funding. These grants are matched by the states and leverage additional local and private investment. For example, in 2008, states leveraged their federal funding and state match to secure an additional 25% of investment for habitat, water quality, hazards, and public access projects.
- ▶ **\$12.5 million to CZM and Stewardship** for the administration of national programs that manage and conserve ocean and coastal resources, including the Coastal Zone Management Program. These funds allow NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) to provide the necessary and invaluable administrative, planning and technical support to the states and territories.

The states and territories also request appropriation language stating each state will receive *no less than 1% and no more than 5% of the additional funds over and above previous appropriations* and that *directs NOAA to refrain from charging administrative costs to these grants*. This will allow all states and territories to share equitably in the increased funding and prevent any undue taxes from being levied on those funds.



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Funding History Congress has provided the following funds in the past:

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT GRANTS

2010	\$67.5 million
2009	\$66.1 million
2008	\$64.4 million
2007	\$66.1 million
2006	\$66.1 million

CZM AND STEWARDSHIP

2010	\$8.5 million
2009	\$7.0 million
2008	\$6.7 million
2007	\$6.7 million
2006	\$6.7 million



Constituent Benefits

How Funding for the Coastal Zone Management Program Can Help Your Constituents

- 1 Provides hands-on training to a local community to safely evacuate citizens prior to a coastal storm
- 2 Monitors and increases the distance homes are built from the shoreline to enhance the protection of dunes and seagrass and the preservation of beaches
- 3 Reduces underground pollution leaking into coastal waters by improving septic tank maintenance
- 4 Invests in computer models to help local communities plan for future storm events, shoreline change, and sea level rise



- 5 Identifies and conserves waterfront property for storm protection, water-filtering benefits, fish nurseries, or recreation
- 6 Assists local governments to address salt water intrusion that threatens drinking water supplies
- 7 Participates in research to understand recreational boating patterns and trends



- 8 Reviews a company's application for an offshore energy facility to be consistent with state policy
- 9 Assists in the removal and relocation of homes on retreating beaches due to sand erosion or sea-level rise
- 10 Works with local citizens and community leaders to preserve waterfront property for businesses—seafood harvesters and processors, freight and fuel companies, boat builders, ferries, cruise boats, kayak outfitters, and marinas—dependent upon access to the water to flourish



Above all, the program facilitates the coordination of local, state and federal governments to make effective decisions, and plan for the future development, conservation and restoration of coastal resources. These programs strive to promote the wise use of land and water resources along the coast by taking into account the ecological, economic, cultural, historic, and aesthetic values of their individual communities.

The Coastal Zone Management Program:

- ▶ Engages approximately 1,000 state and local staff
- ▶ Implements nearly 700 coastal management projects and activities nationwide
- ▶ Provides federal funding matched by the states
- ▶ Leverages significant input, investment, and resources from local and private sectors

Coastal States Organization

A Voice for the States

CSO represents the interests of the thirty-five Governors of the coastal states and territories on legislative and policy issues relating to the sound management of coastal, Great Lakes, and ocean resources. Economically, geographically and socially, the states and territories are as diverse as their individual coastlines, yet their commitment to common objectives in coastal and ocean management is what shapes the organization's unique character. Together, we serve the nation by maintaining healthy coasts.

These programs are located in the Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill under NOAA.

COASTAL STATES

Alabama
Alaska
American Samoa
California
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Guam
Hawaii
Illinois
Indiana
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
N. Mariana Islands
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Texas
U.S. Virgin Islands
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin

