

Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System: Coastal Management Program Guidance

April 2011 (*Updated June 2022*)



Office for Coastal Management
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Note to Readers

The Office for Coastal Management has not made any changes or updates to this guidance for 2022. This guidance is identical to the April 2019 guidance, which incorporated the most recent updates.

Previous Updates

In April 2019, the Office for Coastal Management had made minor changes to Performance Measures 5 and 11. In June 2018, the Office for Coastal Management had revised Performance Measure 11 to 1) include state-level work; 2) differentiate policy and planning work from other project work; and 3) combine reporting for projects that increase public awareness of hazards with all other non-policy and planning projects. This guidance was also updated in 2017 and 2015. A clean version of the guidance is presented for only the currently required measures to improve access and readability; the list of original measures is included as an informational reference in Appendix A.

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Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System

This guidance supersedes previously issued guidance documents. This document provides updated guidance to state and territorial coastal management programs on requirements and eligible activities for reporting through the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Performance Measurement System. All coastal management programs are required to successfully complete annual reporting for the CZMA Performance Measurement System as described by this guidance document.

The CZMA Performance Measurement System was developed to track measures of effectiveness of the National Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program. The National CZM Program is administered at the federal level by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management. This office is responsible for providing leadership in advancing national coastal management objectives and maintaining and strengthening state and territorial coastal management capabilities. The National CZM Program is implemented on a day-to-day basis at the state level in states and territories with federally approved coastal management programs. Each coastal management program has a unique approach to implementing the national goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act. State and territorial 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, *National Coastal Zone Management Program Strategic Plan 2018-2023*, in cooperation with a volunteer workgroup of state and territorial coastal management programs and the Coastal States Organization, and with input from all state and territorial coastal management programs, to guide program activities. The plan articulates a vision, mission, and strategic goals. It also identifies key indicators and maps these to the CZMA Performance Measurement System performance measures as a data collection mechanism to demonstrate progress in meeting goals. The National CZM Program has established a national target for Performance Measure 11 and is tracking progress toward the target. This national target will be an important way for the National CZM Program to assess progress in reaching its strategic goal related to hazard resilience.

Vision

Through a strong federal, state, and territory partnership, the nation's oceans and coasts are economically vibrant, resilient, and healthy for this and future generations.

Mission

To ensure the conservation and responsible use of the nation's valuable coastal resources by facilitating informed planning and decision-making along the coast; increasing the resilience of coastal communities by anticipating and addressing coastal hazards; and ensuring a healthy coast for the public to enjoy.

Goals

1. Coastal communities, states, and territories effectively plan and prepare for change.
2. Coastal and ocean ecosystems are protected, preserved, and restored for use and enjoyment.
3. Strengthen the program's ability to advance coastal management.

List of Current Performance Measures

Note: Placeholders have been included in the list of performance measures to reflect those that were deleted in the 2014/2015 streamlining effort; this is to avoid confusion with tracking and numbering of existing measures.

Government Coordination and Decision-Making

1. Percent of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet state/territorial 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. *[This measure was removed in 2014/2015.]*
4. Number of training events related to government coordination offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

Public Access

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 training events related to public access offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

Coastal Habitat

8. The a) number of acres of coastal habitat protected by acquisition or easement and b) number of acres of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category.³
9. *[This measure was removed in 2014/2015.]*
10. Number of training events related to coastal habitat offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

Coastal Hazards

11. Number of a) state-level policies and plans completed; b) local-level policies and plans completed; c) projects completed at the state level; and d) projects completed at the local level to reduce future damage from coastal hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
12. Number of training events related to coastal hazards offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

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

Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

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 training events related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

CZMA Performance Measurement System 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 CZMA Performance Measurement System measures are intended to be aggregated and reported at the national level to communicate effectiveness. Documentation of reported data is an essential component of CZMA Performance Measurement System 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 CZMA Performance Measurement System 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 it 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, provide the assigned Office for Coastal Management 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.

CZMA Performance Measurement System Timeline: Reporting Timeline for Annual Performance Measures

Reporting for July 1 Awards

<i>Reporting Period (each calendar year)</i>	<i>Deadline for Submission</i>
July 1 to the following June 30	July 30

Reporting for October 1 Awards

<i>Reporting Period (each calendar year)</i>	<i>Deadline for Submission</i>
October 1 to the following September 30	October 30

Government Coordination and Decision-Making

Goal

Improve coordination and participation in the implementation of the coastal management program, and improve government decision-making through technical assistance and consultation on projects affecting the coastal zone.

CZM Role and Actions

- The National 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 National 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 National CZM Program is a federal-state partnership that supports comprehensive planning, coordinated decision-making, and public participation in coastal management.

Capacity Building

The National CZM Program establishes capacity-building networks by developing partnerships and supporting their growth and independence. Through capacity-building networks, the National CZM Program provides critical project management and coordination assistance to build local and state capacity. The following are capacity-building activities of the program that are specific to the **government coordination and decision-making** category:

- The National 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/territorial CZM policies, by category.⁴
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.⁵
3. *[This measure was removed in 2014/2015.]*
4. Number of training events related to government coordination offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

⁴ Federal Agency Activity; Federal License or Permit; Outer Continental Shelf; and Federal Financial Assistance

⁵ Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types

Performance Measure Descriptions

1. Percent of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet state/territorial CZM policies.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the National 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 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. The Office for Coastal Management 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 interagency review process that can be tracked from initial proposal to final decision should be included in the measure. Each coastal management program 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 coastal management program 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.⁶

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 within a category, the coastal management program 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.

⁶ Federal agency activities; federal license or permit activities; Outer Continental Shelf projects; and Federal financial assistance to state agencies or local governments.

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 National CZM Program in maintaining an appropriate balance between development and habitat protection through CZM regulatory programs. Coastal management programs administer regulatory programs to achieve this balance; they also pursue 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 coastal management programs. 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 coastal management program 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 coastal management programs 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.⁷
- b) Number of acres of required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category.⁸

⁷ Tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands; Beach and dune habitat; Nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat; and Other types of habitat.

⁸ 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. *[This measure was removed in 2014/2015.]*

4. Number of training events related to government coordination offered by the National CZM Program and number of participants.

This measure captures training events offered by the National 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, coastal management programs provide coastal decision makers with the knowledge and tools they need to address 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 coastal management program. Training events that are funded by CZM federal or matching funds but conducted by partners should be included. Training events can be provided online 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 coastal management program 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 processes to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding: 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 who participated in the reported training event. Coastal management programs 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 training events related to government coordination offered by the coastal management program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- 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 these data through the CZMA Performance Measurement System, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the 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 National 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 National 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 training events related to public access offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

Performance Measure Descriptions

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 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 that sites are marked as public, and identifying new areas for access. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the National CZM Program in providing for new and enhanced public access in the coastal zone. However, not all coastal management programs use CZM funding or staff to create new public access sites or enhance existing recreational facilities. If the program, 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** include dune walkovers providing access to the shore; publicly owned property including parks, beaches, and piers providing fishing access to coastal waters; boardwalks or trails associated with coastal habitat such as wetlands, forested habitat, and

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. Enhancements can also include substantial (e.g., coast-wide) projects that enhance the awareness or use of coastal access sites, such as access inventories, access websites or apps, or outreach campaigns. This should not include minor or routine updates to guides, websites or apps, or individual site brochures or guides.

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, the Office for Coastal Management will use text with this measure that indicates that public access sites may have been created in cooperation with coastal management 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 National CZM Program in addressing public access needs through regulatory and permitting requirements. All coastal management programs 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 rights-of-way 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 coastal management program 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 training events related to public access offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

This measure captures training events offered by the coastal management 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 Performance Measure 4 on government coordination for a definition of **eligible training events and participants**.

Report the Following:

- a) Number of training events related to public access offered by the coastal management program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- 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 these data through the CZMA Performance Measurement System, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Coastal Habitat

Goal

Protect coastal habitat through acquisition or easement; restore coastal habitat.

CZM Role

- The National CZM Program uses funding and expertise to protect and restore coastal habitat and develops and coordinates local partnerships to engage citizen stewards.

Capacity Building

- The National CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision makers with knowledge and tools to protect and restore coastal habitat.

Annual Performance Measures

8. The a) number of acres of coastal habitat protected by acquisition or easement and b) number of acres of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category.⁹
9. *[This measure was removed in 2014/2015.]*
10. Number of training events related to coastal habitat offered by the coastal management program 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

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

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:
<https://archive.epa.gov/ecopage/web/html/index-15.html>
- 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, mudflats, coral reefs, shellfish beds, submerged aquatic vegetation such as seagrass beds, rocky hard-bottom habitat, and other nearshore benthic habitat.

Performance Measure Descriptions

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

Coastal management programs 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 and also 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 coastal management programs that use CZM funding or staff to protect habitat by acquisition or easement and to restore habitat. If a program, 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 to 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

¹⁰ Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune habitat; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types

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. Coastal management programs 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, the Office for Coastal Management 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 under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category.¹²

Documentation Required:

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

9. *[This measure was removed in 2014/2015.]*

10. Number of training events related to coastal habitat offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

This measure captures training events offered by the CZM Program. Training events related to **coastal habitat** include the following types of processes to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding: 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 **training events and participants**.

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.

Report the Following:

- a) Number of training events related to coastal habitat offered by the coastal management program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- 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 these data through the CZMA Performance Measurement System, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the 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 National 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 National 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 a) state-level policies and plans completed; b) local-level policies and plans completed; c) projects completed at the state level; and d) projects completed at the local level to reduce future damage from coastal hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
12. Number of training events related to coastal hazards offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

Performance Measure Descriptions

11. Number of a) state-level policies and plans completed; b) local-level policies and plans completed; c) projects completed at the state level; and d) projects completed at the local level to reduce future damage from coastal 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 removal or degradation of natural protective features such as beaches, dunes, wetlands, and barrier islands. Coastal management programs achieve this goal through two primary mechanisms:

- Coastal management programs work to develop and implement policies and plans at the state and local level to reduce the future damage from coastal hazards. They do this through direct work at the state level or through assistance to coastal communities.
- Coastal management programs also conduct projects to better understand and minimize hazard risk and to raise public awareness of coastal hazards, or they provide technical assistance and funding to others to carry out these types of projects.

Completed plans and policies are those that have been completed by a local unit of government or by a state legislature, agency, board, or commission. For the purpose of reporting, local plans and policies should be those developed with assistance from CZM funding or staff, and can include the development or update of local coastal hazard mitigation plans, policies, ordinances, and codes.

- **“Completed plans and policies”** are new or updated plans and policies that are either
 - (i) formally adopted by all entities required for the plans and policies to go into effect or
 - (ii) ready to be proposed for adoption by an oversight body, or proposed for signature or clearance by the head of an organization or another person with sign-off authority.
- An update to an existing policy or plan should be counted only if there are changes to the hazards aspect(s) of an adopted plan or policy.
- State plans and policies should be those developed with CZM funding and leadership from CZM staff (i.e., efforts that are led or initiated by the coastal management program or staff).
- Please do not count state-level policy and plan efforts that are initiated outside of the coastal management program, where CZM staff simply play a participating or support role that is of a similar level of investment to other groups or agencies that may be involved in the effort.
- Plans developed by a nongovernmental organization, in cooperation with a local or state governmental entity, can be included if they meet the respective CZM involvement thresholds described above.

Completed projects can include technical assistance, mapping, education and outreach, and on-the-ground projects to reduce future damage from hazards at the state or local level. Projects completed by a nongovernmental organization for a coastal community can be reported. Coastal management programs should not include general administrative funding of local coastal programs or local government agencies. Projects to reduce future damage from hazards or raise public awareness of coastal hazards must be discrete and specific. Completed projects can include public awareness campaigns that were developed with assistance from CZM funding or staff and increase public awareness of hazards, such as hands-on educational events, educational signage or kiosks, and informational materials such as brochures and websites. They may be ongoing efforts, but the community or coastal management program 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 online, unless substantial updates are made during a subsequent reporting period. Do not include projects where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review of the completed project.

Report the Following:

- a) Number of state-level policies and plans completed to reduce the future damage from coastal hazards with the assistance from CZM funding or staff.

- b) Number of local-level policies and plans completed to reduce the future damage from coastal hazards with the assistance from CZM funding or staff.
- c) Number of projects completed at the state level to reduce future damage from coastal hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
- d) Number of projects completed at the local level to reduce future damage from coastal hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Documentation Required:

- List each policy, plan, and project reported
- **Category:** Choose the category of activity completed: “state policies and plans,” “local policies and plans,” “state project,” or “local project.”
- **Unique identifier:** Include a unique identifier that will enable the project to be tracked across reporting years.
- **Associated CZM award number:** Include the associated CZM award number.
- **CZM role:** Choose the primary CZM role: “funding” or “staff support only.”
- **County:** Include the counties impacted (if state-level, note “all”). If the state or territory does not use counties, please indicate the closest equivalent.
- **Status:** For completed plans and policies note if “adopted” or “not yet adopted.”
- **Description/Comments:** At a minimum, include a short description of the policy, plan, or project reported. Include enough information to inform the reader what type of activity was completed. For local plans, policies, or projects, include the primary region, community(ies), or nonprofit(s) covered or involved.

The Office for Coastal Management hopes to update the CZMA Performance Measurement System database to allow CZM programs to indicate when completed (but not yet adopted) plans and policies that were counted in previous years become officially adopted.

12. Number of training events related to coastal hazards offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

This measure captures training events offered by the coastal management 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 Performance Measure 4 on government coordination for a definition of eligible **training events and participants**.

Report the Following:

- a) Number of training events related to coastal hazards offered by the coastal management program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- 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 these data through the CZMA Performance Measurement System, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the 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 National CZM Program gives funding and expertise to help coastal communities sustain their economies, human health, environment, and coastal character.

Capacity Building:

- The National CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision makers with knowledge and tools to comprehensively manage for sustainable and coastal dependent uses and improved 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 training events related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

Performance Measure Descriptions

- 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 National 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 work with communities to ensure that 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 National 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 coastal management program'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, with assistance from CZM funding or staff, and can include state-mandated plans. Plans developed by a nongovernmental 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 toward existing communities, and involvement of the community and stakeholders. More information on sustainable development principles can be found at https://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.
- 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, and a unique identifier, and 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 coastal management program'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, with assistance from CZM funding or staff, and can include state-mandated plans. Plans developed by a nongovernmental 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, policies, 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, and 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 training events related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the coastal management program and number of participants.

This measure captures training events offered by the coastal management 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 processes to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding: regulatory programs and policies; assessment of competing uses; status and trends of land uses; land-use policies and programs; best management practices for sustainability; and water quality.

See the description under Performance Measure 4 on government coordination for a definition of eligible **training events and participants**.

Report the Following:

- a) 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 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 these data through the CZMA Performance Measurement System, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Appendix A – Comprehensive List of Original Performance Measures

In 2014, the Office for Coastal Management began an effort to streamline and improve the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Performance Measurement System. The first step in this effort was to work with state coastal management programs to identify a subset of measures that states would no longer be required to report on beginning with the 2015 reporting cycle. The goal for streamlining measures was to reduce the reporting burden on state coastal management programs while maintaining a performance measurement system that demonstrates the national impact of state coastal management programs and informs program management decisions at the national level. For the second phase of this process, a national target will be established for hazard resilience (Performance Measure 11). As a result, Performance Measure 11 was modified, based on feedback from state coastal management programs, to better reflect the work the National CZM Program does related to hazard resilience. The list below is retained to show how the CZMA Performance Measurement System has evolved through this update process.

Government Coordination and 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 category¹³.
2. Number of acres of a) permit-estimated loss and b) required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category¹⁴.
- ~~3. Number of coordination events offered by the CZM Program and number of stakeholder groups participating, by category¹⁵.~~
- ~~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.~~

¹³ Federal Agency Activity; Federal License or Permit; Outer Continental Shelf; and Federal Financial Assistance

¹⁴ Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types

¹⁵ ~~Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; and Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development.~~

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 category¹⁶.
- ~~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 a) state-level policies and plans completed; b) local-level policies and plans completed; c) projects completed at the state level; and d) projects completed at the local level to reduce future damage from coastal hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff. ~~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.

Coastal Dependent Uses and 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 category¹⁷:

¹⁶ Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types

¹⁷ 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

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: