

HT
392
.U35
1984/
1985



Biennial Report to the Congress On Coastal Zone Management

Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management

HT
392
1035
1984/1985

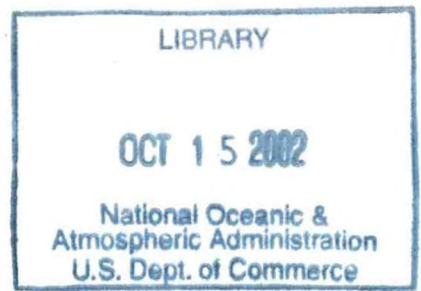
Public Law 96 - 464



Biennial Report to the Congress On Coastal Zone Management

Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

April 1987



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Anthony J. Calio, Under Secretary

National Ocean Service
Paul M. Wolff, Assistant Administrator

Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
Peter L. Tweedt, Director



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

The President
President of the Senate
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Sirs:

I am pleased to submit the Biennial Report of the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, pursuant to Section 316 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1451) for fiscal years 1984 and 1985.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Malcolm Baldrige". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Secretary of Commerce

Enclosure

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	i
316(a)(1) State Programs Approved During FY 1984-1985	1
316(a)(2) Status and Accomplishments of Participating States	2-19
316(a)(3) Funding During FY 1984-1985	20
316(a)(4) Disapproved Programs	21
316(a)(5) Section 312 Program Evaluation	22
316(a)(6) Section 307 Consistency	25
316(a)(7) Regulations	28
316(a)(8) National Strategy for Coastal Management	30
316(a)(9) Problems in Administering the Act	31
316(a)(10) Section 308 Coastal Energy Impact Program	32
316(a)(11) Interstate/Regional Coordination	33
316(a)(12) Research, Training and Coordination	34

INTRODUCTION

Section 316 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), as amended, requests that the Secretary of Commerce prepare and submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress a report summarizing the administration of the Act for each biennial period. The section further specifies 12 issues which are to be addressed in each report. This report covers the activities under the Act for Fiscal Years (FY) 1984 and 1985.

316(a)(1) IDENTIFICATION OF STATE PROGRAMS APPROVED IN FISCAL
YEARS 1984 AND 1985

No state programs were approved during this biennium but progress has been made toward completing the second segment of the New Hampshire Coastal Program and the Virginia Coastal Management Program received Federal approval in September 1986.

New Hampshire

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Combined New Hampshire Coastal Program is nearing completion.

Progress is being made on the proposed Combined New Hampshire Coastal Program document. The Combined Coastal Management Program boundaries would encompass the State's Atlantic coastline, the Portsmouth Harbor - Piscataqua River area, and Great and Little Bay and its tidal rivers. The State would rely primarily on existing State authorities to manage and control activities in the coastal program boundaries.

Virginia

The Federal review process began on December 14, 1984, when a DEIS Notice of Intent appeared in the Federal Register. A Federal agency scoping meeting was held in Washington, D.C. on January 9, 1985. A DEIS and revised program document were distributed in mid-August 1985. A FEIS and program document were prepared and Federal approval was granted in September 1986.

Estuarine Sanctuaries

During the biennium, the North Carolina National Estuarine Sanctuary added its fourth component -- Masonboro Island, which is a 5,046 acre barrier island bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Atlantic Intercoastal Waterway to the West.

Also, the Weeks Bay (Alabama) National Estuarine Sanctuary was approved. This is a 2,670-acre estuarine embayment connecting the Fish and Magnolia Rivers with Bon Secour Bay (southeastern Mobile Bay).

316(a)(2) LIST OF PARTICIPATING STATES INCLUDING STATUS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Table I

STATUS OF STATE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

<u>State</u>	<u>Actual or Estimated Federal Approval Date By Fiscal Year (ends 9/30)</u>	<u>Comments and Status 10/1/85</u>
Washington	1976	Approved
Oregon	1977	Approved
California	1978	Approved
Massachusetts	1978	Approved
Wisconsin	1978	Approved
Rhode Island	1978	Approved
Michigan	1978	Approved
North Carolina	1978	Approved
Puerto Rico	1978	Approved
Hawaii	1978	Approved
Maine	1978	Approved
Maryland	1978	Approved
New Jersey	1978	Approved
(Bay and Ocean Shore Segment)		
Virgin Islands	1979	Approved
Alaska	1979	Approved
Guam	1979	Approved
Delaware	1979	Approved
Alabama	1979	Approved
South Carolina	1979	Approved
Louisiana	1980	Approved
Mississippi	1980	Approved
Connecticut	1980	Approved
Pennsylvania	1980	Approved
New Jersey	1980	Approved
(Remaining Section)		
Northern Marianas	1980	Approved
American Samoa	1980	Approved
Florida	1981	Approved
New Hampshire	1982	Approved
(Ocean and Harbor Segment)		
New York	1982	Federal
Virginia	1986	approval is scheduled in FY 1986.

Non-participating

Ohio	"
Indiana	"
Georgia	"
Minnesota	"
Illinois	"
Texas	"

Table 2

APPROVED NATIONAL ESTUARINE SANCTUARIES

	<u>Approval Date</u>
1. South Slough, Oregon	1974
2. Sapelo Island, Georgia	1975
3. Waimanu, Hawaii	1976
4. Old Woman Creek, Ohio	1977
5. Rookery Bay, Florida	1977
6. Apalachicola, Florida	1979
7. Elkhorn Slough, California	1979
8. Padilla Bay, Washington	1980
9. Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island	1980
10. Chesapeake Bay, Maryland	1981
11. Jobos Bay, Puerto Rico	1981
12. Tijuana River, California	1981
13. North Carolina National Estuarine Sanctuary (4 Sites)	
Rachel Carson	1982
Zeke's Island	1982
Currituck	1983
Masonboro	1984
14. Wells, Maine	1982
15. Hudson River, New York	1982
16. Weeks Bay, Alabama	1985

ALABAMA.

The Alabama Environmental Management Commission approved an amendment to the Alabama Coastal Area Management Program to establish a new coastal construction control line.

An inventory was undertaken to provide precise locational data, as well as descriptive information of the current quality and quantity of natural diversity features present in an area to aid in providing input into State acquisition decisions.

Alabama made progress in resolving uncertainties regarding the delegation of State Coastal Permit Authorities to local control coastal cities and counties.

Weeks Bays National Estuarine Sanctuary

A draft environmental impact statement and management plan were prepared. In September 1984 a governmental and public review, in accordance with NEPA procedures, examined the impacts of establishing a Sanctuary. Following approval of the draft management plan and the final environmental impact statement, the site entered an initial acquisition and development phase.

ALASKA

The Governor of Alaska signed Administrative Order No. 78 which established the framework for a project-based State and Federal consistency review to be coordinated by the Division of Governmental Coordination (DGC). Regulations implementing the new procedures were promulgated and NOAA/OCRM approved the regulations for incorporation into the Alaska Coastal Management Program on June 22, 1984.

The DGC established regional offices in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau. Special workshops were held for district and Borough staff to explain the consistency review process and to educate local governments in their role; also, training sessions for potential applicants were conducted.

The State sponsored a 2-day workshop for the coastal districts. Topics discussed were OCS, program development and implementation, monitoring and compliance, and water quality issues.

AMERICAN SAMOA

The American Samoa program concentrated on public awareness. Various forms of the media and public meetings have been used to further the environmental awareness of the Samoan people.

Pala Lagoon contains the longest remaining mangrove areas in American Samoa and is designated as a Special Management Area. The Territory completed the Pala Lagoon Study which focused on the importance of this highly valuable ecosystem and provided recommendations on better ways to protect the Lagoon.

Draft legislation to institutionalize the program is being developed and, if passed, would result in substantial improvement to the basis of authority which currently is an Executive Order.

CALIFORNIA

The California Coastal Commission established procedures for reviewing Federal agency actions and federally-permitted activities for consistency with the California Coastal Management Program in a manner similar to the process by which it issues coastal development permits under the California Coastal Act.

The San Dieguito Lagoon Enhancement Program stressed public participation. A Citizens Advisory Group was formed in the early stages of planning and then expanded to include affected property owners. Multi-agency participation was sought and the coordination effort among those agencies and their open coordination and participation were significant components for progress.

A 2-year interagency planning effort resulted in adoption of the Richardson Bay Special Area Plan, which resolves land ownership and water quality issues in shorelands areas.

Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Sanctuary

Eighty acres of land were added to the Sanctuary property bringing the total acreage to 1330.

A public lecture series was begun. Recent presentations included the history of the railroad in Elkhorn Slough and a discussion of botanical aspects of the region. Presentations are scheduled on a bi-monthly basis.

The Sanctuary applied for State funding to construct approximately 4,000 feet of boardwalk adjacent to the wetlands. Application was also made to fund construction of sediment catch basins. These catch basins would supply information on the offsite impacts of adjacent land use practices.

Tijuana River National Estuarine Sanctuary

In September 1984 the California Coastal Commission held a field trip to the Sanctuary. The Commissioners and interested public were able to see the Sanctuary resources and discuss the management problems onsite with the experts (Sanctuary Manager, Management Authority Members, City Planning Staffs, and Scientist).

The Tijuana Estuary was reopened to tidal circulation with the bulldozing of the estuary's mouth. This was preceded by several weeks of dredging of channels that had been blocked by sand from winter storm waves. In conjunction with the dredging, sand excavated from the channels was put back on the beach where the dunes once were. The "new" dunes will be stabilized by native plants and seeds planted with the aid of volunteers.

CONNECTICUT

Funds were provided to coastal municipalities for mandatory coastal site plan review and the review process developed into a highly effective system assuring developmental compliance with both municipal and state coastal management policies.

The Harbor Management Act which became effective in October 1984, created an opportunity for municipalities to manage their harbor areas and make them compatible with state coastal management statutes as well as their own municipal coastal programs.

A General Permit for Connecticut was issued by the Corps of Engineers and has eliminated much of the Corps' duplication of the state's regulatory program.

DELAWARE

The Delaware Coastal Management Program continued to direct its attention to improvements in the management of the Inland Bays area. This area, encompassing Rehoboth, Assawoman, and Indian River Bays, is under intense pressure from second home development, and is experiencing problems such as deterioration of ground and surface water quality and closure of shellfish beds. A Governor's Inland Bays Task Force was established to develop management solutions and the Task Force delivered its recommendations to the Governor in May 1984. A summary of these recommendations was distributed to the general public as an insert in local newspapers on July 4, 1984.

In addition, a conference was held in July 1985 to discuss the problems facing the Inland Bays--including current and future efforts to improve their management.

FLORIDA

Passage of wetlands legislation in 1984 strengthened the State's ability to protect natural resources. Also, the Governor's initiative to require a coordinated interdepartmental approach to solving coastal management problems in the Keys and to coordinate existing programs such as the aquatic preserve program, habitat protection efforts for endangered species, the Areas of Critical Concern program, and the Outstanding Florida Waters Program has been effective.

The newly available regional hurricane evacuation plans and data have assisted civil defense authorities and local officials in protecting lives and property from hurricanes.

Apalachicola National Estuarine Sanctuary

The Sanctuary hosted the Florida Federation of Women's Club's seminar on water resources. In addition, the Sanctuary was the site of the Florida Park Service Interpretive Workshop. The Sanctuary also hosted a meeting of 4-H leaders and biology teachers. One result of the meeting with the local biology teachers was to begin developing research goals for the Sanctuary.

Rookery Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary

A freestanding exhibit featuring information on the Sanctuary and the national program was constructed by the Florida Department of Natural Resources and installed at The Conservancy's Briggs Nature Center. During 1985, a speaker program was initiated. Over the year, 15 presentations were made, reaching approximately 500 persons. At the first annual Ecology Exposition held at The Conservancy's Nature Center in Naples, the Sanctuary displayed an exhibit on the estuary, its economic importance, the national program, and the program at Rookery Bay. Over 2,200 persons attended the 2-day event.

GEORGIA

Sapelo Island National Estuarine Sanctuary

Public visits and tours of the Sanctuary were conducted. Special tours include an all-day tour offered periodically. Sanctuary staff accompany groups through the sanctuary discussing topics and performing activities related to each group's particular interests. A large number of schools and organized groups from around the State have participated in these special tours.

A monitoring program has been undertaken by the Coastal Resources Division which consists of a 15-minute trawl in the Duplin River each quarter of the year. The contents of the trawl net are identified, analyzed and recorded.

GUAM

The Bureau of Planning (BOP) prepared a public information resource guide for the Island. The guide focuses on the fragile quality of the territory's natural environments.

A management plan for Public Lands located in the coastal zone was completed. The plan sets policies and land use designation when the Government of Guam reviews applications for leases and sales of public lands.

HAWAII

The Governor signed into law a process that facilitates permit processing. In addition to designating the Department of Planning and Economic Development as a coordinating point for intergovernmental simplification, a Consolidated Application Process is being established which makes participation mandatory for State agencies.

A project was begun by the Statewide Advisory Committee (SAC) to evaluate the progress and effectiveness of each county, and of the State as a whole, toward achieving the objectives of the Program and to reassess the continuing viability of those objectives in relation to current coastal issues and problems. A primary component of this project is public input through the use of public meetings on the various islands.

Waimanu National Estuarine Sanctuary

The State concluded its final discussions with all of the principal landowners in Waimanu Valley and received an initial award to cover the first year of Sanctuary operations. The agreements reached include State ownership of all of the lands within the ecological core of the Sanctuary and easements for access through those lands administered by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

During 1985, the State of Hawaii finalized the Sanctuary's acquisition phase by discharging a Federal tax lien on three acquired parcels of lands.

LOUISIANA

The State continued to develop a Special Area Management Plan for Lake Pontchartrain utilizing a task force designated by the Governor; and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) initiated a multi-year comprehensive study of the impacts of shell dredging on the Lake.

The DNR made progress in acquiring and making operational its computerized mapping system.

For the New Orleans World Fair, the DNR developed a special "Coast Week" program which included displays and a coastal poster.

MAINE

The State Legislature moved responsibility for overseeing the Shoreline Zoning Act from the State Planning Office to the Department of Environmental Protection. The Legislature also passed the Freshwater Wetlands Act which gave the State authority for inland wetlands over 10 acres.

The newly established Coastal Advisory Committee, composed of State cabinet level members, began its meetings in the fall of 1984.

A court case has been important in implementing the core coastal laws. A property owner was ordered to pay a \$72,000 fine to the town of Kittery for violation of local land use laws and \$10,000 to the State for violation of State wetlands law.

Wells National Estuarine Sanctuary

In October 1984 the Sanctuary acquired 90 acres of wetlands and 50 acres of transitional uplands which make up a portion of the Laudholm Farm. The Sanctuary is scheduled to complete acquisition of the Laudholm Farm property in 1986. In addition, the Town of Wells, Maine, is working to acquire other key estuarine land and water areas in the Webhannet and Little River estuaries.

Five educational brochures which explain the value and significance of the natural resources in the Sanctuary were prepared.

The State Planning Office, the Department of Conservation, and the Education and Research Subcommittee have begun working cooperatively to begin the preparation of baseline environmental studies on the Sanctuary's resources.

MARYLAND

The Maryland General Assembly enacted a landmark program with a major State financial commitment to improve the quality of the Chesapeake Bay and the management of its resources by controlling pollution, restoring aquatic and land resources, and protecting shorelines from erosion and sediment runoff. The program incorporated 34 initiatives requiring ten pieces of legislation for implementation and funding.

The Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) declared striped bass (a significant commercial and recreational resource) a threatened species and proposed a moratorium on commercial and recreational fishing for striped bass. Regulations were issued that prohibited the taking, possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale, or shipment of striped bass.

Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary

The Monie Bay component formally became a part of the Sanctuary in July 1985 when the necessary Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed by the Tidewater Administration, the DNR Forest, Parks and Wildlife Service, and the DNR Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS

Major legislation was enacted which: (1) established the Massachusetts Coastal Management Program in law (the program was originally "networked" from existing laws), (2) established a \$25 million bond program for building coastal facilities, i.e., fishing piers, access structures, etc., and (3) gave the State new responsibility to implement the tidelands program.

The Massachusetts program provided the coordination of complex issues and decisions toward the clean-up effort of Boston Harbor, and \$8.5 million in Coastal Facilities Improvement Program Grants was awarded to 18 coastal municipalities to improve fishing, marine and recreational facilities.

Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts proposed Waquoit Bay (Barnstable County, on the southern shore of Cape Cod) for designation as a National Estuarine Sanctuary in July 1981. Following evaluation of the 2,250 acre site, the Commonwealth formally applied in October 1984, and an acquisition and development grant was made in November 1984. The Commonwealth's use of these grant funds will be to acquire the vacant Swift Estate located on a bluff on the north side of the Bay. The building (an old "Victorian" mansion) will be renovated and used as the Sanctuary's central facility.

MICHIGAN

A comprehensive action plan for protecting and managing Michigan's 275,000 acres of designated sand dunes areas was completed by the Citizens Sand Dune Advisory Committee and submitted to the Governor. From this report, the Natural Resource Commission (NRC) adopted a policy which will guide all agency programs and activities that may impact Great Lakes sand dunes. Essentially, the policy describes how the State's sand dunes will be protected through management of public lands and other operations affecting sand dunes.

Michigan's program has received statewide visibility through funding of low cost construction projects. The funds have been used as a catalyst for local governments to combine other funding sources to assist in solving management problems which traditionally have not been addressed.

The Michigan Resource Inventory Act provided land resource data to aid public and private interests through the creation of county portfolios. The data is used for permit review, assessing potential development, and research.

MISSISSIPPI

Special Management Areas (SMA) planning has been the major focus of the Mississippi Coastal Program. The Port Bienville Plan is undergoing final revisions and the Pascagoula Plan has been completed.

A coastal zone regional permit dated November 21, 1984, for minor construction activities and associated discharge of dredged and fill material under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1977 was successfully negotiated with the Mobile District Corps of Engineers (COE). Working with the COE Mobile District, the Bureau of Marine Resources (BMR) created a "General Permit" (GP) for hydrocarbon exploration and appraisal drilling activities within the coastal waters of Mississippi.

Two illustrated marine education booklets for elementary school children on vertebrate and invertebrate animals were completed and distributed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Coastal wetlands protection has increased through the continued provision and expanded pre-application review role of the two coastal wetlands inspectors operating out of the Coastal Program Office in Portsmouth.

Informal recommendations were made to the Portsmouth Harbor Oil Spill Cooperative following discussions of a comprehensive, coordinated response plan for each of the oil terminals located on the Piscataqua River. Representatives from the oil industry have agreed to purchase equipment needed to adequately respond to oil spills.

New Hampshire has taken steps to increase public access on the coast. Four State park properties have been opened to the public and a study was completed for the town of Rye on ways to improve public access to the shoreline.

NEW JERSEY

The Hudson River Walkway Plan was completed. The Walkway is planned as a continuous 18-mile route providing direct public access to the water edge along the west shore of the Hudson River between George Washington Bridge and the Bayonne Bridge.

A staff summary report on hazards mitigation was generated following participation in the first Interagency Hazard Mitigation Assessment held on the Atlantic Coast. The report detailed recommended actions and conditions for the State and for each municipality.

The New Jersey program has been actively involved in a variety of beach access issues---most notably in a joint letter by the State Public Advocate and the CZM Director which was sent to municipal officials and clearly discussed present legal requirements and obligations of the communities to provide public access to the general public.

NEW YORK

In January 1984, the opening ceremony was held for the initial operation of the real time tide water level telemetry system in New York Harbor.

The New York program staff undertook a major role in developing the report of the Striped Bass Task Force which recommended long term solutions to mitigate adverse effects on the New York commercial fishing industry.

A conference was held in September 1984 with local governments preparing local waterfront revitalization plans.

Hudson River National Estuarine Sanctuary

The foundation, masonry and external shell for the renovation and expansion of the Bard College Ecology Field Station was completed. This field research facility will include wet and dry labs, a small library/study area and a specimen collection; and will support research in each of the four components of the Sanctuary--Stockport, Tivoli, Iona, and Piermont.

New York purchased 45 acres at its Tivoli Bays component, and acquired a conservation easement on 55 acres of adjoining uplands. Also, research to measure community composition and standing crop of vascular vegetation at Tivoli Bay continued. Vegetation, soil, and litter sampling was completed and all samples have been processed.

New York Office's of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has planned trails and a boardwalk for the Stockport Sanctuary site, and has designed interpretive exhibits for two public boat launch sites in the Stockport vicinity.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) adopted new rules which regulate the location of oceanfront structures with more than four units or more than 5,000 square feet. The rules became effective January 1, 1984.

The CRC approved changes to the rules for the beach access program, the mitigation policy and the permit revision process. The revised beach access standards establish a process for determining the legal status of traditional beach accessways. The mitigation policy has been revised to emphasize the public interest requirements that must be met in order to be eligible for mitigation. The guidelines for the permit review process were changed to clarify the procedure to be followed when requesting additional information from permit applicants.

North Carolina National Estuarine Sanctuary

Masonboro Island, the fourth component of this Sanctuary, has progressed through the acquisition phase. Surveys of more than 80 privately-held tracts of land comprising the Island are scheduled for 1985 and early 1986. Of these 80, surveys, title certification, and appraisals have been completed for 10 "priority tracts", which were identified for their proximity to existing State-owned land. A four-wheel ATC vehicle was acquired in early summer 1985 for use in the Masonboro survey work, as well as for enforcement and research activities. Thirty-three acres of the Island were also donated by New Hanover County to the Sanctuary.

Educational and interpretive activities at all components increased during 1985, with well over 500 participants in sponsored field trips, and several thousand individual visitors. In addition, over 2,000 individuals attended sanctuary sponsored slide shows or lectures during 1985.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The Coastal Resources Management Office (CRMO) worked with the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme to design a two-week training course for the Coastal Resources Management Agency's personnel. The course focused on improving the participants' environmental assessment skills.

The CRMO, with assistance from the Pacific Basin Development Council, organized a conference in Saipan entitled "Coastal Resource Management: A Tool for Sound Development." The conference emphasized the benefits of partnership between business and government when financial responsibility for maintaining and enhancing natural resources is shared.

OHIO

Old Woman Creek National Estuarine Sanctuary

Approximately 10,000 persons visited the site or participated in Sanctuary programs during 1985. Sanctuary programs incorporated slide/multi-media presentation, aquatic ecology field trips, interpretive nature hikes, visitor center tours, and canoe trips into the estuary.

Two technical reports were completed by Sanctuary staff: "An Annotated Species List of the Algae of the Old Woman Creek Estuary," and "The Fish of Old Woman Creek Estuary."

Sanctuary staff participated in the National Marine Educators Conference (Williamsburg, Virginia, July 1985); the Highway Runoff Water Quality Training Course (McLean, Virginia, August 1985); and a NESP research guidelines development meeting (North Carolina, June 1985).

OREGON

The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) adopted a revised administrative rule for periodic review of local comprehensive plans. Cities and counties are required to periodically review their comprehensive plans, beginning 2 to 5 years after plan acknowledgement, in order to keep the plans up-to-date and consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals.

The 1983 Legislative Assembly directed the LCDC to conduct a comprehensive review of Statewide Planning Goals relating to estuarine resources, coastal shorelands, beaches and dunes, and ocean resources. The LCDC conducted numerous public hearings during July, September and October of 1984.

Revisions to the coastal goals were adopted by the LCDC and the most significant changes included: clarification of the "needs" test for dredge and fill projects in estuaries, clarification of the extent of the boundary for shorelands, and provisions to allow the management of foredunes in areas of accreting beaches and dunes.

South Slough National Estuarine Sanctuary

The South Slough National Estuarine Sanctuary Interpretive Center was completed, offering for the first time a paved road into the Sanctuary. The Center is situated on a 300-foot hill, overlooking the estuary and a portion of the Coos Bay estuary. Plans are underway for the Interpretive Center's second phase, scheduled for completion in mid-1986. The second phase will provide an auditorium/classroom, office space, additional exhibit space, enlarged reception area and book/field guides sale area.

During 1985, the Sanctuary Management Commission met quarterly and assigned three primary tasks to the advisory committee. The 12-member committee has completed two: identification of a placement site for a tide station and a meteorological station; and design guidelines for development of a permanent, surveyed benchmark locating system. The committee will also develop a master planning process for the group use facility and investigate any possible liabilities involved.

PENNSYLVANIA

The program has funded a comprehensive automated fish and wildlife data base focusing primarily on the Lake Erie coastal zone area.

In the Delaware Estuary area the Philadelphia City Planning Commission has completed its 4-year CZM funded effort to develop a comprehensive riverfront planning process for the City of Philadelphia. The Plan gives an overall view of the natural and manmade coastal environment in Philadelphia and provides goals, policies, and recommendations for improving the City's coastal resources.

Two Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP) projects in the Delaware River coastal zone were formally dedicated. These were the Pulaski Pier Park Project in the City of Philadelphia and the Commodore Barry Bridge Recreation Area in the City of Chester. The Pulaski Pier project restored and rehabilitated a city owned pier into a passive recreational area. The Commodore Barry Bridge project represents the only publicly owned and operated boat launching facility in Delaware County.

PUERTO RICO

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) was instrumental in the preparation of a budget initiative submitted to Congress which resulted in a special appropriation of \$5 million for the FY 1985 budget of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the express purpose of acquiring privately-owned environmentally sensitive lands. Lands related to Cartagena Lagoon, Tortuguero Lagoon and Vega Baja will be acquired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The land acquired at Tortuguero Lagoon will be combined with property currently being leased by the DNR and the entire tract will be managed by the DNR under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Jobos Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary

The Sanctuary acquired the former Hotel Americano Complex (of the Puerto Rico Sugarcane Corporation), to be remodeled for use as the Visitor/Research Center. The two-story Victorian building on 2 acres of land will be cleaned, fenced, and redesigned for Sanctuary uses. During 1985, a boardwalk was constructed to provide better access for researchers and students.

An illustrated, six-page brochure on the Sanctuary was made available for public distribution by the Department of Natural Resources. An educational program consisting of onsite and off-site interpretive seminars was given to primary and secondary school groups discussing the ecological relationships among the Sanctuary's marine, estuarine, and terrestrial communities.

RHODE ISLAND

The Coastal Resources Center (CRC) completed a report, "Public Access to the Water in Newport Harbor," which examined the current conditions and opportunities for public access, particularly along portions of Newport Harbor. Although private and public steps have been taken to provide access to the Harbor, overall needs and opportunities had not been fully assessed until the CRC's report, and no plan had been developed to link State and local responsibilities and activities.

A series of workshops was held to familiarize the members of town boards and commissions and the town staffs with the coordinated permit review process.

The Salt Pond Region Plan was adopted by the Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC). The Salt Pond Plan underwent an extensive public review process. A public information workshop was held at the end of May 1984, followed by two formal public hearings in July and August 1984.

Narragansett Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary

The Sanctuary published self-guided nature trail pamphlets for visitors' use, and a Sanctuary newsletter. A series of naturalist programs, designed for student groups and for the general public, was conducted during 1985 and attended by over 2,000 persons.

A formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was agreed to and signed by the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) and NOAA. The MOU establishes the basis for the long-term operation and management of the Narragansett Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary in a manner consistent with the mission and goals of the National Estuarine Sanctuary Program.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina Coastal Council developed three documents which clarify the process of developing a marina--including acquisition of required approval and certifications.

The Council also produced the South Carolina Coastal Council Stormwater Management Guidelines. The document details best management practices for stormwater management in the coastal zone for: offsite transport; methods of collection/distribution; roof drainage; and golf course drainage guidelines by area and type of development.

The Council used the NOAA's National Weather Service Sea, Lake and Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) and Special Program to List the Amplitude of Surges from Hurricanes (SPLASH) models to complete a three-phased study of evacuation planning for the coast. The model was used to reproduce the South Carolina shoreline, including dunes and manmade barriers such as causeways, and was programmed to produce wind and wave data for 186 hypothetical hurricanes making landfall at 15 different points along the coast.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The "Mooring Bill" was signed into law and implementation began in June 1985. The legislation authorizes the Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs to collect fees for boat moorings and to develop plans designating where boats will be allowed to moor.

WASHINGTON

The Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) prepared a report entitled, "Shellfish Protection Strategy," that articulated the agency's program for protecting commercial shellfish culture areas from bacterial contamination. Based on this report, the Department's Shorelands and Water Quality divisions cooperated with local health and planning departments to develop a program for controlling non-point pollution.

The WDOE conducted a series of training sessions covering shoreline administration, special management techniques, and state-of-the-art methods. One benefit has been the interchange of information among the local, state, and Federal resource agencies involved in coastal zone management.

The Department launched a program for natural resources protection through creation of a Natural Resources Section within the Shorelands Divisions which has responsibility for wetlands, duneland, and estuary protection. Through a contract with the Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program, 19 estuarine wetlands were identified and described.

Padilla Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary

In 1985 majority ownership was acquired in 35 acres of marsh, which had been farm land until a dike burst in 1960. Activities in the Sanctuary included guided nature walks, films shown each Sunday and slide shows supplemented with field trips.

Several workshops on different topics led by staff and experts were held. The Sanctuary has established a Junior Ecologist Program (for 6 to 11 years) to explore Padilla Bay through nature studies, crafts, and creative games. They also have a Mini-Explorers Nature Study Program for 3-5 year olds.

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) drafted new administrative rules establishing general water quality standards for wetlands (standards already exist for other surface waters of the State). These standards will assist the DNR in implementing the State's wetland protection policy by providing guidance for 401 water quality certification decisions.

The Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) worked with the DNR in a multi-year effort to propose new legislation that would modify the State's dredged material disposal policy. The new legislation is primarily the result of information gained from two demonstration projects funded by the WCMP on the use of clean dredged material for erosion mitigation and shoreline beach nourishment.

The Wisconsin Water Diversion Bill became law in September 1985. It will implement the Great Lakes Charter's main objectives of discouraging long-range diversions and improving water management in the State. The Wisconsin Coastal Management Council helped to develop this legislation.

UTILIZATION OF ALLOCATION OF FUNDS AND A BREAKDOWN OF PROJECTS AND AREAS ON WHICH FUNDS WERE EXPENDED
 Funds Expended by States Under the CZMA By Section (Dollars in Thousands)

316(a)(3)

State	Section 306		Section 306A		Section 308		Section 309		Section 315			Total** 1974-1985
	1974-1983*	1984	1985	(all FY85)	1974-1983	1984	1985	1974-1983	1984	1985		
Alabama	3,641	0	952	59	4,134	0	0	0	25	510	0	9,321
Alaska	20,410	1,750	2,000	0	59,639	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,799
American Samoa	2,053	400	478	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,157
California	22,949	1,750	1,115	245	8,943	0	0	0	3,742	632	300	39,677
Connecticut	5,594	400	718	78	1,769	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,559
Delaware	4,690	500	584	0	1,820	66	0	0	0	0	540	7,660
Florida	8,742	1,750	2,000	0	4,384	0	0	0	3,811	50	0	21,277
Georgia	1,857	0	0	45	1,357	0	0	0	1,751	0	10	4,975
Hawaii	2,984	400	437	0	343	75	0	0	240	50	0	8,066
Illinois	6,239	400	750	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,709
Indiana	1,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,746
Iowa	1,365	0	0	0	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	92,853
Kansas	9,356	0	3,515	0	79,847	135	0	0	780	0	592	13,722
Louisiana	7,927	701	1,279	350	2,093	0	0	0	668	50	15	15,735
Maine	9,189	797	2,000	0	2,307	33	6	670	28	0	1,600	18,139
Maryland	9,585	739	1,289	0	4,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,276
Massachusetts	9,585	739	1,289	0	1,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,076
Michigan	11,052	981	1,348	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,677
Minnesota	1,076	0	0	0	16,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,994
Mississippi	3,192	0	949	0	1,748	101	0	0	50	0	0	18,743
Missouri	2,191	0	778	126	4,358	0	0	200(FY85)	50	0	0	18,047
New Hampshire	9,169	966	2,397	1,603	2,740	0	0	0	439	52	240	16,036
New Jersey	10,955	0	3,096	829	1,959	9	0	0	1,767	787	70	3,244
New York	9,232	612	771	42	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,994
North Carolina	2,046	0	848	0	805	0	0	0	331	18	168	15,612
Northern Mariana	1,672	0	0	0	1,779	42	0	0	2,025	100	280	7,291
Ohio	9,887	586	863	50	1,447	25	0	55(FY85)	0	0	0	10,461
Oregon	4,610	0	900	254	193	0	0	0	600	280	9	11,133
Pennsylvania	7,616	150	1,563	50	2,295	9	0	0	830	60	411	10,934
Puerto Rico	6,348	522	624	0	2,080	0	0	0	162	0	0	38,739
Rhode Island	6,645	647	1,178	222	34,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,404
South Carolina	4,183	0	0	0	286	75	0	0	0	0	0	2,942
Texas	3,125	425	493	0	573	0	0	125(FY85)	0	0	10	19,351
Virgin Islands	2,234	0	0	370	2,353	0	35	200(FY85)	1,263	62	301	10,414
Virginia	12,399	738	1,630	260	669	0	0	300(FY85)	24	0	0	0
Washington	7,979	575	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Includes \$1,965,000 in loans.
2. Includes \$50,182,000 in loans.
3. Includes \$1,850,000 in loans.
4. Includes \$1,200,000 in loans.
5. Includes \$12,110,000 in loans.
6. Includes \$2,503,000 in loans.
7. Includes \$13,795,000 in loans.
8. Includes \$24,843,000 in loans.
9. FY 1983 -- \$250,000
 FY 1984 -- \$300,000
 FY 1985 -- \$120,000

* Includes Section 305 program planning funds

** Includes all Federal funding awarded since 1974 through FY 1985: Sections 305, 306, 306A, 308, 309, and 315 (Marine Sanctuary funding is not included).

316(a)(4) STATE PROGRAMS DISAPPROVED

No state programs were disapproved during this biennium.

316(a)(5) EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED DURING FY 1984 - 1985

<u>State</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Conclusion</u>
* Alabama			
* Alaska			
American Samoa	306	February 1985	adhering
California	306	August 1984	adhering
Connecticut	306	October 1984	adhering
Delaware	306	June 1984	adhering
Florida	306	February 1985	adhering
Florida	315	July 1985	not adhering**
* Guam			
Hawaii	306	February 1985	adhering
Louisiana	306	May 1984	adhering
Maine	306	January 1984	adhering
Maryland	306	October 1984	adhering
Maryland	315	July 1985	adhering
Massachusetts	306	April 1985	adhering
Michigan	306	June 1984	adhering
Mississippi	306	July 1985	adhering
New Hampshire	306	January 1985	adhering
New Jersey	306	May 1984	adhering
New York	306	November 1984	adhering
North Carolina	306	March 1984	adhering
* Northern Marina Islands			
Oregon	306	February 1985	adhering
Pennsylvania	306	September 1984	adhering
Puerto Rico	315	August 1984	adhering
Puerto Rico	306	August 1984	adhering
Rhode Island	306	April 1985	adhering
South Carolina	306	November 1984	adhering
Virgin Islands	306	September 1984	adhering
Washington	306	April 1985	adhering
Wisconsin	306	April 1984	adhering

* Not evaluated during FY 84 or FY 85. Scheduled for early FY 1986.

** Another evaluation will be conducted in the fall of 1986. If, at that time, there is not adequate progress, it will be necessary to recommend a repeal of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Sanctuary designation.

312 EVALUATION PROCESS

<u>Time</u>	<u>Activity</u>
3 months before site-visit	Evaluation team leader reviews existing files, missing documents, and prepares for the upcoming evaluation.
2 months before site-visit	Evaluation leader meets with relevant staff to discuss issues and identify areas of program implementation to be reviewed during the site-visit.
6 weeks before site-visit	A letter is forwarded to the state informing of the evaluation identifying specific issues to be addressed during the site-visit. A letter is forwarded to the Federal agencies informing of the site-visit identifying specific issues, and requesting their participation by meeting with the evaluation team.
15 days before public meeting	State publishes notice of site-visit public meeting(s).
2 weeks before site-visit	A letter is forwarded to the Governor of the State being evaluated which includes a copy of the tentative site-visit schedule and the letter informing the state of the evaluation and site-visit.
1 week before site-visit	Site visit schedule is completed. State Senators and relevant Congressmen are given a courtesy call informing them of the site-visit. A pre-site-visit meeting is conducted with the Office Director, when necessary.
Monday before site-visit	NOAA Public Affairs provides news media with a press release outlining site-visit schedule and notice of public meeting(s).
Site-visit	Includes: public meetings, meeting with Federal, state, and local government officials, elected officials, public and private interest groups, and citizens.

<u>Time</u>	<u>Activity</u>
2-3 months after site-visit	Draft findings are forwarded to the State.
1 month after receipt of draft	State responds to draft findings.
45 days after state response	Final findings are forwarded to the State and notice of availability is published in the <u>Federal Register</u> .

316(a)(6) LISTING OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES NOT CONSISTENT
WITH APPROVED STATE PROGRAMS

During the Spring of 1984, the NOAA Administrator initiated a comprehensive study of the experiences gained to date in applying the Federal consistency provisions of the CZMA. The Draft Study which was issued in April 1985, presents and examines statistical information on the implementation of the Federal consistency process for FY 1983; describes the laws, regulation and policies which guide the Federal consistency process from the early stages of interpreting the language of the CZMA and identifying Federal actions subject to Federal consistency review, through informal negotiations to reach agreements and, finally, the formal mechanisms available to resolve disputes; reports on the comments and concerns received by NOAA regarding the Federal consistency process; and provides case studies which illustrate both the problems and the successes encountered in the Federal consistency process.

Secretarial Appeals

The CZMA empowers the Secretary of Commerce to override a state's consistency objection to the issuance of a Federal license or permit if the Secretary finds that the activity is consistent with the purposes of the CZMA, or is necessary in the interest of national security. During FY 1984 and 1985 12 appeals were filed. Of the 12, 2 cases were dismissed, 5 cases were withdrawn, 1 case was denied, 3 cases were sustained and 1 case is still pending. In addition, during this biennium, action was taken on 4 appeals filed prior to FY 1984. Two of the cases were withdrawn, 1 case was denied and 1 case was dismissed. The accompanying list summarizes this information.

CONSISTENCY APPEALS SUMMARY

<u>Appellant:</u>	<u>CZMA Section</u>	<u>Notice of Appeal Filed</u>	<u>Date of Decision/ Dismissal</u>
Union Oil Co.	307(c)(3)(A)&(B)	12/17/82	Withdrawn 10/31/83
Exxon Co. (Santa Rosa)	307(c)(3)(A)&(B)	08/26/83	Withdrawn 12/14/83
F.S. Worthy, Jr.	307(c)(3)(A)	08/05/83	Denied 05/09/84
J.T. Taylor	307(c)(3)(A)	08/05/83	Dismissed 01/19/84
Union Oil Co. (P-0203)	307(c)(3)(A)&(B)	12/12/83	Sustained 11/9/84
Eel River	307(c)(3)(A)	02/10/84	Dismissed 11/13/85
Exxon Co. (Santa Rosa)	307(c)(3)(A)&(B)	03/09/84	Denied 11/14/84
Acme Fill Corp.	307(c)(3)(A)	03/09/84	Pending
Tulalip Tribes	307(c)(3)(A)	05/17/84	Withdrawn 09/28/84
City of Hudson (NY)	307(d)	08/02/84	Withdrawn 01/02/86
Southern Pacific Transportation Co.	307(c)(3)(A)	10/23/84	Sustained 09/24/85
Florida East Coast Railway Co.	307(c)(3)(A)	11/08/84	Withdrawn 08/08/85
Northwestern Pacific Acquiring Corp., Eureka Southern Railway Co. Inc.	307(c)(3)(A)	12/14/84	Dismissed 04/16/85
Gulf Oil Corp.	307(c)(3)(A)&(B)	03/13/85	Sustained 12/23/85

<u>Appellant:</u>	<u>CZMA Section</u>	<u>Notice of Appeal Filed</u>	<u>Date of Decision/ Dismissal</u>
National Welders Supply Co.	307(c)(3)(A)	05/21/85	Withdrawn 02/12/86
Joseph Malatesta	307(c)(3)(A)	08/28/85	Withdrawn 02/12/86

316(a)(7) A SUMMARY OF THE REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY
OR IN EFFECT DURING THE PRECEDING FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR

Section 306(g)

In December 1985, the OCRM distributed its first written internal procedures for processing changes to State Coastal Zone Management Programs. This paper described OCRM's procedures and schedules for processing Routine Program Implementations (RPIs) and amendments. The written procedures will increase the predictability and effectiveness of the process, and will be revised on an as needed basis.

Section 306A Guidance

In May 1985, the OCRM issued a guidance paper outlining the administration of the financial assistance program under Section 306A, Resource Management Improvement Grants of the CZMA. The paper described the relationship between funding and activities under Sections 306 and 306A, the conditions under which a state may apply, the type of projects which qualify for funding, a description of the application procedures, and discussion and examples of documentation necessary to receive funding approval under Section 306A.

The OCRM determined that it was not necessary to promulgate regulations to implement Section 306A because of the specificity of the legislation. However, because of the combined appropriation for Sections 306 and 306A, and because Section 306A was being implemented for the first time, OCRM felt it was desirable to provide more guidance to the states on the use of these funds and necessary application procedures.

Section 307

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) amended its existing regulations on November 11, 1985 to exclude Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas lease sales from the Federal consistency requirements of Section 307(c)(1) of the CZMA. This rulemaking was required to conform current Federal regulations to the January 11, 1984 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in Secretary of the Interior et al. v. California et al.

NOAA provided a 90-day public comment period on the Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) and held eight regional meetings to discuss the issues in the ANPR and to gather information.

Section 315

The National Estuarine Sanctuary Program Final Regulations, which were published in the Federal Register on June 27, 1984, became effective October 5, 1984. The new regulations revised existing procedures for selecting and designating national estuarine sanctuaries and provided a greater degree of guidance for long-term management.

In summary, the regulations included more standards and guidelines for states to follow in developing and operating a national estuarine sanctuary, as well as additional guidelines for NOAA in overseeing the program.

List of Current Regulations

- 15 CFR 920 - CZM Program Development Grants
Section 305, issued in 1977, superseded by Part 923
- 15 CFR 921 - National Estuarine Sanctuary Program Regulations
Section 315, issued in 1974, revised October 1984
- 15 CFR 923 - CZM Program Development and Approval
Sections 305 and 306, issued in 1979, revised 1982
- 15 CFR 925 - State Coastal Zone Management Programs issued in
1975, superseded by Part 923
- 15 CFR 926 - CZM Program Development Grants, Allocation of
Funds to States Section 305, issued in 1975
(Authorization for program development grants
removed in 1980 amendments.)
- 15 CFR 927 - Allocation of Program Administration Grants
Section 306, issued 1979, revised 1982
- 15 CFR 928 - Review of Performance
Sections 312 and 316, issued 1982
- 15 CFR 930 - Federal Consistency with Approved CZM Programs
Section 307, issued in 1979, amended 1985
- 15 CFR 931 - Coastal Energy Impact Program
Section 308, issued in 1979, revised 1982
- 15 CFR 932 - CZM Interstate Grants
Section 309, issued in 1977
- 15 CFR 933 - CZM Research and Technical Assistance
Section 310, issued in 1977

316(a)(8) A SUMMARY OF A COORDINATED NATIONAL STRATEGY AND PROGRAM FOR THE NATION'S COASTAL ZONE INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION AND DISCUSSION OF FEDERAL, REGIONAL STATE AND LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS THEREIN

Efforts continued to institutionalize coastal zone management programs at the state level and reduce the Federal role as originally intended by the Congress. During the 1980 CZMA reauthorization hearings, the previous Administration proposed an 8-year phasedown of Federal funding. In fact, as part of the grant application process in FY 1982, states were required to consider alternative sources of funding and staff levels necessary to continue their CZM program in the absence of Federal funds. The states have had several years to prepare for the shift in financial responsibility.

This trend is reflected in the CZMA reauthorization bill which passed the House of Representatives in July 1985. The legislation reduces over 4 years the Federal share of grants under Section 306 and 306A from the current 80/20 ratio to a 50/50 ratio. The Congress considered the increased state share to be a more equitable partnership. [Note--this provision was incorporated in the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act which became P.L. 99-272 in April 1986].

Resource Management Improvement Grants (Section 306A), which provide funds to be used for several purposes--to acquire fee simple or other interests in land, to implement low-cost construction projects, to redevelop deteriorating or underutilized urban waterfronts and ports, and to provide access to public beaches and other public coastal areas--was added to the Act in 1980. The Congress provided no funds for this section until FY 1985 when a combined appropriation of \$34 million was made available for both Sections 306 and 306A. (For a listing of the distribution of Section 306A grants in FY 1985, see the table in Section 316(a)(3) of this Report on page 20). The funding of Section 306A confirms Congressional intent to transfer coastal management responsibilities to the states by expanding state involvement and capability.

Both formal and informal action has been taken to ensure that states will be capable and committed to assuming full fiscal and administrative responsibility for their estuarine sanctuaries after Federal assistance ends. Three new provisions were added to the National Estuarine Sanctuary Regulations in 1984 which strengthened and encouraged the commitment of the states to continue the effective operation and management of the Program.

In addition, during the annual process by which states seek operational grants for the next year, the states are strongly encouraged to look within their state budgets for money to pay the salaries of the sanctuary manager and other sanctuary staff as part of their state match rather than use Federal assistance for salaries.

316(a)(9) SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS IN ADMINISTRATION
OF THE CZMA

CZMA implementation during the past 11 years has been moderately successful. State structures are in place to deal with coastal issues and implement effectively coastal management programs. Federally-approved CZM programs have been instituted in 28 of the eligible 35 coastal states and territories, covering over 90 percent of the 95,000 mile coastline of the United States. Federal approval of the 29th program, Virginia, was granted in September 1986.

The program's accomplishments are due to the substantial contributions of time and money from Federal, state and local governments. As the states assume funding of this program as they deem appropriate to address their coastal management concerns, NOAA will meet the Federal commitment by continuing to monitor and evaluate these programs to assure that they continue to meet CZMA requirements. NOAA also will provide the necessary technical assistance and coordination on consistency and other coastal issues. We believe that problems can be handled administratively through program change guidance.

With regard to the National Estuarine Sanctuary Program, the Congress placed a greater emphasis on the research aspect of the program by redesignating all existing estuarine sanctuaries as National Estuarine Research Reserves in the reauthorization legislation, P.L. 99-272. NOAA will address these concerns in the next biennium.

316(a)(10) SUMMARY OF SECTION 308 ACTIVITIES

The OCRM has continued to monitor existing Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP) activities in the coastal states. No new grant funds were available due to the phasedown of this program. However, disbursements totaling \$570,000 were made during FY 1984 under Sections 308(b) and 308 (c)(1),(2), and (3).

Some of the projects funded during this period included: a study of the environmental impacts of peat mining in North Carolina; a study of the impact of Crown Bay Port facilities on the coastal areas of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; the Lake Charles, Bayou Comprehensive Health Foundation, Ltd., medical equipment purchase in Louisiana; the Parson's Creek (New Hampshire) environmental mitigation project; the development and implementation of a Delaware Bay coal transfer sampling and monitoring program; a coal slurry pipeline project in Maryland; and the Falls Township Waterfront Park in Pennsylvania.

During FY 1985, the OCRM disbursed \$41,000 of Section 308 funds. The State of Washington received \$35,000 to complete a SEPA/NEPA review of the Gray's Harbor Estuary Management Plan, and the State of Maryland received \$6,000 to conduct a study of the concentrations of Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PNA) in the coastal zone of the Chesapeake Bay.

316(a)(11) INTERSTATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Section 309 (Interstate Grants) received its first funding in FY 1983 when the OCRM awarded a grant of \$250,000 to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources on behalf of the Chesapeake Bay States. A second Section 309 grant was awarded to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources in FY 1984 in the amount of \$300,000. In FY 1985, \$1 million was appropriated for this Section. The FY 1985 grants distributed under this section can be found in Section 316(a)(3) of this Report. (See page 20.)

316(a)(12) SUMMARY AND EVALUATION OF RESEARCH, STUDIES
AND TRAINING

Conferences

A State Program Managers' meeting was held November 19-21, 1985 in Annapolis, Maryland. Representatives from all approved coastal zone management programs were in attendance. Topics discussed were the Coastal Zone Management Act reauthorization and regulation changes, submission and processing of State program changes, OCS issues, Federal consistency litigation and legal issues, Federal wetlands mitigation activities, Army Corps of Engineers' activities, coastal hazards, interstate grants, toxic waste issues and grant issues. Representatives from other Federal agencies and Capitol Hill Staff contributed to the discussions.

The Third National Estuarine Sanctuary Workshop was held in Washington, D.C., from November 13-16, 1984. Discussion focused on integration of interpretive programs, research and coastal management decisionmaking. The workshop, which was attended by over 80 people representing State and Federal resource management agencies, the scientific research community and environmental educators, included the presentation of five case-studies by teams of scientists and managers who had successfully used research to resolve estuarine use conflicts and other management problems.

The Fourth National Estuarine Sanctuary Workshop was conducted October 7-11, 1985 at the Old Woman Creek National Estuarine Sanctuary near Huron, Ohio. "The People Side of Estuaries" was the theme for information exchanges on educating decisionmakers and the public about estuaries and estuarine management issues. Discussions focused on ways of improving the quality and delivery of all educational programs at national estuarine sanctuaries.

CZIC

The Coastal Zone Information Center (CZIC) provides a variety of information services to OCRM staff, state CZM programs, and the general public. CZIC researches questions on the coastal zone, mails out publications upon request, and provides referrals to those who wish to research a topic in detail. CZIC houses materials on the history of the CZM program and a collection of state publications produced over the life of the program.

During FY 1984-1985, OCRM produced five editions of the CZM Information Exchange, a publication which summarizes current activities in each state and provides updates on coastal issues.

Sanctuary Management Plans

Sanctuary Management Plans were approved for the following sanctuaries in FY 1984-85:

Weeks Bay, Alabama

Elkhorn Slough, California

Tijuana River, California

Rookery Bay, Florida

Sapelo Island, Georgia

Waimanu, Hawaii

Chesapeake Bay, Maryland

Hudson River, New York

North Carolina, North Carolina

South Slough, Oregon

Padilla Bay, Washington

DEIS

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the State of Virginia was prepared and distributed during the biennium.

SUMMARY OF NOAA FUNDED RESEARCH PROJECTS CONDUCTED AT NATIONAL ESTUARINE SANCTUARIES--FY 1984-85

SANCTUARY	FISCAL YEAR	TITLE OF PROJECT
<u>California</u>		
Tijuana River	1984	Phytoplankton Responses to Nutrients/Salinity Effect of Wastewater Discharge. Salt Marsh Monitoring.
" "	1984	Monitoring Basic Ecosystem Properties at the Tijuana River National Estuarine Sanctuary.
Elkhorn Slough	1984	Monitoring Ecology Changes in a Restored Salt Marsh on Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Sanctuary.
<u>Florida</u>		
Rookery Bay	1984 (2nd Year)	An Analysis of Nutrient, Chlorophyll, Heavy Metal, and Pesticide Levels in Rookery Bay NES.
" "	1984 (2nd Year)	Distribution and Abundance of Benthic Invertebrates in Rookery Bay NES.
" "	1985	Studies on Meiofauna and Trophic Interactions in Seagrass Beds in Rookery Bay NES.
Apalachicola	1985	Vascular Plant Survey of the Apalachicola Bay Wetlands of the Apalachicola River/Bay NES
<u>Georgia</u>		
Sapelo Island	1985	Distribution and Population Dynamics of Hargeria Rapax in Sapelo Island NES.

SUMMARY OF NOAA FUNDED RESEARCH PROJECTS CONDUCTED AT NATIONAL ESTUARINE SANCTUARIES--FY 1984-85

SANCTUARY	FISCAL YEAR	TITLE OF PROJECT
<u>Maryland</u>		
Chesapeake Bay	1985	Siting of Man-Made Ponds for Increasing Waterfowl Populations and Long-Term Impacts of Pond Excavation on Marsh Integrity.
<u>New York</u>		
Hudson River	1985	Public/Private Partnership in Research Within the Hudson River NES and Study of Fish Community structure.
<u>North Carolina</u>		
Rachel Carson Component	1985	Habitat Mapping of the Rachel Carson Component of the North Carolina NES.
<u>Ohio</u>		
Old Woman Creek	1984	Phosphorous Dynamics in Old Woman Creek NES.
" "	1984	Demographic, Land Use and Environmental Forecasts for Old Woman Creek 1980 through 2010.
" "	1985	Depositional and Diagenetic Processes in Old Woman Creek NES.
" "	1985	Fluvial Erosion, Sedimentation and Hydraulic Geometry in Nearby Watershed of Old Woman Creek NES.

SUMMARY OF NOAA FUNDED RESEARCH PROJECTS CONDUCTED AT NATIONAL ESTUARINE SANCTUARIES--FY 1984-85

SANCTUARY	FISCAL YEAR	TITLE OF PROJECT
<u>Oregon</u>		
South Slough	1985	Impact of <i>Zostera Japonica</i> in South Slough NES.
<u>Puerto Rico</u>		
Jobos Bay	1984	Hydrology and Organic Carbon Dynamics in Mangrove Forests of the Jobos Bay NES.
" "	1985	Habitat Needs of Migrant and Resident Water Birds at Jobos Bay NES.
<u>Rhode Island</u>		
Narragansett Bay	1984	Land Cover/Use Study Using Landsat Multispectral Scanner and Thematic Mapper Data - Unsupervised Classification Approach.
" "	1985	Landsat Thematic Mapper Tape and Multispectral Scanner Computer Compatible Tape for Research at URI.
" "	1985	Impact of Pollution on the Growth Rate and Age Structure of the Bivalve <i>Nucula Annulata</i> and Sediment Erosion Resistance.
" "	1985	Gathering, Processing and Recording Meteorological Data on an Extended Basis within Narragansett Bay NES.

SUMMARY OF NOAA FUNDED RESEARCH PROJECTS CONDUCTED AT NATIONAL ESTUARINE SANCTUARIES--FY 1984-85

SANCTUARY	FISCAL YEAR	TITLE OF PROJECT
<u>Washington</u>		
Padilla Bay	1984	Guidelines for Developing Research Opportunities, Funding, Study Procedures and Data Management
"	1985	Dungeness Crab Study.
"	1985	Water Quality Baseline Data Research.
"	1985	Origin and Fates of Organic Nitrogen in Padilla Bay NES.