

TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM GRANT APPLICATION GUIDANCE GRANT CYCLE 26

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) is to improve the management of the state's coastal resources and ensure the long-term ecological and economic productivity of the coast. The CMP is a "networked" program linking the regulations, programs, and expertise of eight state agencies and four local government and citizens representatives; collectively known as the Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee (CCAC). The CCAC is comprised of representatives from the Texas General Land Office (GLO), Railroad Commission of Texas, Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, Texas Water Development Board, and Texas Sea Grant College Program. The Land Commissioner-appointed citizen members represent agriculture, coastal businesses, coastal governments, and coastal residents (See Appendix B).

CMP Grant Cycle 26 involves a competitive pre-proposal process followed by an invitation-only final application submission. The Land Commissioner of the GLO, through the consultation of the CCAC, is accepting applications under the following funding categories:

- Public Access Enhancement;
- Data Collection;
- Coastal Hazard and Resiliency Planning;
- Coastal Resource Improvements or Enhancements, and
- Projects of Special Merit.

Projects selected for funding must comply with administrative and budgetary requirements set forth in the sub-recipient grant agreement. **Applicants are highly encouraged to review the contract and financial requirements prior to completing the pre-proposal and final application.** Contract and financial requirements are available for download at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/coast/grant-projects/funding/index.html>.

FUNDING CATEGORIES

Proposed projects must address at least one of the funding categories.

Public Access Enhancement

The CMP encourages the enhancement of public access to beaches, bays, and other coastal natural resource areas through creation of new public access or improvements to existing public access. Projects must support public use and enjoyment of the coastal zone while protecting and preserving coastal natural resource areas. Public access projects must comply with federal accessibility requirements pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the goals and objectives of the Texas Coastal Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control Program. See the “Consistency with the Texas Coastal NPS Pollution Control Program” for requirement details.

Additionally, applicants should utilize “green” or sustainable construction methods and materials, as well as designs, to minimize environmental impacts during and post-construction, to the extent possible. Proposals should include construction and design strategies that enhance resilience to coastal hazards and minimize impacts to wildlife, air, water, soil, landfills and public safety.

Current CCAC member agency public access priorities include:

- Creation of new public beach access points through acquisition of land directly adjacent to Texas beaches;
- Construction of ADA compliant dune walkovers and pathways to the public beach, or the improvement of existing dune walkovers and pathways to meet ADA compliance;
- Creation of dedicated public beach parking areas with low impact development techniques;
- Construction of public beach amenities such as restrooms and water/rinse stations;

Data Collection

The CMP encourages data collection within the Coastal Zone Boundary that supports coastal-related priorities and initiatives of one or more CCAC member agency, improves understanding of NPS pollution changes, or aids in the implementation of a project listed in the Texas Coastal Resiliency Master Plan (Master Plan). Master Plan projects can be found at:

<http://www.glo.texas.gov/coast/coastal-management/hurricane-preparedness/index.html>.

Applicants must coordinate with one or more CCAC member agencies to ensure the project supports or implements the agency’s goals. Data collection projects should move the knowledge and information available to the associated field of research forward and not be solely investigative. Data intended for regulatory purposes must be collected or acquired in accordance with the agency’s standards and preferably under an existing Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). Applicants must coordinate with the CCAC member agency supporting the project to determine if a QAPP is required. For pilot projects, data must be collected following protocols established in the agency’s data collection standards. Research methods, data, procedures and findings must be disseminated to the scientific research community and coastal managers, ensuring the content is visible, accessible, and independently understandable to general users.

Current CCAC member agency data collection priorities include:

- Data that improves understanding of water quality and NPS pollution trends, causative factors or emerging issues
- Pre- and post-construction impacts of living shoreline
- Data for coastal monitoring and modeling (e.g., characterizing NPS pollution, estuarine water quality, circulation, bathymetry, environmental flows, storm surge, sediment and nutrient transport, groundwater-surface water interactions)
- Data to support Watershed Protection Plans, Implementation Plans and other watershed initiatives
- Research on dune hydrology, impervious cover impacts and uses in the area seaward of 1,000 feet from mean high tide, dune restoration and dune planting
- Research on subsidence, sediment management, bay erosion and sand/sediment sources

Coastal Hazards and Resiliency Planning

Projects funded under this category should help coastal communities plan, prepare, and mitigate for risks associated with coastal hazards, including impacts from storms, flooding, erosion and harmful NPS pollution conditions. Projects should address land use, environmental, NPS and hazard mitigation concerns to reduce a community's vulnerability to coastal hazards and strengthen local capacity to undertake effective coastal management in preparing for and responding to the impacts of natural hazard events. Applicants are strongly encouraged to develop comprehensive, collaborative plans and coastal hazard protection mechanisms that provide protection on a regional scale.

Applicants are encouraged to coordinate with regional partners to develop projects that will provide widespread benefits instead of site-specific enhancements. Consultation of the Region 0 Master Plan projects to develop and define regional projects is strongly encouraged.

Current CCAC member agency coastal hazard and resiliency planning priorities include:

- Implementation of the Texas Coastal NPS program
- Watershed-scale hazard and flood mitigation strategies related to government planning or technical assistance to communities
- Resiliency stakeholder outreach and engagement
- Risk, exposure and vulnerability assessments
- Planning that abates or mitigates NPS pollutants
- Developing and delivering workshops that share technical expertise about methods used to reduce water resource impacts

Coastal Resource Improvements/Enhancements

This category is specific to 306A projects that involve ground-moving resiliency activities, provide habitat protection, reduce NPS pollution loading issues via construction or increase public access through land acquisition. Projects funded under this category should protect, stabilize and/or restore coastal natural resource areas through nature-based projects that mitigate the impacts of coastal hazards. The CMP encourages projects that will restore and enhance the state's coastal resources and mitigate the impacts of storm surge, flooding, erosion, habitat loss and degradation of water quality and quantity. The CMP suggests using the Master Plan to guide development of these projects. Projects implementing a Master Plan project, or a phase of a Master Plan project will be given priority. Applicants under this category must describe the entire project being proposed. If necessary, explain how the project being proposed is a phase of the larger scale work.

Applicants should demonstrate sustainable construction methods and materials, as well as designs, to minimize environmental impacts during and post-construction. Proposals should include construction and design strategies that enhance resilience to coastal hazards and minimize impacts to wildlife, air, water, soil, landfills and public safety. Projects should meet the goals and objectives of the Texas Coastal Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control Program. See the "Consistency with the Texas Coastal NPS Pollution Control Program" for requirement details.

Current CCAC member agency improvement/enhancement priorities include:

- Freshwater inflow enhancement or hydrologic restoration
- Utilizing oyster shells for restoration
- Creating living shorelines for shoreline stabilization
- Land acquisition to facilitate public access and/or preservation
- Habitat creation and restoration
- Derelict structure and debris removal
- NPS pollution loading reduction and retrofit projects or techniques that enhance management of NPS pollution

PROJECTS OF SPECIAL MERIT

The CMP is prioritizing innovative, collaborative projects involving large-scale coordinated effort among regional stakeholders. Projects of Special Merit (PSM) will be awarded to applications that reflect an effort on the part of regional entities to work together to create a project that benefits an entire area/region instead of a site-specific location. Preference will be given to projects that strive to implement a project listed in the Master Plan.

PSM will be determined by the CCAC based on member agency needs and priorities. Potential PSM(s) will be selected for further consideration during the CMP pre-proposal review process. Applicants will be notified of their PSM status when invitations to submit final applications are sent out. Once alerted to their status, the applicant will work closely with the GLO to develop a project work plan, budget and deliverables. PSM applicants are required to submit a final application. **Funding is not guaranteed for a PSM until the applicant and the GLO come to a mutually agreed upon scope of work.** If a project cannot be agreed upon by December 31, 2020, the PSM invitation will be withdrawn.

PSM can fall under any CMP funding category and have a cost ranging from \$200,000 to \$5,000,000. **PSM will be entirely funded with Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) monies which do not require match.** When completing the pre-proposal, the PSM funding request should be entered in the third-party budget column ONLY. The GLO will only award 2-3 PSM in a total amount not to exceed \$5,000,000.

Projects must comply with GOMESA authorized uses. The list of GOMESA authorized uses can be found in Appendix I. All 306A PSM must produce an environmental assessment. The cost of an environmental assessment must be built into a 306A PSM budget.

GRANT FUNDING

The Land Commissioner administers the CMP Grants Program, awarding up to \$1.8 million (90%) of the federal §306/§306A coastal management grant funds received from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to local governments and other entities along the coast. Projects are selected based on CMP priorities and CCAC member initiatives. The Land Commissioner is not obligated to award all available funding.

The Land Commissioner may contribute up to \$100,000 in CMP funding to support §306 (non-construction) projects, including data collection, coastal hazard and resiliency planning and community engagement. The Land Commissioner may contribute up to \$200,000 in CMP funding to support §306A (construction) projects, including public access enhancements, _____

ground-moving resiliency activities, habitat protection or projects that increase public access through land acquisition. The Commissioner may contribute up to \$500,000 for land acquisition projects.

MATCHING FUNDS

Applicants must provide a local and/or third-party match of **40% of the total project cost** to comply with federal matching requirements. For example, if an applicant is proposing a project that costs \$100,000, the applicant may request a maximum of \$60,000 in CMP funding (or 60% of the total project cost) and provide \$40,000 (or 40% of the total project cost) in local match.

Federal funds received directly or passed-through by a state agency cannot be used as match.

For assistance in determining project match, please use TXDOT's Grant Match Calculator located here:

<https://www.txdot.gov/apps/eGrants/eGrantsHelp/ToolBox/GrantMatchingCalculator.html>

Match may be in the form of a "cash" match, "in-kind" match, or a combination thereof. A cash match includes outlays for staff salaries, travel costs, third-party contracts, and purchases of equipment, supplies, and other items (during the project duration) that are reasonable and associated with the project. An in-kind match includes volunteer time, the value of land or leases, use of existing equipment, supplies, and other commodities, and donations from a third-party for the proposed project. **Letters of commitment from third-party donors must be submitted with the final application.** The third-party must identify the donation or service to be provided and the monetary value of the donation or service. **The application may be disqualified if letters of commitment are not provided.**

Land may be used as match if the property is purchased or the title is transferred during the effective CMP contract period. If land in a proposed project has been used as match in a previous CMP project or any other federally funded grant, it cannot be used again.

Applicants should review budgetary requirements prior to developing the project budget. **When developing the project budget, always round category amounts to the dollar.** Contract and financial requirements are available for download at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/coast/grant-projects/funding/index.html>.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

The following entities are eligible to receive grants under the CMP.

- Incorporated cities within the coastal zone boundary
- County governments within the coastal zone boundary
- Texas state agencies
- Texas public colleges/universities
- Subdivisions of the state with jurisdiction within the coastal zone boundary (e.g., navigation districts, port authorities, river authorities, and soil and water conservation districts)
- Councils of governments and other regional governmental entities within the coastal zone boundary
- The Galveston Bay Estuary Program

- The Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program
- Nonprofit Organizations*

*Nonprofit organizations applying for funding must be registered as a 501(c)(3) and have an office located in Texas. Nonprofit organizations must be nominated by one of the eligible entities listed above. A nomination must take the form of a resolution or letter from an official representative of the entity. The nominating entity is not expected to contribute financially or administratively to the management and implementation of the proposed project.

PROJECT LOCATION

Projects must be located within the Coastal Zone Boundary established by the Texas Legislature in 1995. A map of the coastal zone boundary is included as Appendix F.

AWARD PERIOD

Projects must be planned for no more than an 18-month period, commencing on October 1, 2021.

CCAC TECHNICAL PARTNER

All funded CMP projects will be assigned a technical partner from one of the CCAC member agencies. If necessary, more than one CCAC member agency may participate. The partner(s) will have a vested interest in the project results and will work with the GLO to develop the subrecipient work plan to ensure it is crafted to provide mutually beneficial end results. The partner will monitor project deliverables and provide input and guidance throughout the duration of the project, as needed.

CONSISTENCY WITH CMP GOALS AND POLICIES

The proposed project must be consistent with the CMP goals and policies to be eligible for funding. The goals and policies are listed in Appendix E. Applicants must demonstrate that the proposed project will not cause adverse effects to coastal natural resource areas.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE TEXAS NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

Any NPS related project should demonstrate implementation of best management practices (BMP) and low impact development (LID) techniques that conform to the goals and objectives of the Texas Coastal NPS Pollution Control Program. NPS related projects should include a description of how the project will lead to direct (via BMPs or LID techniques) or indirect (plans, policies, rules) reductions in NPS pollutant loading. Please refer to NPS guidance documents available here: <http://txcoastalbmp.org/documents/>.

SECTION 306A COASTAL RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

Applicants proposing construction, restoration, land acquisition, or any ground-moving activities are subject to the Coastal Zone Management Act §306A requirements, which are provided in Appendix A. These documents are mandatory for all §306A projects and must be submitted with the final application. These documents will be used by NOAA to complete an environmental assessment, if the project is recommended for funding.

If proposing a phased project, the applicant must describe the entire scope of the larger scale project and how the phase to receive CMP funds fits into the bigger picture. NOAA will need this information and will complete their environmental assessment on the entire scope of the project, not just the phased portion receiving CMP funds.

DATA SHARING POLICY

NOAA's data sharing policy, effective January 1, 2013, requires all environmental data and information collected and/or created with NOAA funding to be visible, accessible, and independently understandable to general users. The policy was established to ensure geospatial data produced with federal funds are easily available and discoverable for public benefit and to provide notice of intent to collect geospatial data to facilitate collaboration and avoid duplication of effort.

Applicants must submit a data sharing plan with the final application. The written narrative should be no more than two pages and should provide the following information:

- The types of environmental data and information to be created during the project,
- The type of collection method (e.g., aircraft, ship, satellite, etc.),
- The tentative date by which data/metadata will be shared/stored,
- The standards to be used for data/metadata format and content,
- The program's policies addressing data stewardship and preservation,
- The program's procedures for providing access, data, and security, and
- The program's prior experience with publishing such data.

Metadata for geospatial data must be compliant with the Federal Geographic Data Committee's [Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata](#). The data sharing plan, metadata production, and posting of metadata can be easily accomplished using the Geographic Information System Inventory at <http://gisinventory.net>. While non-federal data is not displayed, the site automatically exposes the metadata to <http://geo.data.gov> and passes the information to the Geospatial Platform as required in the policy. Geo.data.gov is a geospatial data portal intended to increase awareness of and access to federal geospatial data and services.

If an applicant has a process in place to provide notice of intent to collect data, create Federal Geographic Data Committee metadata, and export data to Geo.data.gov, the use of the Geographic Information System Inventory is not required.

An example of a data sharing plan is provided in Appendix G.

PERMITTING

Applicants must be aware of all permitting requirements prior to the submission of the pre-proposal. If the project requires permits, applicants are advised to include necessary tasks and an appropriate budget for obtaining permits. **If permits and/or environmental clearances have been acquired, copies of the documents should be submitted with the pre-proposal and final application.**

The Permit Service Center is available to assist applicants with the permitting process. Early coordination is encouraged. Contact information for Permit Service Center staff is provided on page 15.

A CCAC member agency may have regulatory or other management responsibility over permits necessary to undertake a project. A CCAC member agency's support or recommendation to fund a project in no way indicates future approval or denial of the permit application.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

While public education and outreach is no longer a funding category, applicants are strongly encouraged to include a proactive public education and/or outreach component that raises the target audience's awareness of coastal resources as a project task. Applicants submitting research projects are encouraged to include a proactive plan to disseminate information to interested parties. Applicants submitting construction projects are encouraged to include the distribution of press releases to notify the public of newly constructed facilities. Applicants developing a web site to convey information are encouraged to include a strategy to inform the public of the availability of the web site.

GRANT WORKSHOPS

Grant workshops provide an opportunity for potential applicants to learn about the grant program and discuss specific project ideas with GLO staff. For CMP Cycle 26, the GLO will host three virtual grant workshops for local, regional, and state governments, nonprofit organizations, and public universities.

Virtual workshops will be held on the following dates:

May 5, 2020 at 9:30 a.m.

May 7, 2020 at 9:30 a.m.

May 13, 2020 at 9:30 a.m.

PROJECT REGISTRATION AND SUBMISSION

Applicants must register proposed projects 48 hours prior to the pre-proposal submission deadline. Applicants submitting more than one project must register each individual project. Submission procedures will be provided to applicants following project registration. Pre-proposals and final applications must be submitted electronically to be considered for funding.

Facsimiles and hard copies will not be accepted. The pre-proposal/final application is available at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/coast/grant-projects/funding/>.

PRE-PROPOSAL

Submission of a pre-proposal is mandatory for all projects proposed for funding. Pre-proposals are due by **5:00 p.m. on June 10, 2020**. The CMP Grant Review Team (Review Team) will review pre-proposals to determine which projects align with CMP goals and policies and implement CCAC member agency needs and priorities. Written comments will be provided to enhance the quality of the project for the final application or better align the project with CCAC member agency needs for future cycles. Applicants will receive notification of whether the project may be submitted as a final application.

FINAL APPLICATION

Upon invitation, applicants must submit final applications with supporting documentation by **5:00 p.m. on October 7, 2020**. A list of required attachments is included in the application form. Additional attachments should be limited to the minimum necessary to fully describe the project.

Applicants must provide a list of their current and pending support and a short narrative explaining how the applicant will complete the proposed work considering present commitments to other projects. Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Support letters and letters of commitment must accompany the final application, be dated within one year of the final application submission deadline and be signed by an executive of the entity. Letters submitted independent of the final application and supporting documentation will not be accepted.

PROJECT SELECTION

The Review Team is comprised of four Commissioner-appointed representatives and representatives from each of the CCAC member agencies (See Appendix C). The Review Team will review and rank final applications using the numeric criteria provided in the score sheet (see below).

The Land Commissioner will review the Review Team's recommendation. The Land Commissioner may consider extenuating circumstances affecting the coast and revise project rankings, as needed, based on the following factors:

- Availability of funding;
- Balance/distribution of funds: a) by geographic area, b) by type of institutions, c) by type of partners, d) by project topic; or e) by project types;
- Duplication of other projects funded;
- CCAC and CMP priorities and policy factors and;
- An applicant's prior award performance.

SCORING

Final applications are scored on a 0-50 range, with 0 constituting the lowest possible score and 50 reflecting the highest possible score, based on the applicant's responses to the following factors.

Score Sheet		
Project Description	The project description should provide a clear overview of the project requesting CMP funding. It states the purpose of the project; provides a brief history of the project or information about project-related activities occurring in the project area; lists the project components, such as tasks or steps that will be undertaken to complete the project; explains how the project is innovative and/or moves the specific field of study forward; provides a general timeline; describes the anticipated outcome(s); and identifies any additional information pertinent to the reviewers' understanding of the proposal.	(0 – 10)
Consistency with CMP Goals and Policies	Describe how the project is consistent with one or more CMP goal(s) and policy(ies). The applicant should list each applicable goal and policy and thoroughly describes how the project will implement each applicable goal and policy. Include information on how the project will impact or benefit coastal nature resource areas.	(0 – 5)
Plan Implementation	Describe how the project implements a component(s) of a previously approved management plan(s) or explain how the project leads to the development of a new plan or new management practices. The applicant should list the plan, component(s) of the plan(s) that would be implemented and describe how the project would implement the component(s) of the plan(s).	(0 – 5)
Benefit/Need	Describe how the project provides benefits and/or satisfies a public need. The applicant should list and describe the public need(s) and/or benefit(s) and describe how the project would directly and/or indirectly result in the stated benefits. The applicant should also describe the economic benefits the project will have on the community. The applicant lists the type(s) of beneficial economic impacts (i.e., direct, indirect, temporary, permanent, and/or cumulative) expected; the specific resources beneficially impacted; describes how the project would result in the beneficial impacts; and references supporting data, with appropriate citations, explaining why beneficial impacts are expected.	(0 – 10)
Project Support/Commitment	The applicant should describe project support from the local community and/or local, state, and/or federal governments. Describe how the project's Letters of Support bolster the project's impact/relevance. Applicants must provide a list of their current and pending support and a short narrative explaining how the applicant will complete the proposed work considering present commitments to other people and projects.	(0 – 10)
Tasks	The tasks are well-defined and planned within a reasonable timeframe. Tangible deliverables are listed for each task. The applicant organizes the project into manageable tasks and lists the tasks in chronological order. A title is provided for each task; and a reasonable timeline is provided for	(0 – 5)

	submitting each deliverable and obtaining required permits and/or authorizations. The applicant has a history of completing tasks and submitting deliverables within required deadlines.	
Budget	The budget appears reasonable, appropriate, and accurate. The budgeted items are consistent with the project description and tasks. The budget is complete and accurately reflects proposed expenses (with supporting information) for each applicable budget category; estimates reasonable costs for the identified type of expense; does not include fringe benefit rates exceeding 35%; does not include indirect costs as reimbursable costs (may only be used as match); and complies with financial requirements. The final application includes an accurate final budget that is calculated correctly; provides the appropriate match; and includes commitment letters from third-party donors. The budget adequately considers cost associated with permitting requirements. The applicant has a history of completing previously funded CMP projects within the budget proposed in the original application submission. For continuation projects, the budget includes expenses for activities not previously funded with CMP or includes expenses for activities that provide data usable to Committee member agencies.	(0 – 5)
	Score Penalization	
Application Completeness	Applications missing items listed in the CMP Final Application Checklist (front page of application) will have points deducted at the discretion of the Review Team. No exceptions.	(0 – 10)
Project Innovation	CMP strives to fund new and innovative projects. Continuation project applications may have points deducted, at the discretion of the Review Team, for not providing a significant enough scope of work change in back-to-back projects. Points may be deducted for not incorporating new activities and/or events or failing to expand the overall concept behind the project.	(0 – 5)
	Bonus Points	
Agency Mission	The project meets or further implements one or more goal(s) of a Committee member agency's mission. Each Committee member agency on the Review Team will have a total of five points per grant cycle to award to projects. A Committee member agency may allocate points to one project or multiple projects provided the total number of points allocated does not exceed five. Committee member agencies may allocate points to a project regardless of whether the agency plans to contribute to the management or implementation of the project.	(0 – 5)
Total Possible Score		55
Disclaimer: If a Committee member agency or Commissioner-appointed representative is directly involved (e.g., plans to financially or administratively contribute to the project's implementation or management), the agency or representative is not permitted to score or vote on the project. The agency or representative may provide comments or clarification to the Review Team, as needed.		

AFTER THE CMP CONTRACT IS AWARD

CMP Cycle 26 contracts will have an October 1, 2021 start date but are not fully executed until all GLO and subrecipient signatures are acquired. Subrecipients can begin work on the Cycle 26 project on October 1, 2021 with the full understanding that the contract is not fully executed until signatures are complete. If the subrecipient begins work prior to full contract execution, there is a risk the entity could potentially not receive CMP reimbursement if, for whatever reason, the contract is ultimately not signed. Generally, the GLO recommends waiting until full contract execution to begin project work.

Reporting Frequency

During the 18-month contact period, the subrecipient will submit progress reports, deliverables and reimbursement requests to the GLO via the CMPreceipts@glo.texas.gov mailbox on either a monthly or quarterly basis. Reporting frequency is determined by project and entity type. Generally, all 306A projects and nonprofit organizations report monthly and all other entities and project types (i.e. 306 projects, universities, local and regional governments) report quarterly, unless specified. Reporting frequency requirements are designated in the project contact in Attachment A, the project work plan. Progress reports should thoroughly describe the status of each project task. If a task has not started, this should be noted in the progress report. Reimbursement requests should be submitted, even if they contain \$0 requests.

Work Plan Development

Once the subrecipient is notified they have been selected for Cycle 26 funding in late January/early February, GLO staff will begin drafting the project work plan based on the information listed in the subrecipient's application. The GLO will make edits to the work plan to ensure the project produces deliverables consistent with both the CCAC and subrecipient's needs. GLO staff will send the first draft of the work plan back to the subrecipient for review in late March 2021 and again in July 2021 for final report before incorporation into the project contract.

Kick-Off Call

The GLO will host a kick-off call with the subrecipient in September 2021 to go over the project work plan and budget, deliverables, due dates and project expectations one last time before contract execution. Subrecipients are highly encouraged to ask questions, as needed. Subrecipient kick-off call attendees should include the project manager, the person doing the financial reporting and anyone else pertinent to the success of the project.

Project Management Expectations

The GLO expects the subrecipient project manager to maintain clear and open communication with the GLO and provide timely responses to GLO inquiries. Progress reports, deliverables and reimbursement requests should be submitted on or ahead of the date specified in the work plan. If a delay is anticipated, the subrecipient should email the GLO project manager notifying them of the impending delay.

Risk Assessment

A risk assessment will be used by GLO staff to identify contracts that may need additional monitoring and/or oversight during project progression. GLO staff will evaluate active contracts to identify areas of risk, annually. The assessment will enable the GLO to prioritize contract monitoring activities. Monitoring may consist of telephone calls, meetings, desk reviews and site visits. If your contract is chosen for monitoring, you will be notified by e-mail prior to review, and provided with any outcomes of the review.

The GLO expects work on an awarded project to begin on the October 1st contract start date. If a project shows a lack of performance within the first 3-months after contract execution, the project will be placed on an enhanced monitoring schedule to ensure work remains on the 18-month timeline. If the subrecipient is unable to conform to the enhanced monitoring schedule requirements, the project can be terminated.

GRANT CYCLE 26 SCHEDULE

2020

April	Announce new grant cycle and workshop dates in the <i>Texas Register</i> and on the GLO Web page and post solicitation and application to the GLO Web page
May	Hold workshops in South Padre Island, Corpus Christi, and Galveston
<i>June 10</i>	<i>Pre-proposals are due (<u>Mandatory</u> for all projects)</i>
Jul/Aug	Review Team reviews pre-proposals, selects projects for final application submission, and conducts site visits, if necessary (See Appendix C for the Review Team's contact information)
August 12	Notification letters and comments sent to applicants
Aug/Sept	Applicants prepare final applications for selected projects
<i>October 7</i>	<i>Final applications are due (<u>Invitation-only</u>)</i>
December	Review Team meets to review final application scores and rankings

2021

Jan/Feb	Land Commissioner finalizes project rankings Upon approval from the Land Commissioner, the GLO will send notification letters to the applicants alerting them to their funding status.
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March Draft application submitted to NOAA

April Final application submitted to NOAA

October Projects start

2023

March Projects completed

STAFF CONTACT INFORMATION

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Sharon Moore
Team Leader (Financial Management)
512-463-5819
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For permitting assistance:

CMP Permit Service Center – Lower Coast
602 N. Staples Street, Suite 210
Corpus Christi, TX 78401
361-886-1630
361-888-9305 (fax)
permitting.assistance@glo.texas.gov

CMP Permit Service Center – Upper Coast
1001 Texas Clipper Road, Building 3026 (Sea Aggie Center), Room 912
Galveston, TX 77554
409-741-4057 (or toll free at 866-894-7664)
409-741-4010 (fax)
permitting.assistance@glo.texas.gov

APPENDIX A

SECTION 306A COASTAL RESOURCES IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

INTRODUCTION

Section 306A coastal resource improvement funds may be used to support projects that include ground-moving activities that meet one or more of the following objectives:

- Preservation or restoration of coastal natural resource areas (see Appendix D), or restoration and enhancement of shellfish production through the purchase and distribution of cultch material on publicly-owned reef tracts;
- Redevelopment of deteriorating and underutilized urban waterfronts and ports;
- Provision of access to public beaches and other coastal areas and to coastal waters; and
- The development of a coordinated process among state agencies to regulate and issue permits for aquaculture facilities within the coastal zone boundary.

PROJECT TYPES

Land Acquisition

Section 306A funding may be used to acquire fee simple or other interest in land (e.g., purchasing an easement for a public right-of-way to the beach or purchasing an ecologically important area to preserve). If selected for funding, a land survey must be obtained as well as an appraisal that conforms to “Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.” The type of land survey required is dependent on the conditions of the property. Applicants should anticipate associated costs and budget accordingly. Non-profit organizations cannot acquire interests in land with 306A funds. A state coastal management program may enter into a partnership with a non-profit organization to purchase property, for preservation purposes only, so long as the federal 306A funds are directly transferred to the title company and the public entity retains ownership (title).

Habitat Restoration

Section 306A funding may be used for habitat restoration, including eradication or reduction of invasive species, the construction of a living shoreline project, and the enhancement and restoration of coastal wetlands, coastal floodplains, estuaries, sand dunes, and other critical coastal areas. Information on constructed wetlands may be found at <http://www.itrcweb.org> or <https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/constructed-wetlands>. With very limited exceptions, all proposed wetlands and living shorelines projects should be designed to qualify for a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Nationwide Permit (NWP 27 for wetlands and 54 for living shorelines).

Public Access

Section 306A funding may be used for low-cost construction projects that enhance eco-tourism sites or public access to coastal resources in accordance with the purposes of the Coastal Zone Management Act §306A. Low-cost construction projects may include the construction of dune walkovers, trails, paths, and walkways, improvements to public parks, and the rehabilitation of historic buildings and structures. All construction and resulting services and activities must comply with federal accessibility requirements pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act. If selected for funding, a Registered Accessibility Specialist must certify the completed

construction as compliant with State of Texas Accessibility Standards. Applicants should anticipate associated costs and budget accordingly. Additional information on the State of Texas Architectural Barriers Act is available at <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/ab/abtas.htm>.

Waterfront Revitalization

Section 306A funding may be used to rehabilitate piers for public use and to remove debris and derelict structures to increase recreational use of urban waterfront areas.

Engineering and Design

Section 306A funding may be used for engineering designs, specifications, and other appropriate reports related to construction projects that comply with the purposes of the Coastal Zone Management Act §306A.

Education and Outreach

Section 306A funding may be used for education and outreach if the project is consistent with the purposes of the Coastal Zone Management Act and includes construction, installation of signage, or any other ground-moving activity. Education and outreach that does not include ground-moving activity will be considered under §306 funding.

PROJECT SCALE

306A projects implemented as part of, or to complement a larger project, must be low-cost, non-capital-intensive construction. These contributions should be discrete and separable from the broader, longer-range efforts. For example, the purchase of plant material costing \$40,000 for a mile-long shoreline restoration project costing \$2,000,000 that relies heavily on capital equipment is not an eligible for 306A funds, because the size and scale of the overall project would be inconsistent with 306A objectives. However, signage or site improvements to a completed large-scale project or the installation of a public access boat launch within a broader urban waterfront redevelopment project, could be eligible.

PROHIBITED PROJECTS

The following projects are not eligible for funding:

- Engineering and construction of shoreline stabilization projects and hard structures for erosion response unless associated with a living shoreline or similar project;
- Mandatory or compensatory mitigation projects for recent or pending habitat losses resulting from the actions of agencies, organizations, companies, or individuals;
- Improvements to private property, including property owned by nonprofit organizations; and
- Projects on federally owned land.

306A FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Public Benefit

Applicants must clearly document and explain how the proposed project will provide a public benefit. Projects must comply with the following eligibility requirements:

- Section 306A funds shall only be used for projects on lands that are publicly owned, leased, or otherwise protected through an easement. Publicly owned land does not include property owned by non-profit organizations.
- Leases or easements should be in perpetuity. However, a lease or easement must, at a minimum, be for 20 years.
- Section 306A funds are for public benefit and may not be used to improve private property or other private enterprises.
- A §306A public access facility must be open to the public and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- In general, user fees should not be charged to access §306A projects.

Public entities may contract with nonprofit organizations to conduct §306A projects (excluding land acquisition) on lands that are publicly owned, leased, or otherwise protected through an easement provided (1) the lease or easement is in perpetuity or for a minimum of 20 years and (2) the project benefits the public and does not improve private property or other private enterprises. (The Coastal Zone Management Act §306A Guidance of February 1999 is available at <https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/media/guide306a.pdf>.)

NOTE: Demonstration projects must be located on lands that are publicly owned or otherwise protected through a lease or conservation easement held by a public entity.

Americans with Disabilities Act

As a general rule, a qualified individual with a disability may not be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity. Section 306A public access projects shall be accessible unless the construction of an accessible structure will damage coastal resources or the absence of the project will result in coastal damage. In these instances, the §306A project shall be accessible to the extent conditions allow. This applies to construction of a new facility and construction of improvements to an existing public access project funded wholly or in part with CMP funds or funds used to match CMP funds. Information on accessibility guidelines and standards is available at <http://www.access-board.gov>.

National Flood Insurance Program

Any coastal community listed by the Federal Insurance Administration in its most current National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as being a community that is not participating in the Flood Insurance Program will not be eligible for any §306A projects that include the acquisition or construction of buildings in special flood hazard areas shown on Flood Hazard Boundary and Flood Insurance Rate maps.

Coastal Barrier Resources Act

Projects proposed for funding under §306A must conform to the requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA). Federal funds may only be used for a project located on undeveloped coastal barriers designated in the CBRA system if the project minimizes: (1) the loss of human life, (2) wasteful expenditure of federal revenues, and (3) damage to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources. To determine if a project site is within a designated CBRA unit, please refer to the Coastal Barrier Resource System maps at <http://www.fws.gov/cbra/Maps/index.html>.

Endangered Species Act

If a proposed project may have minor and temporary effects on threatened or endangered species or critical habitat as defined by the Endangered Species Act, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) must informally consult with the relevant federal agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The project may require an Endangered Species Act §7 consultation with USFWS or NMFS if the proposed project has the potential to significantly affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. NOAA will not approve a proposed project that the USFWS or NMFS has determined will adversely and significantly affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. To request assistance in determining if a project will affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat, please contact the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program at (512) 912-7021.

I. National Environmental Policy Act

NOAA conducts environmental compliance reviews for §306A projects to ensure the proposed actions do not adversely impact the environment. Projects that cost more than \$100,000 (in total project cost) or that may significantly affect the environment may not be eligible for a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act. Projects that have a significant adverse effect on the environment are not eligible for a categorical exclusion.

NOTE: Any §306A project over \$100,000 is more likely to require an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program

Best management practices (BMPs) and low impact development (LID) techniques that conform to the goals and objectives of the Texas Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program must be employed at §306A project sites. Information on the Texas Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program is available at <https://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/en/coastalnps>.

For construction projects, applicants are highly encouraged to use green infrastructure and LID techniques, such as bio-swales, rain harvesting, and rain gardens, to reduce the amount of runoff leaving a site. Pervious or porous paving surfaces should be considered as an alternative to conventional impervious pavement (concrete or asphalt). Information on alternative methods is available at <http://txcoastalbmp.org/> and <https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure>.

Any references to specific web sites, products, or types of products are for general informational purposes only and do not constitute an endorsement of any product or provider. Users are cautioned to conduct an independent investigation of available products and determine the suitability for particular project needs.

Environmental Justice

Section 306A projects may not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations.

306A REQUIRED FORMS

Applicants applying for §306A funds must complete and submit the forms listed below. **These forms are required as part of the final application and must be submitted by the application deadline.**

Attorney Title Opinion

Applicants must obtain an Attorney Title Opinion for each property proposed for construction or acquisition. The Attorney Title Opinion must be signed within the 90 days preceding the final application submission date. If easements or other encumbrances exist on the property, the Attorney Title Opinion must list and explain the easements or encumbrances and submit a copy of the deed, easement, and/or other applicable documentation with the final application.

Section 306A Questionnaire

Applicants must complete and submit the §306A Project Questionnaire to verify project eligibility for CMP funding. Applicants must provide information related to compliance with federal requirements, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, the National Flood Insurance Program, the CBRA, the Endangered Species Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. If a project is selected for funding, the Texas General Land Office will submit necessary documentation to the State Historic Preservation Office for review.

U.S. Geological Survey Map

Applicants must submit a U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000-scale quadrangle map (7.5-minute series) with latitude and longitude coordinates (degrees/minutes/seconds). The map must specifically identify the project location and provide the project's latitude and longitude coordinates.

Project Site Plan

Applicants must submit an aerial photograph or drawing of the project site that depicts property and/or easement lines and existing and proposed components of the project.

Photos of the Proposed Project Site

If applicable, applicants should submit photos of the proposed project site that accurately depict the current conditions of the property and identify the location of the proposed construction.

Certificate of Consistency

Applicants must submit the Certificate of Consistency certifying that the proposed project is consistent with CMP goals and policies as approved by NOAA. The Certificate of Consistency must be signed by the entity's authorizing official.

APPENDIX B
COASTAL COORDINATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chair

Texas General Land Office
Melissa Porter, Director of Grant Programs
Coastal Resources
P.O. Box 12873
Austin, TX 78711-2873
(512) 475-1393

Members:

Local Government Representative

The Honorable Jeff Branick
Jefferson County Courthouse
1149 Pearl Street
Beaumont, TX 77701-3321
(409) 835-8466

Agriculture Representative

TBA

Local Business Representative

Brad Lomax
309 North Water Street, Suite A
Corpus Christi, TX 78401-2570
(361) 548-7873

Local Citizen Representative

Art Morris

Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board

Brian Koch, Regional Watershed Coordinator
1120 Hodges Lane
Wharton, TX 77488-4328
(979) 532-9496

Railroad Commission of Texas

Leslie Savage, Chief Geologist
P.O. Box 12967
Austin, TX 78711-2967
(512) 463-7308

Texas Water Development Board

Dr. Carla Guthrie, Director
Surface Water Resources
Water Science and Conservation Office
P.O. Box 13231
Austin, TX 78711-3231
(512) 463-4179

Texas Department of Transportation

Mr. Carlos Swonke, Director
Environmental Affairs
125 E. 11th Street.
Austin, TX 78701-2483
(512) 416-2734

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Mr. Steven Schar, Special Assistant to
Executive Director
12100 Park 35 Circle Bldg. F
Austin, Texas 78711-3087
(512) 239-3903

Texas Sea Grant College Program

Dr. Pamela Plotkin, Director
797 Lamar Street, 4115 TAMU
College Station, TX 77843-4115
(979) 845-3902

Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

Robin Riechers, Deputy Executive Director
Natural Resources
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744-3291
(512) 389-4868

CMP Coordinator:

Jacquelyn Boutwell
Coastal Resources
P.O. Box 12873
Austin, TX 78711-2873
(512) 463-5275

APPENDIX C
TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
GRANTS COASTAL ISSUES TEAM

General Land Office

Ms. Julie McEntire

P.O. Box 12873
Austin, TX 78711-2873
(512) 475-0216
www.glo.texas.gov

Texas Water Development Board

Ms. Caimee Schoenbaechler

P.O. Box 13231
Austin, TX 78711-3231
(512) 463-3128
www.twdb.texas.gov

Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board

Mr. Brian Koch

1120 Hodges Lane
Wharton, TX 77488-4328
(979) 532-9496
www.tsswcb.texas.gov

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Ms. Leslie Koza

6300 Ocean Drive, Mail Unit 5846
Corpus Christi, TX 78412-5846
(361) 825-2329
tpwd.texas.gov

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Mr. Cory Horan

P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087
(512) 239-4026
www.tceq.texas.gov

Texas Department of Transportation

Mr. Mario Mata

125 E. 11th Street, Building 118
Austin, TX 78701-2409
(512) 416-2630
www.txdot.gov

Texas Sea Grant College Program

Dr. Pamela Plotkin

730 Lamar Street, 4115 TAMU
College Station, TX 77843-4115
(979) 845-3902

Railroad Commission of Texas

Ms. Leslie Savage

P.O. Box 12967
Austin, TX 78711-2967
(512) 463-7308
www.rrc.state.tx.us

Advisory Members:

Local Government Representative

The Honorable Jeff Branick

Jefferson County Courthouse
1149 Pearl Street
Beaumont, TX 77701-3321
(409) 835-8466

Agriculture Representative

TBA

Local Business Representative

Mr. Brad Lomax

309 North Water Street, Suite A
Corpus Christi, TX 78401-2570
(361) 548-7873

Local Citizen Representative

Art Morris

APPENDIX D
COASTAL NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS
(AS DEFINED IN THE COASTAL COORDINATION ACT)

Coastal barrier - An undeveloped area on a barrier island, peninsula, or other protected area, as designated by United States Fish and Wildlife Service maps.

Coastal historic area - A site that is specially identified in rules adopted by the Texas Historical Commission as being coastal in character and that is:

- (a) a site on the National Register of Historic Places, designated under 16 United States Code §470a and 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Chapter, 1; or
- (b) a state archaeological landmark, as defined by Texas Natural Resources Code, Subchapter D, Chapter 191.

Coastal preserve - Any land, including a park or wildlife management area, that is owned by the state and that is subject to Chapter 26, Parks and Wildlife Code, because it is a park, recreation area, scientific area, wildlife refuge, or historic site; and designated by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission as being coastal in character.

Coastal shore area - An area within 100 feet landward of the high water mark on submerged land.

Coastal wetlands - Wetlands, as the term is defined by Texas Water Code §1.052, located:

- (a) seaward of the Coastal Facility Designation Line, established by rules adopted under Texas Natural Resources Code, Chapter 40;
- (b) within rivers and streams to the extent of tidal influence, as shown on the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission's stream segment maps and described as follows:
 - (i) Arroyo Colorado from FM Road 1847 to a point 100 meters (110 yards) downstream of Cemetery Road south of the Port of Harlingen in Cameron County;
 - (ii) Nueces River from U.S. Highway 77 to the Calallen Dam 1.7 kilometers (1.1 miles) upstream of U.S. Highway 77 in Nueces/San Patricio County;
 - (iii) Guadalupe River from State Highway 35 to the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority Salt Water Barrier at 0.7 kilometers (0.4 miles) downstream of the confluence with the San Antonio River in Calhoun/Refugio County;
- (iv) Lavaca River from FM Road 616 to a point 8.6 kilometers (5.3 miles) downstream of US Highway 59 in Jackson County;
- (v) Navidad River from FM Road 616 to Palmetto Bend Dam in Jackson County;

- (vi) Tres Palacios Creek from FM Road 521 to a point 0.6 kilometer (0.4 mile) upstream of the confluence with Wilson Creek in Matagorda County;
 - (vii) Colorado River from FM Road 521 to a point 2.1 kilometers (1.3 miles) downstream of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad in Matagorda County;
 - (viii) San Bernard River from FM Road 521 to a point 3.2 kilometers (2.0 miles) upstream of State Highway 35 in Brazoria County;
 - (ix) Chocolate Bayou from FM Road 2004 to a point 4.2 kilometers (2.6 miles) downstream of State Highway 35 in Brazoria County;
 - (x) Clear Creek from Interstate Highway 45 to a point 100 meters (110 yards) upstream of FM Road 528 in Galveston/Harris County;
 - (xi) Buffalo Bayou (Houston Ship Channel) from Interstate Highway 610 to a point 400 meters (440 yards) upstream of Shepherd Drive in Harris County;
 - (xii) San Jacinto River from Interstate Highway 10 upstream to the Lake Houston dam in Harris County;
 - (xiii) Cedar Bayou from Interstate Highway 10 to a point 2.2 kilometers (1.4 miles) upstream of Interstate Highway 10 in Chambers/Harris County;
 - (xiv) Trinity River from Interstate Highway 10 to a point 3.1 kilometers (1.9 miles) downstream of U.S. 90 in Liberty County;
 - (xv) Neches River from Interstate Highway 10 to a point 11.3 kilometers (7.0 miles) upstream of Interstate Highway 10 in Orange County;
 - (xvi) Sabine River from Interstate Highway 10 upstream to Morgan Bluff in Orange County; or
- (c) within one mile of the mean high tide line of the portion of rivers and streams described by subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, except for the Trinity and Neches rivers.
- (i) For the portion of the Trinity River described by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, coastal wetlands include those wetlands located between the mean high tide line on the western shoreline of that portion of the river and FM Road 565 and FM Road 1409 or located between the mean high tide line on the eastern shoreline of that portion of the river and FM Road 563.

- (ii) For the portion of the Neches River described by subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, coastal wetlands include those wetlands located within one mile of the mean high tide line of the western shoreline of that portion of the river or located between the mean high tide line on the eastern shoreline of that portion of the river and FM Road 105.

Critical dune area - A protected sand dune complex on the Gulf shoreline within 1,000 feet of mean high tide designated by the land commissioner under Texas Natural Resources Code §63.121.

Critical erosion area - An area designated by the land commissioner under Texas Natural Resources Code §33.601(b).

Gulf beach - A beach bordering the Gulf of Mexico that is:

- (a) located inland from the mean low tide line to the natural line of vegetation bordering the seaward shore of the Gulf of Mexico; or
- (b) part of a contiguous beach area to which the public has a right of use or easement:
 - (i) continuously held by the public; or
 - (ii) acquired by the public by prescription, dedication, or estoppel.

Hard substrate reef - A naturally occurring hard substrate formation, including a rock outcrop or serpulid worm reef, living or dead, in an intertidal or subtidal area.

Oyster reef - A natural or artificial formation that is:

- (a) composed of oyster shell, live oysters, and other living or dead organisms;
- (b) discrete, contiguous, and clearly distinguishable from scattered oyster shell or oysters; and
- (c) located in an intertidal or subtidal area.

Special hazard area - An area designated under 42 United States Code Annotated, §4001 et seq., as having special flood, mudslide or mudflow, or flood-related erosion hazards and shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map as Zone A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, AH, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M, or E.

Submerged land - Land located under waters under tidal influence or under waters of the open Gulf of Mexico, without regard to whether the land is owned by the state or a person other than the state.

Submerged aquatic vegetation - Rooted aquatic vegetation growing in permanently inundated areas in estuarine and marine systems.

Tidal sand or mud flat - A silt, clay, or sand substrate, without regard to whether it is vegetated by algal mats, that occurs in intertidal areas and that are regularly or intermittently exposed and flooded by tides, including tides induced by weather.

Water of the open Gulf of Mexico - Water in this state, as defined by Texas Water Code §26.001(5), that is part of the open water of the Gulf of Mexico and that is within the territorial limits of the state.

Water under tidal influence - Water in this state, as defined by Texas Water Code §26.001(5), that is subject to tidal influence according to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission's stream segment map. The term includes coastal wetlands.

APPENDIX E
TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
GOALS AND POLICIES

GOALS

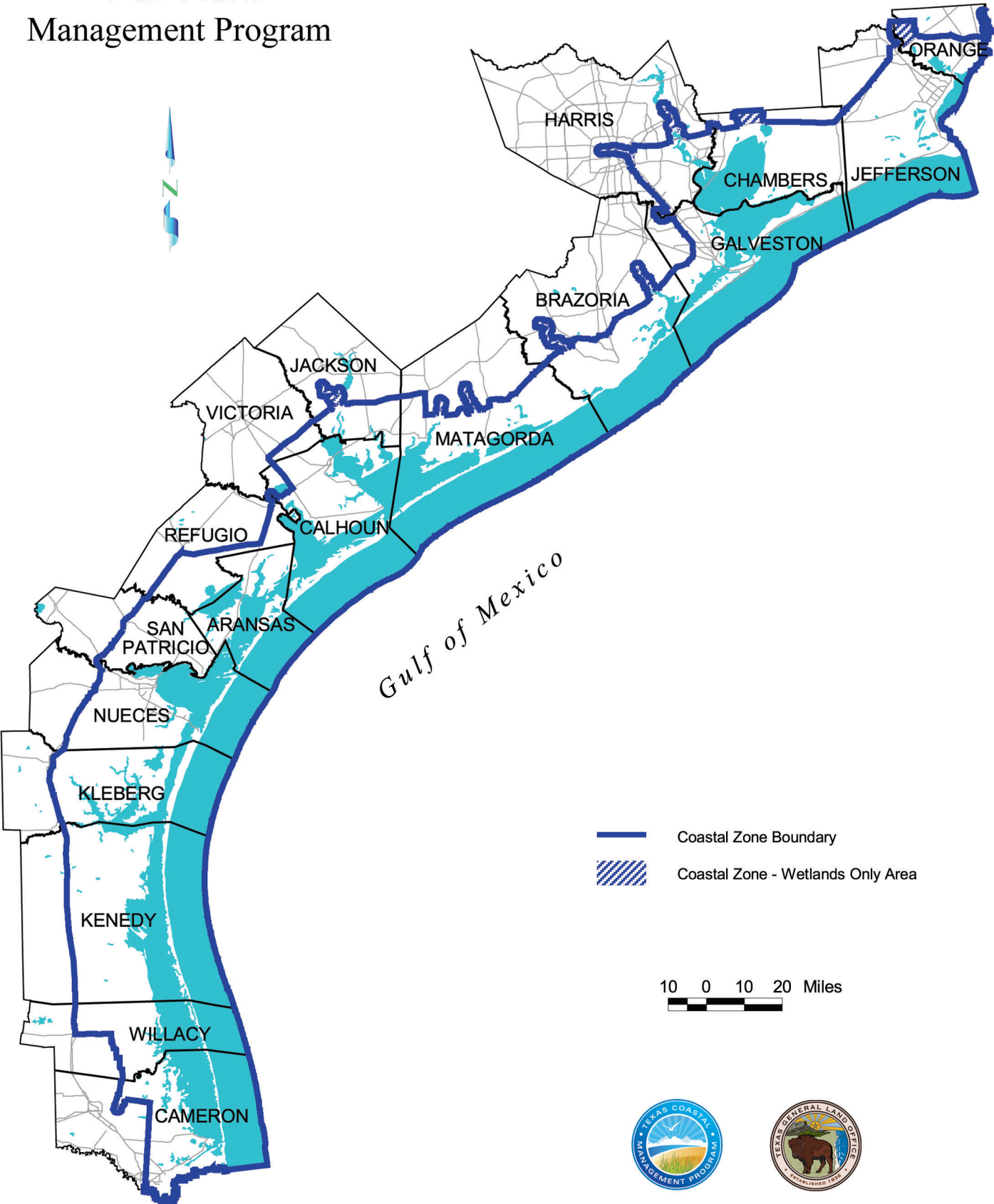
- To protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity, quality, quantity, functions, and values of coastal natural resource areas;
- To ensure sound management of all coastal resources by allowing for compatible economic development and multiple human uses of the coastal zone;
- To minimize loss of human life and property due to the impairment and loss of protective features of coastal natural resource areas;
- To ensure and enhance planned public access to and enjoyment of the coastal zone in a manner that is compatible with private property rights and other uses of the coastal zone;
- To balance the benefits from economic development and multiple human uses of the coastal zone, the benefits from protecting, preserving, restoring, and enhancing coastal natural resource areas, the benefits from minimizing loss of human life and property, and the benefits from public access to and enjoyment of the coastal zone;
- To coordinate agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resource areas by establishing clear, objective policies for the management of coastal natural resource areas;
- To make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resource areas efficient by identifying and addressing duplication and conflicts among local, state, and federal regulatory and other programs for the management of coastal natural resource areas;
- To make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resource areas more effective by employing the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable information and scientific data available and by developing, distributing for public comment, and maintaining a coordinated, publicly accessible geographic information system of maps of the coastal zone and coastal natural resource areas at the earliest possible date;
- To make coastal management processes visible, coherent, accessible, and accountable to the people of Texas by providing for public participation in the ongoing development and implementation of the Texas Coastal Management Program; and
- To educate the public about the principal coastal problems of state concern and technology available for the protection and improved management of coastal natural resource areas.

POLICIES

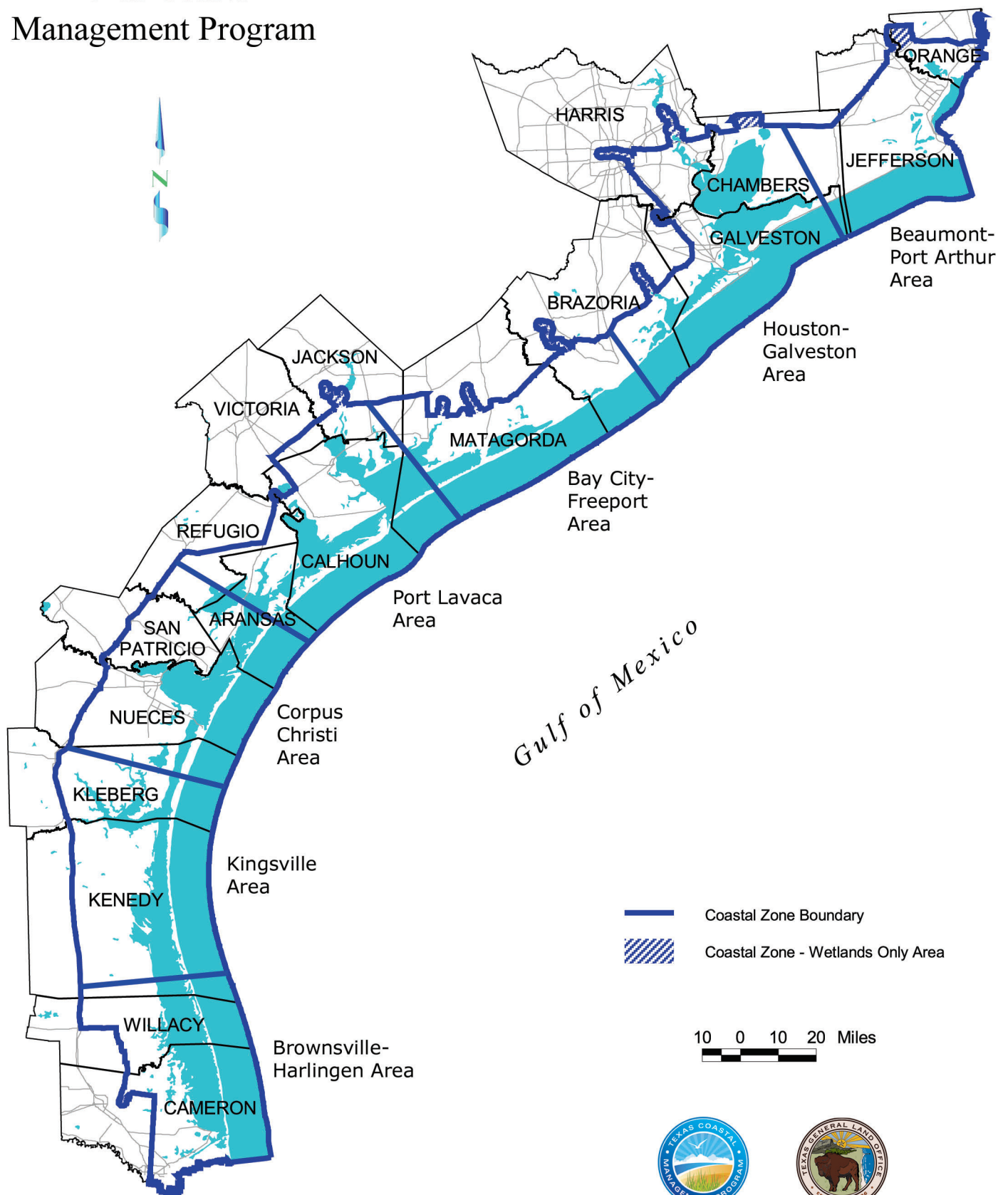
- §501.15 Policy for Major Actions
- §501.16 Policies for Construction of Electric Generating and Transmission Facilities
- §501.17 Policies for Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Facilities
- §501.18 Policies for Discharges of Wastewater and Disposal of Waste from Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Activities
- §501.19 Policies for Construction and Operation of Solid Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
- §501.20 Policies for Prevention, Response and Remediation of Oil Spills
- §501.21 Policies for Discharge of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater to Coastal Waters
- §501.22 Policies for Nonpoint Source Water Pollution
- §501.23 Policies for Development in Critical Areas
- §501.24 Policies for Construction of Waterfront Facilities and Other Structures on Submerged Lands
- §501.25 Policies for Dredging and Dredged Material Disposal and Placement
- §501.26 Policies for Construction in the Beach/Dune System
- §501.27 Policies for Development in Coastal Hazard Areas
- §501.28 Policies for Development Within Coastal Barrier Resource System Units and Otherwise Protected Areas on Coastal Barriers
- §501.29 Policies for Development in State Parks, Wildlife Management Areas or Preserves
- §501.30 Policies for Alteration of Coastal Historic Areas
- §501.31 Policies for Transportation Projects
- §501.32 Policies for Emission of Air Pollutants
- §501.33 Policies for Appropriations of Water
- §501.34 Policies for Levee and Flood Control Projects

APPENDIX F

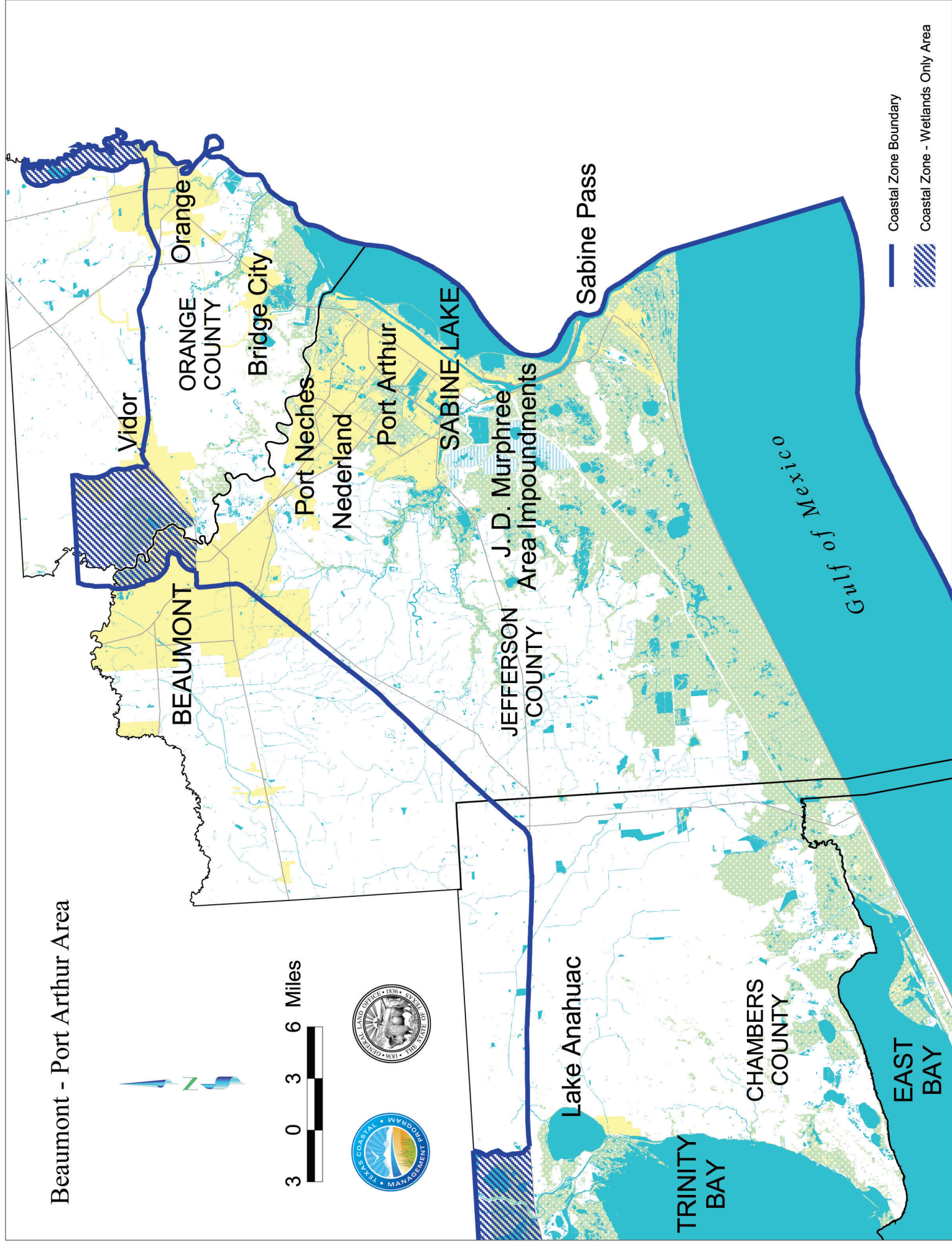
Texas Coastal
Management Program



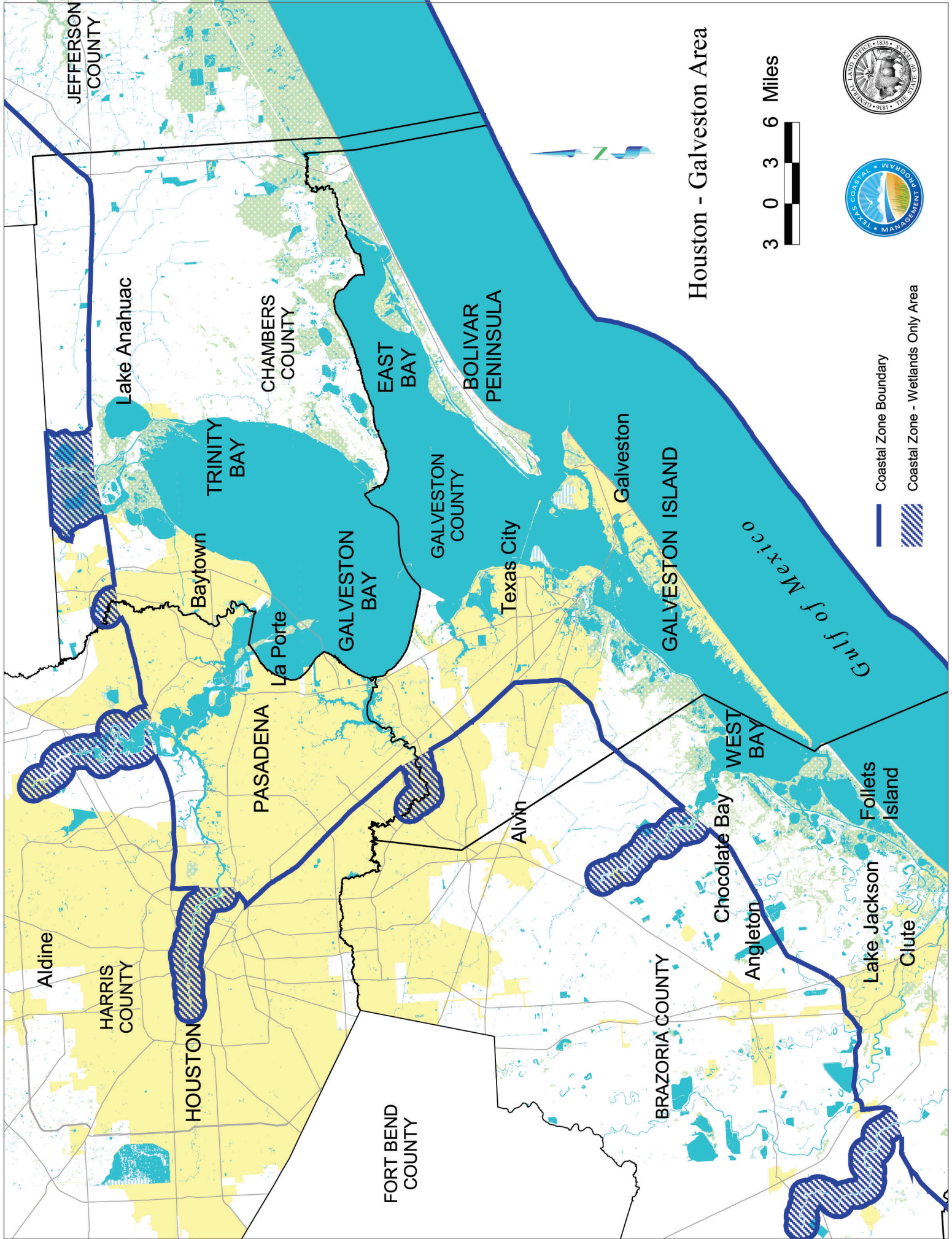
Texas Coastal Management Program



Beaumont - Port Arthur Area



- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area



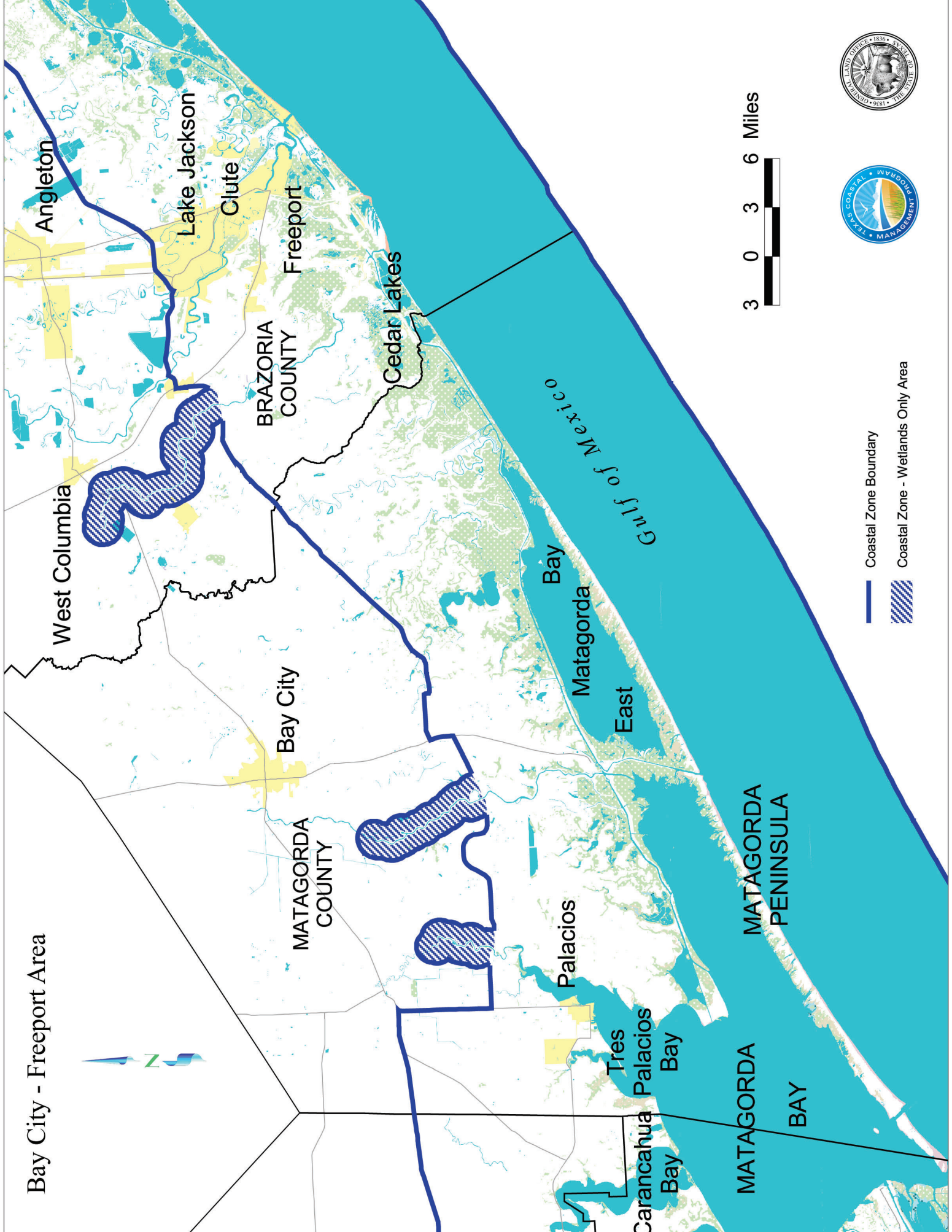
Houston - Galveston Area

3 0 3 6 Miles



Coastal Zone Boundary

Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area



Bay City - Freeport Area

Angleton

West Columbia

Lake Jackson

Clute

Freeport

Cedar Lakes

BRAZORIA
COUNTY

Bay City

MATAGORDA
COUNTY

Palacios

Tres

Palacios

Bay

Carancahua

Bay

Bay Matagorda East
Gulf of Mexico

MATAGORDA
PENINSULA

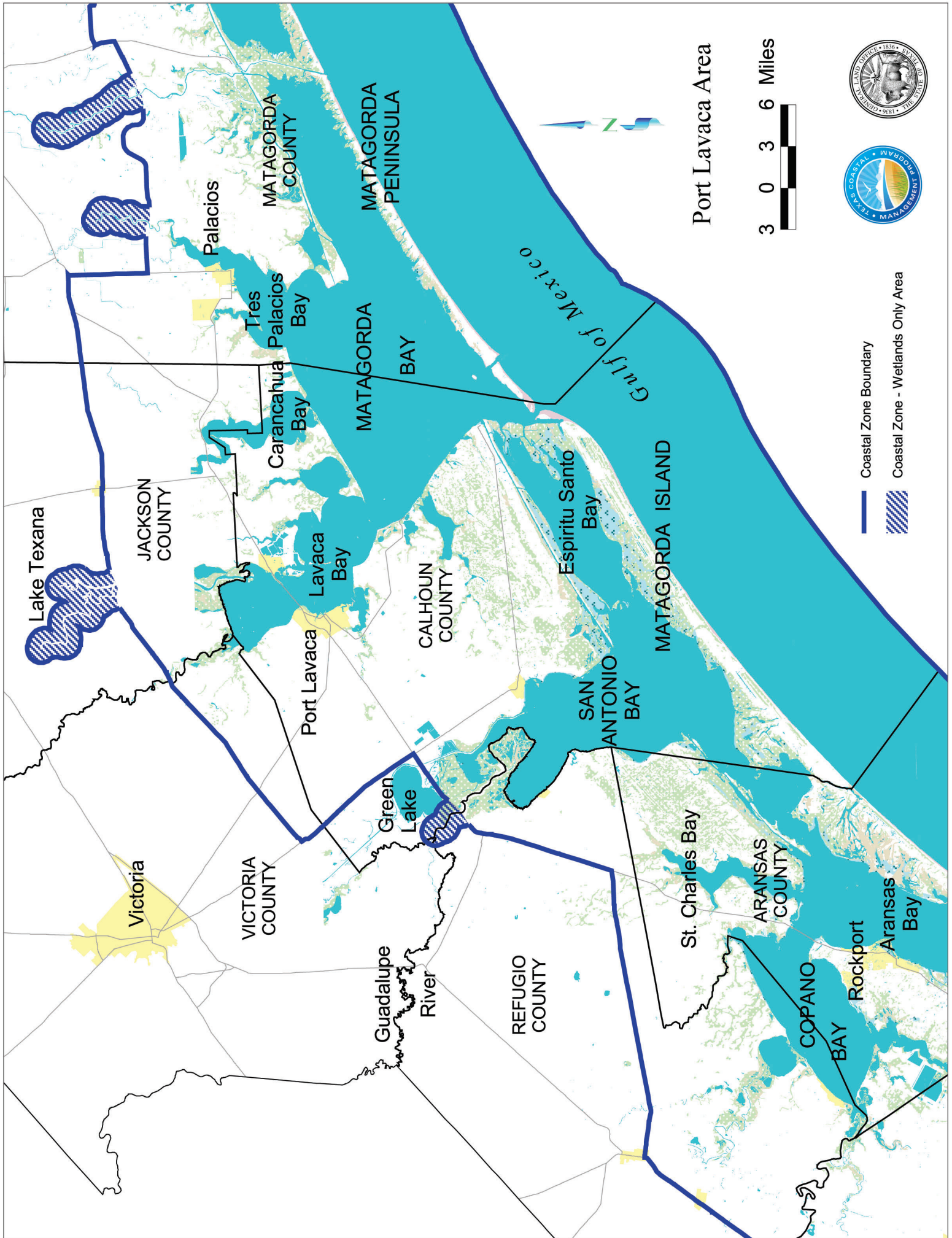
MATAGORDA
BAY

3 0 3 6 Miles

Coastal Zone Boundary

Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area

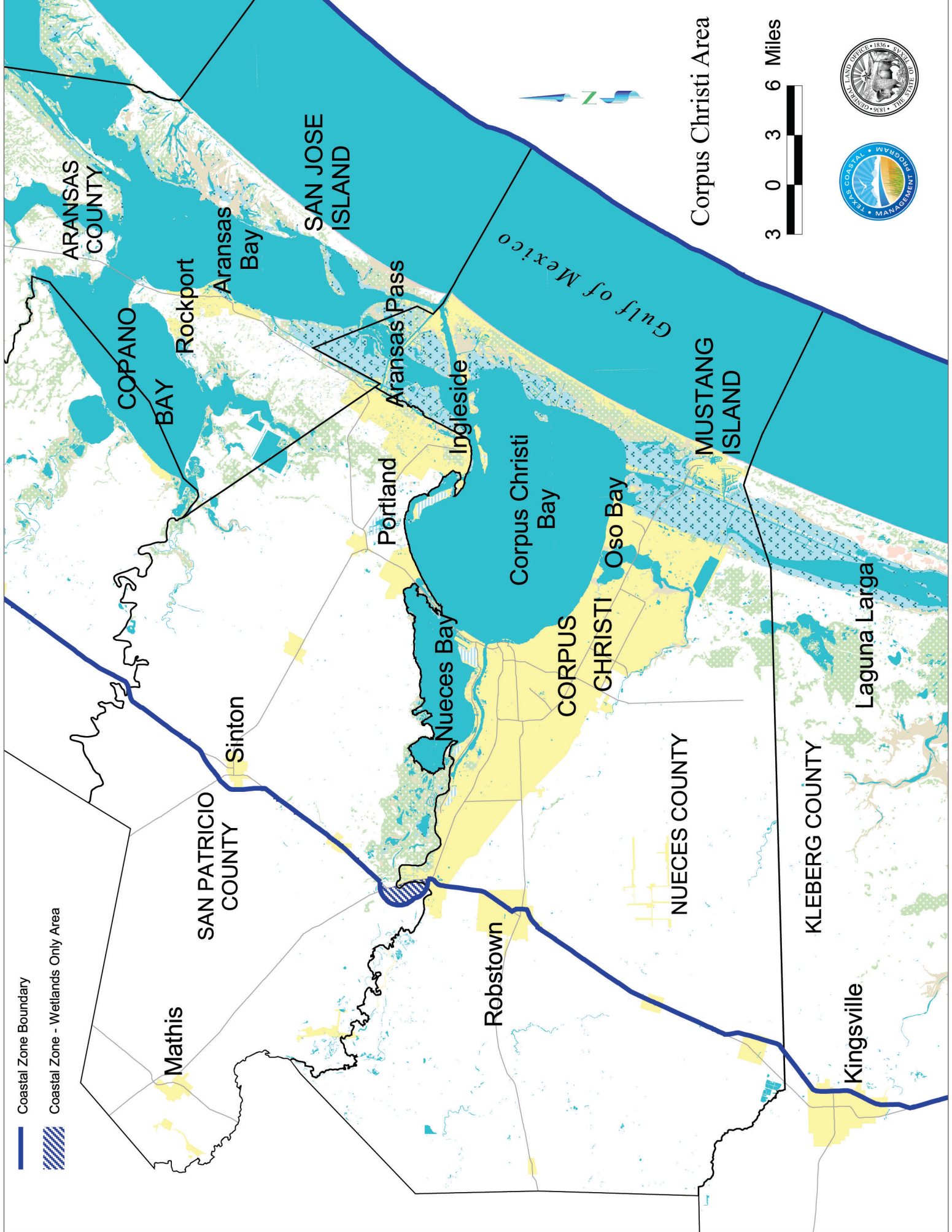


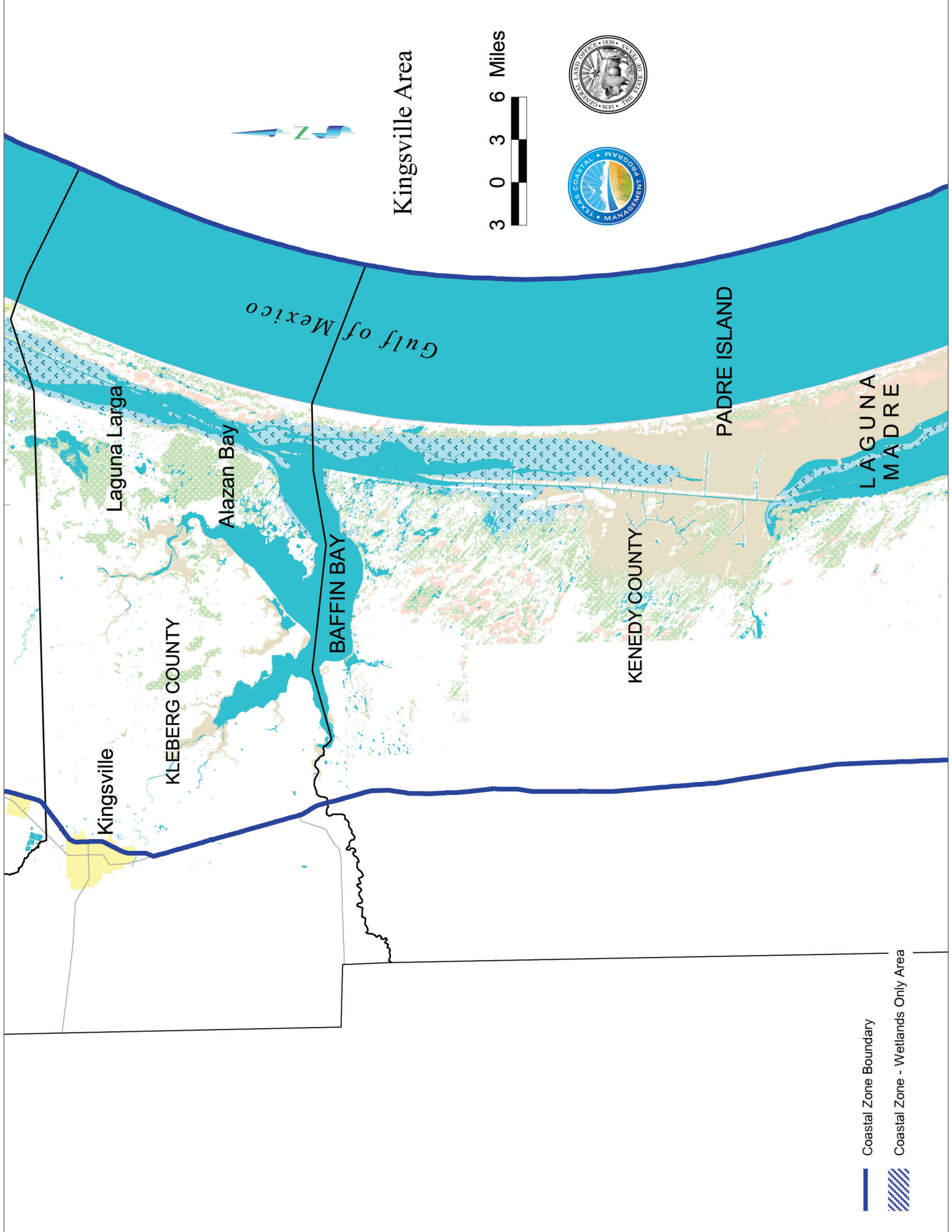


Port Lavaca Area



- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area





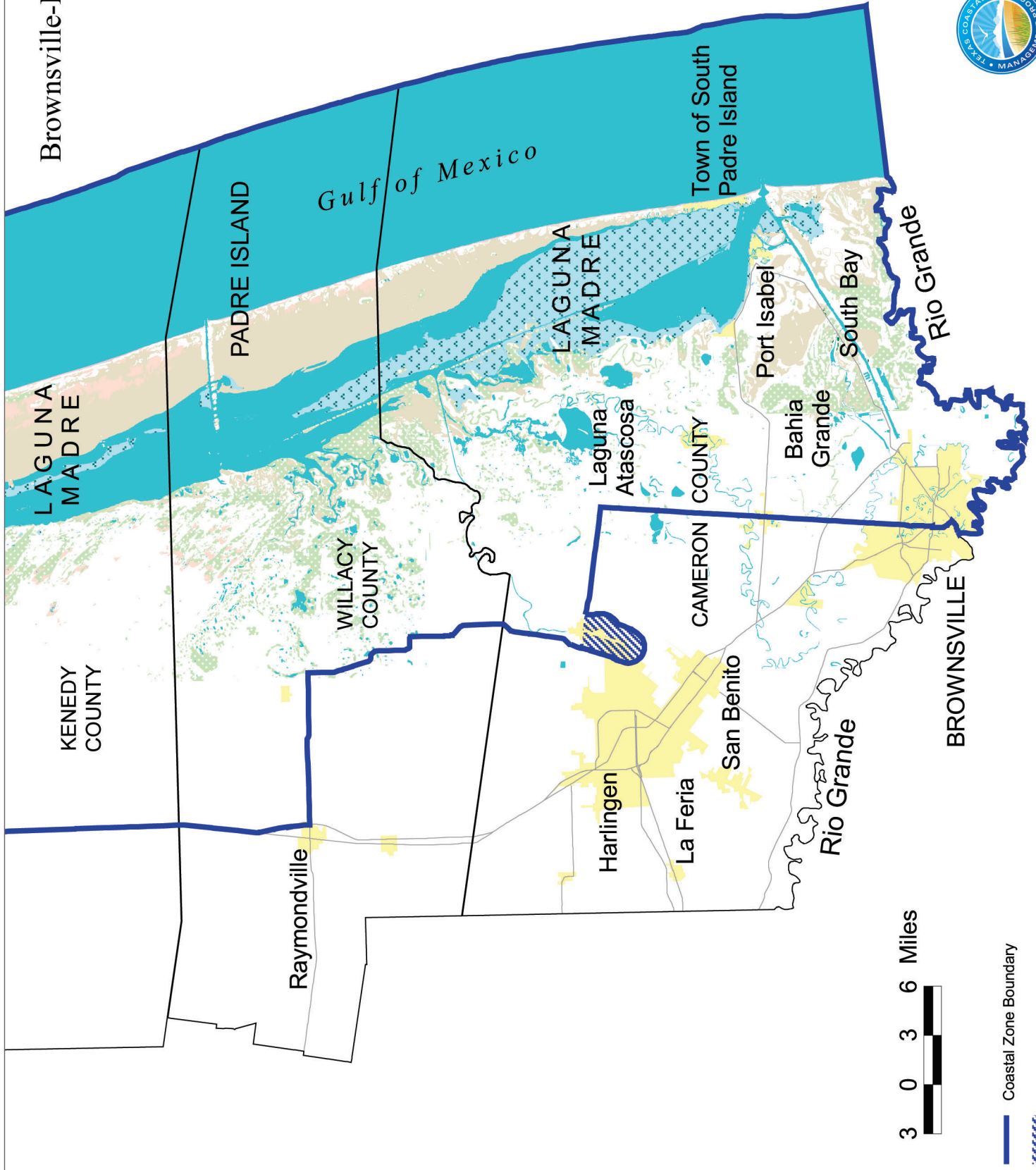
Kingsville Area

3 0 3 6 Miles



- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area

Brownsville-Harlingen Area



APPENDIX G
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
DATA SHARING PLAN

Example of Data Sharing Plan

1. Types of environmental and geospatial data and/or information to be created during the project: LiDAR data will be collected over Asateague Island to provide highly accurate and current elevation points and enable the creation of a digital elevation model (DEM). The DEM will be compared to previous models to determine changes then utilized to develop safer and more resilient park facilities.
2. Data collection method(s) (e.g., flight lines): A private photogrammetric firm will acquire airborne data over the study area.
3. Tentative date by which data will be shared: The “raw” point cloud LAS file will be shared with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Cooperative Science Center (CSC) immediately. The final DEM file will be posted to the State’s public-facing web mapping service within two months of the final acceptance of the data. Metadata that complies with the Federal Geographic Data Committee’s Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata will be posted with the data.
4. Standards to be used for data/metadata format and content: The contractor will be responsible for meeting or exceeding the latest version of the U.S. Geological Survey/National Digital Elevation Program LiDAR Standard.
5. Policies addressing data stewardship and preservation: The data will be available via (insert name) web site for at least three years. During that time, (name of entity) will contact NOAA to determine NOAA’s level of interest and available resources for archiving the data. (Name of entity) will work with NOAA, as needed. If NOAA does not have interest in archiving the data to provide for national access, (name of entity) will arrange for data preservation at the State Archives.
6. Procedures for providing access to data and prior experience in publishing such data: (Name of entity) does not have prior experience in data sharing. (Name of entity) will use ___ the State Clearinghouse or ___ the Geographic Information System Inventory to document the data. (Name of entity) will work with ___ the State Geographic Information System Coordination Office or ___ NOAA CSC to provide data access via the Digital Coast.

**APPENDIX H
TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM GRANT HISTORY**

Texas Coastal Management Program Grant Dollars Awarded by County**

	Cycles 1 - 21**	Cycle 22	Cycle 23	Cycle 24	Cycle 25	Total
Aransas	\$2,817,191.00	\$ 228,715.00	\$ 43,074.00	\$ 56,700.00	\$ -	\$ 3,145,680.00
Brazoria	\$837,048.30	\$ 92,442.00	\$ 131,702.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,061,192.30
Calhoun	\$1,511,875.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86,280.00	\$ 1,598,155.00
Cameron	\$3,401,371.00	\$ -	\$ 59,901.00	\$ 298,000.00	\$ 420,000.00	\$ 4,179,272.00
Chambers	\$927,339.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 927,339.00
Galveston	\$5,392,387.61	\$ 267,906.00	\$ 255,852.00	\$ 99,818.00	\$ 539,856.00	\$ 6,555,819.61
Harris	\$3,016,225.00	\$ -	\$ 455,373.00	\$ 199,519.00	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 3,725,117.00
Jackson	\$0.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jefferson	\$861,603.00	\$ 84,394.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 945,997.00
Kenedy	\$0.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,966.00	\$ -	\$ 99,966.00
Kleberg	\$669,126.00	\$ 88,012.00	\$ -	\$ 102,744.00	\$ -	\$ 859,882.00
Matagorda	\$1,144,491.00	\$ 95,816.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,240,307.00
Nueces	\$4,775,597.50	\$ 223,546.00	\$ 249,542.00	\$ 298,849.00	\$ 648,307.00	\$ 6,195,841.50
Orange	\$409,067.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,834.00	\$ -	\$ 521,901.00
Refugio	\$278,000.00	\$ 83,979.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 361,979.00
San Patricio	\$730,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 730,400.00
Victoria	\$0.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Willacy	\$368,000.00	\$ 45,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 413,400.00
Coastwide	\$3,160,730.00	\$ 232,434.00	\$ 459,907.00	\$ 186,816.00	\$ 327,466.00	\$ 4,367,353.00
Lower Coast	\$4,215,421.00	\$ -	\$ 98,877.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,314,298.00
Upper Coast	\$2,021,029.00	\$ 300,000.00	\$ -	\$ 299,347.00	\$ -	\$ 2,620,376.00
Total	\$36,536,901.41	\$ 1,742,644.00	\$ 1,754,228.00	\$ 1,754,593.00	\$ 2,075,909.00	\$ 43,864,275.41

*Amounts do not account for reductions in federal appropriations after Council/Commissioner approval, withdrawn projects, or projects funded with deobligated funds.

**Amounts for Cycles 1-20 as these cycles have been successfully completed.

Texas Coastal Management Program Dollars Awarded by Entity*

Entity	Cycle 1 - 21**	Cycle 22	Cycle 23	Cycle 24	Cycle 25	Total
Local Gov'ts	\$ 13,222,184.41	\$ 174,148.00	\$ 99,869.00	\$ 397,519.00	\$ 803,307.00	\$ 14,697,027.41
Special Districts	\$ 2,525,648.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,525,648.00
Nonprofits	\$ 8,319,175.00	\$ 326,153.00	\$ 395,214.00	\$ 236,880.00	\$ 494,202.00	\$ 9,771,624.00
Universities	\$ 10,189,718.00	\$ 942,343.00	\$ 1,067,443.00	\$ 963,494.00	\$ 572,120.00	\$ 13,735,118.00
State Agencies	\$ 2,145,176.00	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,505,176.00
Regional Gov'ts	\$ 135,000.00	\$ -	\$ 131,702.00	\$ 156,700.00	\$ 206,280.00	\$ 629,682.00
Total	\$ 36,536,901.41	\$ 1,742,644.00	\$ 1,754,228.00	\$ 1,754,593.00	\$ 2,075,909.00	\$ 43,864,275.41

Texas Coastal Management Program Grant Dollars Awarded by Funding Category*

Category	Cycles 1 - 21**	Cycle 22	Cycle 23	Cycle 24	Cycle 25	Total
Applied Research and Data Collection****	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 600,258.00	\$ 385,049.00	\$ 985,307.00
Coastal Natural Hazards Response	\$ 5,186,180.00	\$ 612,986.00	\$ 140,655.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,939,821.00
Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control****	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 312,618.00	\$ 82,273.00	\$ 394,891.00
Coastal Resiliency, Planning, Community Engagement and Enhancement****	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 543,717.00	\$ 499,000.00	\$ 1,042,717.00
Critical Areas Enhancement	\$ 10,031,833.00	\$ 910,110.00	\$ 636,738.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,578,681.00
Information and Data Availability***	\$ 4,158,305.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,158,305.00
Governmental Coordination / Permit Streamlining	\$ 260,000.00	\$ -	\$ 99,969.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 359,969.00
Public Education and Outreach***	\$ 4,287,664.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,287,664.00
Public Access	\$ 5,273,305.00	\$ 86,650.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 298,000.00	\$ 1,109,587.00	\$ 6,867,542.00
Water Sediment Quantity & Quality Improvements	\$ 2,870,524.00	\$ -	\$ 776,866.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,647,390.00
Waterfront Revitalization and Ecotourism Development	\$ 4,469,040.11	\$ 132,898.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,601,938.11
Total	\$ 36,536,851.11	\$ 1,742,644.00	\$ 1,754,228.00	\$ 1,754,593.00	\$ 2,075,909.00	\$ 43,864,225.11

*Amounts do not account for reductions in federal appropriations after Council/Commissioner approval, withdrawn projects, or projects funded with deobligated funds.

**Amounts for Cycles 1-20 as these cycles have been successfully completed.

***As of Cycle 18, *Information and Data Availability* and *Public Education and Outreach* projects are included within the specific funding category the projects address.

**** New funding categories created in Cycle 24.

APPENDIX I

GOMESA AUTHORIZED USES

- Projects and activities for coastal protection, including conservation, coastal restoration, hurricane protection and infrastructure directly affected by coastal wetland losses;
- Mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife or natural resources;
- Implementation of federal approved marine, coastal or comprehensive conservation management plan;
- Mitigation of the impact of OCS activities through the funding of onshore infrastructure projects; and
- Planning assistance and administrative costs, not to exceed 3 percent of the amounts received.



The CMP Grants Program is overseen by the Land Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office through the consultation of the Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee. Projects approved by the Land Commissioner will be funded under §306 and §306A of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides funding for publication of this document under a cooperative agreement.

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