



CMP GRANTS PROGRAM
Application Guidance

GRANT CYCLE #21
APRIL 2015

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

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**CMP GRANTS PROGRAM
APPLICATION GUIDANCE
GRANT CYCLE #21**

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) is to improve the management of the state's coastal resources and to ensure the long-term ecological and economic productivity of the coast. The CMP is a "networked" program linking the regulations, programs, and expertise of state, federal, and local entities managing various aspects of coastal resources. The CMP focuses on five primary issues of concern to coastal communities: coastal hazards, wetland protection, water quantity and quality, dune protection, and shoreline access. Specifically, the CMP identifies coastal natural resource areas (CNRAs) and identifies uses or activities that may adversely affect those areas, and sets uniform policies to address those effects. (CNRAs are listed and defined in Appendix C of this guidance document.)

The Land Commissioner of the General Land Office (GLO) through the consultation of the Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee (Committee) oversees the implementation of the CMP.

| Members | |
|---|---|
| George P. Bush, Land Commissioner (Chair) | General Land Office |
| Leslie Savage | Railroad Commission of Texas |
| Tucker Royall | Texas Commission on Environmental Quality |
| Brian Koch | Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board |
| Ross Melinchuk | Texas Parks and Wildlife Department |
| James "Jim" P. Barta, Jr. | Texas Department of Transportation |
| Ruben Solis | Texas Water Development Board |
| Pamela "Pam" Plotkin | Texas Sea Grant College Program |
| George Deshotels | Coastal Resident |
| Jerry Mohn | Coastal Business Representative |
| TBA | Agriculture Representative |
| Dude Payne | Local Elected Official |

(See Appendix A for Committee member contact information.)

One specific function the Land Commissioner has is to administer the CMP Grants Program. The Land Commissioner awards approximately \$1.8 million (90%) of the federal §306/§306A coastal management grant funds the GLO receives from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to local governments and other entities along the coast for planning and implementation of projects that address environmental problems affecting the coastal area and that promote sustainable economic development. (Types of §306 and §306A projects are identified on pages 2 and 3.)

In the past, §306/§306A coastal management grant funds were used to fund small-scale projects. While the Land Commissioner will continue to fund individual small-scale projects up to \$100,000, the Land Commissioner will also consider funding individual large-scale §306A projects up to \$400,000 for on-the-ground habitat protection/restoration and land acquisition projects.

The Land Commissioner plans to award up to \$800,000 in CMP funding for large-scale §306A projects and \$1,000,000 in small-scale projects.

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| §306 | small-scale | \$800,000 |
| §306A* | small-scale | \$200,000 |
| §306A* | large-scale | \$800,000 |
| Approximate Amount Available | | \$1,800,000 |
| * The Coastal Zone Management Act limits funding for §306A projects to \$1 million. | | |

While the Land Commissioner prefers to fund on-the-ground projects, he recognizes the need for applied research and technology development to help fulfill the goals of the CMP and other coastal programs (e.g., Galveston Bay Estuary Program (GBEP), Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program (CBBEP), Coastal Erosion Planning and Response Act Program (CEPRA) and Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP.)) Therefore, the Land Commissioner is interested in funding specific types of research and technical projects, with a proactive outreach component, that have a tangible benefit to local, state and federal entities.

The Land Commissioner’s priority projects are listed under the Funding Category Section beginning on page 10.

CMP GRANTS

The CMP awards two types of federal funds--Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) §306 administrative funds and CZMA §306A coastal resource improvement funds.

A. Section 306 Administrative Funds

Section 306 administrative funds may be used to fund the administration of the CMP and to fund planning, mapping, GIS, and research projects that help implement the goals and policies of the CMP. Information on the goals and policies are listed in Appendix D and are available at

[http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=16&ch=501&sc h=B&rl=Y](http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=16&ch=501&sc h=B&rl=Y).

B. Section 306A Coastal Resource Improvement Funds

Section 306A funds may be used to fund projects meeting one or more of the following objectives:

1. Preservation or restoration of coastal natural resource areas, as defined in the CMP, or restoration and enhancement of shellfish production through the purchase and distribution of clutch material on publicly-owned reef tracts;
2. Redevelopment of deteriorating and underutilized urban waterfronts and ports (under conditions set in “c” below);
3. Provision of access to public beaches and other coastal areas and to coastal waters; and
4. The development of a coordinated process among state agencies to regulate and issue permits for aquaculture facilities within the coastal zone boundary.

The use of §306A funds is limited to:

- a. The acquisition of 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);
- b. Low-cost construction projects consistent with the purposes of CZMA §306A, including paths, walkways, fences, parks, and the rehabilitation of historic buildings and structures;
- c. The rehabilitation or acquisition of piers for public use, including compatible commercial activity and the removal or replacement of pilings where such action will provide increased recreational use of urban waterfront areas;
- d. Engineering designs, specifications, and other appropriate reports related to the above; and
- e. Educational, interpretive, and other management costs.

Approximately 10% of the §306/§306A funding is retained to administer the program. In the previous grant cycles, funding for 545 §306/§306A projects totaling over \$38.9 million has been approved. The Land Commissioner looks forward to funding approximately \$1.8 million worth of coastal projects during the 21st cycle.

FEDERAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The grant guidance has been written to meet the requirements of the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office for Coastal Management (OCM), and to improve the application process. OCM's §306A Guidance establishes the eligibility requirements for funding §306A projects. The grant guidance also reflects the Land Commissioner's policies and other federal and state requirements imposed by law, regulation, and guidance. The funds awarded by the Land Commissioner are federal funds for which Texas qualifies by having a federally approved CMP.

The following requirements must be satisfied for an applicant to be eligible for funding.

A. Eligible Applicants

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

1. Incorporated cities within the coastal zone boundary
2. County governments within the coastal zone boundary
3. Texas state agencies
4. Texas public colleges/universities
5. 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)
6. Councils of governments and other regional governmental entities within the coastal zone boundary
7. The Galveston Bay Estuary Program
8. The Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program
9. Nonprofit Organizations*

*Nonprofit organizations applying for funding must be located in Texas and 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.

NOTE:

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. Leases or easements should be in perpetuity or, at minimum, for 20 years. The project must benefit the public and may not be used to improve private property or other private enterprises. (The Coastal Management Act §306A Guidance of February 1999 is available at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/what-we-do/caring-for-the-coast/grants-funding/cmp/index.html>.)

B. Consistency with the 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 D and are available at [http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=16&ch=501&sc_h=B&rl=Y](http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=16&ch=501&sc_h=B&rl=Y).

C. Project Location

The proposed project must be located within the coastal zone boundary. The Texas Legislature established the coastal zone boundary in 1995. A map of the coastal zone boundary is included as Appendix E. A U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:24,000-scale quadrangle map (7.5-minute series) with latitude/longitude coordinates (degrees/minutes/seconds) identifying the project location is required for all projects selected for funding.

D. Public Benefit

The applicant must clearly document and/or explain the public benefit to be derived from the proposed project. The §306A Guidance establishes the following eligibility requirements for §306A projects:

1. Section 306A funds shall only be used for projects on lands that are publicly owned, leased, or otherwise protected through an easement.
2. Leases or easements should be in perpetuity. However, a lease or easement must, at a minimum, be for 20 years.
3. Section 306A funds are for public benefit and may not be used to improve private property or other private enterprises.
4. A §306A public access facility must be open to the general public and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
5. In general, user fees should not be charged to access §306A projects.

E. 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 ADA accessible unless the construction of a ADA accessible structure will damage coastal resources or coastal damage would occur in the absence of the §306A project. In these instances, the §306A project shall be ADA 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>.

F. 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.

G. Coastal Barrier Resources Act

Projects proposed for funding under §306A must conform to the requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA). The Act requires that federal funds be used only for projects on coastal barriers designated in the CBRA system if they are consistent with the three purposes of the Act. The purposes of the Act are to minimize: (1) the loss of human life, (2) wasteful federal expenditures, and (3) damage to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources. To determine if the project's site is on a designated CBRA unit, Coastal Barrier Resource System maps are available at <http://www.fws.gov/cbra/Maps/index.html>.

H. 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 (ESA), NOAA must informally consult with the relevant federal agencies (United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)). The project may require an ESA §7 consultation with the USFWS or NMFS if the proposed project may 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, contact the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department's Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program at (512) 912-7021.

I. National Environmental Policy Act

Projects costing 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.

NOTE:

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

Projects that have a significant negative affect on the environment are not eligible for a categorical exclusion.

J. Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program

Best management practices (BMPs) that conform to the Texas Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (Texas Coastal NPS Control Program) must be used on §306A project sites. Information on the Texas Coastal NPS Control Program is available at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/what-we-do/caring-for-the-coast/environmental-protection/anti-pollution-efforts.html>.

The use of pervious or porous paving surfaces as an alternative to conventional impervious pavement (concrete or asphalt) can significantly reduce the amount of runoff leaving a site. Information on alternative methods is available at <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/la/docs/bmp.pdf>.

Additional information on paving materials is available at:

<http://stoneycreekmaterials.com/pervious.html>

<http://www.graniterock.com/tnperviousconcrete.html>, <http://www.iswm.dfwinfo.com/>

www.greenbuilder.com/sourcebook/PerviousMaterials.html

www.gcpa.org/pervious_concrete_pavement.html

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. The user is cautioned to conduct his/her own investigation into the available products and determine their suitability for his/her particular needs.

K. Environmental Justice

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

L. Section 306A Checklist/Attorney Title Opinions

NOAA requires applicants applying for §306A funds (construction and acquisition projects) to complete and submit a §306A Checklist and Attorney Title Opinion. **These forms are included as part of the application and must be submitted by the application deadline.** The forms are also available in Microsoft Word on the Internet at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/what-we-do/caring-for-the-coast/grants-funding/cmp/grant-cycle.html>.

FUNDING POLICIES

A. Management Capacity

The applicant must demonstrate it has the capacity to manage the grant. Capacity may be demonstrated through the proper management of prior CMP grants or other state or federally funded grants and satisfactory compliance with or administration of permit programs subject to the CMP that would be necessary to carry out the proposed project.

B. Environmental Impacts

The applicant must demonstrate that the proposed project will not cause unacceptable adverse effects to CNRAs. Demonstrating that a project can receive all the appropriate environmental permits does not necessarily satisfy this funding requirement.

C. Public Education/Outreach

The applicant must include a proactive public education and/or outreach component that makes the target audience aware of coastal resources. For example, applicants submitting research projects must include a proactive plan to make information available to interested parties. Applicants submitting projects for construction of public facilities must include the distribution of press releases to notify the public of newly constructed public facilities. Applicants including the development of a web site to convey information must also include a strategy to inform the public of the availability of the web site.

D. Permit Service Center

Early coordination with the Permit Service Center is encouraged. The Permitting Assistance Coordinator is available to assist applicants with the permitting process. Contact information for the Permitting Assistance Coordinator is located on page 21.

E. Matching Funds

The applicant must provide a local or third party match to comply with federal matching requirements. Applicants contributing cash must provide a local match of at least 25% of total project costs. Applicants contributing in-kind services, donations, indirect costs, and/or third party assistance must provide a match of at least 50% of total project costs.

For example, if an applicant is contributing cash for a project that costs a total of \$100,000, the applicant must provide a minimum of \$25,000 (or 25% of the total project cost) in local match, and the maximum that can be requested in CMP funding is \$75,000.

If, instead of contributing cash, an applicant is contributing in-kind services, donations, indirect costs, and/or third party assistance for a project that costs a total of \$100,000, the applicant must provide a minimum of \$50,000 (or 50% of the total project cost) in local match, and the maximum that can be requested in CMP funding is \$50,000.

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

Match may be in the form of a "cash" match or an "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 that are reasonable and associated with the project.

An in-kind match includes land and applicant equipment, supplies, or other commodities that will be used or purchased by the applicant or donated by a third party for the proposed project.

Land may only be used once as match. 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. The property must be purchased or the title transferred during the effective CMP contract period.

Applicants budgeting in-kind donations/services must submit letters of commitment from third-party donors with the final application.

Additional match information can be found on page 30.

F. Research Projects

Applicants submitting research projects must demonstrate how the research will be applied to address one or more coastal issues and have a proactive outreach plan to disseminate the research findings. Also, applicants must identify any existing or ongoing research projects or collection and assessment of data relevant to the applicant's proposed project or describe a plan to evaluate and assess the relevance of existing data. If data exist, the applicant must provide a detailed summary of the data and how the project will contribute to rather than duplicate the existing data.

G. Permitting/Engineering/Design/Survey Costs

Generally, the Land Commissioner will limit permitting/engineering/design/survey costs up to 10% of total construction costs. Costs from 10%-15% will be considered if supported with a written justification. Costs greater than 15% will be considered only in the case of extenuating circumstances.

H. Tuition Reimbursement

The Land Commissioner will prohibit reimbursement of tuition costs unless reimbursement of tuition is in lieu of salaries and/or wages earned by a student working directly on the project. The amount paid in tuition must not exceed the amount a student would have earned if paid a student wage by the grant.

I. Indirect Costs

The Land Commissioner will prohibit reimbursement of indirect costs. Indirect costs may only be used as local or third-party match. **If using indirect costs as match, the applicant and/or**

third-party must submit with the application any negotiated indirect cost rate agreement it has with its cognizant federal agency and must specifically identify the applicable negotiated indirect cost rate that would be used. Indirect cost rates may only be based on Modified Total Direct Costs (MTDC) as identified in the applicant or third-party's respective negotiated agreement, or on MTDC as defined in 2 CFR Part 200.

The Land Commissioner may prohibit reimbursement of administrative costs.

J. Fringe Benefit Costs

The Land Commissioner will limit fringe benefit costs to no more than 35% of salaries and/or wages.

K. Funding Categories

A proposed project must address at least one of the following funding categories and at least one of the more specific project ideas. The funding categories and project ideas are not listed in order of preference.

1. Coastal Natural Hazards Response

Coastal natural hazards are events or conditions such as storms, erosion, and flooding that affect private and public property and lives. Although the hazards may arise from natural conditions, they may often be exacerbated by human-induced impacts such as development. This funding category addresses the following goals of the CMP:

“to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity, quality, quantity, functions, and values of coastal natural resource areas,”

“to minimize loss of human life and property due to the impairment and loss of protective features of CNRAs,”

“to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resources 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,” 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.”

CMP policies that may apply to projects listed below: §501.23 – Development in Critical Areas; §501.26 – Construction in the Beach/Dune System; §501.27 – Development in Coastal Hazard Areas; and §501.28 – Development within Coastal Barrier Resource System.

Priorities for funding under this category include projects addressing:

- Beach nourishment/dune restoration projects related to various specific projects/areas, including geophysics, geotechnical borings, sand source investigation, physical properties analysis of sand samples, concise reporting, and development of permit applications for Gulf and bay beach nourishment/restoration
- Regional or jurisdictional strategic planning for shoreline protection, restoration, and/or enhancement projects, with identification of problems in the area, potential projects/solutions/range costs, and relative importance or priority of future projects (e.g., Live Oak Shoreline Protection Strategic Plan developed in December 2005)
- Development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans
- Acquisition, storage, and distribution of up-to-date LIDAR data and digital aerial photography of Gulf and bay shorelines (including inlets)
- Targeted public education and outreach efforts related to natural hazard response in the coastal zone

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- Acquisition of property/conservation easements for open space subject to coastal hazards
- Restoration of sand dunes, coastal floodplains, wetlands, and estuaries to prevent erosion and provide protection from coastal hazards
- Analyses of the economic and environmental impacts of coastal hazards
- Evaluation of storm impacts and protection provided by erosion response projects
- Development of web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, chemical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available on natural hazard response in the coastal zone

NOTES:

- Hard structures for erosion response are prohibited.
- Projects to comply with mandatory or compensatory mitigation for recent or pending habitat losses resulting from the actions of agencies, organizations, companies or individuals are prohibited.
- Projects that result in an improvement to private property are prohibited.
- NOAA defines private property to include property owned by nonprofit organizations.

2. Critical Areas Enhancement

Critical areas are defined in the Coastal Coordination Act as coastal wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation, oyster reefs, tidal sand and mud flats, and hard substrate reefs. These resources are widely recognized as being of great value. Unfortunately, because they are susceptible to many threats, they are still being lost and degraded. This funding category addresses the following goal of the CMP:

“to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity, quality, quantity, functions, and values 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,” 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.”

CMP policies that may apply to projects listed below: §501.23 – Development in Critical Areas; §501.24 – Construction on Submerged Lands; §501.25 – Dredging and Dredged Material Placement; §501.26 – Construction in the Beach/Dune System; §501.27 – Development in Coastal Hazard Areas; and §501.28 – Development within Coastal Barrier Resource System.

Priorities for funding under this category include projects addressing:

- On-the-ground habitat protection/restoration and land acquisition projects
- Enhancement and restoration of degraded coastal wetlands and other critical coastal areas
- Beneficial use of dredged material in critical areas enhancement
- Wetlands protection planning

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- Eradication, reduction, and prevention of invasive species
- Monitoring, mapping, and conducting inventories of beach, dune, and habitat restoration and protection projects to determine performance/function over time
- Research (or summary of existing studies) identifying habitat and ecological needs of declining, threatened, or endangered species in the coastal zone and critical coastal resources
- Development/implementation of protocols to conduct cost/benefit analysis of land acquisition, habitat restoration, and natural resource projects
- Quantitative evaluations of the functions provided by natural, restored, enhanced, created, or degraded wetlands
- Quantifying functions, values, trends, and threats to critical areas (e.g. coastal wetlands, tidal sand and mud flats, submerged aquatic vegetation, oyster reefs, and hard substrate reefs) including Gulf beaches, dunes, and coastal shore areas.
- Development of web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, chemical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available for critical areas in the coastal zone

- Targeted public education and outreach efforts related to CNRAs and other adjacent coastal resources

NOTES:

The Land Commissioner will give preference to projects that protect/restore/create/acquire CNRAs and may include other adjacent coastal resources that have significant conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, or aesthetic values and are threatened by conversion from their natural or recreational state. Examples of adjacent coastal resources include, but are not limited to, bottomland hardwood forests, scrub oak forests, and migratory bird fallout areas.

Additional value may be given to habitat protection/restoration projects that include the following information with the application: detailed design and/or engineering drawings; all necessary state and federal permits; documentation of multiple project partnerships; and an environmental assessment.

Information on constructed wetlands can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/pdf/constructed.pdf> or <http://www.itrcweb.org>.

3. Public Access

Texas has one of the strongest set of laws in the nation protecting public access to the beach. However, increased shoreline development makes meeting public shoreline access needs a challenge. Further, there is no mechanism to ensure public access to Texas's extensive bayshores. This funding category addresses the following goal of the CMP:

“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 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,” 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.”

CMP policies that may apply to projects listed below: §501.23 – Development in Critical Areas; §501.24 – Construction on Submerged Lands; §501.26 – Construction in the Beach/Dune System; §501.27 – Development in Coastal Hazard Areas; and §501.28 – Development within Coastal Barrier Resource System.

Priorities for funding under this category include:

- Land acquisition projects that increase/provide public access to coastal bays/beaches
- Low-cost construction/renovation projects to enhance public access to coastal resources (e.g., dune walkovers, trails, and other structures that provide access and protect coastal resources)
- Targeted public educational and outreach efforts related to public access (e.g., Texas Open Beaches Act requirements and awareness of beach and bay public access points)

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- Public access planning
- Aerial photography and/or surveys to gather socio-economic data and determine status and trends of public use in coastal areas (e.g., spending, location preferences, user activities, and visitation trends)
- Development of a web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available on shoreline access in the coastal zone

NOTES:

The Land Commissioner will give preference to those projects that target previously underserved populations. Additional value may be given to land acquisition projects that include the following information with the application: letter of intent; documentation of contract negotiations; and/or documentation that earnest money has been placed to secure the property.

4. *Water Sediment Quantity and Quality Improvements*

Water quality data in the coastal zone indicate that pollution problems remain. With the ever-increasing population and development pressures on the coast, it is imperative that coastal water quality be improved. The Council received conditional approval on its development of the Texas Coastal NPS Control Program in July 2003. The Land Commissioner is particularly interested in funding projects that advance existing state nonpoint source pollution control programs. This funding category addresses the following goal of the CMP:

“to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity, quality, quantity, functions, and values of coastal natural resources,”

“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,” 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.”

CMP policy that may apply to projects listed below: §501.22 – Nonpoint Source Pollution.

Priorities for funding under this category include projects addressing:

- Construction/restoration/enhancement of wetlands or other coastal resources to improve water quality
- Implementation of BMPs or innovative techniques to address eutrophication, nonpoint source pollution, point source pollution, and/or contaminant control
- Development or implementation of watershed restoration plans/strategies to control nonpoint source pollution beyond the requirements of Section 26.177 of the Texas Water Code

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- Freshwater inflow for the maintenance of healthy bays and estuaries
- Implementation and/or research of BMPs to reduce the number of failing septic systems
- Land cover/land use analysis (e.g., determining percent of impervious coverage, habitat fragmentation, and/or development patterns)
- Studies to determine impacts of erosion on water quality
- Evaluation of changes, including nutrient and sediment loading, in water quality and their implications for coastal zone management
- Development of a web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, chemical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available on water/sediment quantity and quality in the coastal zone
- Targeted public educational and outreach efforts related to water/sediment quantity and quality improvements

NOTES:

Demonstration projects must occur on lands that are publicly owned or otherwise protected through a lease or conservation easement held by a public entity. Information on approved management measures under the Texas Coastal NPS Control Program can be found at <http://www.glo.state.tx.us/coastal/nps.html>.

5. Waterfront Revitalization and Ecotourism Development

The Texas coast and coastal natural resources are valuable assets that help fuel the economic engine of the state. Waterfront revitalization or the redevelopment of previously used lands in developed areas has been successful in many communities across the United States and is a focus of the federal Coastal Zone Management Program. Many small communities on the Texas coast once had vibrant economies based on industries that have failed, and are attempting to revive their economies through waterfront revitalization. In many areas, the revitalization effort is

focused on ecotourism development, a growing industry in Texas. Ecotourism and other industries that are dependent upon waterfront access and coastal resources are a priority for waterfront revitalization. This funding category addresses the following goals of the CMP:

“to ensure sound management of all coastal resources by allowing for compatible economic development and multiple human 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 resources, the benefits from minimizing loss of human life and property, and the benefits from public access to and enjoyment of the coastal zone,”

“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,” 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.”

CMP policies that may apply to projects listed below: §501.24 – Construction on Submerged Lands and §501.26 – Construction in the Beach/Dune System

Priorities for funding under this category include projects addressing:

- Removal of debris, structures, and derelict vessels from waterfront areas as part of revitalization efforts

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- Low-cost construction/renovation of facilities that enhance ecotourism sites (e.g., Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail)
- Planning for ecotourism or waterfront redevelopment
- Development of a web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available on waterfront revitalization and ecotourism in the coastal zone
- Targeted public educational and outreach efforts related to waterfront revitalization and ecotourism development in the coastal zone

NOTE:

Shoreline stabilization projects are prohibited from funding under this program.

6. Permit Streamlining/Assistance, Governmental Coordination & Local Government Planning Assistance

The first steps in improving interagency coordination and cooperation were taken when a uniform set of coastal policies was developed under the CMP. The provision of permitting assistance under the CMP also improves the permitting process for permit applicants in the coastal zone. Local governments, however, may not have the capacity necessary to fully implement a CMP networked authority (e.g., local beach/dune permitting). This funding category addresses the following goals of the CMP:

“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 resources areas,”

“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 CMP”

“to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resources 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,” 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.”

Projects that may be funded under this funding category include:

- Multiagency permit streamlining efforts (e.g., development of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers general permits)
- Enhancing coordination and communication between local, state, and federal agencies for emergency management preparedness, training, etc.
- Inventory and assessment of mitigation projects associated with permitting activities in the coastal zone
- Development of local program policies, ordinances, etc. to address impacts to CNRAs
- Development of web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available for permit streamlining/assistance and government coordination in the coastal zone
- Targeted public educational and outreach efforts related to permitting, government coordination and local government planning (e.g., permit, emergency management training, etc.)

DEADLINES AND SCHEDULE

Pre-proposal and final application must be submitted electronically to be considered for funding. The pre-proposal/final application is available at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/what-we-do/caring-for-the-coast/grants-funding/cmp/grant-cycle.html>.

Pre-proposals must be received electronically by:

**5:00 p.m.
June 17, 2015**

Submission of the pre-proposal is optional; however, strongly encouraged for first-time and/or inexperienced applicants who are unfamiliar with the CMP application process, applicants who have an idea for a new and/or innovative project, applicants who are uncertain if a project is eligible under this grant program, or applicants submitting research projects. Applicants must submit pre-proposals by the deadline to receive written comments.

For more information on the pre-proposal process, please see page 21.

Final applications must be received electronically:

**5:00 p.m.
September 23, 2015**

Facsimiles and hard copies of pre-proposals and final applications will not be accepted.

Grant Cycle #21 Schedule

2015

April Announce new grant cycle and workshop dates in the *Texas Register*, GLO Web page, and CMP newsletter and distribute guidance and application to mailing list

May Hold workshops in South Padre Island, Corpus Christi and Galveston

June 17 Pre-proposals are due (Submission of the pre-proposal is optional.)

Jul/Aug CMP Grant Review Team meeting to review pre-proposals and conduct site visits, if necessary. (The CMP Grant Review Team is one of the CCAC's Issues Teams. See Appendix B for the CMP Grant Review Team's contact information.)

August 7 Comment letters mailed to applicants

Aug/Sept Applicants prepare final applications

September 23 Final applications are due

December CMP Grant Review Team meeting to review final application scores and rankings

2016

January Land Commissioner to approve project rankings

Mar Draft application submitted to NOAA

April Final application submitted to NOAA

October Projects start

2018

March Projects completed

GRANT WORKSHOPS

Grant workshops are opportunities for potential applicants to learn about the changes made to the grant program and to discuss specific project ideas with staff. This year, the GLO will sponsor three grant application and project management workshops for local, regional, and state governments, nonprofits and public universities. Project management workshops will be held immediately following the grant application workshops. **Attendance for new applicants and project managers is highly recommended.**

Port Isabel – May 7 at 9:30 a.m.

Artisan at Port Isabel
106 Port Road, Clubhouse

Corpus Christi – May 13 at 9:30 a.m.

Texas A&M University - Natural Resources Center
6300 Ocean Drive, Room 1003

Galveston – May 20 at 9:30 a.m.

Galveston County Courthouse
722 Moody Avenue, Workshop Room

STAFF CONTACT INFORMATION

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PRE-PROPOSAL

Written comments will be provided to applicants who submit a pre-proposal by 5:00 p.m. June 17, 2015. Submission of a pre-proposal is optional but is strongly encouraged for the following types of applicants:

- First-time and/or inexperienced applicants who are unfamiliar with the CMP application process,
- Applicants who have an idea for a new and/or innovative project,
- Applicants who are uncertain if a project is eligible under this grant program, or
- Applicants submitting research projects.

While submission is voluntary, applicants submitting research projects should consider the pre-proposal a “letter of intent” and are strongly encouraged to take this opportunity to allow the CMP Grant Review Team (one of the Committee’s Issues Teams) to review the pre-proposal/letter of intent to determine and make recommendations on how to best focus the research project so it fulfills the needs of the CMP and other coastal programs (e.g., GBEP, CBBEP, CEPR and CIAP.)

The CMP Grant Review Team may be comprised of representatives from each of the Committee member agencies and program (i.e., General Land Office, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Railroad Commission of Texas, Texas Department of Transportation, Texas Water Development Board, Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, and Texas Sea Grant College Program). The public members of the Committee may also participate on the CMP Grant Review Team. (See Appendix B for the CMP Grant Review Team’s contact information.)

Submission of the pre-proposal is intended for applicants requesting assistance preparing the final application. Utilization of this process by those entities in the target audience noted above will allow the review team to determine where project assistance and a potential site visit are necessary to enhance the quality of the project prior to submission of the final application.

APPLICATION

A final application must be submitted by September 23, 2015 by 5:00 p.m. to be considered for funding. Submission of a pre-proposal will not be considered as a final application. Final applications are required from all applicants. A list of all required attachments is included in the application form. Please limit additional attachments to the minimum necessary to fully describe the project.

The application form is also available in Microsoft Word and on the Internet at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/what-we-do/caring-for-the-coast/grants-funding/cmp/grant-cycle.html>.

All support letters and letters of commitment must accompany the final application, must be dated within one year from the date of the final application submission, and must be signed by an executive of the entity.

Please do not send support letters or letters of commitment to this office individually.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Staff Review of Pre-Proposal

Committee member agency staff will review all pre-proposals and will provide written comments to applicants who submit pre-proposals by the June 17, 2015 deadline. This process will allow the review team to determine where project assistance and a potential site visit are necessary to enhance the quality of the project prior to submission of the final application.

The Land Commissioner has final decision-making authority over grant awards. Changes made as a result of staff recommendations do not ensure the application will rank well or be selected for funding.

The staff review for proposed construction and acquisition projects may, in most cases, include a site visit. The applicant is required to consult with the CMP Permitting Assistance Coordinator, who will assist in identifying federal, state, and local permits needed for the project and in coordinating meetings with the appropriate agencies.

Staff Review of Application

Staff will review and rank all applications using the numeric criteria included on pages 24 and 25 of this guidance document. **Incomplete applications will not be scored.**

Score Sheet

| | | |
|--|---|----------|
| Project Description | The project description provides a clear overview of the project to be undertaken with 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 components of the project, such as tasks or steps, that will be undertaken in order to complete the project; provides a general timeline for undertaking project components; describes the anticipated outcome(s) of the project; and identifies any additional information pertinent to the reviewers' understanding of the proposal. | (0 – 15) |
| Consistency with CMP Goals and Policies | The project is consistent with one or more CMP goal(s) and policy(ies). The applicant lists the specific goal(s) and policy(ies) that the project is consistent with and describes how the project is consistent with each applicable goal and policy. The project fulfills the objective of a listed priority.* | (0 – 15) |
| Benefits to CNRAs and or Associated Coastal Resources | The project benefits the coastal environment. The applicant lists a specific CNRA(s) or associated coastal resource(s) that would be affected and describes how the project would affect the listed CNRA(s). The project fulfills the objective of a listed priority.* | (0 – 15) |
| Plan Implementation | The project implements a component(s) of a management plan(s). The answer lists the plan, lists the component(s) of the plan(s) that would be implemented and describes how the project would implement the component(s) of the plan(s). | (0 – 5) |
| Benefit/Need | The project benefits and/or satisfies a public need. The applicant lists and describes the public need(s), lists and describes the benefits, and describes how the project would directly and/or indirectly result in the listed benefits. Completion of the project provides agencies represented on the Coastal Consistency Advisory Committee with useful deliverables and/or data that will fill gaps and further agency initiatives. The applicant describes how the end users will gain awareness and understanding of the project results for usability and implementation. | (0 – 10) |
| Economic Impact | The project describes an economic benefit to the community. The applicant lists the type(s) of beneficial economic impacts (i.e., direct, indirect, temporary, permanent, and/or cumulative) that would be expected; lists the specific resources that would be beneficially impacted; describes how the project would result in the beneficial impacts; and provides back-up data, with appropriate citations, explaining why beneficial impacts would be expected. | (0 – 5) |
| Project Support | The project is supported by the local community(ies) and/or by local, state and/or federal governments. The applicant summarizes the support from each supporter as presented in their support letter. | (0 – 5) |
| Commitment | The applicant is committed to the project. The applicant describes the next steps for the project following expiration of CMP funding and the associated contract. Specifically, the next steps describe actions that the applicant will undertake, contract out, supervise, manage, monitor, or otherwise be directly responsible for. If another entity has committed to performing future project-related activities, the applicant describes the responsible entity's next steps. | (0 – 5) |

| | | |
|--|---|----------|
| Management Capacity | The applicant is fully capable of administering the project. The applicant describes past state/federal grant history or provides relevant information that proves the applicant is capable of administering this project. The applicant's performance history with other Committee member agency programs will be considered. | (0 – 5) |
| Tasks | The tasks are well-defined, planned within a reasonable timeframe and tangible deliverables are listed for each task. The applicant breaks down 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 submitting each deliverable. The applicant describes new activities and/or events not previously funded under the CMP. The applicant has a history of completing tasks and submitting deliverables on time | (0 – 10) |
| Budget | The budget appears reasonable, appropriate and accurate. The budgeted items are consistent with the project description and tasks for the project. The applicant reflects complete budget information for each type of budgeted expense that is applicable to the project; estimates reasonable costs for the identified type of expense; does not include fringe benefits rates exceeding 35%; does not include indirect costs as reimbursable costs (may only be used as match); includes final numbers that are calculated correctly; provides the appropriate match; and includes in-kind letters for any applicable portion of the match. The applicant has a history of completing previously funded CMP projects on budget as proposed in the original application submission. | (0 – 10) |
| Agency Mission | The project meets or further implements one or more goal(s) of a Committee agency's mission. Each Committee member agency representative on the CMP Grant Review Team will have a total of five points per grant cycle to award to projects. (For example, a Committee member agency representative may allocate one point to five projects or all five points to one project.) | (0 – 5) |
| Total Possible Score | | 105 |
| <p>*Priorities may change depending on impacts from storm events.</p> <p>Note to Reviewers: If you are not comfortable scoring a particular criterion and do not want to hinder the project's total score, leave the score box blank. If your intention is to score a particular criterion as a "0" (zero), place a "0" in the score box.</p> <p>Disclaimer: If you have or will have any direct involvement with a submitted project (e.g., your agency will financially or administratively contribute to the management or implementation of the proposed project), you are not allowed to score or vote on the project. You may, however, offer comments on the project if they will help answer questions from the review team.</p> | | |

Land Commissioner Awards

The Land Commissioner will review the CMP Grant Review Team's recommendation. The Land Commissioner may make changes to the rankings based on the discretionary criteria listed below. The Land Commissioner may consider extenuating circumstances affecting the coast and may make changes to the rankings recommended by the CMP Grant Review Team.

Land Commissioner Discretionary Criteria

Applicants should consider the discretionary criteria when developing the application. These criteria represent general guidelines for the Land Commissioner to consider when evaluating the CMP Grant Review Team's recommendations.

1. The Land Commissioner strongly prefers to fund projects that directly and immediately enhance the well being of the coast as well as the quality of life of those engaging in coastal activities.
2. The Land Commissioner strongly prefers to fund research and technical projects that have a tangible benefit to local, state and/or federal entities and have a proactive outreach component to disseminate the research findings.
3. The Land Commissioner prefers to fund projects that acquire, protect, restore, and/or enhance CNRAs and may also include other adjacent coastal resources. Preferred projects include habitat protection/restoration/acquisition projects; land acquisition that increase public access to coastal bays or Gulf beaches; and research/monitoring projects that provide accurate and reliable data about CNRAs and/or associated coastal resources.
4. The Land Commissioner prefers to fund projects that result in a wide geographic distribution of grant funds within the coastal region.
5. The Land Commissioner prefers to fund projects that respond to local needs and are undertaken by entities within the coastal region.
6. For on-the-ground habitat protection/restoration/ and land acquisition projects, the Land Commissioner will consider funding individual large-scale projects up to \$400,000. For all other §306 and §306A small-scale projects, the Land Commissioner will consider funding individual small-scale projects up to \$100,000.
7. The Land Commissioner prefers not to fund applicants' current operating costs. Operating costs are those fixed costs necessary for the ordinary course of business. Any increases in operating costs due to implementation of a new and discrete project will be allowed. For example, a school's operating costs include the costs of teacher salaries and supplies needed to teach current classes, as well as the costs of the building, heating/cooling, etc. However, if a school wishes to enhance a current science class utilizing CMP grant funds to create new activities (e.g., fieldwork in wetlands monitoring), then the salaries of those teachers involved

in these new activities, the additional supplies needed, and the overhead costs associated with the activities are considered project costs and will be allowed.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OF GRANT AWARDS

A. Subrecipient Grant Agreement/Contract

A subgrant is awarded through the issuance of a contract, called a subrecipient grant agreement, which includes necessary terms and any special award conditions. The applicant and the GLO must execute the contract, which is binding and enforceable. The term of the award with NOAA will be for an 18-month period, beginning the month the GLO receives its award from NOAA. Projects should be planned for a 12 - 18 month period. Only one three-month extension may be allowed upon the receipt and approval of a request for an extension. Requests for more than three months will be considered on a case-by-case basis. **The request for an extension must be received 60 days prior to the termination date of the contract.**

If a project is funded, the applicant is legally responsible for successfully completing each task and producing each project deliverable as specified in the approved work plan. If the funding amounts approved for any task were underestimated, it is the responsibility of the subrecipient to complete the project as approved, providing or funding the difference in cost from non-CMP funds.

All subrecipient grant agreements for construction projects will include a special award condition allowing construction to begin only after the engineering design and plans have been submitted to and approved by the GLO.

B. Permitting

The subrecipient is responsible for applying for and obtaining all appropriate local, state, and federal permits or other authorizations necessary to undertake the project. Funding of a project does not place any obligation on a permitting or authorizing local, state, or federal agency to issue a permit or authorization for the project. Nor does funding a project exempt the subrecipient from obtaining all necessary permits.

Project budgets and timelines will be reviewed to ensure adequate consideration of permitting requirements. Therefore, it is in the applicant's best interest to be aware of all permitting requirements prior to the submission of the pre-proposal and final application. If permits have been acquired, it is recommended that the permit numbers and/or a copy of the permits be submitted with the application. Several Committee members have regulatory or other management responsibility over permits that may be necessary to undertake a grant project. A Committee member's recommendation to fund a grant project in no way indicates his future decision to approve or deny the permit application.

Any cost overruns in the area of permitting are solely the responsibility of the subrecipient. The Land Commissioner is not obligated to award additional funds to cover such cost overruns. Applicants should be aware that project modifications or post-project monitoring that increases

the cost of the project might result from the permitting of the project. ***The applicant is advised to include a task and an appropriate budget for obtaining permits if the applicant expects permits to be required.***

C. Reporting

Subrecipients must submit a monthly progress report on or before the tenth day of the month following the reporting month. The progress reports must document how the project is proceeding (e.g., accomplishments for the month, obstacles) and include copies of any deliverables identified in the project proposal (e.g., an RFP, educational brochure, or photos showing progress). The April 10, 2018 report will serve as the final project report.

Subrecipients undertaking research projects or who have demonstrated exemplary grant management may be allowed to report quarterly. This decision will be made on a case-by-case basis.

D. Project Monitoring

Demonstration projects and habitat restoration projects require post-project monitoring of at least 12 months. The subrecipient must make the appropriate budgetary commitments to ensure that the monitoring occurs.

E. Project Maintenance

Subrecipients that undertake projects that result in a physical improvement (e.g., construction, habitat restoration) must maintain the project for the useful life of the project. The GLO and NOAA will determine the useful life of the project in consultation with the subrecipient. However, in most cases, the useful life is a minimum of 20 years.

F. Federal Uniform Appraisal Standards

When undertaking a land acquisition project, subrecipients must conform to “Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions” published in 1973. Applicants may request a copy of this document from any of the contact persons listed on page 21.

G. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data Products

Data, databases, and products associated with electronic Geographic Information Systems (GIS) that have been collected, manipulated, or purchased with CMP grant funds and/or local match funds shall be transferred in a mutually-acceptable GIS format, along with corresponding metadata. All GIS data to be transferred or exchanged MUST be documented as specified in the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) document *Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata* (FGDC-STD-001-1998) or later. The federal metadata standard is available on the World Wide Web at www.fgdc.gov/metadata/csdgm. Metadata must be submitted in HTML, XML and/or text formats.

Non-spatial data deliverables (e.g., reports, tables, databases, spreadsheets, images) must be delivered in standard document formats. Examples include Acrobat PDF, MS Office, ASCII, and standard image formats (e.g., JPEG, TIFF, GIF, etc.). Acceptable media for delivery include DVD, CD-ROM, flash drive, and external hard drive.

All applicants are expected to comply with these guidelines. An applicant who cannot comply with these guidelines must provide a written justification detailing why an exception is warranted.

In addition, all applicants are expected to comply with NOAA's Environmental Data Sharing Policy. The NOAA data sharing policy, effective January 1, 2013, requires all subrecipients to make environmental data and information collected and/or created with NOAA funding visible, accessible, and independently understandable to general users. To be considered for funding, the final application must include a data sharing plan.

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 your intent to collect geospatial data to facilitate collaboration and avoid duplication of effort.

To comply with this policy, applicants must submit a data sharing plan. The written narrative should be no more than two pages and should provide the following information:

- 1) The types of environmental data and information to be created during the course of the project.
- 2) The type of collection method, aircraft, ship, satellite, etc.
- 3) The tentative date by which data/metadata will be shared/stored.
- 4) The standards to be used for data/metadata format and content - Metadata for your geospatial data must be compliant with the Federal Geographic Data Committee's (FGDC) Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM).
- 5) Your program's policies addressing data stewardship and preservation.
- 6) Procedures for providing access, data, and security - The Data Sharing Plan, metadata production and posting of metadata can be easily accomplished by using the GIS Inventory, which is available at <http://gisinventory.net>.
- 7) Your program's prior experience with publishing such data.

See Appendix G for additional information on NOAA's Environmental Data Sharing Policy.

H. Invoices and Reimbursements

The GLO will pay project expenditures on a reimbursement basis. The subrecipient is expected to make the initial outlays for the project. Subrecipients must provide a local and/or third party match to comply with federal matching requirements. Subrecipients contributing cash must provide a local match of 25% of total project costs. Subrecipients contributing in-kind services,

donations, indirect costs and/or third party assistance must provide a match of 50% of total project costs. Payments are directly linked to grant performance. Payments may be withheld if project schedules and/or deliverables are not met. The GLO will only reimburse the subrecipient for allowable, budgeted expenses.

It is the responsibility of the subrecipient to be aware of and understand the requirements under the GLO contract and of the applicable Assurances, Certifications, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulars, Uniform Management Grants Standards (UGMS) and State of Texas Travel Guidelines listed below.

- ◆ Common Rule for Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments; Federal Agency Implementation of Common Rule
- ◆ Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR Part 200)
- ◆ Assurances for Non-construction (SF-424B)/Construction Projects (SF-424D)
- ◆ Certifications regarding Debarment, Suspension, and other Responsibility Matters; Drug Free Workplace Requirements and Lobbying (CD-511)
- ◆ Certifications regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – Lower Tier Transactions (CD-512)
- ◆ State of Texas Travel Guidelines (TexTravel) - <https://fmx.cpa.state.tx.us/fmx/travel/texttravel/index.php>

To be reimbursed for expenses, a subrecipient must submit a GLO invoice, along with supporting documentation. Invoices must include time sheets for all subrecipient staff who are paid by the grant, itemized receipts or invoices for expenses budgeted for the project (e.g., travel, supplies, contracts), and documentation proving that all invoices have been paid (e.g., canceled checks or copies of bank statements).

Subrecipients should be set up for direct-deposit for reimbursements. Invoices submitted by a subrecipient will be reimbursed within 30 days after receipt of a completed invoice package.

Documentation for all expenditures that will be used to meet the match requirement or that will be reimbursed should be submitted within 60 days from the date the expense is incurred. Invoices and subrecipient match must be submitted with the progress report each month.

I. Matching Funds

Subrecipients must submit a GLO match invoice form to be credited for project expenses and/or donations. **Federal funds, received directly or passed-through by a state agency, cannot be used as match.** Supporting documentation must include time sheets for all staff and/or volunteers who constitute part of the local match; itemized receipts and/or invoices for incurred project expenses (e.g., travel, supplies, third-party contracts), and documentation proving that all invoices have been paid (e.g., canceled checks or copies of bank statements).

Documentation for all expenditures that will be used to meet the match requirement should be submitted within 60 days from the date the expense is incurred.

The cost of volunteers serving on committees will be carefully reviewed to ensure the use of a committee is appropriate, necessary, and central to the successful completion of the project. Applicants are asked to charge no more than \$10 per hour per volunteer committee member. Applicants that include an hourly rate greater than \$10/hour must provide justification for the higher rate.

Volunteer time must be charged at the rate paid for the type of work being done. For example, the time an attorney spends doing data entry work for a project is charged at the rate paid to data entry operators. If the attorney volunteers to do legal work for the project, the attorney's volunteer time is charged at the rate paid to an attorney. The cost of volunteers involved in site-cleanup, vegetative plantings or tending a booth at an educational/outreach event must be charged at the prevailing minimum wage rate. Unpaid travel expenses incurred by a volunteer to and from a project site may not be used to meet the match requirement.

The time students and their parents spend participating in CMP grant-funded field trips shall not be used to meet the match requirement. Volunteers must perform a specific service necessary to fulfilling a grant task or deliverable requirement described in the contract work plan.

Information on hourly rates for specialized skill volunteers is available at the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wage Data by Area and Occupation website: <http://www.bls.gov/bls/blswage.htm>.

J. Contract Amendments

Subrecipients must request contract amendments for changes to the project tasks, deliverables, or budgets during the term of the CMP contract. Contract amendment requests must be submitted in writing separate and apart from routine progress reports. Subrecipients must fulfill their tasks as described in their contract work plan as projects are awarded based on the information provided in the original application.

GLO staff may approve contract amendments that do not result in a substantive change in the project scope or outcome. Substantive modifications to the contract tasks, budget, or deliverables may require review and approval by NOAA.

If a contract amendment results in a subrecipient modifying its budget to provide in-kind services, donations, indirect costs, and/or third party assistance instead of the cash match it originally committed to in the final application, the subrecipient must provide the additional funds to meet the 50% match requirement.

K. Site Visits/Audits

Subrecipients must provide reasonable access to the project site and/or to project records for monitoring by the GLO or other agencies of the state or federal government. Subrecipients should expect at least one site visit during the grant period. Some subrecipients may be audited.

L. Recycling

Subrecipients must use recycled products whenever possible. Please note in your application how you are using recycled products.

M. Historically Underutilized Businesses

Subrecipients must contract with historically underutilized businesses, whether minority or women-owned, whenever possible in providing goods and services.

**APPENDIX A
COASTAL COORDINATION
ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Chairman:

The Honorable George P. Bush
Commissioner, General Land Office
P.O. Box 12873
Austin, TX 78711-2873
(512) 463-5256

Members:

Local Government Representative:

Dude Payne, Commissioner
Brazoria County Pct. 1
P.O. Box 998
Clute, Texas 77531
(979) 265-3953

Agriculture Representative:

TBA

Local Business Representative:

Jerry Mohn
W. Galveston Island Property Owners Assoc.
4210 Silver Reef
1 Pirates Beach W
Galveston Texas 77554
(409) 737-5786

Local Citizen Representative:

George Deshotels
171 CR 244
Bay City, TX 77414
(979) 863-7282

Mr. Brain Koch

Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board
P.O. Box 658
Temple, TX 76503-0658
(254) 773-2250 x246

Ms. Leslie Savage

Railroad Commission of Texas
1701 North Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78701-1402
(512) 463-7308

Mr. Ruben Solis

Texas Water Development Board
1700 N. Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78711-3231
(512) 936-0820

Ms. Jodi Bechtel

Texas Department of Transportation
118 E. Riverside
Austin, TX 78704
(512) 416-2661

Mr. Stephen Tatum

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087
(512) 239-5537

Dr. Pamela Plotkin

Texas Sea Grant College Program
2700 Earl Rudder Fwy. S., Ste. 1800
College Station, TX 77845
(979) 845-7526

Mr. Ross Melinchuk

Texas Parks & Wildlife Department
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744-3291
(512) 389-4868

Secretary:

Ms. Kate Zultner

General Land Office
P.O. Box 12873
Austin, TX 78711-2873
(512) 936-9581

**APPENDIX B
COMMITTEE'S ISSUES TEAM
CMP GRANT REVIEW TEAM MEMBERS**

Ms. Melissa Porter
General Land Office
P.O. Box 12873
Austin, TX 78711-2873
(512) 475-1393

Local Government Representative

Dude Payne, Commissioner
Brazoria County Pct. 1
P.O. Box 998
Clute, Texas 77531
(979) 265-3953

Agriculture Representative

TBA

Local Business Representative

Jerry Mohn
W. Galveston Island Property Owners Assoc.
4210 Silver Reef
1 Pirates Beach W
Galveston Texas 77554
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Local Citizen Representative

George Deshotels
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Bay City, TX 77414
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Ms. Carla Guthrie
Texas Water Development Board
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Mr. Brian Koch
Texas State Soil and Water Conservation
Board
P.O. Box 658
Temple, TX 76503-0658
(979) 532-9496

Ms. Leslie Koza
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
6300 Ocean Drive, Mail Unit 5846
Corpus Christi, TX 78412
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Mr. Cory Horan
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087
(512) 239-4026

Mr. Mario Mata
Texas Department of Transportation
125 E. 11th Street, Bldg. 118
Austin, TX 78701-2483
(512) 416-2630

Mr. Josh Gunn
Texas Sea Grant College Program
P.O. Box 1675
Galveston, Texas 77553
(409) 741-7115

Ms. Leslie Savage
Railroad Commission of Texas
1701 North Congress Ave., Rm. 11-115C
Austin, TX 78701-1402
(512) 463-7308

APPENDIX C
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.

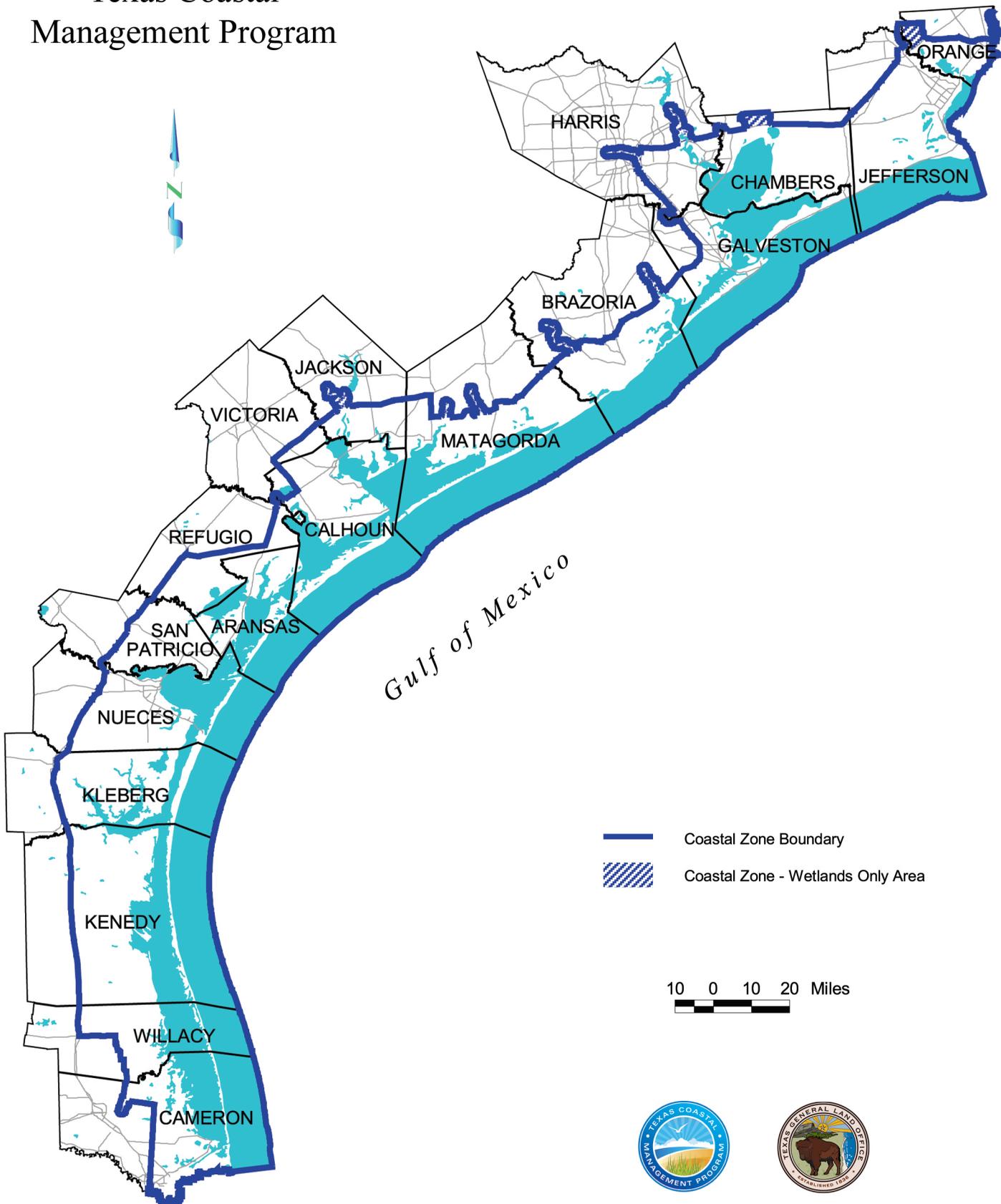
Water under tidal influence - Water in this state, as defined by Texas Water Code §26.001(5), that is subject to tidal influence according to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission's stream segment map. The term includes coastal wetlands.

APPENDIX D

CMP GOALS

- to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity, quality, quantity, functions, and values of coastal natural resource areas (CNRAs);
- 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 CNRAs;
- 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 CNRAs, 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 CNRAs by establishing clear, objective policies for the management of CNRAs;
- to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting CNRAs efficient by identifying and addressing duplication and conflicts among local, state, and federal regulatory and other programs for the management of CNRAs;
- to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting CNRAs 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 CNRAs 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 CMP; and
- to educate the public about the principal coastal problems of state concern and technology available for the protection and improved management of CNRAs.

Texas Coastal Management Program

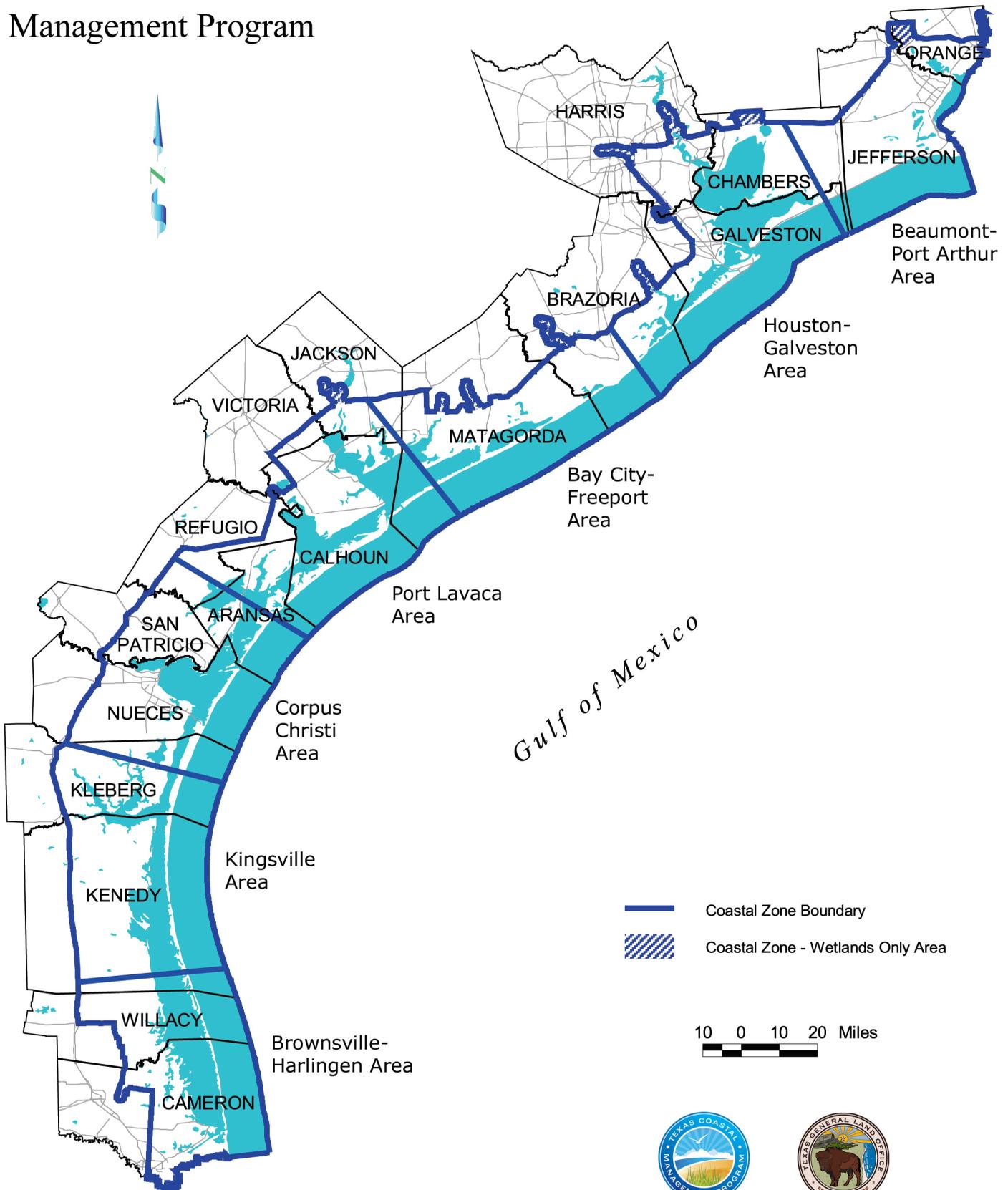


-  Coastal Zone Boundary
-  Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area

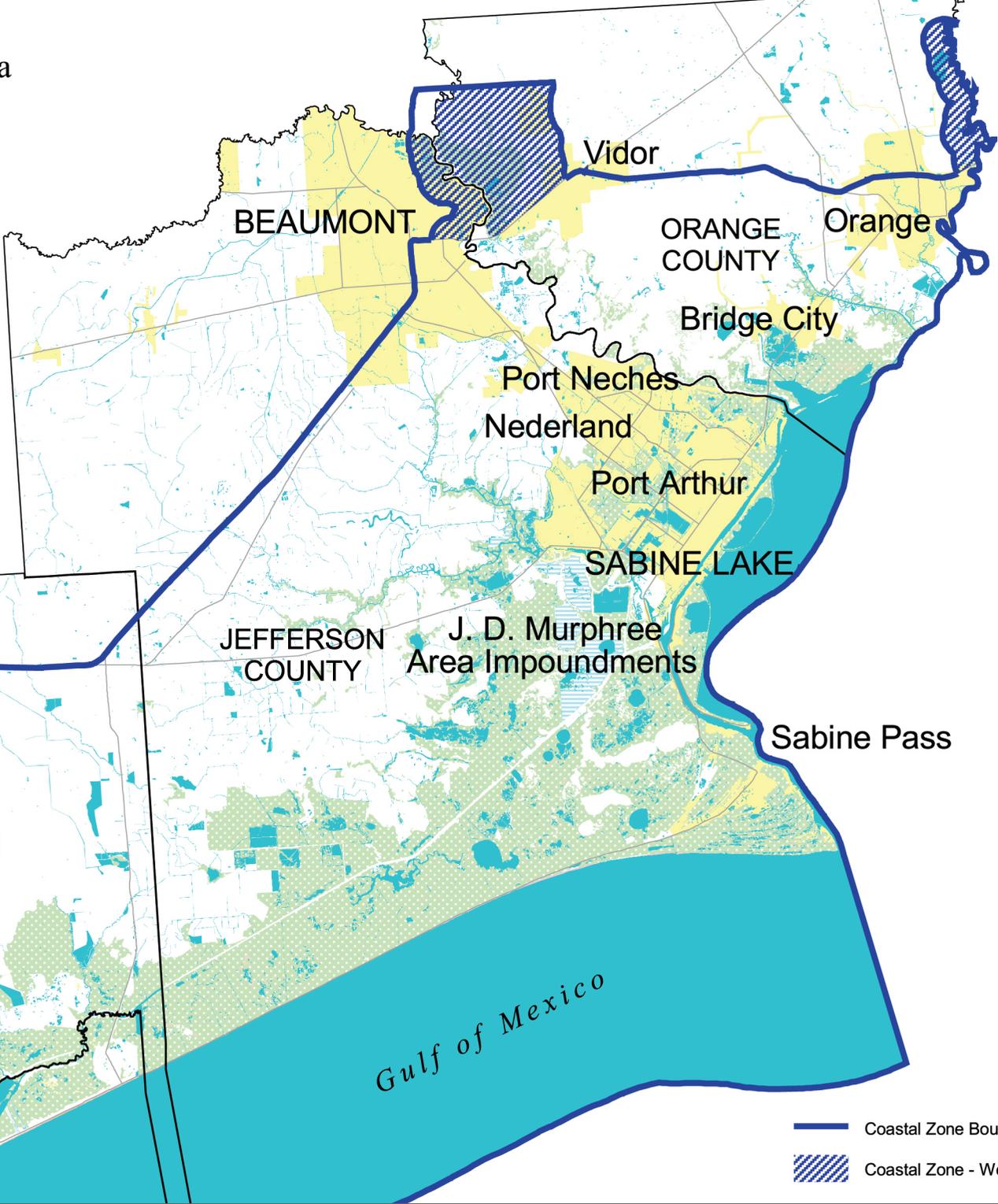
10 0 10 20 Miles



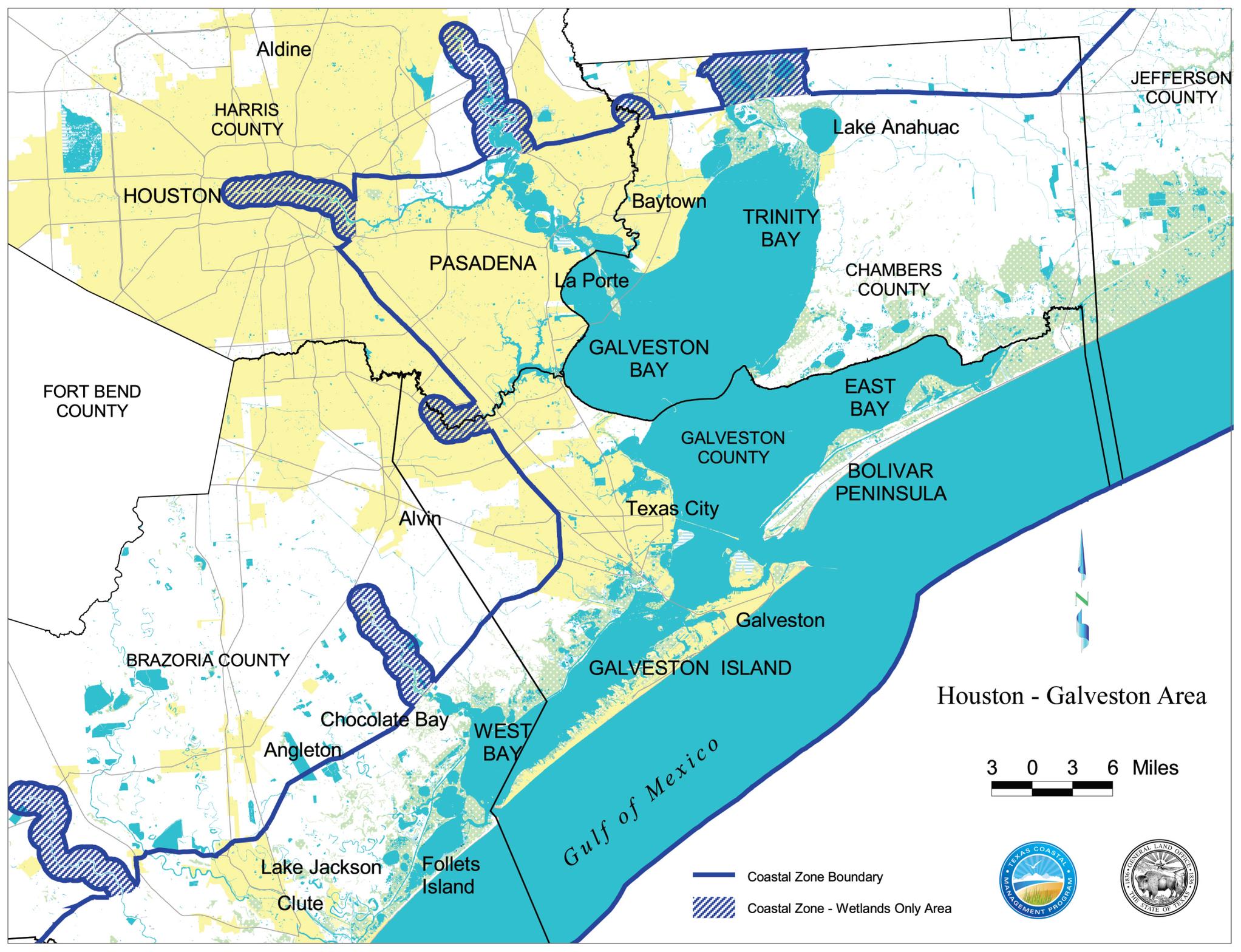
Texas Coastal Management Program



Beaumont - Port Arthur Area



- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area



JEFFERSON COUNTY

Aldine

HARRIS COUNTY

Lake Anahuac

HOUSTON

Baytown

TRINITY BAY

PASADENA

La Porte

CHAMBERS COUNTY

FORT BEND COUNTY

GALVESTON BAY

EAST BAY

GALVESTON COUNTY

BOLIVAR PENINSULA

Alvin

Texas City

Galveston

BRAZORIA COUNTY

GALVESTON ISLAND

Houston - Galveston Area

Chocolate Bay

WEST BAY

3 0 3 6 Miles

Angleton

Lake Jackson

Follets Island

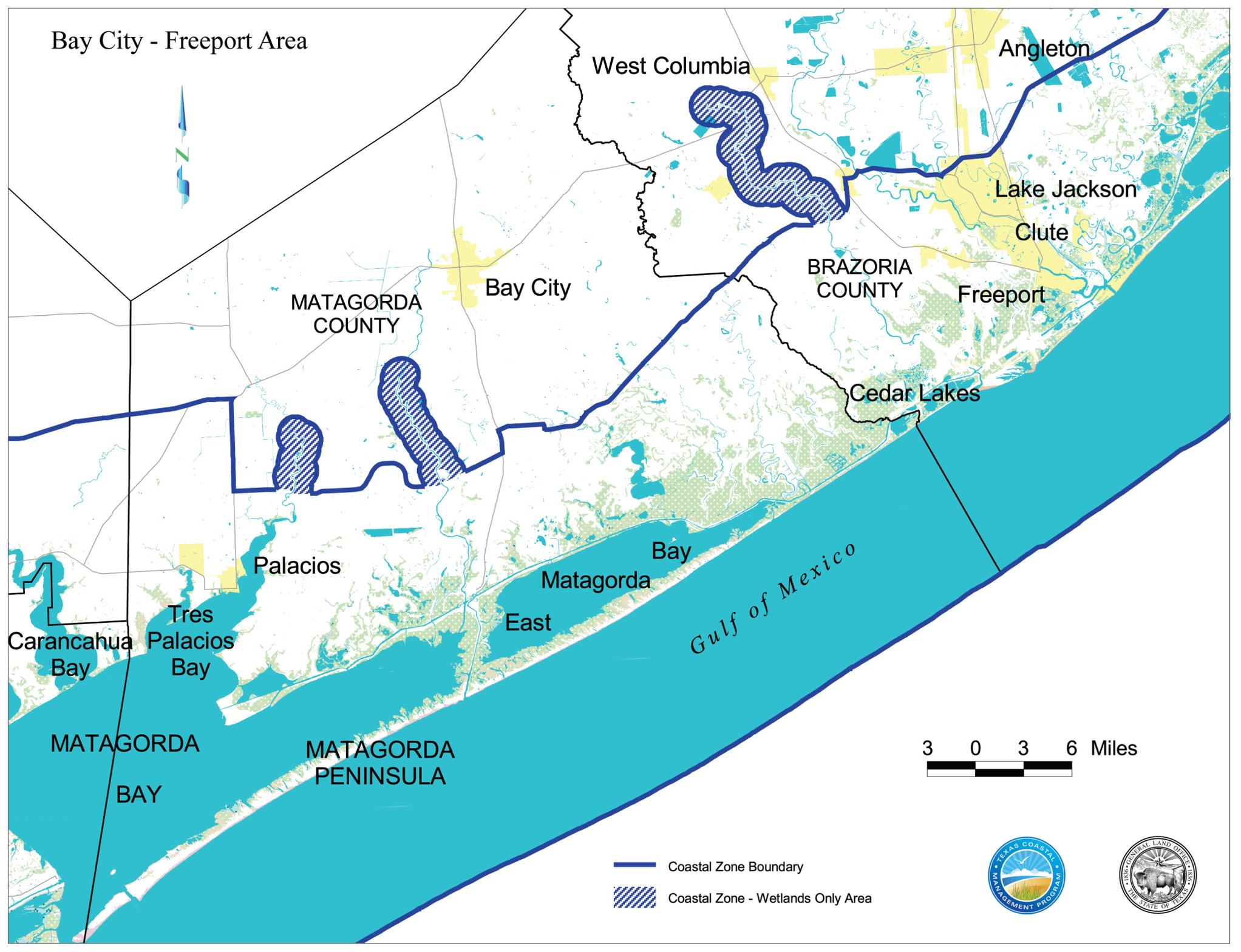
Clute

Coastal Zone Boundary

Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area



Bay City - Freeport Area



West Columbia

Angleton

Lake Jackson

Clute

Freeport

BRAZORIA COUNTY

Cedar Lakes

Bay City

MATAGORDA COUNTY

Palacios

Tres Palacios Bay

Carancahua Bay

Matagorda Bay

East

Bay

Gulf of Mexico

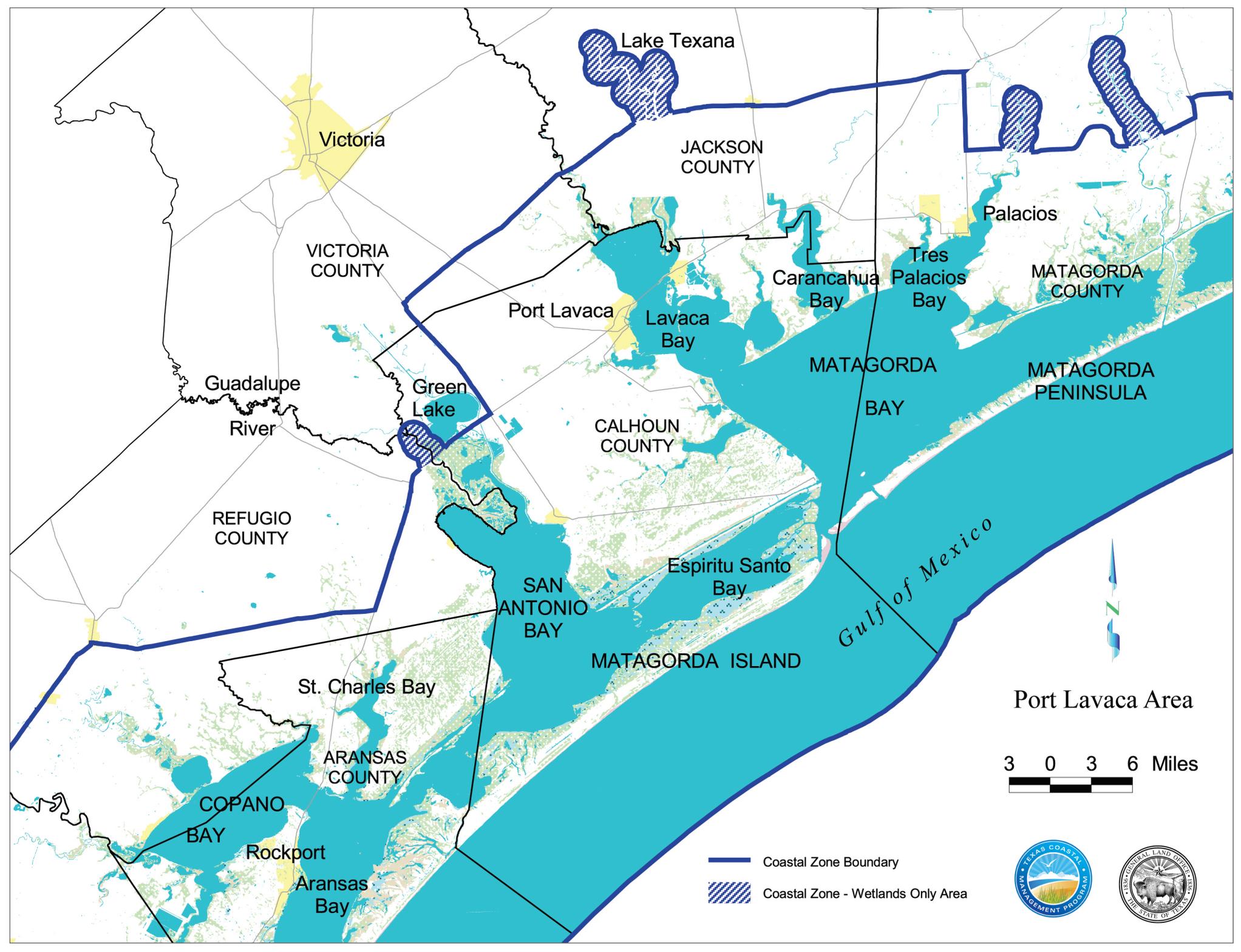
MATAGORDA BAY

MATAGORDA PENINSULA

3 0 3 6 Miles

- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area





Victoria

JACKSON COUNTY

VICTORIA COUNTY

Palacios

Carancahua Bay

Tres Palacios Bay

MATAGORDA COUNTY

Port Lavaca

Lavaca Bay

MATAGORDA BAY

MATAGORDA PENINSULA

Guadalupe River

Green Lake

CALHOUN COUNTY

REFUGIO COUNTY

Espiritu Santo Bay

SAN ANTONIO BAY

Gulf of Mexico

MATAGORDA ISLAND

St. Charles Bay

Port Lavaca Area

ARANSAS COUNTY

3 0 3 6 Miles

COPANO BAY

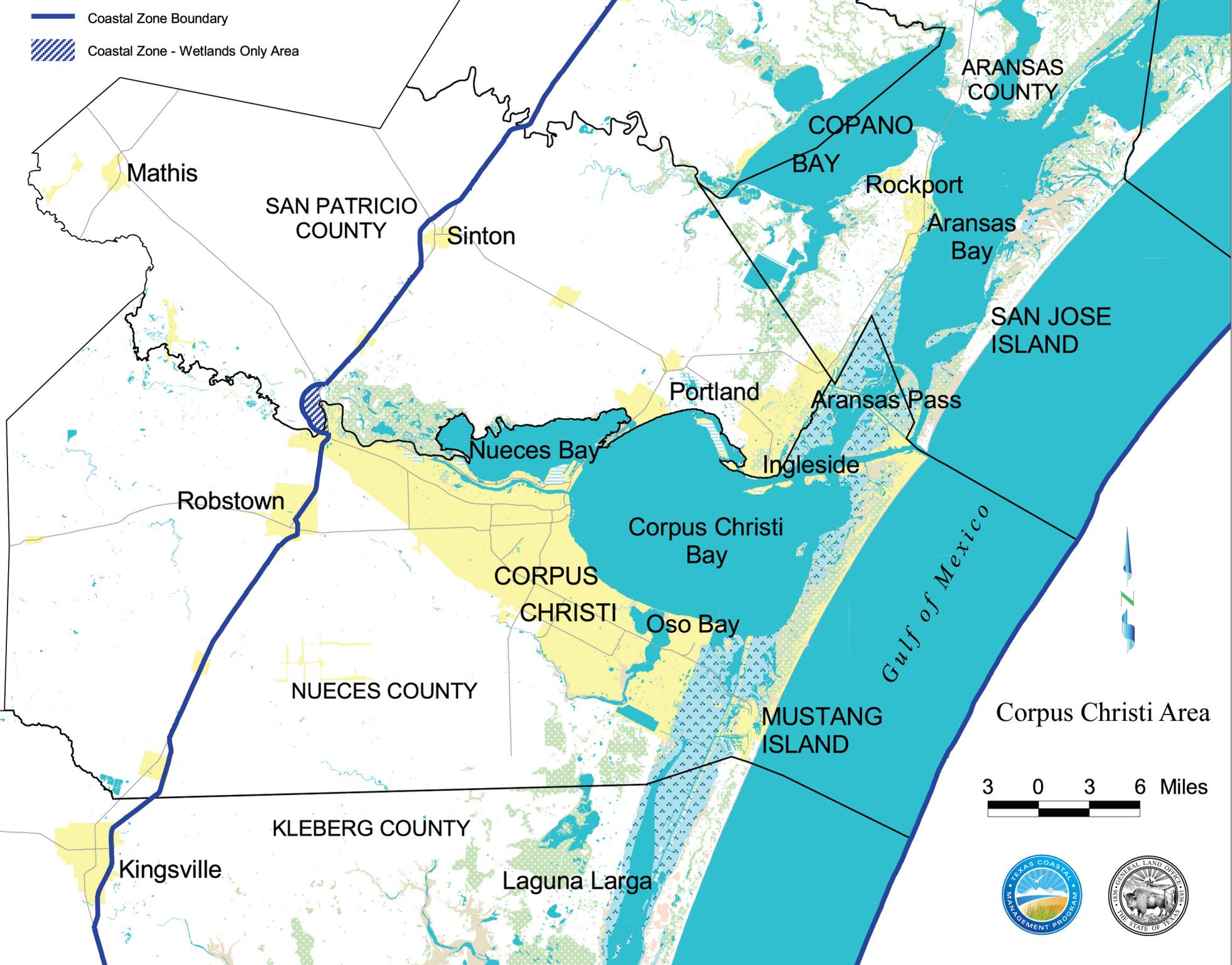
Rockport

Aransas Bay

- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area



- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area

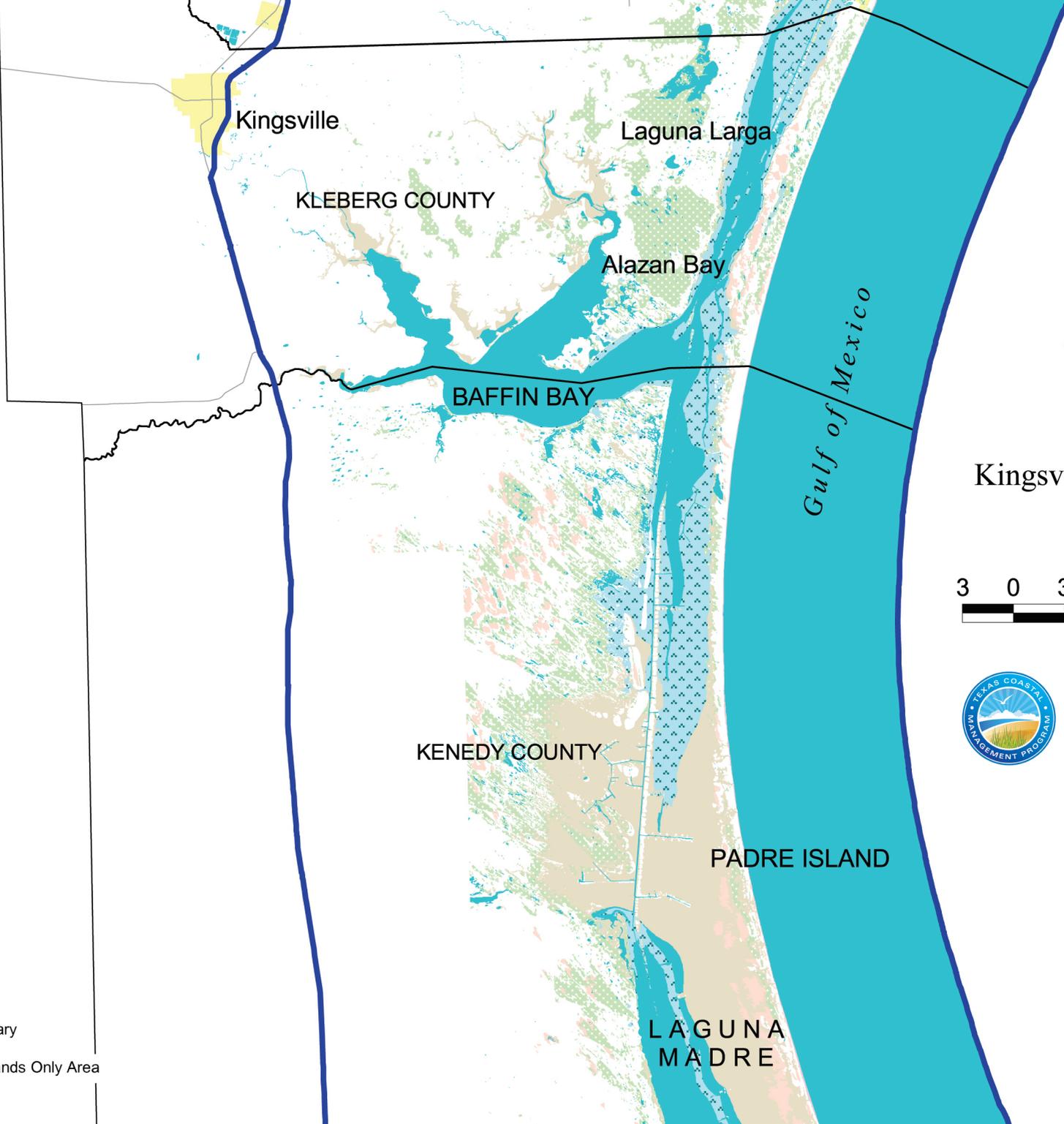


Corpus Christi Area

3 0 3 6 Miles

A scale bar showing 0, 3, and 6 miles. A north arrow is positioned above the scale bar.





Kingsville

Laguna Larga

KLEBERG COUNTY

Alazan Bay

BAFFIN BAY

Gulf of Mexico

Kingsville Area

3 0 3 6 Miles

KENEDY COUNTY

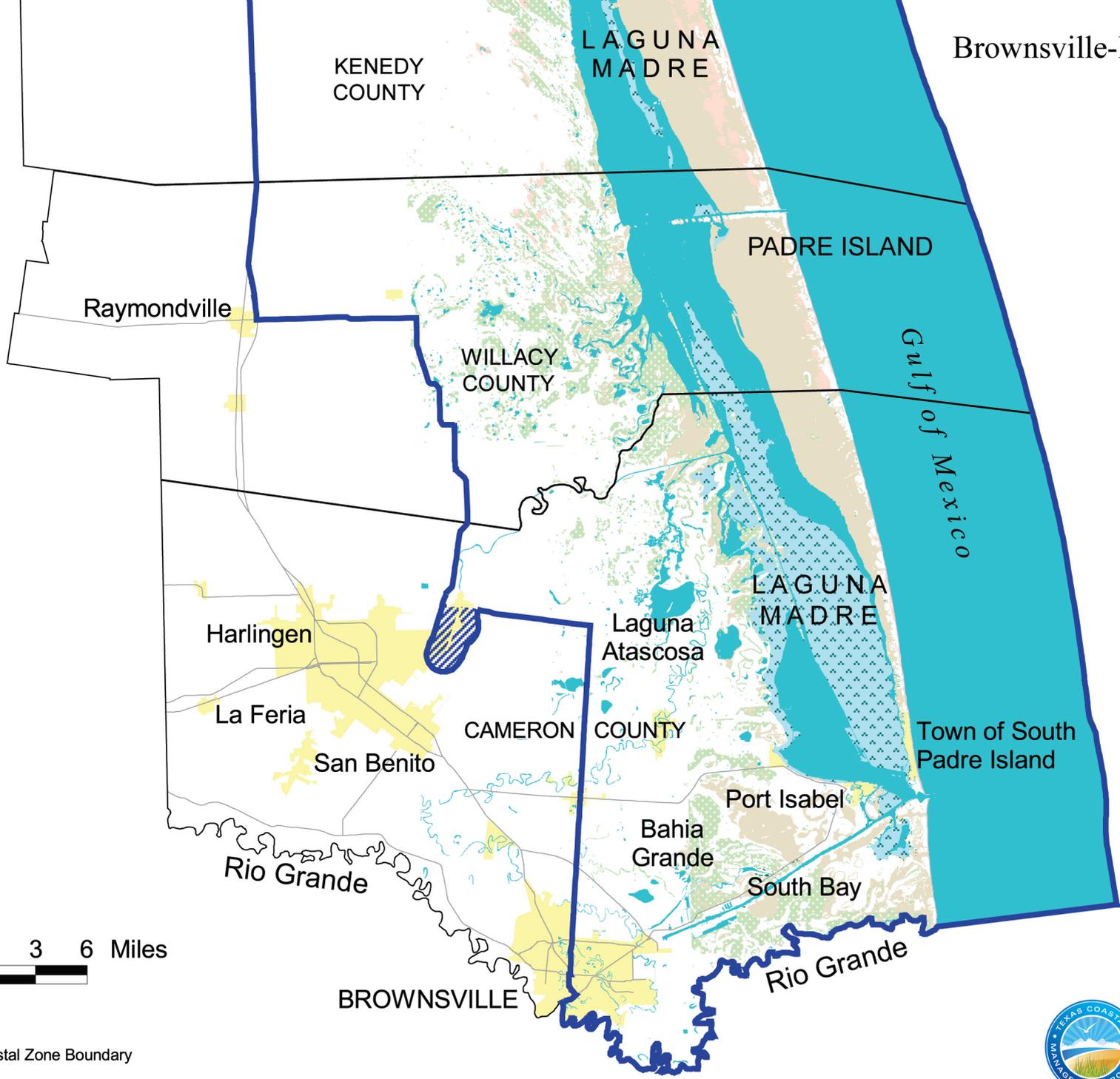
PADRE ISLAND

LAGUNA MADRE

- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area



Brownsville-Harlingen Area



-  Coastal Zone Boundary
-  Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area



CMP 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 (NPS) 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
CMP GRANT HISTORY**

CMP Grant Dollars Awarded by the Coastal Coordination Council by County*

| | Cycle 1 - 16** | Cycle 17 | Cycle 18 | Cycle 19 | Cycle 20 | Total |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aransas | \$ 1,981,305.00 | \$ - | \$ 298,804.00 | \$ 94,924.00 | \$ 442,158.00 | \$ 4,356,338.00 |
| Brazoria | \$ 739,657.30 | \$ 34,995.00 | \$ 62,396.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,576,705.60 |
| Calhoun | \$ 1,394,245.00 | \$ - | \$ 117,630.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,906,120.00 |
| Cameron | \$ 1,577,712.00 | \$ 597,878.00 | \$ 398,440.00 | \$ 627,385.00 | \$ - | \$ 4,779,127.00 |
| Chambers | \$ 927,339.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,854,678.00 |
| Galveston | \$ 4,121,057.61 | \$ 398,827.00 | \$ 268,330.00 | \$ 182,946.00 | \$ 211,227.00 | \$ 9,092,218.22 |
| Harris | \$ 2,211,952.00 | \$ 99,000.00 | \$ - | \$ 225,148.00 | \$ 140,000.00 | \$ 4,748,052.00 |
| Jackson | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Jefferson | \$ 731,603.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 130,000.00 | \$ 1,463,206.00 |
| Kenedy | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Kleberg | \$ 369,800.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 76,801.00 | \$ 177,241.00 | \$ 816,401.00 |
| Matagorda | \$ 1,060,491.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 84,000.00 | \$ 2,120,982.00 |
| Nueces | \$ 3,418,551.50 | \$ 391,639.00 | \$ 257,678.00 | \$ 198,483.00 | \$ 227,330.00 | \$ 7,684,903.00 |
| Orange | \$ 409,067.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 818,134.00 |
| Refugio | \$ 278,000.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 556,000.00 |
| San Patricio | \$ 730,400.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,460,800.00 |
| Victoria | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Willacy | \$ 368,000.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 736,000.00 |
| Coastwide | \$ 2,437,995.00 | \$ 74,771.00 | \$ 161,834.00 | \$ 197,596.00 | \$ 130,613.00 | \$ 5,310,191.00 |
| Lower Coast | \$ 3,385,670.00 | \$ 142,890.00 | \$ 70,798.00 | \$ 117,857.00 | \$ - | \$ 7,102,885.00 |
| Upper Coast | \$ 1,719,508.00 | \$ - | \$ 104,090.00 | \$ - | \$ 197,431.00 | \$ 3,543,106.00 |
| Total | \$ 27,862,353.41 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,721,140.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 34,803,493.41 |

*Amounts don't take into account reductions in federal appropriations after Council/Commissioner approves projects, withdrawn projects, or projects that were funded with deobligated funds.

**Amounts for CMP Grant Cycles 1 through 16 as these cycles have been successfully completed.

CMP Dollars Awarded by the Coastal Coordination Council by Entity*

| Entity | Cycle 1 - 16** | | Cycle 17 | | Cycle 18 | | Cycle 19 | | Cycle 20 | | Total | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Local Govts | \$ 10,680,615.41 | 38% | \$666,590.00 | 38% | \$718,804.00 | 41% | \$697,175.00 | 41% | \$459,000.00 | 26% | \$13,222,184.41 | 38% |
| Special Districts | \$ 2,425,648.00 | 9% | \$100,000.00 | 6% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$2,525,648.00 | 7% |
| Nonprofits | \$ 6,698,017.00 | 24% | \$238,001.00 | 14% | \$256,810.00 | 15% | \$365,654.00 | 21% | \$255,568.00 | 15% | \$7,814,050.00 | 22% |
| Universities | \$ 6,578,857.00 | 24% | \$735,409.00 | 42% | \$647,776.00 | 37% | \$658,311.00 | 38% | \$906,082.00 | 52% | \$9,526,435.00 | 27% |
| State Agencies | \$ 1,479,216.00 | 5% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$116,610.00 | 7% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$119,350.00 | 7% | \$1,715,176.00 | 5% |
| Regional Govts | \$ - | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% |
| Total | \$ 27,862,353.41 | 100% | \$1,740,000.00 | 100% | \$1,740,000.00 | 100% | \$1,721,140.00 | 100% | \$1,740,000.00 | 100% | \$34,803,493.41 | 100% |

CMP Grant Dollars Awarded by the Coastal Coordination Council by Funding Category*

| Category | Cycles 1 - 16** | Cycle 17 | Cycle 18 | Cycle 19 | Cycle 20 | Total |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Coastal Natural Hazards Response | \$ 2,799,908.00 | \$ 81,000.00 | \$ 633,327.00 | \$ 570,470.00 | \$ 536,613.00 | \$ 4,621,318.00 |
| Critical Areas Enhancement | \$ 6,984,522.00 | \$ 892,066.00 | \$ 346,224.00 | \$ 854,440.00 | \$ 367,330.00 | \$ 9,444,582.00 |
| Information and Data Availability*** | \$ 4,158,305.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,158,305.00 |
| Governmental Coordination / Permit Streamlining | \$ 160,000.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 260,000.00 |
| Public Education and Outreach*** | \$ 4,287,664.00 | \$ 208,645.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,496,309.00 |
| Public Access | \$ 3,822,880.30 | \$ - | \$ 209,925.00 | \$ 210,000.00 | \$ 245,000.00 | \$ 4,487,805.30 |
| Water Sediment Quantity & Quality Improvements | \$ 1,693,634.00 | \$ 558,289.00 | \$ 451,524.00 | \$ 4,090.00 | \$ 277,057.00 | \$ 2,984,594.00 |
| Waterfront Revitalization and Ecotourism Development | \$ 3,955,440.11 | \$ - | \$ 99,000.00 | \$ 101,000.00 | \$ 214,000.00 | \$ 4,369,440.11 |
| Total | \$ 27,862,353.41 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 34,822,353.41 |

*Amounts do not take into account reductions in federal appropriations after Council/Commissioner approves projects, withdrawn projects, or projects that were funded with deobligated funds.

**Amounts for CMP Grant Cycles 1 through 16 as these cycles have been successfully completed.

***As of CMP Grant Cycle 17, Information & Data Availability and Public Education & Outreach projects are included within the specific funding category the projects address.

**APPENDIX F
CMP GRANT HISTORY**

CMP Grant Dollars Awarded by the Coastal Coordination Council by County*

| | Cycle 1 - 16** | Cycle 17 | Cycle 18 | Cycle 19 | Cycle 20 | Total |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aransas | \$ 1,981,305.00 | \$ - | \$ 298,804.00 | \$ 94,924.00 | \$ 442,158.00 | \$ 4,356,338.00 |
| Brazoria | \$ 739,657.30 | \$ 34,995.00 | \$ 62,396.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,576,705.60 |
| Calhoun | \$ 1,394,245.00 | \$ - | \$ 117,630.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,906,120.00 |
| Cameron | \$ 1,577,712.00 | \$ 597,878.00 | \$ 398,440.00 | \$ 627,385.00 | \$ - | \$ 4,779,127.00 |
| Chambers | \$ 927,339.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,854,678.00 |
| Galveston | \$ 4,121,057.61 | \$ 398,827.00 | \$ 268,330.00 | \$ 182,946.00 | \$ 211,227.00 | \$ 9,092,218.22 |
| Harris | \$ 2,211,952.00 | \$ 99,000.00 | \$ - | \$ 225,148.00 | \$ 140,000.00 | \$ 4,748,052.00 |
| Jackson | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Jefferson | \$ 731,603.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 130,000.00 | \$ 1,463,206.00 |
| Kenedy | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Kleberg | \$ 369,800.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 76,801.00 | \$ 177,241.00 | \$ 816,401.00 |
| Matagorda | \$ 1,060,491.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 84,000.00 | \$ 2,120,982.00 |
| Nueces | \$ 3,418,551.50 | \$ 391,639.00 | \$ 257,678.00 | \$ 198,483.00 | \$ 227,330.00 | \$ 7,684,903.00 |
| Orange | \$ 409,067.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 818,134.00 |
| Refugio | \$ 278,000.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 556,000.00 |
| San Patricio | \$ 730,400.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,460,800.00 |
| Victoria | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Willacy | \$ 368,000.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 736,000.00 |
| Coastwide | \$ 2,437,995.00 | \$ 74,771.00 | \$ 161,834.00 | \$ 197,596.00 | \$ 130,613.00 | \$ 5,310,191.00 |
| Lower Coast | \$ 3,385,670.00 | \$ 142,890.00 | \$ 70,798.00 | \$ 117,857.00 | \$ - | \$ 7,102,885.00 |
| Upper Coast | \$ 1,719,508.00 | \$ - | \$ 104,090.00 | \$ - | \$ 197,431.00 | \$ 3,543,106.00 |
| Total | \$ 27,862,353.41 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,721,140.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 34,803,493.41 |

*Amounts don't take into account reductions in federal appropriations after Council/Commissioner approves projects, withdrawn projects, or projects that were funded with deobligated funds.

**Amounts for CMP Grant Cycles 1 through 16 as these cycles have been successfully completed.

CMP Dollars Awarded by the Coastal Coordination Council by Entity*

| Entity | Cycle 1 - 16** | | Cycle 17 | | Cycle 18 | | Cycle 19 | | Cycle 20 | | Total | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Local Govts | \$ 10,680,615.41 | 38% | \$666,590.00 | 38% | \$718,804.00 | 41% | \$697,175.00 | 41% | \$459,000.00 | 26% | \$13,222,184.41 | 38% |
| Special Districts | \$ 2,425,648.00 | 9% | \$100,000.00 | 6% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$2,525,648.00 | 7% |
| Nonprofits | \$ 6,698,017.00 | 24% | \$238,001.00 | 14% | \$256,810.00 | 15% | \$365,654.00 | 21% | \$255,568.00 | 15% | \$7,814,050.00 | 22% |
| Universities | \$ 6,578,857.00 | 24% | \$735,409.00 | 42% | \$647,776.00 | 37% | \$658,311.00 | 38% | \$906,082.00 | 52% | \$9,526,435.00 | 27% |
| State Agencies | \$ 1,479,216.00 | 5% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$116,610.00 | 7% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$119,350.00 | 7% | \$1,715,176.00 | 5% |
| Regional Govts | \$ - | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | 0% |
| Total | \$ 27,862,353.41 | 100% | \$1,740,000.00 | 100% | \$1,740,000.00 | 100% | \$1,721,140.00 | 100% | \$1,740,000.00 | 100% | \$34,803,493.41 | 100% |

CMP Grant Dollars Awarded by the Coastal Coordination Council by Funding Category*

| Category | Cycles 1 - 16** | Cycle 17 | Cycle 18 | Cycle 19 | Cycle 20 | Total |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Coastal Natural Hazards Response | \$ 2,799,908.00 | \$ 81,000.00 | \$ 633,327.00 | \$ 570,470.00 | \$ 536,613.00 | \$ 4,621,318.00 |
| Critical Areas Enhancement | \$ 6,984,522.00 | \$ 892,066.00 | \$ 346,224.00 | \$ 854,440.00 | \$ 367,330.00 | \$ 9,444,582.00 |
| Information and Data Availability*** | \$ 4,158,305.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,158,305.00 |
| Governmental Coordination / Permit Streamlining | \$ 160,000.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 260,000.00 |
| Public Education and Outreach*** | \$ 4,287,664.00 | \$ 208,645.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,496,309.00 |
| Public Access | \$ 3,822,880.30 | \$ - | \$ 209,925.00 | \$ 210,000.00 | \$ 245,000.00 | \$ 4,487,805.30 |
| Water Sediment Quantity & Quality Improvements | \$ 1,693,634.00 | \$ 558,289.00 | \$ 451,524.00 | \$ 4,090.00 | \$ 277,057.00 | \$ 2,984,594.00 |
| Waterfront Revitalization and Ecotourism Development | \$ 3,955,440.11 | \$ - | \$ 99,000.00 | \$ 101,000.00 | \$ 214,000.00 | \$ 4,369,440.11 |
| Total | \$ 27,862,353.41 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 1,740,000.00 | \$ 34,822,353.41 |

*Amounts do not take into account reductions in federal appropriations after Council/Commissioner approves projects, withdrawn projects, or projects that were funded with deobligated funds.

**Amounts for CMP Grant Cycles 1 through 16 as these cycles have been successfully completed.

***As of CMP Grant Cycle 17, Information & Data Availability and Public Education & Outreach projects are included within the specific funding category the projects address.

APPENDIX G

NOAA'S ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHARING POLICY

A NOAA data sharing policy, effective January 1, 2013, requires all subrecipients to make environmental data and information collected and/or created with NOAA funding be visible, accessible, and independently understandable to general users. Applicants must submit a data sharing plan describing how the data will be shared with the final application to be considered to receive funding.

The policy was established for two reasons -- to make sure that geospatial data produced with federal funds are easily available and discoverable for public benefit and to provide notice of your intent to collect geospatial data to facilitate collaboration and avoid duplication of effort.

To comply with this policy, applicants must submit a data sharing plan. The written narrative should be no more than two pages and should provide the following information:

- 1) The types of environmental data and information to be created during the course of the project.
- 2) The type of collection method, aircraft, ship, satellite, etc.
- 3) The tentative date by which data/metadata will be shared/stored.
- 4) The standards to be used for data/metadata format and content - Metadata for your geospatial data must be compliant with the Federal Geographic Data Committee's (FGDC) [Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata \(CSDGM\)](#) .
- 5) Your program's policies addressing data stewardship and preservation.
- 6) Procedures for providing access, data, and security - The Data Sharing Plan, metadata production and posting of metadata can be easily accomplished by using the GIS Inventory, which is available at <http://gisinventory.net>.
- 7) Your program's prior experience with publishing such data

NOAA, the Coastal States Organization and the National States Geographic Information Council have teamed-up to simplify these tasks. The Data Sharing Plan, metadata production and posting of metadata can be easily accomplished by using the GIS Inventory, which is available at <http://gisinventory.net>. This site will automatically expose the metadata to <http://geo.data.gov> and the Geospatial Platform as required in the policy. Geo.data.gov is a one-stop geospatial data portal to increase awareness of and access to federal geospatial data and services. While non-federal data is not displayed in Geo.data.gov, the system passes the information to the Geospatial Platform.

NOTE: If you already have a process in place to provide notice of your intended data collection, create FGDC metadata and export your data to Geo.data.gov that works well for you, you are not required to use the GIS inventory.

Data Sharing Plan Format

Project Title:

Types of environmental and geospatial data and/or information to be created during the project:

Data collection method(s):

Tentative date by which data will be shared:

Standards to be used for data/metadata format and content:

Policies addressing data stewardship and preservation:

Procedures for providing access to data and prior experience in publishing such data:

Example of Simple 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 that will enable the creation of a digital elevation model. This digital elevation model will be compared to previous models to determine changes and then used to develop safer and more resilient park facilities.
2. Data collection method(s) (e.g., flight lines): We plan to contract with a private sector photogrammetric firm for airborne data acquisition over study area.
3. Tentative date by which data will be shared: The 'raw' point cloud LAS file will be shared with NOAA CSC immediately and 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. FGDC/ CSDGM-compliant 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 USGS/NDEP LiDAR Standard.
5. Policies addressing data stewardship and preservation: We will leave the data on the (insert name) web site for at least three years. During that time period, we will ask NOAA if they have interest/resources for archiving the data and work with them as needed. If they do not have interest in archiving the data to provide for national access, we will arrange for data preservation at our State Archives.
6. Procedures for providing access to data and prior experience in publishing such data: We have not had experience sharing data in the past. We will use our ___State Clearinghouse or ___the GIS Inventory to document the data. We will work with ___our State GIS Coordination Office or ___NOAA CSC to provide data access via the Digital Coast.