

CMP GRANT WORKSHOP CYCLE 32



Texas General Land Office · Commissioner Dawn Buckingham, M.D.

GLO Coastal Resources Updates



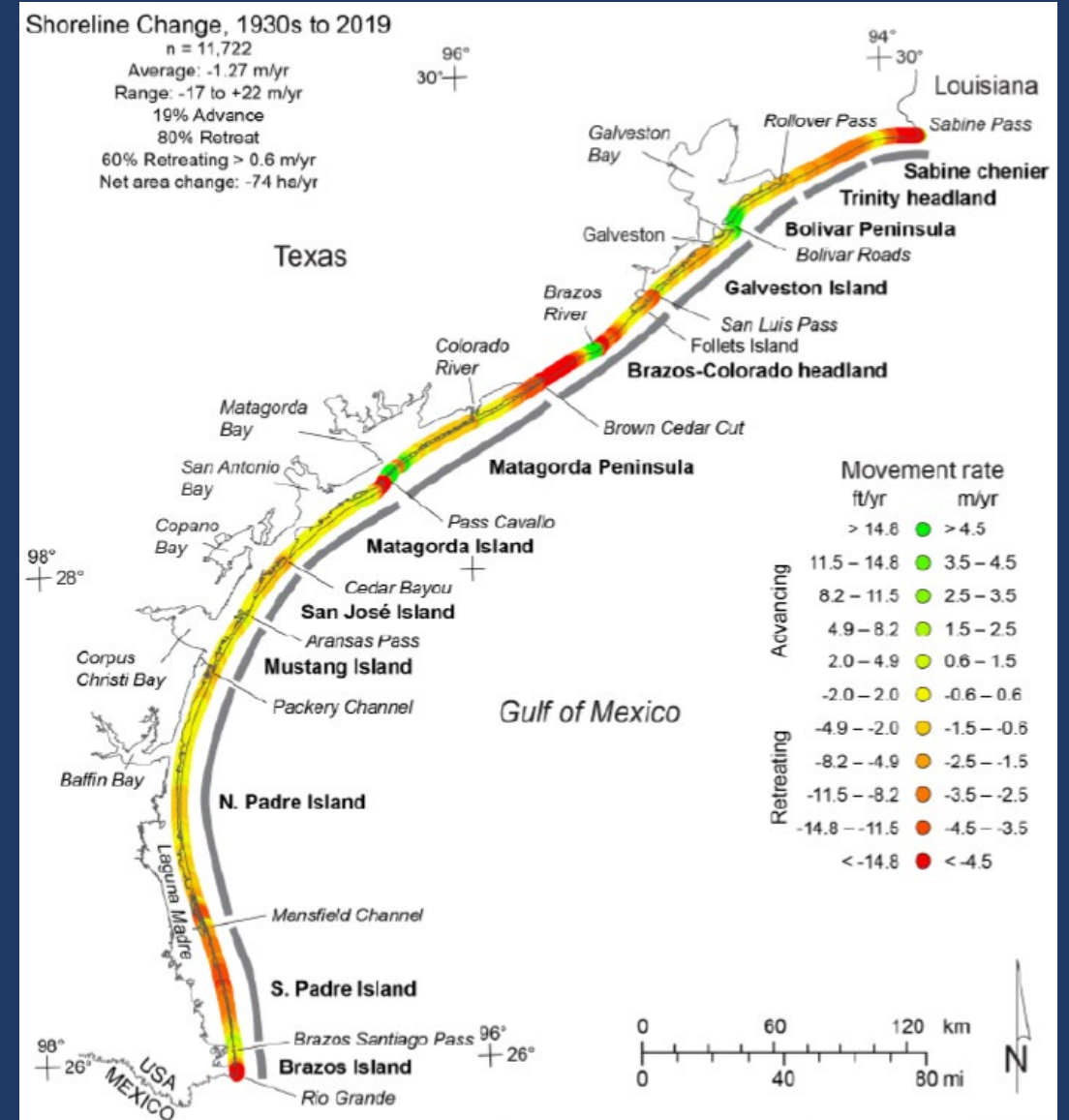
Texas Sediment Management Plan



Texas General Land Office
Commissioner Dawn Buckingham, M.D.

Need For Effective Sediment Management

- Identify sediment needs and where there are available resources.
- Develop borrow areas and nourishment guidance.
- Reduce permitting hurdles for more efficient coastal erosion response and more rapid storm recovery efforts
- Improve GIS tools to help with inventorying sediment resources.
- Allocate sediment resources – defining “hot spot” placement areas.
- Policy for improved sediment resource management



RGP For Beach Nourishment

- USACE pivoting into a **Letter of Permission (LOP)**.
- Letter of Permission cover placement as well as dredging / truck haul of sediment.
- Expedite the permitting process and reduces the concessions (including dune placement).
- Public comments ended in February 2026.



**US Army Corps
of Engineers** ®

 **AtkinsRéalis**

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Texas Sediment Management Plan

Texas General Land Office
Commissioner Dawn Buckingham, M.D.



**Provide comprehensive sediment management guidance
for
efficient and effective coastal resiliency efforts**

**First Iteration Anticipated:
2028**

Planned to release every four years

Texas Coastal Resiliency Master Plan



Texas General Land Office
Commissioner Dawn Buckingham, M.D.



TEXAS COASTAL RESILIENCY MASTER PLAN



MARCH 2023
Commissioner Dawn Buckingham, M.D.
Texas General Land Office

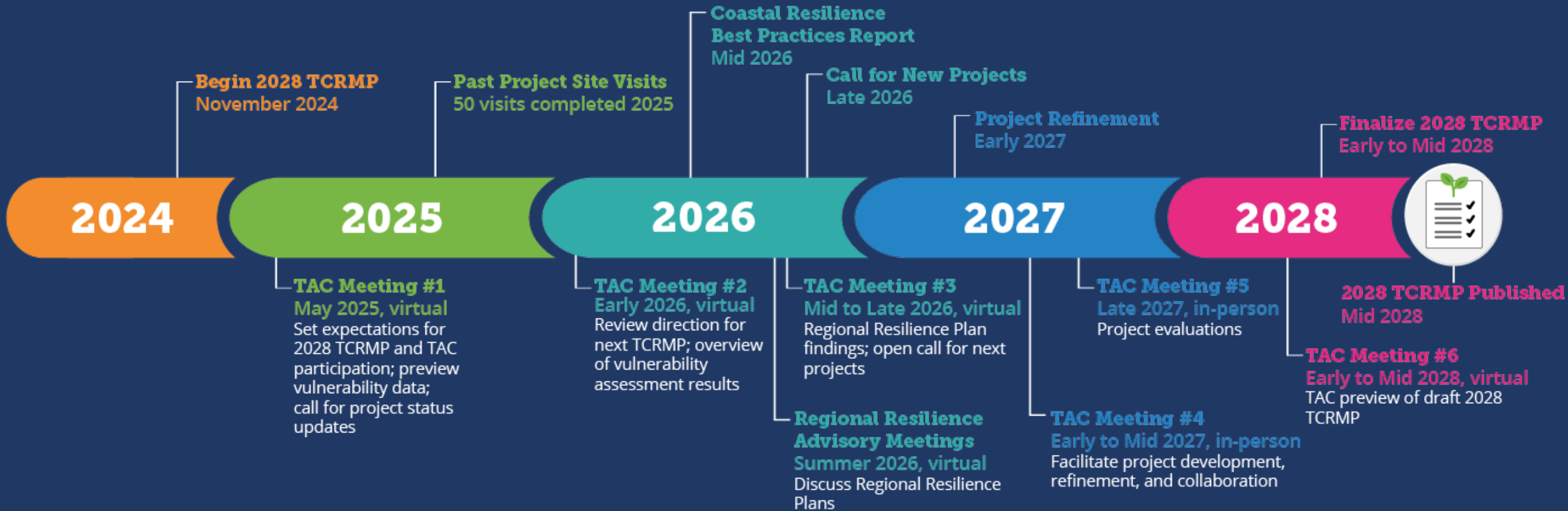


Goals and Objectives

1. Identify, select, and fund projects that address the coastal vulnerabilities to restore, enhance, and protect the Texas coast
2. Adapt priorities to accommodate changing conditions through future iterations
3. Communicate the environmental and economic value of the Texas coast to state and national audiences

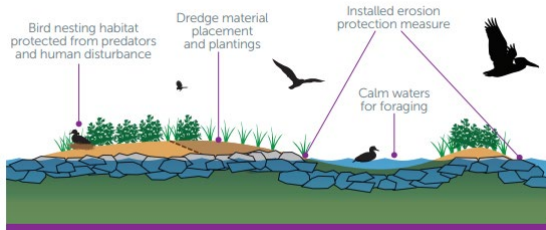


2028 Plan Timeline



Profile View

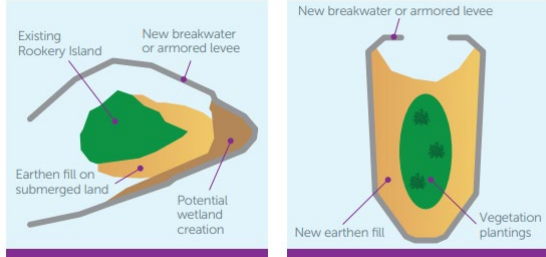
Profile view of a healthy rookery island.



Rookery Island Creation & Restoration

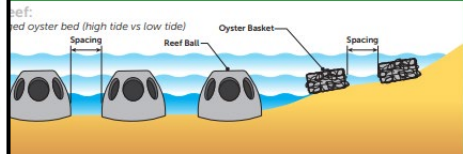
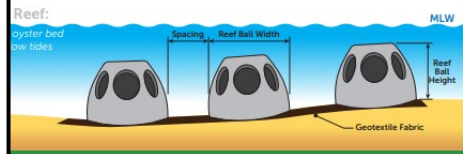
Plan View

Plan view showing possible designs for BUDM placement and ways to enhance existing rookery islands or build new rookery islands.

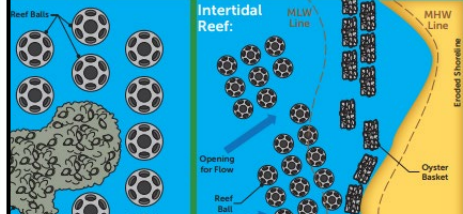


Structures for Oyster Reef Enhancement

Illustrating spacing of oyster reef components and typical elevations relative to tidal datums.



Illustrating arrangement of oyster reef components. Identify any project constraints, and current directions.



Permanence	Cost	Adaptability to RSLR	Wave Energy Reduction	Benefits and Drawbacks
low	low	mod	low	Benefits: stabilizes and captures sediment, assists in additional plant colonization, improves habitat for marine and benthic species, aesthetics Drawbacks: low permanence unless coupled with structures, susceptible to RSLR
mod	low	low	low	Benefits: anchors sediment, assists in plant colonization, small footprint, unobtrusive, aesthetics Drawbacks: requires periodic adjustment for maximum effect, may become a safety or debris concern once deteriorated
mod	low	mod	mod	Benefits: provides natural estuarine habitat, recreation opportunities, and water filtration Drawbacks: may be limited in the amount of vertical relief attained
low	mod	mod	mod	Benefits: can create additional protected space for habitats, such as marsh grass, and estuarine species, berms can act sacrificially and add sediment to the nearshore system Drawbacks: low permanence unless coupled with structures, susceptible to RSLR, may become a safety or debris concern once deteriorated
low	high	high	high	Benefits: provides recreational opportunities, able to adapt to wave climate and recover from losses Drawbacks: causes disruption to beach microbiome, turtle nesting, and beach recreation during construction, cyclical sand losses are expected
high	high	mod	high	Benefits: provides transitional estuarine habitat area, adaptive to RSLR, reduces need for structure height and hardening when compared to a traditional levee Drawbacks: requires larger footprint than a traditional levee to construct, requires maintenance
mod	mod	low	mod	Benefits: provides interstitial estuarine habitat Drawbacks: requires periodic adjustment for maximum effect, may become a safety or debris concern once deteriorated
high	high	mod	mod	Benefits: allows leeward sediment accretion, creates sheltered estuarine areas, can be coupled with natural features to create a living shoreline Drawbacks: downdrift erosion, may become a safety or debris concern once deteriorated
high	high	mod	mod	Benefits: anchors shoreline location, prevents upland erosion Drawbacks: downdrift erosion, disallows shoreline migration, vulnerable to flanking and scouring, difficult to permit
mod	mod	low	mod	Benefits: anchors shoreline location, prevents upland erosion, small footprint Drawbacks: profile deflation, vulnerable to flanking, erosion, and overwash, disrupts aesthetics; cuts off upland habitat from water
high	high	low	low	Benefits: updrift accumulation Drawbacks: downdrift erosion, vulnerable to flanking
mod	mod	mod	mod	Benefits: anchors shoreline location, flood and storm surge control Drawbacks: downdrift erosion, vulnerable to flanking and scouring, difficult to permit

Green and gray techniques to stabilize and protect shorelines

Website

- All Plan Documents
- Modeling Data Viewer
- Resiliency Design Guides

www.glo.texas.gov/crmp

CONTACT:

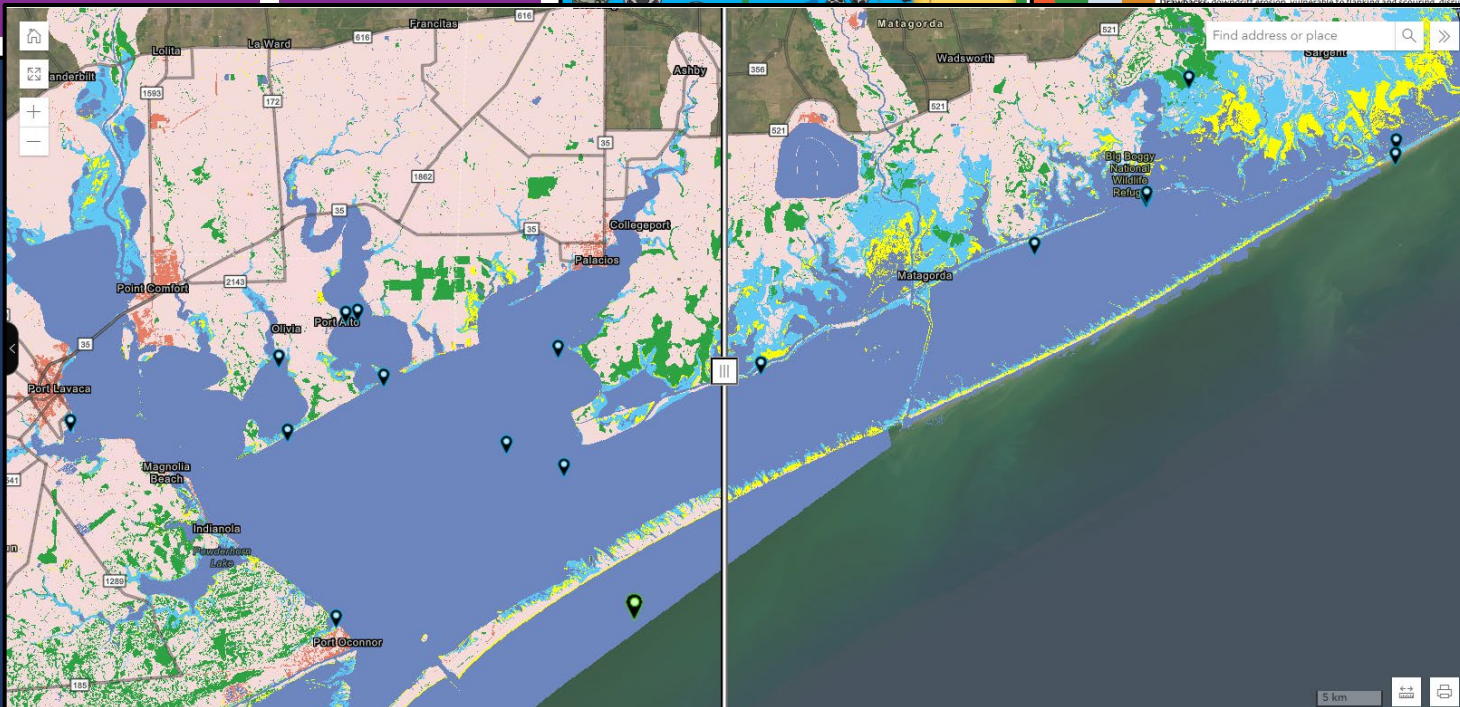
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Future Funding

- CEPRA and Oil Spill Funding – opens March 1, 2027
- GLO Funding Assistance – Clean Coast Texas Program



Adopt-A-Beach Clean Ups



- Coastwide Spring – April 18
- Coastwide Fall – September 19
- Register online @ <https://texasadoptabeach>

2026 TEXAS

COASTAL ROUNDUP

GALVESTON



East Beach (R.A. Apffel Park)

Main Entrance: 1923 Boddecker Rd., Galveston, TX 77550

2nd Entrance: 1923 Apffel Park Rd., Galveston, TX 77550

APRIL 18TH

10AM-3PM



Texas General Land Office
Commissioner Dawn Buckingham, M.D.

April 18, 2026
10:00AM – 3:00PM
East Beach (R.A. Apffel Park)
Galveston, TX



RYAN ONO

Clean Coast Texas Coordinator



Clean Coast Texas

Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Initiative

- Collaborative formally established in 2021 as a non-regulatory, incentive-based initiative
- Funded first via GOMESA Grant Cycle 25
- Current Collaborative partners:
 - Texas A&M- Corpus Christi Harte Research Institute
 - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service Disaster Assessment and Recovery
 - Texas State University Meadows Center
 - Halff Associates, Inc.
 - Coastal Bend Council of Governments
 - Texas Sea Grant



Clean Coast Texas

Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Initiative

- Who we serve
 - Local governments
 - Engaged community members and developers
- Where we serve
 - Coastal zone jurisdictions
 - Project sites located on public or government-owned property
- What we do
 - Learn local community needs to reduce development impacts on the environment and support local economies
 - Municipal ordinances, green infrastructure, outreach & planning



Permeable Pavers, Rockport Aquatic Center



CHARM Workshop- Port Lavaca



Rain Garden Keach Family Library, Robstown



Water Quality Monitoring Training, Rockport



Ordinance Development

ARTICLE V. STORMWATER REGULATIONS

Sec. 42-120. Responsibility.
 Except as otherwise provided herein, the director of public works (DPW) and code enforcement administrator (CEA) shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this article. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon these people may be delegated to other city personnel.
 (Ord. No. 1663, § 2, 5-24-16)

Sec. 42-121. General provisions.

(a) **Purposes.** The purposes and objectives of this article are as follows:

- (1) To maintain and improve the quality of surface water and groundwater within the city and the state.
- (2) To prevent the discharge of contaminated stormwater runoff from industrial, commercial, residential, and construction sites into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) and natural waters within the city.
- (3) To promote public awareness of the hazards involved in the improper discharge of hazardous substances, petroleum products, household hazardous waste, industrial waste, sediment from construction sites, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other contaminants into the storm sewers and natural waters of the city.
- (4) To encourage recycling of used motor oil and safe disposal of other hazardous consumer products.
- (5) To facilitate compliance with state and federal standards and permits by owners and operators of industrial and construction sites within the city.
- (6) To enable the city to comply with all federal and state laws and regulations applicable to stormwater discharges.

(Ord. No. 1663, § 2, 5-24-16)

Sec. 42-122. Definitions and abbreviations.
 Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this article, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

Best management practices (BMP) means the schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

City means the City of Rockport, Texas, or the city council of Rockport.

GIFT workshop, La Marque



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Clean Coast Texas

Upcoming events

- April 13- Rockport. Coastal Bend Bays Foundation Coastal Issues Forum (HRI)
- April 15-17- San Antonio. South Central Climate Resilience Forum (TXSG)
- April 15-16- Victoria. Mid-Coast Hurricane Disaster Conference (TXSG)
- April 18- Galveston. 2026 Coastal Roundup (GLO/HRI)
- Late April and May- Lunch and Learn webinars



Clean Coast Texas

Thank you



Cleancoast.Texas.gov



WORKSHOP AGENDA

1. CMP Overview
2. Funding Sources
3. Eligibility
4. Funding Priorities
5. 306A/Construction Specifics
6. Application Process
7. Budget



Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee



Commissioner-appointed committee members include a coastal resident representative, coastal business representative, agriculture representative, and a local elected official.



CMP Responsibilities

1. Grants

- Administer grants funded by NOAA and GOMESA

2. Consistency Review

- Review permit applications for consistency with the goals and policies of the CMP (e.g., USACE)

3. Permitting Assistance

- Assist individuals, small businesses, and local communities with coastal permitting



CMP Funding Sources

NOAA

- Texas receives approximately \$2M a year from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Funds are passed through to local governments and entities to address environmental needs and promote sustainable economic development along the coast

GOMESA

- GLO receives annual Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) funds
- State funds for coastal restoration projects
- No federal nexus
- Approximately 25% of the GOMESA funds allocated to CMP



Funding by Grant Type

The Land Commissioner is not obligated to award all funds.

Grant Type	Funding Source	Project Funding Range	Match	Total Funding Available	Project Length	Project Start Date
§306/ §306A	Federal (NOAA)	\$200,000 or \$400,000 max	40%	\$1.8 million	18 months	October 1, 2027
Construction/ Non- construction	State (GOMESA)	\$200,000 to \$5 Million	0%	~\$20 million	3 years	April 2027



Grant Project Types

NOAA-Funded Projects

- §306/§306A
- Research and data collection that directly implement a funding priority
- Engineering and design for a future construction project
- Small-scale construction



Grant Project Types

GOMESA-Funded Projects

- GOMESA funded – no longer called Project of Special Merit
- Land acquisition, construction or earth moving activities
- Non-construction activities should be large scale (e.g., regional or statewide)
- Must meet a GOMESA authorized use and directly implement a funding subpriority
- **New this cycle: Plan for Phasing!!**



Grant Project Types

GOMESA Authorized Uses

- Projects and activities for coastal protection, including conservation, coastal restoration, hurricane protection and infrastructure directly affected by coastal wetland losses
- Mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife or natural resources
- Implementation of federal approved marine, coastal or comprehensive conservation management plan
- Mitigation of the impact of OCS activities through the funding of onshore infrastructure projects



Eligible CMP Grant Applicants

- Incorporated cities
- County governments
- State agencies
- Public universities
- Subdivisions of the state
- Regional governments
- Galveston Bay Estuary Program

- Coastal Bend Bays and Estuary Program
- Nonprofit organizations
 - Registered §501(C)(3) or §501(C)(4)
 - Office located in Texas



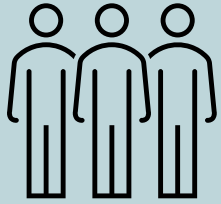
Geographic Boundaries

Must be located within
the Coastal Zone
Boundary (CZB)

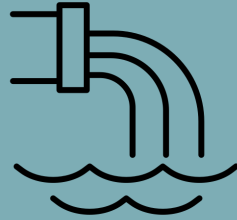
Includes portions of 18
Texas coastal counties



CMP Funding Priorities



**PUBLIC
ACCESS**



**COASTAL
NONPOINT
SOURCE
POLLUTION**



**COASTAL
HAZARDS**



**COASTAL
HABITAT**

Public Access

- Creation of new public access points to beaches, bays, parks, and other public land through the creation of infrastructure or land acquisition.
- Enhancement/rehabilitation of existing public access points to beaches, bays, parks, and other public land through the creation of infrastructure or land acquisition.
- Construction, enhancement, or retrofitting for Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance of public access amenities such as dune walkovers, parking areas, and pathways to the public beach or parks.
- Coastwide inventory of ADA accessible public access areas and dune walkovers, and identification of needs to achieve ADA accessibility.



Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution

- Provide local planning and ordinance development assistance to enhance management of coastal NPS pollution.
- Engineering, design, and construction for NPS pollution loading reduction and retrofit projects or techniques that enhance management of NPS pollution to protect coastal habitat or reduce fecal indicator bacteria contaminants.
- Analysis of water quality data to enhance understanding and inform actions to reduce NPS pollution, including fecal indicator bacteria.



Coastal Hazards

- Living shoreline feasibility studies, alternatives analysis, engineering and design, construction, and/or post-construction effectiveness monitoring.
- Coastal current (circulation) data for application to oil spill response, habitat restoration, and hydrodynamic modeling.
- Projects that improve or expand datasets for monitoring and modeling water conditions and flow in tidal and coastal streams, including but not limited to wave data and stream gauging in ungauged watersheds.
- Projects that contribute to monitoring and notification related to harmful algal blooms.
- Ecological risk modeling based on multiple chemicals of concern.

Coastal Hazards

- Baseline survey of oil on Texas beaches.
- Reconnaissance-level and/or design-level geotech for offshore sediment borrow area development or inventory of upland and bay area borrow sites.
- Studies on how dune and dune vegetation restoration varies based on different restoration techniques (i.e., harvested plants versus seedlings, watering frequency, planting density and diversity, and use of soft stabilization techniques such as hay bales or similar material).
- Marine debris removal efforts, including vessel removal from publicly owned land.



Coastal Habitat

- Engineering, design, and/or construction for habitat creation or restoration projects that will result in acres of habitat restored.
- Oyster mariculture studies demonstrating effects on water quality, nutrient reduction, enhanced habitat value for recreational fishing, and other ecosystem services.
- Land acquisition to facilitate public access, preservation, or hazard mitigation.
- Projects that assess best practices for habitat restoration including the most appropriate sourcing of aquatic and semiaquatic plants and the use of oyster larvae for supplementing restoration projects.



Coastal Habitat

- Projects that link key species and habitat management to freshwater inflows (including projects that explore the impacts of seawater desalination on key species populations or habitat quality).
- Mapping and functional assessments of restoration needs for Coastal Natural Resource Areas (CNRA), including bay-wide mapping of aquatic and semiaquatic habitats to assess trends in habitat coverage and development of functional assessment tools to assess impacts to habitat functions (including habitats such as seagrass, oysters, saltmarsh, and tidal flats).
- Updated coastal habitat status and trends reports that bring together existing mapped coastal habitat data and quantify changes across time specific to habitat type and region.



Data Collection

- Data collection and modeling must directly implement a funding subpriority and be tied to a specific CCAC agency goal or initiative
- Applicants proposing a data collection project should only apply if the project is listed in the guidance document
- **Strongly suggest applicants work with a CCAC agency to develop project scopes and outcomes**

Public Education & Outreach

Applicants are encouraged to include proactive education and/or outreach

- Research projects: disseminate information to interested parties
- Construction projects: distribute press release notifying public of new facility
- Website development: inform public of website availability



CMP Will Not Fund

1. Research for the sake of research
 - If your project idea doesn't directly implement a funding subpriority, please look for an alternative funding opportunity.
2. Equipment purchases without purpose
3. Data collection projects not related to a CMP funding subpriority
4. Projects that only focus on education and outreach
5. No commercial piers, no playgrounds

QUESTIONS?



Texas General Land Office
Commissioner Dawn Buckingham, M.D.



306A/Construction and Land Acquisition Requirements



306A/Construction and Land Acquisition Requirements

- Land must be publicly owned, leased, or protected through easement
- Lease or easement should be in perpetuity or a minimum of 20 years
- Projects must be maintained for the useful life of the project or at least 20 years
- Public access facility must be open to public, comply with ADA, and approved by Texas Accessibility Standard certified inspector
- Land acquisition projects will need a survey and appraisal that meets CMP specifications



306A/Construction Permitting



- Must be aware of permitting requirements prior to application submission
- Include appropriate tasks and budget for permit acquisition
- Submit any acquired permits and/or environmental clearances with application



306A/Construction Permitting

- US Army Corps of Engineers Permit or authorization
- GLO Lease (and Coastal Boundary Survey)
- Beachfront Construction Certificate
- Texas Accessibility Standards (TAS) Certificate
- Texas Antiquities Permit
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Aquatic Introduction Permit



306A Project Phases

306A (NOAA-funded) projects must either:

- Only apply to complete designs and permitting
- Apply for construction with permits and designs in-hand



Construction Project Phases

Construction (GOMESA-funded) projects must apply in phases and clearly state which phase(s) the project will cover.

- Phase 1 – feasibility study, alternatives analysis, preliminary design
- Phase 2 – permitting and final design
- Phase 3 – construction, closeout
- Phase 4 – monitoring, as needed



Land Acquisition Projects

Things to Keep in Mind:

- Expect to work with a title company throughout the acquisition process.
- All due diligence items must be reviewed and approved by the GLO.
- Communicate early with sellers on timeline to manage expectations.
- A shoreline survey may be required in addition to a Category 1A Land Title Survey.
- Purchase price should ideally not exceed the appraised value.



Prohibited 306A/Construction Projects

- Hard structures for erosion response, generally prohibited
- Mitigation projects UNLESS above and beyond permit requirements
- Purchasing sand for beach nourishment projects
- Projects on federally owned land (including federal lease or easement)
- Improvements to private property

Permit Service Center

Lower Coast

602 N. Staples Street
Corpus Christi, TX
361-886-1630

Upper Coast

1001 Texas Clipper Rd.
Galveston, TX 77554
409-741-4057

permitting.assistance@glo.texas.gov

<https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/permit-service-center>



QUESTIONS?



Before You Apply

Review the Cycle 32 Guidance documents prior to completing final applications

Guidance documents include:

- CMP Cycle 32 Guidance
- **CMP Cycle 32 Administrative and Financial Guidance for NOAA-funded Projects**
- **CMP Cycle 32 Administrative and Financial Guidance for GOMESA-funded Projects**



Application Portal

- Application Portal Link: <https://txglo.smapply.us/>
- Link to the application portal can be found on the GLO's "Funding Opportunities" webpage

CMP and CEPRA Application Portal

This portal must be used to apply for all CMP and CEPRA projects. This portal includes the CEPRA application, the CMP NOAA project application, and the CMP GOMESA project application. Applications must be completed in their entirety to be considered for funding.

[GO TO CMP AND CEPRA APPLICATION PORTAL](#)



Application

Application Materials:

1. Project application, including tabular budget
2. Location map
3. Available permits, if applicable
4. 1-3 Letters of Support
5. Draft site plan, site photos, or final engineering and designs, if available



Application

Project Information >

Contact Information

Project Description

Project Permitting

CMP - Tabular Budget

Upload Additional Documentation

0 of 6 tasks complete

REVIEW SUBMIT

Goal Statement

In 1-3 sentences, provide a clear, concise statement of what this project will accomplish. Consider this the "elevator pitch" for the proposed project. Example: *The goal of this project is to increase public access by building three pavilions in the County park. This project will complete engineering and design, permitting and construction.*

(Word Limit: 150)



Key Dates

	NOAA Funded Projects	GOMESA Funded Projects
June 3, 2026	Application due	
August 2026	Conditional funding notification letters sent	
November 11, 2026	Supplemental documentation due	
January 2027	Final funding notification letters sent	
March 2027		Final funding notification letters sent
April 2027	GLO submits projects to NOAA	Projects eligible to begin
October 2027	GLO receives NOAA approval and projects start	All projects have begun



Project Budgets

- See budget tips on the handout.
- CMP is a reimbursement-based program. Please request only the funds you can reasonably use. Unused project funds may negatively impact eligibility for future projects.
- Approval of a project does not guarantee that the full amount requested will be awarded or that all proposed expenditures will be approved.
- Supporting documentation and proof of payment are required for all reimbursement requests, including local and third-party match.
- Purchases not identified in the application or work plan must receive prior approval from the GLO.



Unallowable Costs

- Alcohol
- Contingency
- Entertainment
- Fund-raising
- Tips
- Food (not associated with travel)
- Snacks/drinks for employees/volunteers
- Travel for Volunteers
- T-shirts, caps, etc. for Volunteers

Unallowable costs are ineligible for reimbursement and prohibited for use as match regardless of whether the cost was disclosed in the application.



CMP Grants Team

Contact us with questions:

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Application Portal link is here:

<https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/protecting-coast/funding-opportunities>

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