

**TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
GRANT APPLICATION GUIDANCE
GRANT CYCLE 32**

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TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

GRANT APPLICATION GUIDANCE

GRANT CYCLE 32

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

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

The GLO administers the CMP Grants Program under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA, 16 U.S.C. §1451).¹ Under the CZMA, the CMP receives approximately \$2 million in federal funding annually from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and awards these funds to local governments and other entities along the coast. The GLO also distributes Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) funding received from the Department of the Interior through the CMP Grants Program. Details on CMP GOMESA projects are discussed below. Additional information about the GLO's GOMESA funding can be found at: <https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/protecting-coast/funding-opportunities>.

Funding through the CMP is competitive. Applications are required for NOAA and GOMESA-based funding consideration. Applications will be reviewed and scored by the CMP Grant Review Team (See Appendix B). Application acceptance and award is a two-step process. If an application meets current CMP funding priorities (see Funding Priorities section), and is approved by the Land Commissioner, the applicant will receive an Intent to Fund Notification. The applicant will then be required to submit additional supporting project documentation, a draft work plan and a budget narrative. These items will be used by CMP staff to further evaluate the project's eligibility. All additional supporting documentation must be submitted by the deadline stated in the Intent to Fund Notification. If supporting document information is not available by the deadline, the offer of funding will be withdrawn, and the applicant will be encouraged to apply during the next grant cycle.

If the applicant and CMP staff reach mutual agreement on the project work plan and budget and all supporting documentation is provided, the applicant will receive a Final Funding Confirmation Notification that officially approves the project for funding. Projects selected for funding must comply with administrative and budgetary requirements set forth in the grant agreement.

Applicants are highly encouraged to review the Cycle 312 financial and administrative requirements prior to applying for funding. The Cycle 312 Financial & Administrative Guidance documents for both NOAA and GOMESA funded projects are available for download at <https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/protecting-coast/funding-opportunities>.

¹ Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) is 16 U.S.C. §1451 <https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/act/sections>

PROJECT TYPES

CMP NOAA Projects

The CMP awards two types of NOAA CZMA funds - §306 administrative funding and §306A coastal resource improvement program funding, with conditions.

CZMA §306 Administrative Funds

§306 projects **do not** involve land acquisition, construction, or any earth-moving activities. These projects involve data collection, planning, surveys, mapping, aerial photography, or research. §306 projects **MUST** directly implement a funding priority listed in the Funding Priorities section. During application review, CMP Review Team members will be required to confirm the exact agency goal or initiative the project will contribute to and explain how data collected during a proposed §306 data collection project will be used.

CZMA §306A Coastal Resource Improvement Program Funds

§306A projects involve land acquisition, small-scale construction, or small-scale earth moving activities.

Due to NOAA's prescribed 18-month project timeline and the number of environmental clearances construction with NOAA funds requires, CMP only funds the following types of §306A projects:

- Engineering, design, and permitting for future construction projects
- Small-scale construction of fully permitted projects, i.e. shovel ready
- Land acquisition

Project Examples: pavilions, picnic areas, trail building, restrooms and rinse stations, small-scale land acquisition, and small-dune walkover retrofitting and enhancement

NOTE: Engineering and design, and construction will NOT be funded in the same grant cycle with NOAA §306A funds.

Projects that include construction or earth-moving activities should use sustainable construction methods, materials, and designs to minimize environmental impacts during and post-construction. Projects should include construction and design strategies that enhance resilience to coastal hazards and minimize impacts to wildlife, air, water, soil, landfills, and public safety. Projects should meet the goals and objectives of Clean Coast Texas. See the "Consistency with the Clean Coast Texas Program" under "Eligibility Information" for requirement details.

§306A projects are subject to the CZMA §306A requirements, provided in Appendix C.

A quick reference guide to help determine your project type can be found in Appendix D.

CMP GOMESA Projects

These projects are funded entirely with GOMESA money and are meant to address large-scale and construction-based coastal issues. **CMP GOMESA projects focused on earth-moving construction, restoration, preservation, or land acquisition will be prioritized.** CMP GOMESA can fund public access projects that provide physical conveyance and access to the beach environment or protect and preserve beach and dune habitat. Projects can include dune walkovers, parking areas, restrooms, rinse

stations, trail systems and non-commercial piers.

Access to these structures should be free and open to the public. Structures and activities not directly related to preserving habitat or physically conveying public access, such as buildings, playgrounds, or other similar enhancements, are not eligible for funding. Demolition projects (i.e. removal of existing parking lots, structures, facilities) are not permitted unless the structures are prohibiting public access, are on the public beach easement, or represent a contamination/pollution threat to coastal natural resources. Commercial pier, commercial marina, and wastewater treatment plant construction are not eligible. CMP GOMESA projects can focus on non-construction/earth-moving activities but, in these situations, the work proposed should be large-scale and regional in nature. Most non-construction work will be funded with NOAA money.

Beginning this year, construction/earth-moving CMP GOMESA projects should be submitted in phases instead of in their entirety. This change will ensure timely completion of project goals without the need for contract time extensions and to accommodate extended permitting timelines often seen with coastal construction projects. Construction/earth-moving CMP GOMESA projects should be applied for in accordance with the following phases, as applicable:

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

CMP GOMESA projects must meet a GOMESA authorized use (see Appendix E). CMP GOMESA projects do not have to be Tier 1 Texas Coastal Resiliency Master Plan (TCRMP) projects; however, TCRMP projects are encouraged.

FUNDING AVAILABILITY

CMP is a reimbursement-based grant program. Entities awarded a CMP grant should have enough funds in-house to cover project costs initially and will request approval of expenses and reimbursement for project costs from CMP on either a monthly or quarterly basis. The Land Commissioner is not obligated to award all available funding.

CMP NOAA Projects

Applicants for NOAA-based projects may request up to a maximum of \$200,000 for §306 projects and \$400,000 for §306A projects.

Applicants requesting NOAA funds must provide a local and/or third-party match of **40% of the total project cost** to comply with federal matching requirements. For example, if an applicant has a total project cost of \$100,000, the applicant may request a maximum of \$60,000 in CMP funding (or 60% of the total project cost) and provide \$40,000 (or 40% of the total project cost) in local and/or third-party match. For assistance in determining project match, please reach out to CMP staff.

Additional details on financial requirements can be found in the Cycle 32 Financial and Administrative Guidance available for download at: <https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/protecting-coast/funding-opportunities>.

CMP GOMESA Projects

Applicants may request up to a maximum of \$5 million in GOMESA funding. GOMESA-funded projects **do not** require matching funds.

FUNDING PRIORITIES

Projects must directly address and/or implement a funding priority listed below. These priorities directly reflect the current goals, initiatives, and priorities of the CCAC and the CMP's 2023 – 2028 NOAA Performance Measures (see Appendix F). Applicants should be prepared to explain how their project directly fulfills the listed priority in the CMP application using the keywords listed in the funding priority or sub priority.

Projects that do not DIRECTLY address or implement one of the funding priorities will not receive funding.

Project proposals that do not clearly and directly address a listed priority may be removed from the Cycle 32 application pool and will not be reviewed by the Review Team. The applicant will receive notice that their application has been removed from the eligible pool and will be encouraged to seek alternative funding sources.

The CMP continues to encourage implementation of projects listed in the most recent TCRMP found at: <https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/protecting-coast/coastal-planning>

Public Access

The CMP will only fund public access projects that directly address or implement one or more of the following:

- 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.

Public access projects must comply with federal accessibility requirements pursuant to the ADA. Public access projects should be free and open to all members of the public. Public access sites **should not** require special permission, permits, or a guide. Public access projects that require calling ahead, do not allow 24-hour access, have locked gates, or require clearance are unlikely to receive funding. If the project site is in an isolated area, CMP will require signage to help the public find and access the location. See Section 2.4.3 of the Coastal Zone Management Act Section §306A Guidance for details (see Appendix C).

Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution

The CMP will only fund coastal nonpoint source (NPS) pollution projects that directly address or implement one or more of the following:

- 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

The CMP will only fund coastal hazard projects that directly address or implement one or more of the following:

- 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.
- 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

The CMP will only fund coastal habitat projects that directly address or implement one or more of the following:

- 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.
- 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.

GRANT AWARD PERIOD

CMP NOAA Projects

Projects must be planned for no more than an 18-month period, commencing on October 1, 2027. Applicants will be notified of their Cycle 32 funding status in August 2026. If initially approved to receive funding and once CMP staff reviews and approves all supporting documentation associated with the project, applicants will receive a Final Funding Confirmation notice in January 2027. Work **cannot** begin and CMP funding **cannot** be used until the GLO contract is fully executed on or after October 1, 2027. For additional information on the application timeline, see the “Application Process” section.

CMP GOMESA Projects

GOMESA funded projects must be planned for no more than a three-year period and **must** commence between April 1 and June 1, 2027.

ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

Eligible Applicants

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

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

*Nonprofit organizations applying for funding **must** be registered as a 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) and have an office located in Texas.

NOTE: To ensure efficient utilization of CMP funding, project staff, including subrecipients, should be located in Texas. CMP will not reimburse travel expenses for out-of-state personnel.

Project Location

Projects must be located within the Coastal Zone Boundary established by the Texas Legislature in 1995. A map of the Coastal Zone Boundary is included as Appendix G and a KMZ file of the coastal zone boundary compatible with Google Earth can be downloaded from the GLO’s Federal Consistency webpage under the “Other Federal Consistency Materials” section (<https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/protecting-coast/federal-consistency>).

Projects must occur on publicly owned land (local government-owned or state-owned land) and cannot occur on private or federally owned land or land owned by a nonprofit organization unless there is a perpetual lease or conservation easement in place. Leases or conservation easements must be held by a regional, local, or state governmental entity, or a designated conservation-based nonprofit, and cannot be federally held. See Appendix C for additional information.

Consistency with CMP Goals and Policies

Proposed projects must be consistent with the CMP goals and enforceable policies to be eligible for funding. The goals and enforceable policies are listed in Appendix H. Applicants must demonstrate that the proposed projects will not cause adverse effects to coastal natural resource areas (see Appendix I).

Consistency with the Clean Coast Texas Program

Any NPS or beach and dune related project should demonstrate implementation of best management practices (BMPs) and low impact development (LID) techniques that conform to the goals and objectives of the Clean Coast Texas Program. NPS related projects should include a description of how the project will lead to direct (via BMPs and LID techniques) or indirect (plans, policies, rules) reductions in NPS pollutant loading. Additionally, NPS related projects will need to quantify the amount of pollution the project successfully reduces in the final report. Please refer to NPS guidance documents available at <https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/clean-coast-texas>

Additionally, projects reducing NPS loads should provide total project acreage, impervious and non-impervious area, and estimated pollution loads reductions for total nitrogen, phosphorus, total suspended solids, and bacteria. Methodology for pollution load reductions should also be provided.

Total Project Footprint

CMP can fund projects that are part of a larger scale, “master” effort if the applicant can fully describe the goals, impacts and outcomes of the “master” project. The description should include details on how the project receiving CMP funds will fit into the larger-scale undertaking. This information is critical to both NOAA and the GLO’s environmental review. Reviews are based on the entire scope of the project, not just the portion receiving CMP funds.

DATA COLLECTION AND SHARING PLAN

Data Collection

Data collection and modeling must directly implement a Funding Priority and be tied to a specific CCAC goal or initiative. Data intended for regulatory purposes must be collected or acquired in accordance with the appropriate regulatory agency’s standards and preferably under an existing Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). If a new QAPP is established as part of a project, it must be reviewed and approved by the applicable CMP member agency. For pilot projects, data must be collected following protocols established in the agency’s data collection standards. Research methods, data, procedures, and findings must be disseminated to the scientific research community and coastal managers, ensuring the content is visible, accessible, and independently understandable to general users.

Applicants proposing a data collection or modeling project will develop their project scopes and anticipated outcomes in consultation with CMP and CCAC agency staff to ensure the project results in information that advances a CCAC agency goal or initiative. Applicants that describe exactly how their project results will be used by the CCAC member agency typically score higher

in the selection process.

Data Sharing

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

Applicants collecting or generating data must complete a data sharing plan, if selected for conditional funding. This includes GIS data. The applicant should be prepared to provide the following information:

- The type of data and format to be used within the project.
- The collection and/or generation method used to develop the data.
- The quality control and quality assurance procedures that will be used within the project.
- The data access protocols if there are data access limitations.
- When and how frequently the data will be made available.
- How the data will be protected from unauthorized access.
- The back-up, disaster recovery, or contingency planning used to protect the project data.

Metadata for geospatial data must be compliant with the Federal Geographic Data Committee's [Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata](#).

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

PERMITTING AND AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

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

Please reference the list of frequently required state and federal permits listed in Appendix J. The applicant is responsible for obtaining additional permits or certificates that may be required by local ordinances. A CCAC agency may have regulatory or other management responsibility over permits necessary to undertake a project. A CCAC member agency's support or recommendation to fund a project in no way indicates future approval or denial of the permit application.

For permit assistance, please contact the GLO's Permit Service Center. The GLO's Permit Service Center is available to assist applicants with the permitting process. **Early coordination is encouraged, especially if the project will require one or more GLO-issued permits.** Permitting links are included in Appendix J and Permit Service Center staff contact information is provided at the end of this document.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Applicants are strongly encouraged to include a proactive public education and/or outreach component that raises the target audience's awareness of coastal resources or issues as a project

task. Applicants submitting data collection or modeling projects are encouraged to include a proactive plan to disseminate information to interested parties. Applicants submitting earth-moving, construction, or land acquisition projects are encouraged to issue press releases to notify the public of the upcoming project or newly constructed facilities and to include design and installation of educational or interpretative signage as project outcomes in their application. Applicants developing a website to convey information are encouraged to include a strategy to inform the public of the availability of the website.

GRANT WORKSHOPS

Grant workshops provide an opportunity for potential applicants to learn about the CMP grant program and discuss specific project ideas with GLO staff. For Cycle 32, the GLO will host three (3) in-person and one (1) virtual grant workshop. The same information will be relayed at each workshop. Attendance is highly recommended.

Workshop details and registration links are posted on the GLO's Funding Opportunity website: <https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/protecting-coast/funding-opportunities>.

Workshop Dates:

South Padre Island Workshop – Tuesday, March 31, 2026

9:00 am – 11:00 am
South Padre Island Birding and Nature Center
6801 Padre Boulevard
South Padre Island, TX 78597

Port Aransas Workshop – Wednesday, April 1, 2026

9:00 am – 11:00 am
The Patton Center
855 E Cotter Ave
Port Aransas, TX 78373

Galveston/Houston Area Workshop - Thursday, April 2, 2026

9:00 am – 11:00 am
Nessler Civic Center
2010 5th Ave N
Texas City, TX 77590

Virtual Workshop – Wednesday, April 7, 2026

9:00 am – 11:00 am

GRANT CYCLE 32 SCHEDULE

2026	
February	
	Announce new grant cycle and workshop dates in the <i>Texas Register</i> .
March 1	
	Open Cycle 32 application portal. Post Cycle 32 application guidance and materials on the GLO Funding Opportunity website.

March 31 – April 2	
	CMP Workshops
June 3	
	All applications due!
June - August	
	CMP Review Team reviews applications and conducts site visits, if necessary.
Mid-August	
	CMP staff seek Land Commissioner approval of selected projects.
Late August	
	Conditional funding notification letters sent to applicants.
	Applicants conditionally selected for funding gather supporting documentation (ATO, data sharing plan, etc.) and develop a draft project work plan and budget narrative.
November 11	
	All additional supporting documentation, a draft work plan, and a budget narrative due, for selected projects only!
2027	
January	
	Final funding notification letters sent to CMP NOAA project applicants.
March	
	Final funding notification letters sent to CMP GOMESA project applicants.
April	
	Cycle 32 draft application submitted to NOAA. Earliest date CMP GOMESA projects can start.
May	
	Cycle 32 final application submitted to NOAA.
June	
	Last date CMP GOMESA funded projects can start.
October 1	
	Cycle 32 NOAA projects start.
<u>2029</u>	
March 31	
	Cycle 32 NOAA projects must be complete.

2030	
May	
	Cycle 32 CMP GOMESA projects must complete.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applications are due **June 3, 2026**. Applications must be submitted through the GLO's Coastal Resources Application Portal (<https://txglo.smapply.us/>). Applicants should begin the application process early in case issues arise. Applicants must register and submit a separate application for each individual project. There is no limit on the number of applications an entity or individual can submit. **Pre-proposals are no longer required for NOAA-funded projects.**

The application should clearly and concisely relay the project's concepts and goals. The Review Team will use the application to determine whether the project should be selected to receive funding.

Application acceptance and award is a two-step process. If the Review Team initially determines a project should move forward with review, and the project concept is approved by the Land Commissioner, the applicant will receive a conditional Intent to Fund notification in **August 2026**. The applicant will then be required to submit additional supporting documentation, a draft work plan, and a budget narrative, which will be used by CMP staff to further determine funding status. If the applicant and the GLO mutually agree on project scope and budget, and all supporting documentation is received by **November 11, 2026**, the applicant will receive a Final Funding Confirmation notice in early 2027 (see Grant Cycle 32 Schedule).

If the applicant and CMP staff are unable to agree upon a project scope and budget, if the project supporting documents show the project is not eligible for CMP funding, or if the project is not ready to implement the phase of work they are proposing, the conditional Intent to Fund will be withdrawn by March 1, 2027. Reasons for funding withdrawal include but are not limited to eligibility issues, inability to provide supporting documentation, inability to agree on scope of work, inability to agree on project budget, environmental compliance issues, property ownership issues, project readiness, etc.

Funding Caveats to Note:

- Funding is not guaranteed until the applicant and CMP staff come to a mutually agreed upon scope of work and budget narrative, a Final Funding Confirmation notification is provided by the GLO, and the funding agreement is executed.
- The amount of CMP funding applied for is not guaranteed when the Intent to Fund letter is received. The applicant and CMP staff will work together to develop the final project budget narrative. This will involve a detailed review of all project costs. Expenses may be removed from the project budget, and the Review Team may recommend the application's funding amount be decreased to allow for a more equitable distribution of CMP funds. This applies to individual budget line items and entire budget categories. The project budget is officially approved with the receipt of the Final Funding Confirmation letter.

Scoring criteria and application requirements can be found below.

APPLICATION MATERIALS

This list can also be found within the Application Portal (<https://txglo.smapply.us/>). Additional attachments should be limited to the minimum necessary to fully describe the project. **Incomplete applications will not be considered for funding.**

CMP GOMESA Projects

- Project Application
 - Include project budget
- Location Map
- Available Permits
- 1-3 Letters of Support that should:
 - describe the project's relevance/impact within the project area
 - be signed by an executive of the entity
 - be dated within one year of the final application submission deadline
 - **be distinct in their messaging and not contain “canned” or “boilerplate” language**
 - See “Letters of Support” section below for additional guidance
- Project draft site plan and site photos
 - site plan should include the proposed location of all construction activities

CMP NOAA Projects

- Project Application
 - Include project budget
- Location Map
- Available Permits, if applicable
- 1-3 Letters of Support that should:
 - describe the project's relevance/impact within the project area
 - be signed by an executive of the entity
 - be dated within one year of the final application submission deadline
 - **be distinct in their messaging and not contain “canned” or “boilerplate” language**
 - See “Letters of Support” section below for additional guidance
- Project draft site plan, site photos, or final engineering and designs
 - Only for §306A projects

If selected for conditional funding, the following Supporting Documentation will be required to be completed or uploaded in the Application Portal:

Supporting Documentation

- Draft work plan
 - Includes proposed tasks and deliverables
- Draft budget narrative
 - Includes item descriptions and cost estimates
- Supplemental Methodology Questions
 - Found in the Application Portal
- Approved Indirect Cost Rate Agreement
 - Only required for applicants budgeting indirect costs
- Third Party Commitment Letter
 - Only required for NOAA-funded applicants using third party funding to meet match requirements
- Data Sharing Plan
 - Only required for projects collecting data and can be found in the Application Portal

Additional Requirements for NOAA §306A and GOMESA Construction Projects

- U.S. Geological Survey Map
 - 1:24,000-scale quadrangle map, 7.5-minute series with latitude and longitude coordinates identifying the project location
- Questionnaire
 - This form contains information necessary for CMP to complete an environmental review and can be found in the Application Portal
- Certificate of Consistency
- Attorney Title Opinion (ATO)
 - Attorney Title Opinions are required each grant cycle and must be signed within a year of the submission date to the GLO
 - ATOs are not required if there is a GLO lease associated with the project
 - ATOs are not required if the project occurs on state owned submerged land
 - Applicants can use the GLO's Land and Lease Viewer to determine whether the project is on state owned submerged land:
<https://www.glo.texas.gov/maps/land-lease-mapping-viewer>
- Willing Seller Letters
 - Only required for land acquisition projects

CMP GOMESA project applicants proposing construction, restoration, land acquisition, or any earth-moving activities **are not** subject to the NOAA Coastal Zone Management Act §306A requirements. GOMESA funds have no associated federal funds or oversight, so a National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) review is not required by the GLO. However, GOMESA projects may require certain USACE permits that will need to go through the NEPA process, as required by USACE. When applicable, funding necessary to meet these NEPA permitting requirements may be included in the GOMESA project budget.

Letters of Support

CCAC Review Team members can write Letters of Support for an application, but if they do, the CCAC member can't score the project in the Review Team meeting. However, the CCAC member will be allowed to comment on the project. If a CCAC agency employee writes a Letter of Support for an application, the Review Team member from that CCAC agency can still score the project.

Letters of Support can come from anyone and should demonstrate there is support for the project at the local community level. Only one (1) Letter of Support is required for a project, but additional letters are encouraged. Letters from Texas Congressional members, agency heads, and elected officials are most impactful. All Letters of Support should be uploaded by the applicant to the Application Portal. A Letter of Support sent directly to the GLO or Land Commissioner may not make it into the project application package for consideration.

See Appendix A for a list of the CMP CCAC members and Appendix B for Review Team members.

PROJECT SELECTION

The Review Team is comprised of four Land Commissioner-appointed representatives and representatives from each of the eight CCAC member agencies (see Appendix B). The Review Team will rank projects for funding priority based on the criteria provided below.

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

- Availability of funding
- Balance/distribution of funds by geographic area, type of institution, type of partner, project category, or project type (see Appendix K for past award distributions)
- Duplication of other projects funded
- CCAC and CMP priorities and policy factors
- An applicant's prior award performance

NOTE: If an applicant has a previous or current CMP contract in a state of non-compliance based on the quarterly performance evaluations and/or risk assessments and has experienced past performance issues, the GLO reserves the right to deny project funding regardless of its overall score and rank.

Scoring

Applications are scored on a 0-50 range, with 0 constituting the lowest possible score and 50 reflecting the highest possible score, based on the following score criteria sections.

CMP Score Sheet		
Funding Priority Implementation	Does the proposal directly implement a Cycle 32 funding priority or sub priority?	5
Project Goal	Is the project goal clearly stated and easy to understand?	5
Benefit/ Impact	Will the project have tangible environmental or economic benefits?	5
Project Need	Is the project clearly needed to better the project site environment or economy?	5
CCAC Agency Use	How will the information be used by a CCAC agency? Will it be used in a tangible way? If 306A or construction project, will this work contribute to a CMP Performance Measure or further CMP's mission (public access, restoration, etc.)?	5
Feasibility	Can all project tasks be completed within an 18-month or 3-year timeframe?	5
CMP Performance Measures	Will this project help achieve one of the CMP Performance Measure goals listed in Appendix F?	12
Financials	Is the project budget balanced and reasonable for the work planned?	3
Agency Mission	The project meets or further implements one or more goal(s) of a CCAC agency's mission. Each CCAC agency on the Review Team will have a total of five points per grant cycle to award to a project(s). A CCAC agency may allocate points to one project, or multiple projects provided the total number of points allocated does not exceed five. CCAC agencies may allocate points to a project regardless of whether the agency plans to contribute to the management or implementation of the project.	5
Total Possible Score		50

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Austin, Texas 78701
1-800-998-4GLO
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For permitting assistance:

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602 N. Staples Street, Suite 210
Corpus Christi, TX 78401
361-886-1630
361-888-9305 (fax)
permitting.assistance@glo.texas.gov

CMP Permit Service Center – Upper Coast
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**APPENDIX A:
COASTAL COORDINATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Chair:

Texas General Land Office
Julie McEntire, Director of Grant Programs
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Members:

Local Government Representative
Alejandro Flores

Agriculture Representative
TBD

Local Business Representative
Amy Belaire

Local Citizen Representative
George Guillen

Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board
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**APPENDIX B:
CMP GRANT REVIEW TEAM**

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Advisory Members:

Local Government Representative

Alejandro Flores

Agriculture Representative

TBD

Local Business Representative

Amy Belaire

Local Citizen Representative

George Guillen

APPENDIX C:

§306A COASTAL RESOURCES IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

INTRODUCTION

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

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

PROJECT TYPES

Land Acquisition

§306A National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) funding may be used to acquire fee simple or other interest in land (e.g., purchasing an easement for a public right-of-way to the beach or purchasing an ecologically important area to preserve). If selected for funding, a land survey must be obtained as well as an appraisal that conforms to “Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions”, i.e., a yellow book appraisal. The type of land survey required is dependent on the conditions of the property. Applicants should anticipate associated costs and budget accordingly. Non-profit organizations cannot acquire interests in land with §306A funds. A state coastal management program, or other public entity, may enter into a partnership with a non-profit organization to purchase property, for preservation purposes only, so long as the federal §306A funds are directly transferred to the public entity and the public entity retains ownership (title) and control of the property. A non-profit may retain an interest in the property consistent with the purpose of preserving coastal uses or resources (e.g. conservation easement), but not fee simple ownership. Section 306A funds can be used to pay a non-profit organization as a contractor to manage or run a public 306A facility.

Habitat Restoration

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

Public Access

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

accessibility requirements pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If selected for funding, a Registered Accessibility Specialist must certify the completed construction as compliant with State of Texas Accessibility Standards. Applicants should anticipate associated costs and budget accordingly. Additional information on the State of Texas Architectural Barriers Act is available at <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/ab/abtas.htm>.

Waterfront Revitalization

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

Engineering and Design

§306A funding may be used for engineering designs, specifications, and other appropriate reports related to construction projects that comply with the purposes of the Coastal Zone Management Act §306A. In situations where an applicant is applying for the engineering and design phase of a project and plans to apply for additional Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) funding for construction in a future grant cycle, the project will be considered a §306A project.

Education and Outreach

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

PROJECT SCALE

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

PROHIBITED PROJECTS

The following projects are not eligible for funding:

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

§306A FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Public Benefit

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

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

Public entities may contract with nonprofit organizations to facilitate the implementation of §306A projects on lands that are publicly owned, leased, or otherwise protected through an easement provided (1) the lease or easement is in perpetuity or for a minimum of 20 years and (2) the project benefits the public and does not improve private property or other private enterprises. (The Coastal Zone Management Act §306A Guidance of April 2025 is available at <https://coast.noaa.gov/data/czm/media/guide306a.pdf>)).

<i>NOTE:</i> Demonstration projects must be located on lands that are publicly owned or otherwise protected through a lease or conservation easement held by a public entity.
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Americans with Disabilities Act

Generally, 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. §306A public access projects shall be accessible unless the construction of an accessible structure will damage coastal resources, or the absence of the project will result in coastal damage. In these instances, the §306A project shall be accessible to the extent conditions allow. This applies to construction of a new facility and construction of improvements to an existing public access project funded wholly or in part with CMP funds or funds used to match CMP funds. Information on accessibility guidelines and standards is available at <http://www.access-board.gov>.

National Flood Insurance Program

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

Coastal Barrier Resources Act

Projects proposed for funding under §306A must conform to the requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA). Federal funds may only be used for a project located on undeveloped coastal barriers designated in the CBRA system if the project minimizes: (1) the loss of human life, (2) wasteful expenditure of federal revenues, and (3) damage to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources. To determine if a project site is within a designated CBRA unit, please refer to the Coastal Barrier Resource System maps at <https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/CBRMapper-v2/>

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, NOAA must informally consult with the relevant federal agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The project may require an Endangered Species Act §7 consultation with USFWS or NMFS if the proposed project has the potential to significantly affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. NOAA will not approve a proposed project that the USFWS or NMFS has determined will adversely and significantly affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. To request assistance in determining if a project will affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat, please contact the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Ecological and Environmental Planning Program at (512) 389-4571 or the USFWS at (512) 937-7371.

I. National Environmental Policy Act

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

NEPA is only applicable to the NOAA-funded CMP projects and does not apply to GOMESA funded CMP projects.

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

Clean Coast Texas (Formally the Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program)

Best management practices (BMPs) and low impact development (LID) techniques that conform to the goals and objectives of Clean Coast Texas, formally known as the Texas Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program must be employed at §306A project sites. Information on Clean Coast Texas is available at <https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/clean-coast-texas>

For construction projects, applicants are highly encouraged to use green infrastructure and LID techniques, such as bio-swales, rain harvesting, and rain gardens, to reduce the amount of runoff leaving a site. Pervious or porous paving surfaces should be considered as an alternative to

conventional impervious pavement (concrete or asphalt). Information on alternative methods is available at <https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure>.

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

§306A REQUIRED FORMS

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

Attorney Title Opinions

Applicants must obtain an Attorney Title Opinion (ATO) for each property proposed for construction or acquisition. **ATOs must be provided with supplemental documentation for a project approved for funding.** ATOs submitted for a CMP project should be no older than one year. If easements or other encumbrances exist on the property, the ATO must list and explain the easements or encumbrances and submit a copy of the deed, easements, surveys, and/or other applicable documentation with the final application.

§306A Questionnaire

Applicants must complete and submit the §306A Project Questionnaire to verify project eligibility for CMP funding. Applicants must provide information related to compliance with federal requirements, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, the National Flood Insurance Program, the CBRA, the Endangered Species Act, NEPA, and Clean Coast Texas. If a project is selected for funding, the GLO will submit necessary documentation to the State Historic Preservation Office for review.

Supplemental §306A Methodology Questions

Applicants must complete and submit supplemental questions on the methodology that will be employed to complete a §306A project. This information will assist the CMP and NOAA in understanding how the project will be implemented and potential environmental impacts.

U.S. Geological Survey Map

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

Project Site Plan

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

Photos of the Proposed Project Site

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

Certificate of Consistency

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

APPENDIX D: DETERMINING PROJECT TYPE

Below is a quick reference chart showing common activities and actions and how they are typically classified by Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration staff. Please note, each proposed project will be examined on a case-by-case basis and ultimately classified as §306/non-construction or §306A/construction/land acquisition based on specific project methodology.

Action/Activity	306 – Non-construction	306A – Construction/ Land Acquisition
Prescribed burn		X
Use of heavy machinery – especially excavators		X
Use of concrete		X
Small scale construction		X
Invasive species removal (plant and roots are pulled from the ground)		X
Invasive species removal (stump cutting)	X	
Invasive species removal (stump cutting and chipping offsite)	X	
Removing pilings / demolition		X
Planting vegetation – case dependent		X
Sand fence installation		X
Engineering and design for projects that will seek future CMP funds		X
Building any permanent structures		X
Coring – underwater or on land	X	
Bollard Installation		X
Pole and Signage Installation	X	
SET Installation	X	
Trenching – case dependent	X	

APPENDIX E: GOMESA AUTHORIZED USES

CMP GOMESA projects must comply with GOMESA authorized uses. The applicant will be expected to explain how the proposed project meets a GOMESA authorized use in the application.

- 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 Outer Continental Shelf activities through the funding of onshore infrastructure projects.

APPENDIX F: NOAA PERFORMANCE MEASURES

2023 – 2028 Texas Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Evaluation Metrics Approved by Office of Coastal Management Evaluation Team September 28, 2023

To inform program evaluations, the Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) developed three evaluation metrics reflecting the program's priorities for the five-year period of fiscal years 2023-2028. Each evaluation metric includes a goal, objective, strategy, performance measure, and target to provide quantitative data for the evaluation.

METRIC 1 COASTAL HABITAT PROTECTION

Goal: Implement projects in the Texas Coastal Resiliency Master Plan (TCRMP) and those proposed by CMP grant applicants and approved by the Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee (CCAC). The goal of funding these projects is to protect and promote a vibrant and resilient Texas coast that supports and sustains a strong economy and healthy environment for all who live, work, play, or otherwise benefit from the natural resources and infrastructure along the Texas Coast.

Objective: By 2028, implement projects listed in the TCRMP and those proposed by CMP grant applicants that result in habitat restoration to protect communities and habitats from damage related to coastal hazards.

Strategy: Through the implementation of the CMP, the Texas General Land Office (GLO) ensures the long-term environmental and economic health of the Texas coast through management of the state's coastal natural resource areas. This goal was developed to capture the acreage protected, restored and/or acquired through the completion of state and local-level projects from the TCRMP and CMP grant applicants. The TCRMP is the GLO's state-led, long-term, ongoing coastal planning effort and an important step in providing Texas with a framework for community, socio-economic, environmental and infrastructure protection from coastal hazards. While the TCRMP is not required by GLO statute or rule, it has become a critical platform for communicating with and gathering input from coastal stakeholders, community leaders and coastal subject matter experts, assessing coastal vulnerabilities and determining funding needs. The TCRMP's robust stakeholder input process has resulted in the TCRMP providing a list of vetted state and local-level projects that offer a range of nature based and infrastructure improvement ideas that create a multiple line of defense approach aimed at confronting the ever-changing threats to the Texas coast. Habitat restoration, protection and acquisition projects make up ~68% of the 121 projects listed in the TCRPM. TCRMP and CMP grant projects addressing coastal habitat protection, for the purposes of this performance measure, will be funded using a combination of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) grant monies and Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) funding. Using the CMP performance measurement structure, the GLO will be able to track protected, restored and/or acquired acreage achieved because of implementing the TCRMP and CMP grant applications proposals.

The performance measure is a subset (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of the existing measures listed under performance measure 8.

Total number of acres protected, restored, or acquired over the last four years was 1,950, projected to be 2,059 by the end of the five-year period. The breakout by years is as follows:

2018 to 2019 = 1,707 acres
2019 to 2020 = 170 acres
2020 to 2021 = 46.3 acres
2021 to 2022 = 27.55 acres
2022 to 2023 = projected to be 108 acres
TOTAL = 2,059

The GLO strives to maintain the 2018 – 2023 metric goal of 5,000 acres. The GLO anticipates achieving the metric goal in 2023 – 2028 due to increased funding from GOMESA and a streamlined grant application process with greater emphasis on the priority funding of TCRMP projects. The GLO did not achieve the goal of 5,000 acres in 2018-2023 due to less GOMESA funding being available during that time and several of the large-scale conservation projects downsized during the COVID-19 pandemic due to inflation. Starting in 2023, the CMP program will begin receiving 25% of the GOMESA funds awarded to the GLO, increasing from 15% received during the prior grant cycles. This change will result in approximately \$19 million annually, doubling the \$8 million the Program received annually since 2018. This increase will allow the Program to fund larger scale projects that will protect and restore more coastal habitat acreage.

Performance Measure: From 2023 to 2028, the number of acres of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM and/or GOMESA funding or staff.

Target: From 2023 to 2028, 5,000 acres of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM and/or GOMESA funding or staff.

METRIC 2 COASTAL HAZARDS

Goal: Lessen vulnerability along the Texas coast and reduce exposure to hazards through increased community planning and resiliency. Increase the percentage of coastal communities implementing management practices to improve resilience and increase public awareness of hazards.

Objective: By 2028, provide technical assistance and on-the-ground implementation to minimize damage and increase preparedness in coastal communities and habitats facing coastal hazards.

Strategy: Societal and administrative resiliency are critical to making the Texas coast less vulnerable to the next coastal hazard event. Societal resiliency strategies outline possible improvements to the human or built environments, such as community infrastructure upgrades or development planning. Administrative resiliency strategies describe opportunities to enhance program-level aspects of coastal resiliency, like policy making or regional planning.

The GLO assists with planning for coastal hazard risk avoidance via the TCRMP which sets out priority projects, policies and plans needed to protect coastal communities and the natural habitats that provide important ecosystem services and buffer these communities. The GLO, using \$309 funding, is also working to develop the Texas Sediment Management Plan (SMP). With 80% of the Texas coast eroding, effective and efficient coastal sediment management is pivotal for both community and environmental hazard planning and resiliency. The SMP will create guidance on sediment resource use for future coastal resiliency and restoration efforts by identifying sediment needs and available resources, create guidance outlining the method for permitting and using sediment borrow areas, and provide recommendations to develop or modify policy to protect and responsibly use sediment resources.

Additionally, the GLO has made technical and planning assistance to communities a top priority for §306, §306A grant funds to implement or update local plans, policies, and ordinances to reduce future damage from coastal hazards and undertake projects to achieve more resilient coastal communities.

The GLO anticipates completing (a) state-level policies and plans; (b) local level policies and plans; (c) state-level projects; and (d) local-level projects under performance measure 11.

The total number of policies, plans or projects completed the last five years was 21. The breakout by years is as follows:

2018 to 2019 = 2

2019 to 2020 = 1

2020 to 2021 = 3

2021 to 2022 = 15

2022 to 2023 = projected to be 4

TOTAL = 25

The GLO requests to increase the 2023 – 2028 metric goal to 30 state and local-level plans, policies and projects completed to reduce future damage from coastal hazards. The GLO anticipates achieving this goal due to a combination of increased funding from GOMESA, a greater emphasis on funding coastal hazard projects via the CMP grant competition, the priority projects focused on coastal hazards in the TCRMP and via the future efforts of the SMP.

Performance Measure: From 2023 to 2028, the number of (a) state-level policies and plans completed; (b) local-level policies and plans completed; (c) projects completed at the state-level; and (d) projects completed at the local-level to reduce future damage from coastal hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Target: From 2023 to 2028, complete 30 (a) state-level policies and plans completed; (b) local-level policies and plans completed; (c) projects completed at the state-level; and (d) projects completed at the local-level to reduce future damage from coastal hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

METRIC 3 COASTAL DEPENDENT USES & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Fund and implement programs and projects that focus on reducing impacts of coastal nonpoint source (NPS) pollution on coastal communities and habitat at both the watershed and local scale. Facilitate education and outreach opportunities that strive to arm coastal communities with the tool and knowledge needed to build a prevent and mitigate coastal NPS impacts.

Objective: By 2028, assist coastal communities to implement projects or update local plans and ordinances to enhance coastal management and reduce coastal NPS. Additionally, conduct outreach to communities on utilizing the Texas Coastal Stormwater Management Manual and related resources to enhance local planning or implement NPS reduction projects.

Strategy: The GLO received official approval from NOAA and the EPA of the Texas Coastal NPS Pollution Control program, now branded Clean Coast Texas (CCT), in May 2022. To achieve compliance, Texas pursued a non-regulatory implementation approach. Over the next 15 years, the CCT program will focus on providing technical guidance, community-based retrofit planning, engagement, collaboration, and project funding assistance.

The ultimate goals are to reduce pollution and enhance coastal water quality management to benefit habitat, tourism, and recreation. The CCT Program aligns with objectives of the CMP and TCRMP and is coordinated with the CMP's networked agencies. CCT will continue to assist other agencies in implementation of Watershed Protection Plans and Total Maximum Daily Load Plans within the coastal zone, and with the implementation of sustainability and land acquisition projects, including those identified in the TCRMP. CCT will work with communities to enhance their local policy/ordinance for reduction of nonpoint source pollution and promote the use of NPS best management practices.

The GLO anticipates assisting communities 1) develop and update pollution runoff management ordinances, policies, and plans and 2) complete projects that implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff under performance measure 14 (a) and (b).

Total number of ordinances, policies, plans, or projects addressing pollution runoff management completed in the last five years was 1. The breakout by years is as follows:

2018 to 2019 = 0
2019 to 2020 = 0
2020 to 2021 = 1
2021 to 2022 = 0
2022 to 2023 = projected to be 3
TOTAL = 4

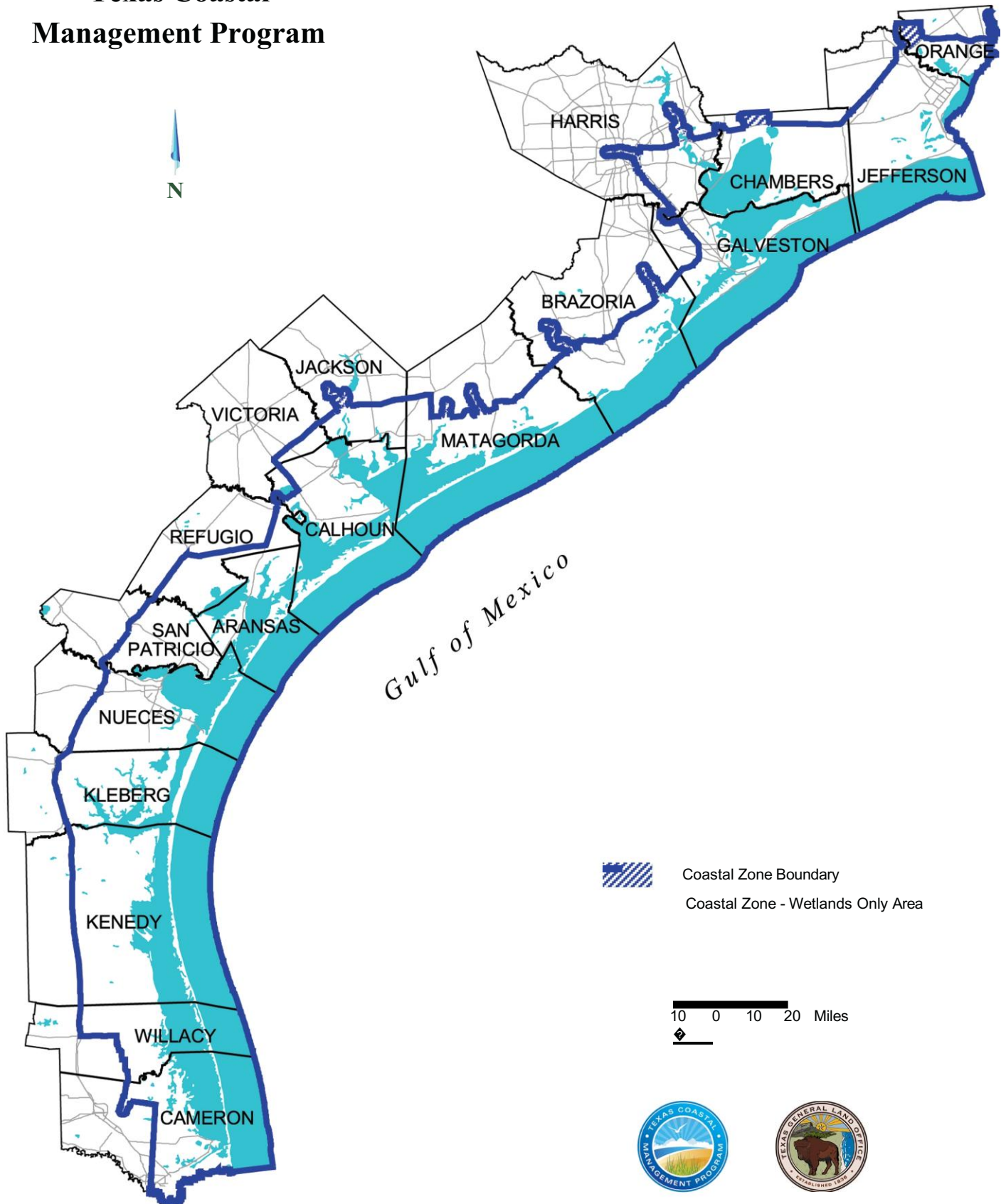
The GLO will maintain the 2018 – 2023 metric goal of 15 state and local-level plans, policies and projects completed to reduce future damage from coastal hazards. The GLO anticipates achieving the metric goal in 2023 – 2028 due to approval of the Texas NPS pollution program by NOAA and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the new 15-year focus on implementation and engagement with coastal communities. The GLO was unable to complete the target goal of 15 during the 2018 – 2023 timeframe due to the CMP being primarily focused on achieving coastal nonpoint source pollution approved by NOAA and the EPA rather than being focused on project, policy, and planning implementation.

Performance Measure: From 2023 to 2028, the number of coastal communities that developed or updated polluted runoff management ordinances, policies, and plans; or completed projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Target: From 2023 to 2028, 15 coastal communities will develop or update polluted runoff management ordinances, policies, and plans; or complete projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

APPENDIX G
COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARY

Texas Coastal
Management Program



APPENDIX H: TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM GOALS AND POLICIES

GOALS

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

POLICIES

- §26.15 Policy for Major Actions
- §26.16 Policies for Construction of Electric Generating and Transmission Facilities
- §26.17 Policies for Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Facilities
- §26.18 Policies for Discharges of Wastewater and Disposal of Waste from Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Activities
- §26.19 Policies for Construction and Operation of Solid Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
- §26.20 Policies for Prevention, Response and Remediation of Oil Spills
- §26.21 Policies for Discharge of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater to Coastal Waters
- §26.22 Policies for Nonpoint Source Water Pollution
- §26.23 Policies for Development in Critical Areas
- §26.24 Policies for Construction of Waterfront Facilities and Other Structures on Submerged Lands
- §26.25 Policies for Dredging and Dredged Material Disposal and Placement
- §26.26 Policies for Construction in the Beach/Dune System
- §26.27 Policies for Development in Coastal Hazard Areas

- §26.28 Policies for Development Within Coastal Barrier Resource System Units and Otherwise Protected Areas on Coastal Barriers
- §26.29 Policies for Development in State Parks, Wildlife Management Areas or Preserves
- §26.30 Policies for Alteration of Coastal Historic Areas
- §26.31 Policies for Transportation Projects
- §26.32 Policies for Emission of Air Pollutants
- §26.33 Policies for Appropriations of Water
- §26.34 Policies for Levee and Flood Control Projects

APPENDIX I:
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 J:
PERMIT OR AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: The estimated review times are for planning purposes only. The GLO recommends the applicant consult with the permitting entity to discuss the permitting process before applying for a Coastal Management Program (CMP) grant.

Permit or Authorization Requirements	Entity	When is it necessary?	Minimum Estimated Review Time
Coastal Boundary Survey (CBS)	GLO	Construction undertaken as a coastal erosion response project that will occur below mean high tide.	6-10 months
GLO Lease	GLO	Any structures or plantings that will be located within GLO jurisdiction (typically any tidally influenced waters below mean high tide). Note that a CBS will likely be required before a GLO Lease is approved.	3-6 months
Right of Way/ Miscellaneous Easements	GLO	Miscellaneous Easements (ME) are issued on both coastal submerged lands and state-owned uplands for projects which require a right-of- way (ROW) on, across, under, or over state-owned lands, pursuant to Texas Natural Resources Code (TNRC) §51.291	3 – 6 months
Nationwide Permit (NWP) or Individual Permit (IP)	US Army Corps of Engineers	For work or placement of fill material or structures in, over, or under navigable waters of the U.S., including wetlands. <i>USACE permit conditions can contain further requirements, such as Notice to Mariners/Aids to Navigation (US Coast Guard), Notice of Construction, and USFWS's Special Use Permits</i>	4-6 months for NWP, 10-12 months for IP
Beachfront Construction Certificate	Local government	Construction on land within 1,000 ft of mean high tide or seaward of the first public road, whichever is greater	30 – 60 days

Dune Protection Permit	Local government	Construction that impacts dunes or dune vegetation seaward of a dune protection line or within a critical dune area.	30 – 60 days
Permit to Introduce Fish, Shellfish, or Aquatic Plants into Public Water (Introduction Permit)	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)	Required to introduce fish, shellfish, or aquatic plants into public water. May include the development of an aquatic resource relocation plan (ARRP) to avoid and minimize impacts associated with construction activities, such as the placement of cofferdams and dewatering.	Application must be received 30 days prior to proposed introduction. Most activities are authorized for 60 days or until the permitted introduction has been completed. Permits cannot be renewed or amended. If the authorized project changes, a new permit application would need to be submitted.
Texas Accessibility Standards (TAS) Certificate	Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation (TDLR)	Constructing any type of structure that allows for public access (or uses public funds). In addition to the Texas Standards, there are also regulations issued by federal agencies under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).	1-2 weeks to schedule the inspection. Additional time may be needed to fix any infractions and have the site re-inspected.
Water Quality Certification (Individual discharge permit or a general permit)	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	The discharge of wastewater and certain types of stormwaters into or adjacent to water in the state	
Air Quality Permit	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	Demolition of a structure	
Building Permits	Local Government	Varies by location	
Zoning requirements	Local Government	Regulates type of land use in incorporated areas of counties. Varies by location	

Marl, Sand, Gravel, Shell, and Mudshell Permit	TPWD	Disturbance to or removal of sedimentary materials (including marl, sand, gravel, shell, mudshell, or combination) from public waters of the state, exceptions and exemptions may apply. For more information, see link below.	60 – 180 days
Texas Antiquities Permit	Texas Historical Commission (THC)	Earth moving project that requires an archeological survey	30 days (CMP will submit any projects that receive funding on behalf of the applicant)
Proof of Property Ownership – Attorney Title Opinion		Verifies property is public or private and is required for 306A/construction projects (including projects that only fund the engineering and design phase)	For projects that receive an intent to fund notice, must be submitted with supporting documents

Permit References:

- GLO Permit Service Center: <https://www.glo.texas.gov/coastal/coastal-leasing-easements>
- GLO Right of Way Lease: <https://www.glo.texas.gov/land/surface-leasing-and-easements>
- US Army Corps of Engineers: <https://www.usace.army.mil/>
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department: <https://tpwd.texas.gov/business/permits/>
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Sand and Gravel: https://tpwd.texas.gov/faq/landwater/sand_gravel/
- Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation: <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/business_permitting.html
- Texas Historical Commission: <https://www.thc.texas.gov/>

APPENDIX K:**TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM GRANT HISTORY****Texas Coastal Management Program Grant Dollars Awarded by County***

	Cycles 1 - 29**	Cycle 30	Cycle 31	Total
Aransas	\$ 3,145,680.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,145,680.00
Brazoria	\$ 1,541,058.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,541,058.00
Calhoun	\$ 2,173,272.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,173,272.00
Cameron	\$ 5,739,246.00	\$ -	\$ 551,200.00	\$ 6,290,446.00
Chambers	\$ 1,042,543.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,042,543.00
Galveston	\$ 7,524,338.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,524,338.00
Harris	\$ 4,026,445.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,026,445.00
Jackson	\$ 65,985.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,985.00
Jefferson	\$ 1,226,253.00	\$ 328,446.00	\$ -	\$ 1,554,699.00
Kenedy	\$ 99,966.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,966.00
Kleberg	\$ 957,962.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 957,962.00
Matagorda	\$ 1,501,843.00	\$ 99,885.00	\$ -	\$ 1,601,728.00
Nueces	\$ 6,753,649.00	\$ 762,294.00	\$ 399,601.00	\$ 7,915,544.00
Orange	\$ 521,901.00	\$ -	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 641,901.00
Refugio	\$ 361,979.00	\$ -	\$ 82,272.00	\$ 444,251.00
San Patricio	\$ 830,381.00	\$ -	\$ 360,000.00	\$ 1,190,381.00
Victoria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Willacy	\$ 413,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 413,400.00
Coastwide	\$ 4,567,028.00	\$ 504,145.00	\$ 101,970.00	\$ 5,173,143.00
Lower Coast	\$ 4,503,900.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,503,900.00
Upper Coast	\$ 3,460,736.00	\$ -	\$ 113,007.00	\$ 3,377,045.00
Total	\$ 50,456,565.00	\$ 1,694,770.00	\$ 1,728,050.00	\$ 53,879,385.00

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

**Amounts for Cycles 1-29 are compiled to reflect successfully completed work.

**APPENDIX K:
TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM GRANT HISTORY**

Texas Coastal Management Program Dollar Awarded by Entity*

Entity	Cycle 1- 29**		Cycle 30		Cycle 31		Total	
Local Gov'ts	\$16,041,826.00	32%	\$ -	0%	\$760,000.00	44%	\$16,801,826.00	31%
Special Districts	\$2,525,648.00	5%	\$ -	0%	\$ -	0%	\$2,525,648.00	5%
Nonprofits	\$11,051,223.00	22%	\$99,885.00	6%	\$113,007.00	7%	\$11,264,115.00	21%
Universities	\$16,541,193.00	33%	\$1,594,885.00	94%	\$703,843.00	41%	\$18,839,921.00	35%
State Agencies	\$2,749,463.00	5%	\$ -	0%	\$ -	0%	\$2,749,463.00	5%
Regional Gov'ts	\$1,547,212.00	3%	\$ -	0%	\$151,200.00	9%	\$1,698,412.00	3%
Total	\$50,456,565.00	100%	\$1,694,770.00	100%	\$1,728,050.00	100%	\$53,879,385.00	100%

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

** Amounts for Cycles 1 – 29 are compiled to reflect successfully completed work.

APPENDIX K**TEXAS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM GOMESA FUNDING PROJECT HISTORY****GOMESA Grant Dollars Awarded by County***

	Cycle 25 - 29	Cycle 30**	Cycle 31	Total
Aransas	\$ 2,613,120.00	\$ -	\$ 3,300,000.00	\$ 5,913,120.00
Brazoria	\$ 1,659,245.00	\$ -	\$ 2,999,995.00	\$ 4,659,240.00
Calhoun	\$ 212,460.00	\$ -	\$ 521,500.00	\$ 733,960.00
Cameron	\$ 2,345,252.00	\$ -	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$ 4,145,252.00
Chambers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Galveston	\$ 3,165,477.00	\$ -	\$ 12,313,645.00	\$ 15,479,122.00
Harris	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 767,396.00	\$ 767,396.00
Jackson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jefferson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Kenedy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Kleberg	\$ 1,189,414.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,189,414.00
Matagorda	\$ 371,116.00	\$ -	\$ 2,135,000.00	\$ 2,506,116.00
Nueces	\$ 14,370,728.00	\$ -	\$ 3,019,980.00	\$ 17,390,708.00
Orange	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Refugio	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
San Patricio	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Victoria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Willacy	\$ 335,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 335,000.00
Coastwide	\$ 12,730,799.00	\$ -	\$ 1,183,488.00	\$ 13,914,287.00
Lower Coast	\$ 3,508,408.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,508,408.00
Upper Coast	\$ 2,900,807.00	\$ -	\$ 2,372,027.00	\$ 5,272,834.00
Total	\$ 23,461,975.00	\$ -	\$ 30,413,031.00	\$ 75,814,857.00

* Amounts do not account for reductions in federal appropriates after Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee/Land Commissioner approval, withdrawn projects, or projects funded with deobligated funds.

** CMP did not distribute Cycle 30 GOMESA funds.

GOMESA Dollars Awarded by Entity*

Entity	Cycle 25 - 29		Cycle 30**		Cycle 31		Total	
Local Gov'ts	\$ 6,003,163.00	26%	\$ -	0%	\$ 12,165,145.00	40.00%	\$ 18,168,308.00	24%
Special Districts	\$ 5,899,999.00	0%	\$ -	0%	\$ -	0.00%	\$ 5,899,999.00	8%
Nonprofits	\$ 6,178,531.00	22%	\$ -	0%	\$ 10,553,259.00	34.70%	\$ 16,731,790.00	22%
Universities	\$ 18,392,832.00	46%	\$ -	0%	\$ 4,789,627.00	15.75%	\$ 23,182,459.00	31%
State Agencies	\$ 1,557,998.00	7%	\$ -	0%	\$ 2,135,000.00	7.02%	\$ 3,692,998.00	5%
Regional Gov'ts	\$ 7,369,303.00	0%	\$ -	0%	\$ 770,000.00	2.53%	\$ 8,139,303.00	11%
Total	\$ 23,461,975.00	100%	\$ -	0%	\$ 30,413,031.00	100.00%	\$ 75,814,857.00	100%

* Amounts do not account for reductions in federal appropriates after Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee/Land Commissioner approval, withdrawn projects, or projects funded with deobligated funds.

** CMP did not distribute Cycle 30 GOMESA funds.



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

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