UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Deputy Under Secretary for
Oceans and Atmosphere
Washington, D.C. 20230

NOV -8 2001

To All Interested Government Agencies and Public Groups:

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, an environmental review has been performed on the following action.

TITLE Approval of State Plans from Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas under the Coastal Impact Assistance Program

LOCATION: Coastal Zones of Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas

SUMMARY: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) to assess the environmental impacts associated with the approval and implementation of the State plans developed for the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP). The CIAP will direct approximately $142 million to the outer continental shelf oil and gas producing states of Alaska, Alabama, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas and the approximately 150 coastal political subdivisions within those states to help mitigate the impacts of OCS activities and protect coastal resources. The CIAP requires these states to submit Coastal Impact Assistance Plans to NOAA detailing how the funds will be expended.

Three alternatives are ava1lable to NOAA pertain1ng to the CIAP: approve the State plans; conditionally approve the State plans; and, deny approval of the State plans. NOAA's preferred alternative is to approve the State plans. NOAA finds that the State plans meet the requirements of the CIAP legislation. This alternative will have a beneficial effect on the environment because it will fulfill the intent of the legislation by helping to mitigate impacts from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas activities which fall disproportionately on the seven energy producing states and their coastal political subdiv1sions.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: Margaret A. Davidson, Acting Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301-713-3074).

The environmental review process led us to conclude that this action will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. A copy of the finding of no significant impact, including the supporting environmental assessment, is enclosed for your information. Please submit any written comments to the responsible official named above.

Also, please send one copy of your comments to my staff in Room 6121, U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA/SP, 14th & Constitution, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.

(for) Scott B. Gudes
Acting under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere/Administrator and Deputy Under Secretary

Enclosures

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Federal Approval of Plans to Mitigate Impacts from Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Production

Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
November 2001

office of ocean and coastal resource management

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) is to describe the potential environmental effects of the implementation of the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP), a Congressionally authorized and funded program. The U.S. Congress appropriated funds under the CIAP in fiscal year 2001 only. The CIAP is intended to assist those coastal states and coastal political subdivisions within those states that have either supported or been impacted in some measure, directly or indirectly, from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas exploration and development activities. Many of these impacts are felt onshore through increased need for production and support facilities, potential air and water quality degradation issues, and increasing demand for infrastructure and social systems to an influx of OCS workforce. In most cases, the recipient states of Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas also support and are impacted by oil and gas drilling operations in their state waters and coastal lands.

Because these operations are an essential element of meeting the Nation's overall energy needs, Congress authorized an appropriation of nearly $150 million to those Producing Coastal States (states) located nearest the impacts of past and continued production. The CIAP makes seven states and 147 coastal political subdivisions (localities including counties/parishes/boroughs and Coastal Resource Service Areas in Alaska) eligible to receive funds to mitigate, ameliorate, restore and conserve their natural resources through land acquisition, habitat protection and restoration, erosion control, research and planning, public access improvements, and through infrastructure development and public service needs intended to mitigate the environmental effects of OCS activities.

The states and their eligible coastal political subdivisions have developed CIAP plans in accordance with the requirements of the statute. The plans detail how the states and coastal political subdivision will expend the funds. The Secretary of Commerce was designated to approve the plans and disburse the allocated funding according to a prescribed formula. The National Ocean Service (NOS) within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) determined the funding allocations and reviewed the plans. The Secretary of Commerce will approve the plans. Since implementation of the plans (i.e., undertaking the specific projects therein) will have an impact on the environment, prior to approving and funding the individual projects, an environmental review is necessary to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and other environmental statutes.

The proposed action described in this document is the approval of all seven state CIAP Plans. This PEA indicates that the implementation of the CIAP and initiation of the projects will produce environmentally positive benefits. The specific projects will ameliorate negative environmental impacts; restore and protect wetlands and other habitats; support a large array of environmental research projects, studies, monitoring programs, and improvements to management plans; provide the tools necessary (e.g., mapping, aerial photography, GIS, etc.) to support improved environmental management; enhance public access opportunities; control erosion and stabilize shorelines; and improve onshore infrastructure. Because of the relatively short time frame allotted the recipients to produce their plans and proposed projects, adequate information is not available to assess all the projects, especially some projects that may entail construction. Consequently, this programmatic environmental assessment categorizes nearly 600 projects as follows:

Categorical Exclusions (CE). NOS has determined that the majority of the nearly 600 identified project proposals will have no negative effects on the environment. NOS has classified these as categorical exclusions under the CIAP. These projects include such activities as planning, research, program administration, design and engineering studies, monitoring, mapping, and educational initiatives. Also included are small-scale best management practices demonstration projects, implementation of federally approved management plans, removal of marine debris and exotic species (conducted according to permit and established procedures), and low-impact habitat restoration such as planting of native vegetation. All of these projects can be undertaken as soon as the Secretary of Commerce approves the CIAP plans and funds have been disbursed to the recipients.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). Many projects involve construction or habitat alteration, including shoreline stabilization; construction or expansion of fishing piers, boat ramps, and recreational trails; construction of erosion control or stormwater management facilities; beach renourishment; and re-establishment of wetlands or

other habitats. NOS has determined that the impacts of these projects are not significant, and, in fact, will produce positive environmental net benefits. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI - 40 CFR 1508.13) applies to these projects.

Some projects that have no significant environmental impact nevertheless may affect species listed under the Endangered Species or may adversely affect habitat designated as essential fish habitat under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. These projects require consultation under those federal statutes before the projects can begin. NOS has initiated the consultations. Those projects are identified as needing Further Review (see below).

Projects Requiring Further or Additional Review (FR). Not all projects have been fully described in the submitted State plans, i.e., some project descriptions are incomplete. In some cases, projects are unknown because states will award funds to other entities (local governments, etc.) competitively at a later date. In these cases, additional information is required in order to make a complete and final assessment. Some of these projects may have some short-term impacts associated with temporary construction activities (e.g., public access boardwalk, removal of derelict facilities). NOS cannot determine the extent of the impacts until we receive further information from the applicants. Funds may not be expended on these projects until the review is completed.

In addition, some proposed projects entail large-scale construction or extensive modifications to shorelines. These projects have the potential for having a significant impact on the environment individually, or collectively if they are part of a larger project, and could trigger the requirement for an individual environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. In some cases, projects may be part of larger Federally approved management or restoration plans that have already satisfied Federal environmental requirements. In other cases, this funding may be the Federal action that sets in motion a full environmental review.

For projects requiring additional information and those requiring a more extensive environmental assessment, NOS will not allow expenditure of Federal funds until all requirements have been satisfied. Some projects will ultimately be classified as a CE or FONSI, and others may require a supplemental environmental assessment or full environmental impact statement. All projects that NOS has determined may affect species listed under the Endangered Species or may adversely affect habitat designated as essential fish habitat under the Magnuson-Stevens Act are included in the FR category. Regardless of project classification, all Federally mandated consultations (e.g., endangered species, essential fish habitat, and historic preservation) must be completed and necessary permits obtained before the projects are initiated.

I. OVERVIEW

A. Background

The fiscal year 2001 appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State created the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) by amending the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) The CIAP statute is included as Appendix A. The purpose of the CIAP is to mitigate impacts associated with outer continental shelf (OCS) oil and gas exploration and development activities that fall disproportionately on the states of Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas (states) and on the coastal localities nearest to where the activities occur. The CIAP appropriates funds to the Secretary of Commerce who will disburse the funds to the states and their coastal political subdivisions, 147 local jurisdictions. The legislation requires the Governors of the seven states to submit plans to the Secretary detailing how the CIAP funds will be expended. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) developed Program Administration and Plan Development Guidance (Appendix B) to assist the states in developing their plans.

The total fiscal year 2001 appropriation is $150,000,000 (minus approximately 5 percent in administrative expenses and an across-the-board rescission). According to the legislative formula, final allocation of funding to the States and local governments is listed in Table 1. A full breakdown of funding by coastal political subdivision is located in Appendix C. The expenditure of the funds by the states and localities must be consistent with the purposes stated in the legislation (§31(e)).

Table 1. CIAP Allocations

State	Total Allocation	State Portion	Local Portion
Alabama	$20,364,973	$13,237,232	$7,127,741
Alaska	$12,208,723	$7,935,670	$4,273,053
California	$15,477,740	$10,060,531	$5,417,209
Florida	$17,006,519	$11,054,237	$5,952,282
Louisiana	$26,406,064	$17,163,941	$9,242,123
Mississippi	$24,316,417	$15,805,671	$8,510,746
Texas	$26,406,064	$17,163,941	$9,242,123
All amounts rounded to the nearest dollar	**$142,186,500**	**$92,421,223**	**$49,765,277**

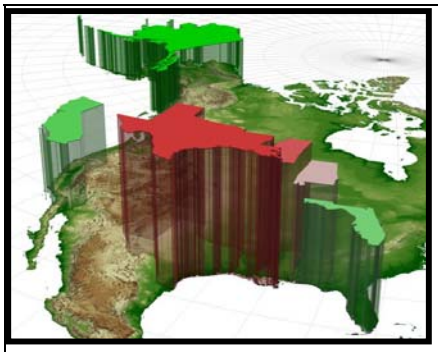


Fig. 1. Illustration of State Allocations

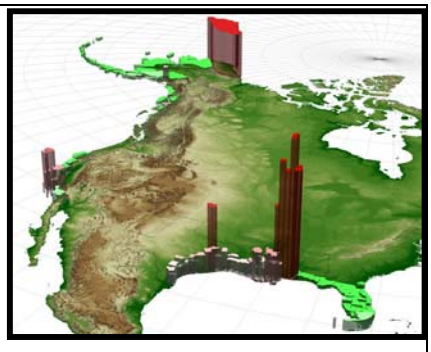


Fig. 2. Illustration of Coastal Political Subdivision Allocations

Note: Vertical scale is not the same in Figures 1 and 2
(NOS, Special Projects Office)

B. Authorized Uses of Funds

The CIAP legislation identifies several categories of authorized uses of funds (§31(e)). The specific authorized uses of funds are:

1) uses set forth in new Section 32(c)(4) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act proposed by the Amendment to H.R. 701 of the 106th Congress as reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Those uses are:
   a) activities which support and are consistent with the Coastal Zone Management Act, including National Estuarine Research Reserve Programs, the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act or the National Estuaries Program;
   b) conservation, restoration, enhancement or protection of coastal or marine habitats including wetlands, estuaries, coastal barrier islands, coastal fishery resources and coral reefs, including projects to remove abandoned vessels or marine debris that may adversely affect coastal habitats;
   c) protection, restoration and enhancement of coastal water quality consistent with the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), including the reduction or monitoring of coastal polluted runoff or other coastal contaminants;
   d) addressing watershed protection or other coastal or marine conservation needs which cross jurisdictional boundaries;
   e) assessment, research, mapping and monitoring of coastal or marine resources and habitats, including, where appropriate, the establishment and monitoring of marine protected areas;
   f) addressing coastal conservation needs associated with seasonal or otherwise transient fluctuations in coastal populations;
   g) protection and restoration of natural coastline protective features, including control of coastline erosion;
   (H) identification, prevention and control of invasive exotic and harmful non-indigenous species;
   h) assistance to local communities to assess, plan for and manage the impacts of growth and development on coastal or marine habitats and natural resources, including coastal community fishery assistance programs that encourage participation in sustainable fisheries; and
   i) projects that promote research, education, training and advisory services in fields related to coastal and Great Lakes living marine resource use and management;
2) projects and activities for the conservation, protection or restoration of wetlands;
3) mitigating damage to fish, wildlife or natural resources, including such activities authorized under Subtitle B of Title IV of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (oil spill removal and contingency planning);
4) planning assistance and administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section;
5) implementation of federally approved marine, coastal or comprehensive conservation management plans; and
6) onshore infrastructure projects and other public service needs intended to mitigate the environmental effects of Outer Continental Shelf activities. [1]

Acquisition of additional acreage in the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta in Alabama.
(The Nature Conservancy)

[1] The CIAP legislation limits funds spent on category six above to 23 percent of the total funds allocated to each state (including the portion allocated to coastal political subdivisions). Please note that "planning costs" are not considered infrastructure under the definition of infrastructure/non-infrastructure projects in the NOS Guidance (Appendix B). When planning costs are subtracted from the infrastructure project totals, no state exceeds the statutory level of 23 percent.

NOS has categorized the authorized uses of funds under similar subject areas in order to review the types of proposals that were submitted. Table 2 shows how the funds have been allocated under these project categories (with the exception of close to $10 million set aside by states and localities for future projects).

Table 2. CIAP Expenditures by Category

Project Category	Percent of Funds
CIAP Administration	2.0
Management Tools	18.3
Project Planning and Design	2.0
Data Collection and Research	12.8
Education and Community Outreach	2.3
Coastal Access Improvements	7.3
Waste and Debris Removal	2.2
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	25.8
Erosion Control and Shore Stabilization	12.2
Infrastructure and Public Works	15.0

The states have different but related categories they have used in their plans, as the legislation and guidance did not prescribe a format.[2] For purposes of this assessment, the above categories will be used. Each state's allocation by category is illustrated in Figures 3 through 10. Please note that "planning costs" are not considered infrastructure under the NOS definitiion. When planning costs are subtracted from the project totals, all states' infrastructure costs are below the statutory limit of 23 percent of the total CIAP allocation.

C. Purpose and Need for Action

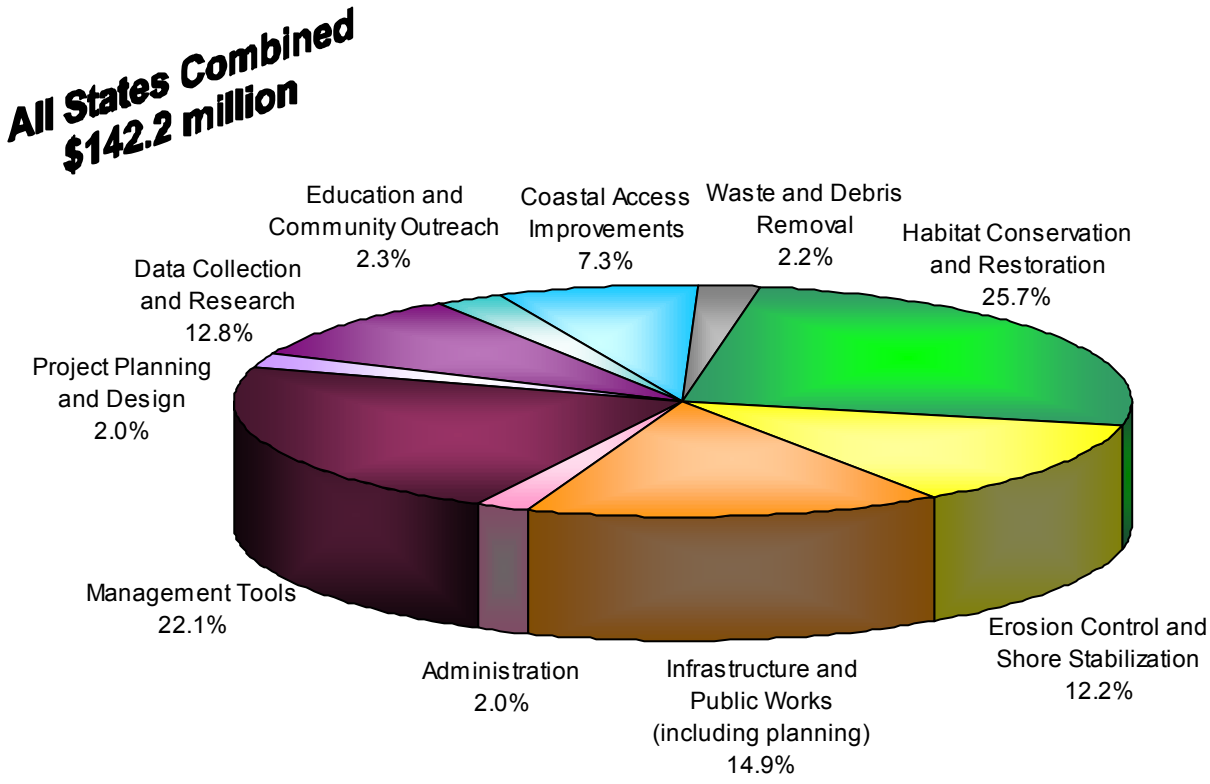
1. The CIAP

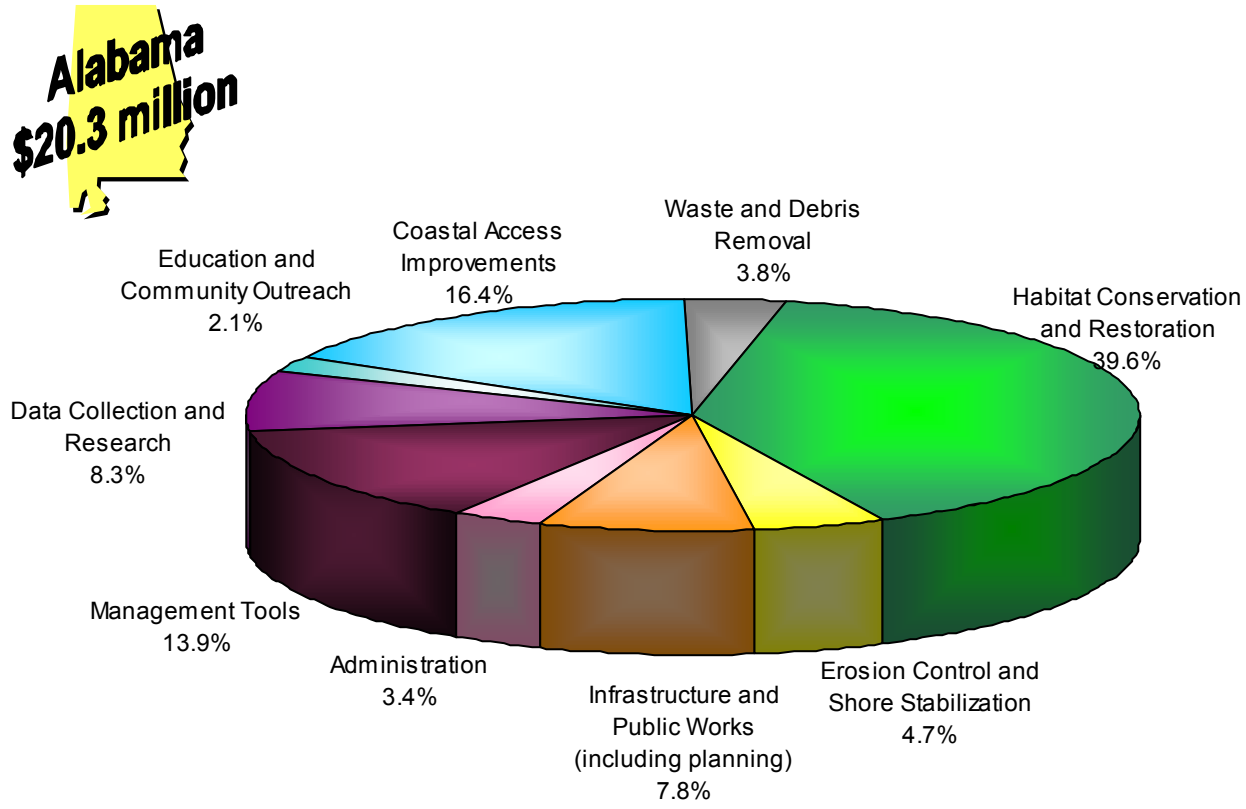
NOS has prepared this Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) to assess the overall environmental consequences associated with the implementation of the CIAP. Under the CIAP, states and localities will expend nearly $143 million and result in close to 600 projects. Funds will be dispersed by state and local governmental agencies to academic institutions, environmental organizations, contractors, and others (much of the work to be undertaken will be in the form of contractual services).

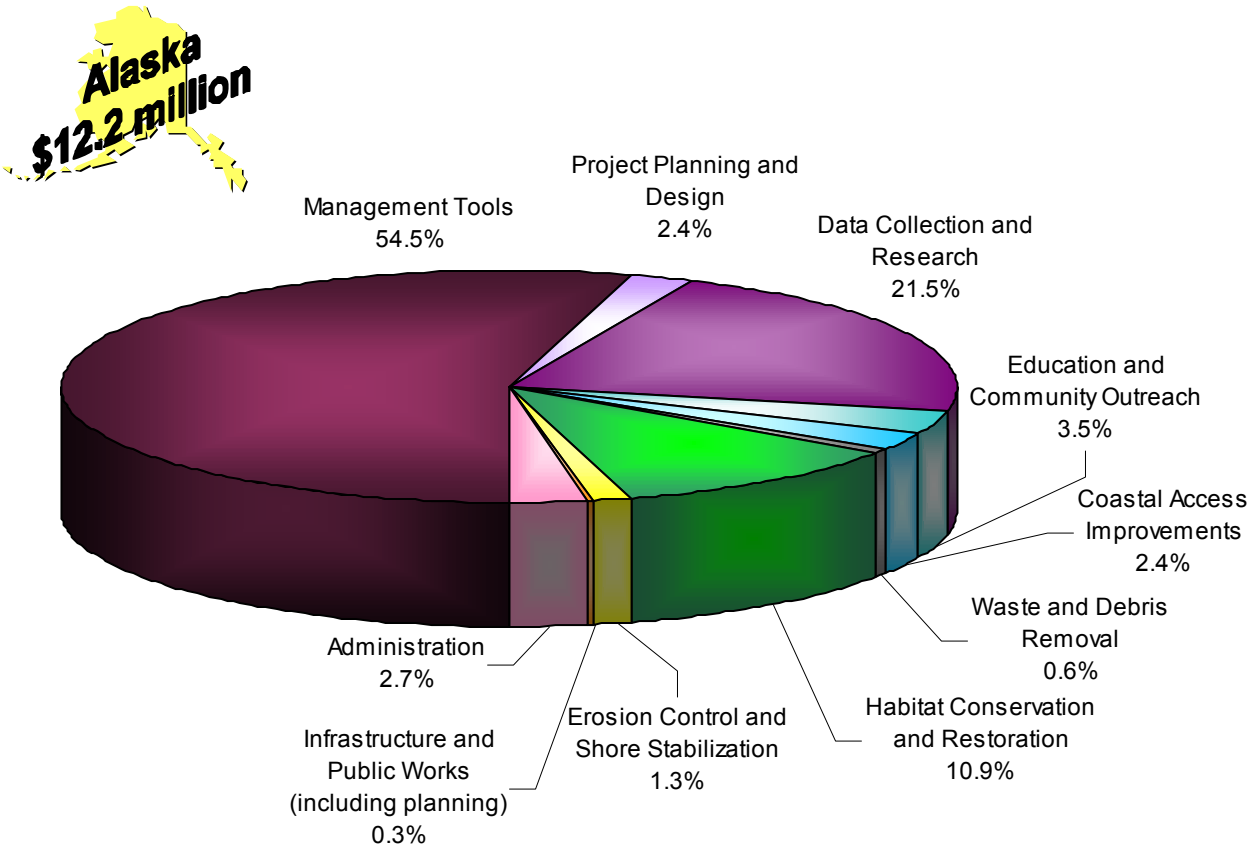
2. State Plans, Project Approvals and NOS Review Requirements

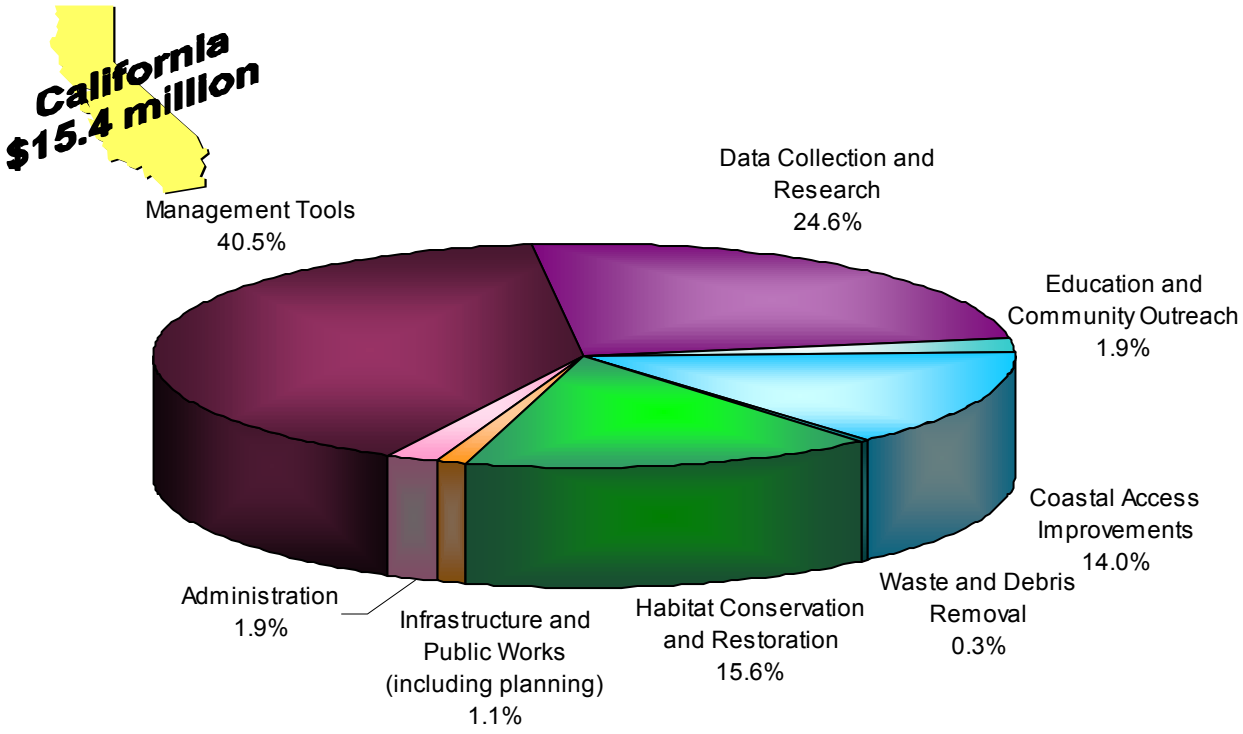
The disbursement of CIAP funds is a federal activity subject to authorities such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), the federal consistency provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), the Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) provisions of the Sustainable Fisheries Act, Coastal Barrier Resources Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. As the federal funding agency, NOS is responsible for complying with these authorities before disbursing funds. To assist NOS in analyzing the impacts of specific projects, NOS asked the states and localities to use a "CIAP Project Review Checklist" (Appendix D) as a screening tool to determine which projects may require additional NEPA, ESA, or other compliance review beyond this initial EA. The checklist was adapted from a checklist used by NOS for all construction and land acquisition type projects funded under section 306A of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (CZMA).

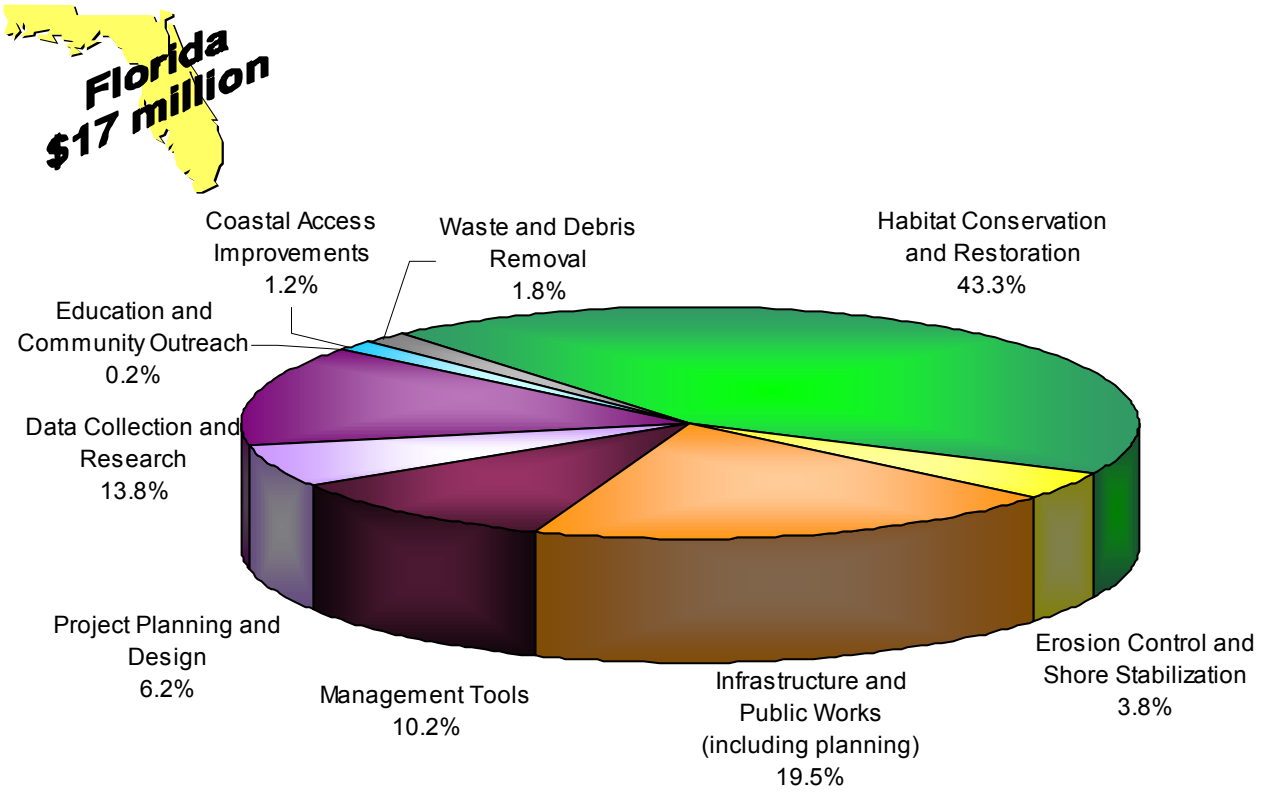
[2] For example, Mississippi has 13 categories: administration; air quality; education/eco-tourism; fisheries; habitat protection, restoration, and enhancement; information collection, management and application; invasive species; land acquisition; smart growth; utilities – infrastructure and non-infrastructure; water quality; watershed monitoring and modeling; wildlife and marine species. Texas has five categories: coastline protection; education and research; habitat conservation; growth management; wetlands conservation.

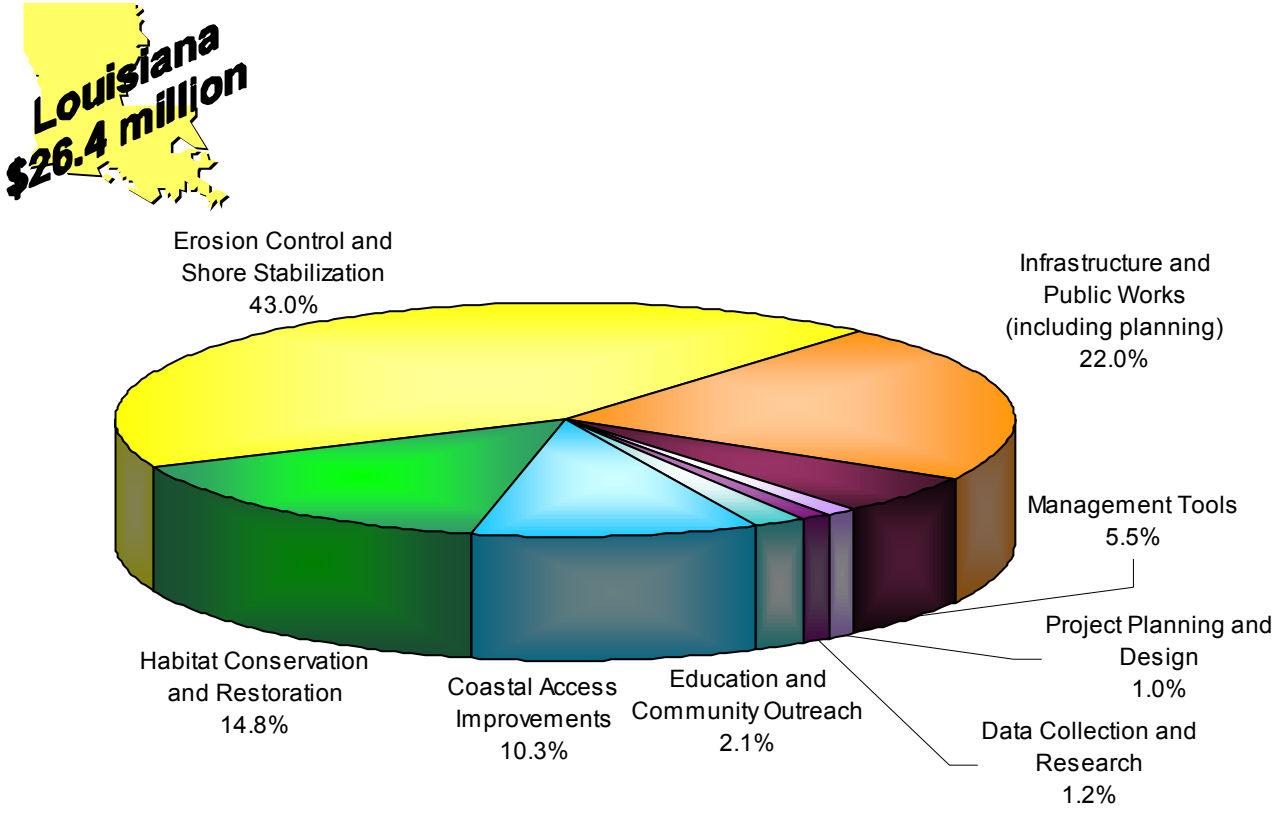

All States Combined
$142.2 million
Education and Community Outreach 2.3%
Coastal Access Improvements 7.3%
Waste and Debris Removal 2.2%
Habitat Conservation and Restoration 25.7%
Data Collection and Research 12.8%
Project Planning and Design 2.0%
Management Tools 22.1%
Administration 2.0%
Infrastructure and Public Works (including planning) 14.9%
Erosion Control and Shore Stabilization 12.2%

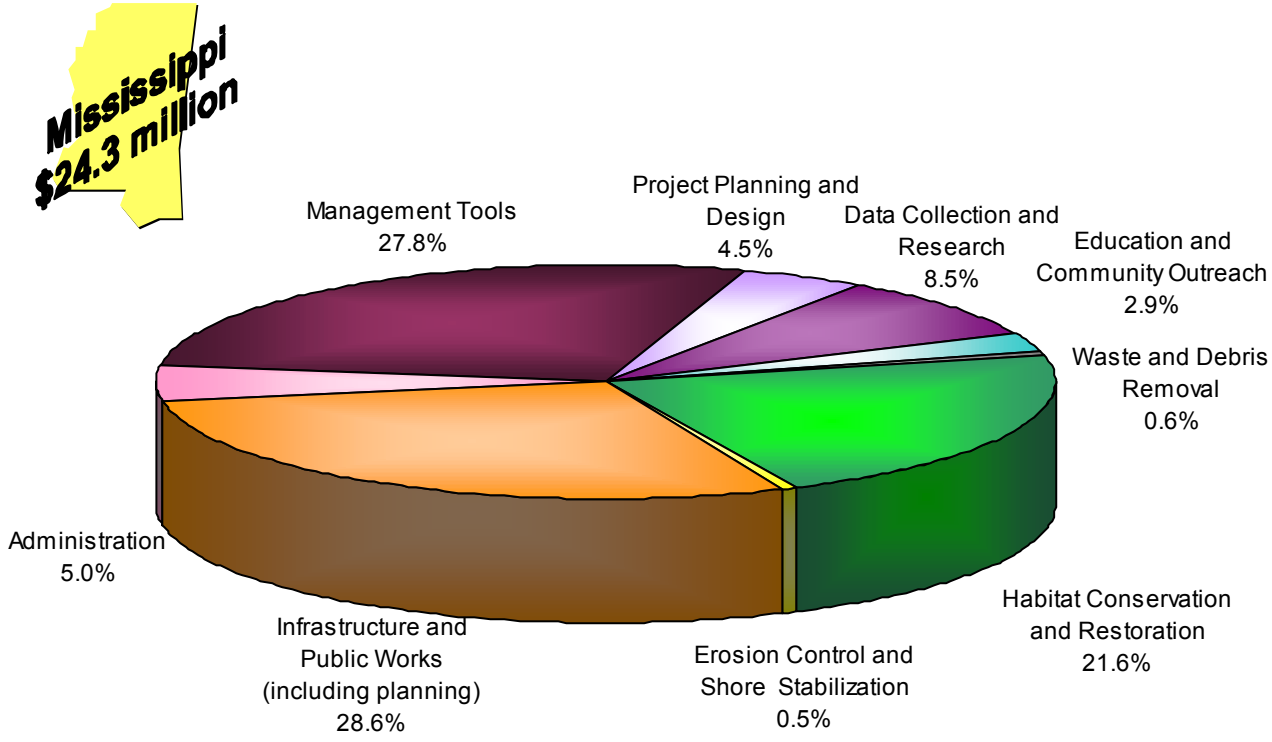

Alabama
$20.3 million
Coastal Access Improvements 16.4%
Waste and Debris Removal 3.8%
Education and Community Outreach 2.1%
Habitat Conservation and Restoration 39.6%
Data Collection and Research 8.3%
Management Tools 13.9%
Administration 3.4%
Infrastructure and Public Works (including planning) 7.8%
Erosion Control and Shore Stabilization 4.7%

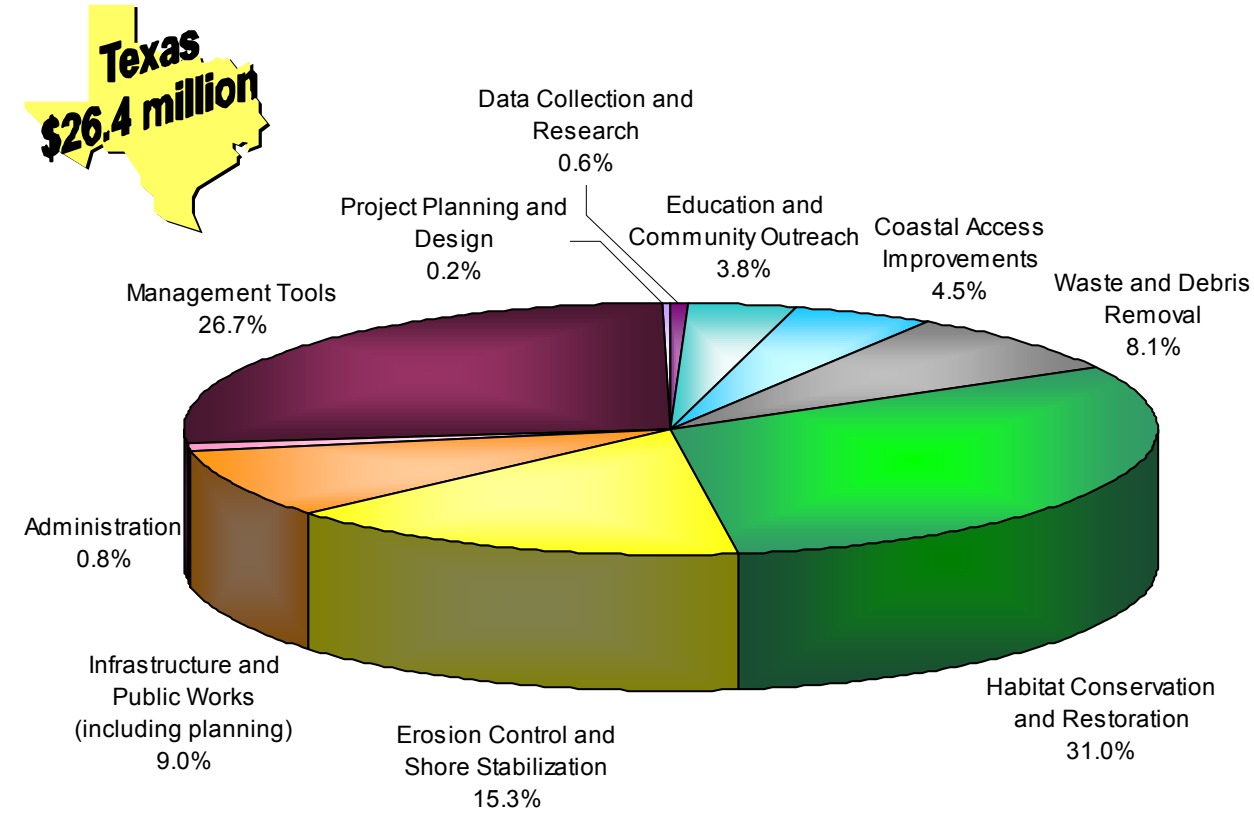

Alaska
$12.2 million
Management Tools
54.5%
Project Planning and
Design
2.4%
Data Collection and
Research
21.5%
Education and
Community Outreach
3.5%
Coastal Access
Improvements
2.4%
Waste and Debris
Removal
0.6%
Habitat Conservation
and Restoration
10.9%
Erosion Control and
Shore Stabilization
1.3%
Infrastructure and
Public Works
(including planning)
0.3%
Administration
2.7%


California
$15.4 million
Management Tools
40.5%
Data Collection and
Research
24.6%
Education and
Community Outreach
1.9%
Coastal Access
Improvements
14.0%
Waste and Debris
Removal
0.3%
Habitat Conservation
and Restoration
15.6%
Infrastructure and
Public Works
(including planning)
1.1%
Administration
1.9%


Florida
$17 million
Coastal Access Improvements 1.2%
Waste and Debris Removal 1.8%
Habitat Conservation and Restoration 43.3%
Education and Community Outreach 0.2%
Data Collection and Research 13.8%
Project Planning and Design 6.2%
Management Tools 10.2%
Infrastructure and Public Works (including planning) 19.5%
Erosion Control and Shore Stabilization 3.8%


Louisiana
$26.4 million
Erosion Control and Shore Stabilization 43.0%
Infrastructure and Public Works (including planning) 22.0%
Management Tools 5.5%
Project Planning and Design 1.0%
Data Collection and Research 1.2%
Education and Community Outreach 2.1%
Coastal Access Improvements 10.3%
Habitat Conservation and Restoration 14.8%


Mississippi
$24.3 million
Management Tools
27.8%
Project Planning and
Design
4.5%
Data Collection and
Research
8.5%
Education and
Community Outreach
2.9%
Waste and Debris
Removal
0.6%
Administration
5.0%
Infrastructure and
Public Works
(including planning)
28.6%
Erosion Control and
Shore Stabilization
0.5%
Habitat Conservation
and Restoration
21.6%


Texas
$26.4 million
Data Collection and
Research
0.6%
Project Planning and
Design
0.2%
Education and
Community Outreach
3.8%
Coastal Access
Improvements
4.5%
Waste and Debris
Removal
8.1%
Management Tools
26.7%
Administration
0.8%
Infrastructure and
Public Works
(including planning)
9.0%
Erosion Control and
Shore Stabilization
15.3%
Habitat Conservation
and Restoration
31.0%

NOS prepared a final environmental impact statement on the long-term implementation of the comprehensive coastal zone management programs submitted for approval by each of the seven states.[3] Each coastal management program establishes the boundaries of the coastal area within which the program applies; describes the organizational structure to implement the program; and provides a set of statewide policies applicable to all state and federal agencies that manage resources along the states' coastlines. The information in these FEIS's is relevant to this EA because the types of activities authorized under the CIAP must be consistent with the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and the approved coastal management programs. Therefore, the FEIS for each of the seven states and associated environmental assessments on amendments are incorporated by reference into this EA. Some projects support federally approved National Estuarine Research Reserves for which FEIS's have been completed. Additional assessments, however, may be conducted by NOS on specific projects should circumstances warrant more intensive review.

3. OCS Development

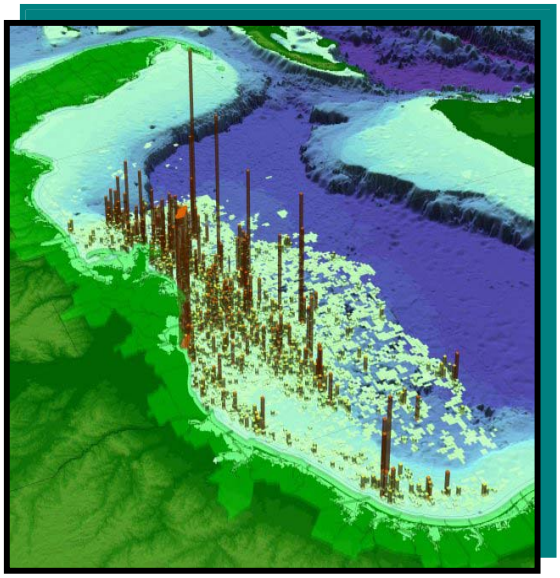


Figure 11. Graphic representing the location of and order of magnitude of production from Gulf of Mexico offshore lease sites. *(NOS, Special Projects Office)*

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) OCS Oil and Gas Leasing and Production Program was created in 1982[4] and has resulted in the receipt of many billions of dollars in revenues. Major leasing and development operations (exploration, drilling, production) are found in the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Coast off California, and offshore Alaska with major onshore support facilities and numerous offshore rigs. There are almost 4,000 production facilities on the OCS (MMS, TA&R website). Both positive and negative environmental, social, and economic impacts have resulted from these operations and have been described in the environmental assessments produced by MMS during their process of conducting lease sales, or in after action review studies.[5] Briefly summarizing, impacts over the years have included: in/out migration of workers from oil and related industries during boom/bust periods; uncertainty in planning for infrastructure; on-shore support facilities for fabrication and processing; boat and airplane docks and transport-related issues; oil spills and other water and air quality issues; exclusion of commercial fisheries such as shrimp trawling; conflicts with other shoreline users such as recreational/tourism use; dredge and fill operations, including loss of wetlands, to accommodate pipeline rights-of-way; waste disposal and landfill sites; and emerging issues of deepwater operations and activities. These impacts are comprehensively discussed in MMS Environmental Impact Statements on OCS Lease Sales.[6]

Figure 12. OCS support in Venice, LA. *(J. Lott, NOS)*

[3] Alabama, 1979; Alaska, 1978; California, 1978; Florida, 1980; Louisiana, 1980; Mississippi, 1978; Texas, 1997
[4] Offshore oil and gas operations began as early as 1896 with leasing beginning in the 1920's.
[5] For example, see "Assessment of Historical, Social, and Economic Impacts of OCS Development on Gulf Coast Communities, Volumes, I & II, MMS 2001-026 and 027).
[6] For example, see "Gulf of Mexico OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale 181", DEIS, November 2000, MMS 2000-077.

The CIAP is one form of assistance offered to producing coastal states to minimize the negative effects of OCS development. There are also major contributions using OCS revenues to the Land and Water Conservation Fund used for acquisition and development of parks, and past contributions through the Coastal Energy Impact Program administered by NOS in the late 1970's and early 1980's under the CZMA. Consequently, there is an established history of Congress providing assistance to coastal states to minimize negative consequences associated with OCS exploration and development activities. Revenues are also shared with coastal states when oil and gas activities are located in state waters and on state lands. Since passage of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1985 (P.L. 99-272), over $2.3 billion in revenues has been distributed to the PCS (MMS, 8/96).

II. ALTERNATIVES

For purposes of this environmental assessment, the proposed action is the approval of the CIAP plans developed by the States of Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The alternatives to the proposed action are to approve with conditions, or to deny approval of the plans. It should be recognized that with seven separate programs under review, one of these alternatives may apply to any given CIAP Plan. The proposed action, its alternatives, and a summary of their environmental consequences are described below.

A. Preferred Alternative: Approval of Coastal Impact Assistance Program Plans

To assist eligible states and coastal political subdivisions to participate in the CIAP, NOS published the Program Administration and Plan Development Guidance (Appendix B). The Secretary of Commerce will approve the state CIAP plans after NOS' review if the plans meet all the requirements of the CIAP as specified in Section 31 of the amended Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), which is the CIAP legislation.

The Secretary has 90 days from receipt of a plan to review it and make an approval decision. The review will be based whether the state plans contain the following five elements specified in the CIAP legislation (§31(d)(2)):

(A) The name of the State agency that will have the authority to represent and act for the State.
(B) A program for the implementation of the plan which describes how the funds will be used.
(C) A contact for each political subdivision and description of how coastal political subdivisions will use the funds, including a certification by the Governor that such uses are consistent with the requirements of the CIAP legislation.
(D) Certification by the Governor that ample opportunity has been accorded for public participation in the development and revision of the plan.
(E) Measures for taking into account other relevant Federal resources and programs.

Plan reviews were conducted on the following dates:

Table 3. CIAP Review Schedule

State	Date of Review	Findings
Alabama	August 1, 2001	Plan meets requirements
Alaska	August 1, 2001	Plan meets requirements; establishment of competitive grant program to support future, unspecified projects
California		Review of draft plan only. Draft plan meets requirements. Final Plan not submitted as of October 31, 2001.
Florida	September 26, 2001	Plan meets requirements
Louisiana	August 1, 2001	Plan meets requirements
Mississippi	September 26, 2001	Plan meets requirements
Texas	September 26, 2001	Plan meets requirements; establishment of competitive grant program to support future, unspecified projects

The proposed alternative of approving the State plans would help mitigate some of the impacts resulting from or associated with OCS oil and gas activities. CIAP funds would be used for projects and activities consistent with the purposes of the legislation.

The CIAP focuses financial resources on the seven producing coastal states and their coastal political subdivisions, ensuring that mitigation of OCS impacts will be targeted to the localities where activities occur or where associated facilities are located. The requirement for local input and public participation into plan development and the selection of specific projects also assists in this regard.

(Note: Under the CIAP authorizing legislation, if NOS finds that a state or coastal political subdivision has expended funds inconsistent with the specified uses, NOAA will cease disbursing further funds until the funds in question have been repaid or obligated for authorized uses (Sec. 31(f)). States and coastal political subdivisions are required to submit annual progress reports to NOS until all funds have been expended. The reports must include all uses of state and local funds and must account for any funds that have been placed in a trust fund.

B. Conditional Approval of CIAP Plans

While NOS has found that the plans submitted for approval (including California's draft plan) meet all requirements of the legislation, NOS realizes that in some situations a plan may be amended. In these cases, a further review will be necessary before approval can be granted. In these situations, NOAA will grant conditional approval in order to provide states an opportunity to make necessary changes. Conditional approvals are intended primarily to provide additional time to:

- Revise plan
- Provide additional information on specific projects
- Conduct additional NEPA, ESA or other environmental review

The alternative of conditionally approving a state CIAP plan is expected to have the same beneficial results as would full approval and will avoid the adverse impacts associated with denial of approval, providing that states satisfy the conditions imposed on the plans. The immediate implementation of the approved parts of the plans will begin to fulfill the intent of the CIAP legislation by helping to mitigate impacts associated with OCS oil and gas development and other authorized purposes. Positive environmental and socioeconomic benefits will accrue as funds are expended on local projects.

C. Deny Approval of CIAP Plans or Proposed Projects

Under Section 31(d)(3) of the CIAP legislation, the Secretary of Commerce may disapprove a state plan within 90 days of its submission. The decision to deny approval of a CIAP Plan has the same effect as the "no action" alternative under the National Environmental Policy Act. Although the CIAP legislation requires the Governor of each state to prepare a CIAP Plan, approval of a plan is not assured until the Secretary of Commerce finds that all requirements of the legislation have been met. The denial of program approval would result in no expenditure of funds and have the effect of relying on existing resources and programs to mitigate the adverse effects of OCS oil and gas development. A state may, however, submit an amendment to their plan to remedy any deficiencies to plan approval and most likely, denial of approval would be a temporary action until such time as the deficiencies in the plan have been corrected. Under Section 31(c)(4), if a state fails to have an approved plan, its share of funding would be awarded to the other states based on the statutory allocation formula.

It is possible that during the life of the CIAP, one or more proposed projects may need to be modified to meet the authorized uses of the CIAP legislation or due to changes in priorities at the state or local level. This option remains viable throughout the duration of the program so long as there are funds available for the expenditure of newly identified projects, and the new projects are consistent with the CIAP legislation.

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

NOS provided an in-depth description of the natural environment in each of the seven states eligible for CIAP funding in the environmental impact statement prepared during approval of each state's coastal zone management (CZM) program and in the environmental assessment prepared during review of each state's coastal nonpoint pollution control program. Therefore, this environmental assessment will provide a brief description and will incorporate by reference the in-depth descriptions found in the above-mentioned NEPA documents. The projects and actions to be undertaken under the CIAP will occur in these environments.

A. ALABAMA

1. Coastal Environment

The Alabama coastal area is defined as the lands and waters of Alabama seaward of the 10-foot contour and extending to the limit of the territorial sea. The coastline of Alabama stretches for 53 miles. Total shoreline, including bays, sounds, and rivers to the reach of tidewater, measures 607 miles in length. Much of the difference between coastline and shoreline miles is due to the extensive shoreline within Mobile Bay.

The coastal area exists within Mobile and Baldwin Counties and includes 394,000 acres of estuarine waters, 9,218 acres of beaches and large areas of bottomland and upland forest, agricultural and developed land. Alabama ranks fifth in the nation in the extent of its forested and shrub-shrub wetlands with 1,200,000 acres (NOAA, 1991).

Sub-areas of Alabama's coastal area include Dauphin Island and the waters, bottoms, and surrounding lands of Mississippi Sound, the marginal lands, waters, and bottoms of Mobile Bay including the extensive Mobile-Tensaw River Delta, the Gulf-Shores Morgan Peninsula including Little Lagoon, other beach areas in southern Baldwin County east to the Alabama/Florida state line, the surrounding lands, waters and bottoms of Perdido Bay and a portion of the Mississippi-Alabama continental shelf. A number of specific features have been very significant in determining the character of southwest Alabama's development. These features include the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta, the coastal islands, beaches and dunes, the oyster reefs in Mobile Bay, the marshes and submerged grass beds, and the estuarine systems.

Fig. 13. Alabama salt marsh habitat.

NOAA's National Estuarine Inventory (NOAA, 1990) classifies Alabama as being part of the Gulf of Mexico Estuarine Drainage Area (EDA). The Gulf of Mexico EDA extends from the southern tip of Florida to the Texas/Mexico border. The Alabama estuaries in this EDA include: St. Andrew Bay, Choctawhatchee Bay, Pensacola Bay, Perdido Bay, and Mobile Bay.

Coastal wetlands in Alabama are of three types: marshes, swamps and bogs. Wetlands functions include: 1) critical habitat; 2) the primary nutrient source providing the basis for aquatic and estuarine food chains; 3) storm force buffers; 4) flood water storage areas; and 5) erosion deterrent and sediment trap. Persistent pressures to alter or destroy them for development purposes imperil the varied, important functions of marshlands. The extent of submerged grass beds in the estuarine waters of Alabama is not well known. It is believed, however, that their extent has been reduced substantially in the past several decades.

Beaches and dunes are historically dynamic features whose temporary stability is extremely sensitive to disturbance. Alabama's more than 14,000 acres of beaches and dunes constitute a valuable habitat for a variety of flora and fauna and are environmentally sensitive areas of local importance. Barrier islands, beaches and dunes provide a natural defense against the potentially destructive and erosive force of the Gulf of Mexico.

The varied habitats of coastal Alabama support a wide range of animals including aquatic, semi-aquatic and terrestrial forms. Many are permanent coastal residents, while others either winter or are present in the area only during the breeding season. The limited extent and uniqueness of some habitats, coupled with destructive activities, has resulted in a number of rare and endangered species of plants and animals occurring in this area. A list of federally listed species in each Alabama county can be found at: http://southeast.fws.gov/daphne/specieslst.htm.

It is estimated that at least 2,000 significant archaeological sites can be found in the Alabama coastal area. Earliest Indian activity was probably 10,500 years ago while the earliest dated artifacts found are more than 4000 years old. Known European influence dates as early as 1516. Each era of colonization has left its record in the numerous buildings, forts, and ruins to be found in the coastal area today.

Surface waters in Mobile and Baldwin counties flow from three major drainage basins: the Mobile River basin, the Escatawpa River basin, and the Perdido River basin. The principal sources of Mobile and Baldwin counties' abundant ground water resources are the Miocene-Pliocene and alluvial aquifers. Other ground water sources are minor and include small sand and gravel terrace deposits and barrier island and other coastal sand deposits.

2. Social and Economic Environment

The Alabama coastal zone supports extensive and varied commercial and recreational activities.
The area also has a booming second home construction business, a maintenance dredging requirement producing seven million cubic yards of spoil material annually, the prospects of increased energy-related development (coal and oil), and the possibilities of additional growth related to the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. A 1991 study of coastal economics estimated that eight percent of Alabama's Gross State Product (or about $8 billion in 1985) was generated in the State's Mobile and Baldwin counties, which cover just six percent of the State's land area.

a) Population

Alabama's coast has been undergoing significant development and population growth in the last several decades. The most recent population data from the 2000 Census indicates that Alabama has a total population of 4,447,100 people (Census Bureau, 2000a). Mobile County had a 1999-estimated population of 399,652 while Baldwin County had an estimated population of 135,820 (Census Bureau, 2000b). This is a slight increase from the 1994 population of 396,476 for Mobile County and a large increase from 115,685 for Baldwin County (NOAA, 1998). More telling for this largely rural area, population density will increase from 129 people per square mile to 190 people per square mile. This is well above the State's 1990 average density of 80 people per square mile.

b) Urban Development

The explosive population growth in the coastal counties has resulted in a significant amount of shoreline development. Much of that development is occurring in the Orange Beach and Gulf Shores communities of Baldwin County and on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay. The number of applications to Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) for coastal permits and certifications is growing annually. Between 1970 and 1989, the two coastal counties of Alabama issued permits for nearly 43,000 housing units, more than half of which were single-family houses. Another 4,000 permits were issued for nonresidential construction, including 2,100 retail and 1,100 office buildings. Mobile County was the leading county with 33,152 residential and 3,459 non-residential permits issued (NOAA, 1992).

c) Marinas

Recreational boating activities are a major use of Alabama's coastal waters. The State ranks 18th in the number of boat registrations in the U.S. The number of boat registrations has continued to increase in the last decade. In 1990, approximately 231,000 boats were registered in the state (COPR, 1992). That number has steadily increased from 261,351 in 1996 to 267,868 in 1999 (NMMA, 1999). A large majority of boaters use marinas, mooring fields, and

public launching ramps to access the water. Table 4 shows the number and type of marina facilities in coastal Alabama.

Table 4. Number and Type of Marina Facilities in Alabama

Marinas	80
Slips	4,958
Moorings	31
Dry Storage Bays	2,999
Ramps	117

Source: NMMA, 1991

d) Fisheries

The commercial fishing industry is a very important contributor to the economy of Alabama. Alabama's estuaries support important species such as bay anchovy, sheepshead minnow, spot, croaker, redfish, menhaden, speckled trout, crabs, crawfish, oysters and shrimp. In 1998, the commercial fishing industry consisted of approximately 1,736 commercial fishing boats and vessels, 83 fish processing plants, and 54 fish wholesale plants (NMFS,1999). The most recent data from the National Marine Fisheries Service states that 27,399,203 pounds of fish with a value of $50,414,605 were landed in Alabama in 1999 (NOAA, 2001). Bayou La Batre ranked 43rd in the nation in volume of fish landed with 17.8 million pounds landed in 1999. Bob Secour-Gulf Shores was also a leading port, with 4.7 million pounds landed.

In 1998, recreational fishermen took over 968,000 saltwater fishing trips and landed over 100 different species of marine fish (Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey, 1998). Sand seatrout, red snapper, Spanish mackerel, red drum, and spotted seatrout are popular recreational marine fish.

Natural public oyster reefs in Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound cover about 3,064 acres. Table 5 shows the types of fishing gear used and the amount and value of the 1999 catch.

Table 5. Gear Used and Value of Oysters, Shrimp and Blue Crab Landed in 1999

Gear	Pounds	$ Value
Dredge	7,484	19,851
Tongs, Grabs	369,055	898,691
Otter Bottom Trawl	17,610,711	44,313,574
Pots, Traps	3,757,480	2,071,062

Source: NOAA, 2001

In 1998, there were 259 aquaculture farms with sales of almost $60 million producing food fish, baitfish, ornamental fish, sport or game fish, crustaceans, mollusks, algae, sea vegetables, and aquatic plants (Census of Aquaculture, 1998).

e) Offshore Oil and Gas Operations

Offshore Alabama is included in both the Central and Eastern Planning Area of the Gulf of Mexico. Onshore service and support facilities are found in Dauphin Island, Mobile and Theodore. This includes gas processing plants, platform yards, ship yards, service bases, and waste disposal facilities.

B. ALASKA

1. Coastal Environment

Alaska is the largest state in the nation. It covers over 365 million acres with 33,904 miles of shoreline and a coast that extends 1,420 miles from north to south and 2,400 miles from east to west.

a) Coastal Ecosystem Provinces

Alaska's coast can be classified into fifteen ecosystem provinces:

Southeastern Alaska is characterized by the Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest and Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest provinces. This area extends from Ketchikan around the coast to the northern half of Kodiak Island and encompasses approximately 64,000 square miles. This region consists of steep, rugged mountain ranges that plunge to the coast, forming deep fjords. The higher elevations are characterized by extensive ice fields and glaciers. The climate is moderated by the Pacific Ocean and has an average annual temperature of approximately 40 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an area of high precipitation with an average annual precipitation around 90 inches. Southeast Alaska is home to the Tongass forest, which is the largest temperate rainforest in the world. Forested areas consist of Alaska cedar, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, and several species of cottonwood and willow. The timberline varies from 500 to 2,000 feet, above which the ground is bare or covered with ice, grasses, herbs and shrubs.

The coastal area surrounding Cook Inlet is characterized by the Coastal Trough Humid Taiga and Alaska Range Humid Taiga provinces, which include smooth and irregular plains surrounded by steep mountains. The sub-arctic climate is somewhat moderated by the sheltering effects of the Alaska Range, with an average annual temperature around 35 degrees Fahrenheit, and average annual precipitation around 18 inches. In this area the timberline ranges from about 2,500 to 3,000 feet. Lowland areas around rivers and lakes are home to stands of white spruce and cottonwood. Upland forests consist of spruce, birch, aspen, and poplar. Anchorage, the largest city in Alaska, is located at the north end of Cook Inlet.

The southern halves of the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island fall within the Aleutian Oceanic Meadow province. This area is generally characterized by steep, treeless mountains, fjords, volcanic activity, and a climate moderated by the Pacific Ocean. Average annual precipitation ranges from 13 to 34 inches. Vegetation is composed mainly of grasses, flowering plants, and heath.

The northern portion of the Alaska Peninsula is composed of the Bering Tundra (Southern) province. This is a relatively flat, poorly drained plain characterized by glacial moraines. Average annual precipitation ranges from 13 to 34 inches. Mosses, sedges, and low shrubs cover most of the area.

The northeastern edge of Bristol Bay is characterized by the Ahklun Mountains Tundra-Meadow province with mountains up to 5,000 feet surround broad, flat valleys and U-shaped canyons. This area has an average annual precipitation ranging from 39 to 78 inches. Lowlands support some spruce, birch, and alder, while upper elevations are dominated by low shrubs and other tundra plants.

The western coast of Alaska running from the north end of Bristol Bay to the north shore of Kotzebue Sound is in the Bering Tundra Northern and Seward Peninsula Tundra provinces. Low lying areas are underlain by permafrost and characterized by standing water and related vegetation such as sedge and cottongrass. Temperature ranges are extreme, ranging up to 90F in the summer and down to -70F in the winter. Average precipitation is around eighteen inches.

Inland areas around Norton Sound fall within the Yukon Intermontaine Plateaus Tayga-Meadow province. The terrain is hilly and interspersed with narrow valleys. Average annual precipitation is around sixteen inches, with the

average winter temperature around 4F and the average summer temperature around 50F. Black spruce forest is a prevalent vegetation type at lower altitudes, with sedges and shrubs on the hills and ridges.

The Brooks Range Tundra-Polar Desert province covers the northwestern coast from Cape Krusenstern to Cape Beaufort, as well as the far eastern reaches of Alaska's arctic coast. The steep, rugged mountains extend over 600 miles from east to west. Low growing sedges and shrubs are interspersed amid extensive areas of barren rock. The climate is extreme, with temperatures ranging up to 100F in the summer and down to -75F in the winter.

The Arctic Tundra province covers much of the northern coast of Alaska. This is a broad coastal plain, underlain with permafrost, and dotted by thousands of lakes, ponds, and potholes. Precipitation averages only seven inches per year, and the average annual temperature is between ten and twenty degrees Fahrenheit. Cottongrass-tussock is the predominant vegetation. Prudhoe Bay, the eighteenth largest oil field in the world that accounts for almost twenty percent of domestic production, is located in this region.

b) Coastal Ecosystems

There are six major coastal ecosystems in Alaska: wave-beaten coast, fjord estuary, tide-mixed estuary, ice-affected Bering sea coast, and ice-affected Arctic coast.

The wave-beaten coast ecosystems accounts for approximately twenty percent of the State's tidal shoreline. These areas are extremely productive because of the mixing action of the waves. Phytoplankton and seaweeds are abundant in these areas, and serve as the basis for large concentrations of crabs, barnacles, and mussels, which in turn support fish, seabirds, and marine mammals.

Fjord estuaries can be found along seventy percent of the State's shoreline. Typically, fjords may be 400 feet deep with rocky bottoms. While these areas lack the mixing action of the wave-beaten coast, local upwelling and some wave action helps provide some mixing. Markedly less productive than the wave-beaten coast, these areas still provide habitat for many fish, bird, and marine mammals.

Only two percent of the coast is considered to be tide mixed estuary, and most of this is found within Cook Inlet. The tidal range in Cook Inlet is on the order of 30 feet, providing strong tidal currents and excellent mixing . Although primary productivity in upper Cook Inlet is curtailed by suspended glacial sediments, lower Cook Inlet is extremely productive.

Bering Sea coasts account for approximately four percent of the state's tidal shoreline. These areas are influenced by sea ice in most winters. Along the mainland, these coasts are broad and relatively flat, and support extensive kelp and eel grass beds. These areas provide important habitat for otters and other marine mammals, fish, and birds.

The Arctic coast extends from the Bering Straits eastward to the border with Canada, and makes up two percent of the state's total tidal shoreline. This ecosystem is characterized by sea ice every winter, and in some summers pack ice may remain just offshore. The long periods of ice cover reduce the productivity of these waters, however, they support important marine mammal and bird populations.

Alaska is home to approximately 30 federally listed species. A list of endangered, threatened, and candidate species in Alaska can be found at: http://alaska.fws.gov/es/listmarch01.pdf.

2. Social and Economic Activities

a) Population

Alaska is one of the most sparsely populated states in the nation. The most recent population data from the 2000 Census indicates that Alaska has a total population of 626,932 people (Census Bureau, 2001). With the exception of

Fairbanks, most of the state's population centers are located within the coastal zone. Anchorage Borough with 257,808 people is home to almost fifty percent of the state's population; Matanuska-Susitna Borough has 57,945 people; Kenai Peninsula Borough has 48,993 people; and Juneau Borough has 30,192 people (Census Bureau, 2001). In total, the coastal counties are home to approximately 466,000 people, or 82 percent of the state's population. Alaska has two communities with populations between 20,000 and 70,000; one community with population between 10,000 and 20,000; five communities with populations between 5,000 and 10,000; twenty-nine communities with population between 1,000 and 5,000; and more than 177 villages with populations less than 1,000.

In comparison to other coastal states, Alaska's coastal area is sparsely populated, with only 14 people per shoreline mile. However, the coastal population quadrupled between 1960 and 1990, and is projected to increase by 380 percent by 2010 (NOAA, 1990). Three counties in Alaska are among the 10 leading counties in the United States in projected percentage of population growth between 1994 and 2015. Dillingham Borough is projected to increase by 49 percent while Prince of Wales - Outer Ketchikan Borough and Matanuska-Susitna Borough are each projected to increase by 45 percent (NOAA, 1998).

b) Urban Development

As previously mentioned, the 2000 Census indicates that Alaska has a population of 626,932 people. Alaska is 48th in population among the 50 states and is the least densely populated state, with approximately 1 person per square mile. Nonetheless, Alaska's coastal population quadrupled between 1960 and 1990, and is expected to increase by 380 percent by 2010. With the exception of a few large cities, Alaska is characterized by relatively small and dispersed settlements. Sixty percent of the State's population is located in the three largest cities of Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks. Alaska has a relatively limited road system. Alaska's coastal zone has 31.6 square miles of land per mile of public road. About 7,473 miles or 66% of Alaska's roads occur in its 235,938 square mile coastal zone. Most of the roads are concentrated in the contiguous, more heavily urbanized areas of the Kenai Peninsula, Matanuska-Susitna borough and the Municipality of Anchorage. The rest of the population lives in scattered small communities with limited to minor local road systems, often less than 5 to 10 miles. Only 14 towns in the coastal zone are connected to the continental road system. Eleven other municipalities are not connected to the continental road system but do have networks of "local" roads. The remaining 104 municipalities in the coastal zone are accessible only by air, boat or sometimes snow machine. They have limited or minimal road systems often consisting of a gravel road of less than 5 miles from town to the landing strip and/or the sanitary landfill.

There are 154 organized municipalities in the State of Alaska, of which 129 are located within the coastal zone. The unorganized borough, which encompasses almost 60 percent of the State, is the area that has not been incorporated into county level political subdivisions. These areas do not have traditional local government authorities to plan and control land uses.

Coastal Alaska can be divided into four distinct regions -Tundra, Alaska Range, Pacific Forest and Aleutian Island - each of which has a unique pattern of urban and community development.

- Tundra communities are typically scattered on the banks of wide rivers that frequently flood, or along the open ocean coast. The ground surface is usually frozen from October through April, with permafrost (permanently frozen soil) occurring at an average depth of 12 to 18 inches. Structures are designed and constructed on pilings or gravel pads to avoid disturbing the permafrost soil.

While Bethel, the largest Tundra community, has a population of just over 5,000 people, the vast majority of communities in the region have less than 1,000 people. Communities are usually confined to an area of less than one square mile. Access is usually by aircraft and boat in the warmer months or aircraft and snow machines in the winter. Less than 10% of rural villages in the tundra region have storm sewers. Development buffers, riparian setbacks, wetlands plans and other land use planning and zoning ordinances are rudimentary or non-existent in most communities. Traditional septic systems are not used in tundra communities due to the presence of permafrost. In Bethel, approximately 40% of all homes are connected to the central piped sewage system, while 33% use individual holding tanks and 27% use honey buckets.

• Alaska Range communities in the coastal zone are located predominantly on the south side of the Alaska Range, which extends from the Southcentral mainland to the Canadian border. The State's larger municipalities, including Anchorage, Palmer and Wasilla are included in this region. Of the four regions, Alaska Range communities are most similar to the Lower 48 States urban model, with more extensive road paving and higher density populations. These communities would be most likely to need controls for storm water and snowmelt runoff. Implementation of land use planning, zoning, development buffers and storm sewers is occurring. In Alaska Range communities, piped water and sewage facilities are more prevalent. In Anchorage, the largest city in the region, 87% of housing units are connected to the public sewer, while about 12% use individual septic systems. Less than 1% use any other disposal method.

• The Pacific Forest region includes the Southeast Alaska Panhandle, the North Gulf of Alaska Coast and Kodiak Island. All three areas are characterized by a temperate maritime climate with large amounts of rainfall occurring year-round. The mountainous terrain of the Pacific Forest region has resulted in development along the coast and up stream and river valleys. Juneau, Alaska's capital, is the largest municipality in the region with a population of 30,192. There are three cities in the region with populations between 7,500 and 15,000. Other municipalities range in size from less than a hundred people to 3,500 people.

• The Aleutian Island region is characterized by communities which are similar to those in the Tundra region in terms of demographics, but have a milder climate, heavier rainfall and no permafrost. Land use planning, development buffers, and storm sewers are in the initial stages of implementation. Dutch Harbor is the largest Aleutian Island municipality, with a year-round population of just under 5,000. Access is by sea and air only.

c) Marinas

Recreational boating activities are a major use of Alaska's coastal waters and are a big part of the Alaskan lifestyle. Alaskans use their boats not only for recreation, but also for day-to-day transportation. There were 25,960 recreational boats registered in the state in 1999, a decrease from the 26,230 registered in 1998 (NMMA,1999). That ranks Alaska 50th in the nation. In 1991, there were 21 marinas, 8,226 slips, 654 moorings, 532 dry storage bays, and 44 ramps in Alaska (NMMA, 1991).

In general, Alaska's harbors do not include dedicated upland hull maintenance areas: fewer than ten have paved upland maintenance areas, 17 have gravel areas, and 15 have boat lifts capable of removing large vessels from the water. Larger vessels rely primarily on tidal grids for hull maintenance work. Grids are constructed of timbers placed in the intertidal zone alongside a dock. When the tide goes out, the hull is accessible for maintenance work. There are approximately 60 grids throughout the State.

To a greater degree than most states, Alaska depends on ferries for transportation between communities, particularly in Southeast Alaska. There are about 2,865 miles of marine highway routes in Alaska, 1,900 miles of which are part of the National Highway System. The Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) has been operating year-round since 1963 with regularly scheduled passenger and vehicle service to 32 communities in Alaska. In 1998, AMHS carried 351,413 passengers and 100,818 vehicles (Alaska Marine Highway System, 1999).

d) Fisheries

Alaska is the leading state in terms of fishery production -- both by quantity and value. In 1999, the commercial fishermen landed 4.5 billion pounds of all species of fish worth $1.1 billion (NOAA, 2000a). Also in 1999, the port of Dutch Harbor-Unalaska was ranked number one in volume with 678.3 million pounds landed with a value of $140.8 million. This is an increase of 81.2 million pounds and $30.8 million over 1998. This is the 12th straight year that this port was the leader in both volume and value (NOAA, 2000b). Kodiak and Ketchikan were number six and nine in the nation, respectively, in volume in 1999, while Kodiak and Naknek-Kink Salmon were number three and ten, respectively, in value in 1999. Petersburg, Naknek-King Salmon, Cordova, Seward Sitka, Wrangell, Kenai, Homer, Juneau, Haines, and Craig are also leading ports in fish landings.

In 1998, the commercial fishing industry in Alaska consisted of approximately 15,959 commercial fishing boats and vessels, 193 fish processing plants, and 205 fish wholesale plants (NMFS,1999). Commercially important groundfish species include pollock, ocean perch, mackerel, turbot, flathead and yellowfin sole, Pacific cod and arrowtooth flounder. A total of 1,470,457 metric tons of all species of groundfish were landed in Alaska in the year 2000 (NMFS, 2000).

Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum are important species of salmon for both the commercial and recreational fishing industry. The commercial catch of all species had an estimated ex-vessel value of $383,330,000 in 1999 (ADF&G, 2000).

The herring fishing industry provides fish for both food and bait. An estimated 6,572,000 pounds with an ex-vessel value of slightly more than one million dollars was harvested in 1999 (ADF&G, 2000a).

Commercially important shellfish include king, tanner, dungeness, and Korean hair crabs; shrimp; scallops; hard shell clams; sea cucumbers; sea urchins; and geoducks. An estimated 56.82 million pounds with an estimated ex-vessel value of $132.6 million was harvested in the year 2000 (ADF&G, 2000b).

There are 39 commercial aquatic farms in southeast and Southcentral Alaska that produce oysters, clams and mussels for market. Sales totaled $463,776 in 1998 (ADF&G, 2000c).

Recreational fishing constitutes another significant part of the State's economy. In 1994, there was an all time high of 2,719,911 angler days fished in Alaska. Table 6 shows a comparison of the sport fish harvest by species for the years 1993 and 1999 (ADF&G, 2000d). As the data indicate, the harvest of coho and sockeye salmon, smelt, and rockfish increased significantly while the harvest of chinook salmon, Dolly Varden/Arctic char, and razor clams declined. Other recreational species include trout, steelhead, kokanee, whitefish, burbot, sheefish, and cod.

Table 6. Alaska Sport Fish Harvest - 1993 and 1999

SPECIES	1993	1999
Chinook Salmon	210,833	184,296
Coho Salmon	412,486	632,829
Sockeye Salmon	283,661	377, 483
Pink Salmon	124,582	177,295
Chum Salmon	20,519	24,944
Rainbow Trout	136,681	132,481
Dolly Varden/Arctic Char	100,428	70,962
Landlocked Coho/Chinook	54,182	29,105
Northern Pike	19,366	19,766
Smelt	61,495	108,145
Halibut	313,147	332,657
Rockfish	82,625	120,228
Lingcod	22,857	30,565
Razor Clams	1.011,959	773,758

e) Offshore Oil and Gas Activities

Alaska contains 15 OCS planning areas. There is considerable production from State onshore and offshore fields that are adjacent to the OCS. Most of these activities are located in the North Slope Borough (Beaufort Sea) and in the Cook Inlet.

C. CALIFORNIA

1. Coastal Environment

California is the third largest state in the United States in terms of land area. It encompasses an area of 156,000 square miles and has a coastline that stretches over 1,100 miles from north to south. Offshore, there is a relatively narrow continental shelf, often less than five miles wide (CA Resources Agency, 1996)

California's lengthy coast can be divided into two broad regions: southern coast and northern coast (CA Coastal Commission, 1987). The southern California coast extends northwest from the border with Mexico to Point Conception. In general, this coastal stretch is characterized by a semi-arid climate, intermittent coastal streams, and sandy beaches. The northern California coast extends from Point Conception north to the border with Oregon. This coastal stretch is characterized by a moister climate, perennial streams and rivers, and a rugged shoreline composed of coastal bluffs, headlands, and pocket beaches. Roughly in the center of the northern coast lies San Francisco Bay, which drains over 1,600 square miles (40 percent of the State), making it one of the largest estuaries in the world (NOAA, 1990a).

The coast is separated from the rest of the State by a series of contiguous coastal mountain ranges: the Peninsular Range, the Transverse Range, the Coast Range and the Klamath Mountains. Inland of the coastal ranges, the middle part of the State is dominated by the Central Valley, one of the nation's most prolific agricultural areas. The northern and eastern edges of the Central Valley are bordered by the Cascade Range and the Sierra Nevada Range, respectively. The southeastern portions of the State are covered by the Basin Ranges and the Mojave Desert.

California is home to nearly 300 federally listed species. A complete list can be found at: http://ecos.fws.gov/webpage/webpage_usa_lists.html?state=CA

California includes all or part of six major ecosystem provinces: Cascade Mixed Forest; Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest; California Coastal Range Open Woodland; California Dry Steppe; California Coastal Chaparral Forest Shrub; and American Semidesert (USFS, 1996).

• The Cascade Mixed Forest province covers the extreme northeastern and northwestern corners of the State. This area is characterized by steep, rugged mountains that rise from sea level to over 5,000 feet. The temperatures are generally mild, and there is heavy precipitation (30 - 150 inches per year), especially along the western slopes. At lower elevations there is a dense conifer forest dominated by Douglas fir. Redwood is the most abundant tree along the coast of northwestern California. Ponderosa pine is the characteristic tree along the drier eastern slopes. The cool moist climate supports an abundance of animals, including large mammals such as deer, elk, and bobcats, and amphibians such as the Pacific tree frog and giant salamander. The coastal streams support salmon and trout runs.

• The Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest province covers the Northern Coastal area and an area along the eastern edge of the Central Valley. This province encompasses the northern Coast range, the southern tip of the Cascade Range, the Klamath Mountains, and the Sierra Nevada. This area is characterized by steep, rugged mountains that rise from sea level to over 14,000 feet. The lower elevations of this province are considerably drier than the Cascade province, receiving only about ten to fifteen inches of precipitation per year. The lower slopes and foothills are covered with various conifers and shrubs, with larger pines and fir trees such as the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir taking over at higher elevations. At higher elevations California red fir and lodgepole pine take over. The treeless alpine zone is found at the highest elevations. Mule deer, coyote, and black bear are some of the common animals found in this province, which also supports a variety of birds such as the western screech owl and Cooper's hawk.

• The California Dry Steppe Province lies within the Central Valley, a flat alluvial plain surrounded by mountains. The summers are generally dry, with the limited precipitation (6 - 30 inches per year) occurring mainly during the winter. This is an area of intense agricultural use, and the native grasses that once dominated the area have been replaced by other species. Among notable animal species are the San Joaquin kit fox, the golden eagle and California quail.

• The California Coastal Chaparral Forest Shrub province forms a narrow band along the coast that extends from just north of the Golden Gate to the border with Mexico. The area consists of coastal plains and low mountains, with elevations ranging from sea level to 2,400 feet. The province experiences hot dry summers and mild moist winters. Fire is a common natural occurrence in this ecosystem. Several tree species such as the Monterey cypress, Torrey Pine, and Bishop Pine are endemic to the area. Eucalyptus is a common introduced tree species. Coastal scrub is a common vegetative cover. The area supports many smaller mammals such as rabbits and opossums, and is also a major migration route for ducks and geese.

2. The Social and Economic Environment

a) Population

Data from the 2000 Census indicate that California has a population of 33,871,648 people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The population expanded by approximately 23 percent between 1994 and 2000. Approximately 75 percent of California's population lives within the State's 49 coastal watersheds (NOAA, 1992a). Coastal California is more densely populated than the rest of the State. Orange County - the most densely populated county - has 3,496 persons per square mile compared with the state average of 212 persons per square mile (Census Bureau, 2000). Some areas will experience significantly greater increases in density. For example, by 2015, Los Angeles County is projected to increase in population by 1.6 million people (NOAA, 1998). Clearly, the State can expect significant and continually increasing population pressures in coastal areas.

b) Urban Development

As previously mentioned, the 2000 Census indicates that California has a population of 33,871,648 people, making it the most populous of the fifty states. Between 1994 and 2015, the population of Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange, Riverside and San Bernadino counties is projected to increase by 5.3 million people, the largest increase among all states (NOAA, 1999). California has a relatively moderate population density of 212 persons per square mile; however, this reflects the large expanses of sparsely inhabited land in the northern and eastern portions of the State. Almost 75 percent of the population lives within coastal watersheds. Twenty-five of the 29 coastal counties gained population between 1994 and 1999 (Table 7).

Table 7. Population Change in California Coastal Counties 1994 -1999

COUNTY	POPULATION		COUNTY	POPULATION	
	1994	1999 est.		1994	1999 est.
Alameda	1,319,490	1,415,582	San Francisco	734,690	746,777
Contra Costa	862,929	933,141	San Joaquin	518,165	563,183
Del Norte	26,867	26,477	San Luis Obispo	223,706	236,953
Humboldt	121,747	121,358	San Mateo	676,232	702,102
Los Angeles	9,149,840	9,329,989	Santa Barbara	380,488	391,071
Marin	235,032	236,768	Santa Clara	1,555,211	1,647,419
Mendocino	81,894	84,085	Santa Cruz	234,968	245,201
Monterey	351,921	371,756	Siskyou	43,716	43,570
Napa	114,967	120,962	Solana	367,585	385,723
Orange	2,543,124	2,760,948	Sonoma	410,185	439,970
Riverside	1,352,914	1,530,653	Sutter	73,170	78,423
Sacramento	1,098,143	1,184,586	Trinity	13,482	12,927
San Benito	40,.995	51,176	Ventura	702.728	745,063
San Bernadino	1,553,608	1,669,034	Yolo	146.419	155,573
San Diego	2,632,047	2,820,844			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1999

Concurrent with this population growth has been a significant increase in coastal development of residential, industrial, and recreational/hotel facilities. Between 1970 and 1989, over 3 million new residential units were built in California's coastal counties (NOAA, 1992a). This ranked California second among coastal states. Three of the top four coastal counties in residential unit growth were located in Southern California (Los Angeles, San Diego, and Orange). The trend in residential unit growth was mirrored in the commercial and industrial building sector. California's coastal counties lead all other coastal states with over 132,000 retail, office, and industrial buildings authorized for construction between 1970 and 1989 (NOAA, 1992a). An additional 15,000 plus hotels and recreational buildings were authorized over the same time period. Once again, this places California first among all coastal states.

c) Marinas and Recreational Boating

Recreational boating activities are a major use of California's coastal waters. In 1999, 955,700 boats were registered in the State, ranking California second in the nation (NMMA,1999). That is an increase of 60,568 boat registrations over 1998. A large majority of boaters use marinas, mooring fields, and public launching ramps to access the water. In 1991, there were approximately 689 marina facilities serving these boaters (this includes marinas, dry land marinas, yacht clubs, and dockominiums). Table 8 shows the types and numbers of marina facilities in California, and their rank versus the other coastal states.(COPR, 1992)

Table 8. Number and Types of Marina Facilities in California

Type	Number	Rank Among Coastal States & Territories	% of U.S. Coastal State Total
Marinas	689	second	14
Slips	88,688	first	20
Moorings	9,058	second	20
Dry storage bays	13,547	second	13
Ramps	1,006	first	23

Source: COPR, 1992

d) Fisheries

California is one of the leading states in terms of fishery production. In 1999, commercial fishermen landed 649,248,660 pounds of all species of fish worth $144,688,868 (NOAA, 2000a). Also in 1999, the ports of Los Angeles and Port Hueneme-Oxnard-Ventura were ranked number eight and number ten in the nation in volume with 194.7 million pounds and 155.9 million pounds landed, respectively. The port of Empire-Venice was ranked 5th in the nation in value of landings with a value of $64 million in 1999. This is an increase of almost $26 million over 1998 (NOAA, 2000b). Moss Landing, Crescent City and Eureka are also leading ports for commercial fish landings.

Saltwater recreational fishing is also an important economic activity. Almost 5 million anglers took saltwater fishing trips in 1998. Over 120 species of marine fish have been landed in northern California and over 145 species have been landed in southern California (Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey, 1999). Blue rockfish, yellowtail rockfish, black rockfish, striped bass, kelp bass, barred sandbass, ling cod, chub mackerel, and barracuda are popular recreational species. In 1998, the commercial fishing industry in California consisted of approximately 2,566 commercial fishing boats and vessels, 134 fish processing plants, and 410 fish wholesale plants (NMFS,1999).

According to the National Shellfish Register of Classified Estuarine Waters (NOAA, 1991), about 1.2 million pounds of oysters were harvested in California each year between 1985 and 1989. Over the same time period, harvest of clams ranged between 40,000 and 440,000 pounds per year, and harvests of mussels ranged from 150,000 to 335,000 pounds per year. With the exception of oysters, most shellfish are harvested by recreational fishermen.

In 1998, there were 120 aquaculture farms producing food fish, baitfish, ornamental fish, sport or game fish, crustaceans, mollusks, algae, sea vegetables, and aquatic plants (Census of Aquaculture, 1998).

e) Offshore Oil and Gas Activities

In the Pacific OCS Region, twenty-four oil and gas production facilities have been installed in Federal waters. All of these facilities are located off the coast of California. Twenty-two of these facilities were installed to produce oil and gas; two others were installed as processing facilities. With one exception, all of these facilities are still in operation. As of April 2001, these facilities have produced a total of over 1 billion barrels of oil and 1.2 trillion cubic feet of gas. Currently, six companies are operating offshore oil and gas facilities in the Pacific Region. (Source: MMS)

Table 9. Current Facts and Figures in the Pacific OCS Region as of December 31, 2000

Acres Under Lease	400,506
Active Leases	79
Producing Leases	43
Total Oil and Gas Wells Drilled	1,218
Total Development Wells Drilled	890
Total Exploration Wells Drilled	328
Oil and Gas Platforms	23
Miles of Pipeline	181
Companies Operating Pacific OCS Facilities	7

Source: MMS

D. FLORIDA

1. Coastal Environment

Florida's coastal environment varies from the white sandy beaches along the Gulf of Mexico, to the biologically rich Indian River Lagoon, to the mangrove forests of the Ten Thousand Islands, to the coral reefs surrounding the Florida Keys. The sandy beaches, barrier islands, maritime forests, salt marshes, mangrove shorelines and coral reefs all combine to make Florida's coastal zone an ecologically complex and extremely dynamic environment. Florida's surface area of 58,560 square miles supports an abundance and diversity of surface water resources. There are 51,858 miles of streams and rivers in the State (approximately half identified as ditches and canals), more than 7,700 lakes with a total surface area of 3,258 square miles, and 4,298 square miles of estuaries. Lake Okeechobee is the largest lake in the State and is also the ninth largest lake in surface area within the United States.

Climate within the State ranges from a zone of transition between temperate and subtropical in the north and northwest, to tropical in the Keys. Tropical influence is indicated by the presence of the only emergent coral reef located within the conterminous 48 states (FDEP, 1994).

Most parts of Florida have relatively flat terrain and low land-surface elevation. This low relief makes wetlands a prominent feature of the landscape. Florida contains approximately 9,856,500 acres of wetlands. This total includes 363,200 acres of salt marsh, 2,613,400 acres of fresh marsh, 6,669,900 acres of forested and scrub marsh, and 210,000 acres of tidal flats (COPR, 1992). Many rivers have their headwaters in wetlands. For example, the Green Swamp in central Florida is the headwater for three major river systems: the Withlacoochee, Oklawaha, and Hillsborough. The low relief coupled with Florida's geological history has given the State unique karst topography. Streams that disappear underground (sinking streams), springs, sinkholes, and caves dominate the surface relief in these areas. Florida's larger sinking streams include the Aucilla River, Chipola River, Santa Fe River, Alapaaha River, and St. Marks River. There are approximately 320 springs in Florida. The largest by discharge are the Spring Creek Springs in Wakulla County and Crystal River Springs Group in Citrus County. Of the total of 78 first order magnitude springs in the United States, 27 are located in Florida (FDEP, 1994).

NOAA's National Estuarine Inventory (NOAA, 1990) classifies Florida as being part of the Gulf of Mexico Estuarine Drainage Area (EDA). The Gulf of Mexico EDA extends from the southern tip of Florida west to the Texas/Mexico border. The Florida estuaries in this EDA include: Florida Bay, South Ten Thousand Islands, North Ten Thousand Islands, Rookery Bay, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Sarasota Bay, Tampa Bay, Suwannee River, Apalachee Bay, and Apalachicola Bay. Sarasota Bay and Tampa Bay are two of the 21 estuaries participating in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Estuary Program.

Florida is home to approximately 110 federally listed species. A full list may be found at:
http://ecos.fws.gov/webpage/webpage_usa_lists.html?state=FL

2. The Social and Economic Environment

a) Population

Florida is the 4th most populous state in the nation, the fastest-growing state in the Southeast, and one of the fastest growing in the country. Data from the 2000 Census indicate that Florida has a population of 15,982,378 people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000a). That is a statewide increase in population of almost 24 percent since 1990. Projections are for a statewide population of 20,710,000 by the year 2025, a growth rate of almost 30 percent.

Florida's population is concentrated in several regions. Southeastern Florida is the most populated area, followed by the Tampa-St. Petersburg region, the Orlando area, and the Jacksonville area. There are also vast areas of the State that are sparsely populated. Lafayette and Liberty counties, for example, each have fewer than 7,000 people.

The 67 counties in Florida are all considered to be in the coastal zone. By the year 2015, 10 of these counties (Broward, Palm Beach, Dade, Flagler, Hernando, Citrus, Charlotte, Osceola, Collier, and Pasco) are projected to be among the fastest growing counties in the United States. Table 10 shows the leading Florida counties in projected population change and Table 11 shows the leading counties in projected percent of population change.

Table 10. Projected Population Change 1994-2015

COUNTY	POPULATION CHANGE	RANK IN UNITED STATES
Broward	633,323	7
Dade	585,892	8
Palm Beach	575,424	9

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1997

Table 11. Projected Percent Change in Population 1994-2015

COUNTY	PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE	RANK IN UNITED STATES
Flagler	55%	1
Hernando	54%	2
Citrus	51%	3
Charlotte	50%	4
Osceola	50%	5
Collier	50%	6
Pasco	46%	8

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1997

b) Urban Development

As mentioned above, Florida is the 4th most populous state in the nation. Urban, suburban, and industrial areas account for almost 8 million acres or 22.5 percent of land use in Florida (Florida Agricultural Overview, 1998). In addition to population data, development activity is also indicative of growth in coastal areas. Florida was the leading state in the nation in issuing residential building permits and the second leading state for non-residential permits during the period of 1970 to 1989. Building permits were issued for 3,250,648 residential units and 141,242 non-residential units, making Florida the fastest-growing state in the Southeast, and one of the fastest growing in the country. Table 12, adapted from the NOAA report *Building Along America's Coast, 20 Years of Building Permits, 1970-1989*, shows the leading counties in the issuance of building permits during these 20 years. Of the 67 counties in the State, nine issued more than 100,000 permits.

The counties along the east coast of Florida saw more development than any other counties in the Southeast United States (NOAA, 1992). The east coast has a heavily developed coastal corridor extending north from Miami on Biscayne Bay to Jacksonville at the mouth of the St. Johns River. Unlike most of the urban areas of the North and Middle Atlantic regions that have developed outward from the core of cities, urban areas of east Florida have spread along a narrow coastal strip in a series of suburban, second home, and resort developments. Urban areas account for 21 and 17 percent of the estuarine drainage land in the Biscayne Bay and Indian River estuaries of South Florida, respectively.

Table 12. Leading Counties In Issuance Of Building Permits 1970-1989

COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	NON-RESIDENTIAL PERMITS
Broward	378,348	14,699
Dade	371,955	9,219
Palm Beach	342,787	8,314
Pinellas	225,425	10,214
Hillsborough	194,195	8,521
Orange	167,335	8,046
Lee	128,424	5,087
Duval	118,113	5,785
Volusia	101,107	4,186

Source: NOAA, 1992

c) Marinas

Recreational boating activities are a major use of Florida's coastal waters. The 8,400 miles of tidal shoreline, 12,000 miles of rivers and streams, and 3 million acres of lakes and impoundments make Florida one of the best boating areas in the nation. In 1999, there were 805,079 boats registered, ranking Florida 3rd in the nation (NMMA, 1999).

Coastal boating and recreation contributes to the local and state economies. Boating is a $10.2 billion industry that includes marinas, boatyards and recreational boaters. More than 50 million people visit Florida beaches each year, spending as much as $25 billion. Almost half of this tourism takes place on the Gulf coast. A large majority of boaters use marinas, mooring fields, and public launching ramps to access the water. Table 13 shows the number and type of marina facilities in Florida.

Table 13. Number and Type of Marina Facilities in Florida

Marinas	1,040
Slips	51,916
Moorings	401
Dry Storage Bays	25,151
Ramps	603

Source: COPR, 1992

d) Fisheries

Recreational and commercial fishing are important activities along Florida's Atlantic and Gulf coasts. In 1998, the commercial fishing industry in Florida consisted of approximately 8,541 commercial fishing boats and vessels, 108 fish processing plants, and 374 fish wholesale plants (NMFS, 1999). The most recent commercial fishery data from the National Marine Fisheries Service show that 120,805,683 pounds of all species of fish with a value of $213,633,134 were landed in Florida in 1999 (NOAA, 2001). This figure includes landings from the Atlantic, Gulf and inland waters. Key West was the leading Florida port and was ranked 39th in the nation in landings with 19.8 million pounds landed in 1999. Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fort Myers, Port St. Joe, Apalachicola, Panama City, and Mayport are also important commercial fishery landings ports.

There were 22.3 million saltwater recreational fishing trips taken in Florida in 1998. These anglers were in search of the 285 different species of marine fish landed on Florida's west coast and the 235 species landed on the east coast. The most frequently encountered species were spotted seatrout, gray snapper, white grunt, gag grouper, crevalle jack, dolphin, and blue runner (Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey, 1998).

Aquaculture is a fast growing business in Florida. In 1998, there were 449 aquaculture farms producing food fish, baitfish, ornamental fish, sport or game fish, crustaceans, mollusks, algae, sea vegetables, and aquatic plants (Census

of Aquaculture, 1998). Live tropical fish and plants are the largest airfreight out of Tampa's International Airport and had a sales value of over $56 million in 1998. The fastest growing segment of the aquaculture industry is the culture of hard clams on submerged lands leased from the State. Florida is now the number one producer of farm-raised hard clams in the nation. Oysters, now cultured on over 500 acres of State-owned submerged lands in Apalachicola Bay, are also a valuable product.

e) Offshore Oil and Gas Activities

There are currently no ongoing or proposed offshore oil and gas activities, but there were previous lease sales held and awarded in Florida's Gulf waters prior to 1990. Florida is however, located within 200 miles of some of the OCS activities in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico and therefore qualifies for funding under the CIAP.

E. LOUISIANA

1. Coastal Environment

The coastline of Louisiana extends for 397 miles, has a tidal shoreline length of 7,721 miles, and a coastal land area of 16,535 square miles (COPR, 1992). Thirty-seven percent of the state lies in the coastal zone. The Louisiana coastal region is located in the Louisianian biogeographic province. This province, which extends from Cedar Key, Florida, to Port Aransas, Texas, is characterized by extensive marshes and well-developed barrier islands. The biota ranges from temperate to subtropical. The topography is relatively low and the tidal range is small.

Louisiana may be divided into four natural regions: (1) the hills of northern Louisiana; (2) the Red River and Mississippi alluvial valleys; (3) the terraces that in southwest Louisiana consist of prairie and flatwoods and in southeast Louisiana consist of blufflands and flatwoods; and (4) the coastal zone (Newton, 1972). The coastal zone may be further divided into the chenier plain and the Mississippi River deltaic plain.

a. The Chenier Plain of southwest Louisiana is a predominantly marsh lowland that is segmented by a series of abandoned shorelines or cheniers. Natural vegetation on the cheniers is live oak on the higher elevation and grasses on the lower, inland side. Three major rivers cross the Chenier Plain: the Sabine, the Calcasieu, and the Mermentau.

b. The Mississippi River Deltaic Plain lies east of the Chenier plain. The deltaic plain is a broad, low expanse of coastal wetlands and meander belts of natural levee ridges and filled channels. Between the meander belts are estuaries and interdistributary basins of bottomland hardwoods, cypress swamps, marsh, and lakes. Cottonwoods and other species are found in the *battures*, the areas between the Mississippi river and the levees. The land is flat with elevations five feet below mean sea level at the inland extreme of the estuaries to at or near sea level in the coastal bays.

The Louisiana coastal zone is the product of the Mississippi River, which has changed course at least four times over the last 7,000 years. The river has shifted across the southern part of the state from west to east depositing sediment and causing considerable variation in the physiography of coastal Louisiana (NOAA/Louisiana DNR, 1980). The coastline roughly below Interstate Highways 10 and 12 is downwarping due to the weight of sediments deposited throughout geologic history. The land area of Louisiana had been increasing during the past several thousand years because land gain from Mississippi River sedimentation processes exceeded processes of land loss. Within the last 150 years however, this process has been reversed by the alteration of the natural sediment dispersion cycle of the Mississippi River so that now more land is being lost to erosion than is being formed by sedimentation. The shifting of the course of the Mississippi River over time has resulted in the formation of alluvial or natural levee ridges with relatively firm soils and high elevations. Wetland areas consisting of forested wetlands, freshwater marsh, intermediate marsh, brackish marsh, and saline marsh are found between the natural levee ridges. Bald cypress and tupelo gum are dominant trees in freshwater swamps. The marshes are dominated by the grass-sedge-

rush community. Because of the combined interaction of elevation, water depth, and increasing salinity, the marshes are found in four zones that exist in arcuate belts proceeding toward the coast. These wetland areas and the associated lakes, bays, and tidal channels make the Louisiana coastal zone one of the largest and richest estuarine areas in the world.

Estuaries and adjacent marshes provide habitat for migrating and nesting waterfowl and shorebirds. The large amounts of sediment deposited in the Mississippi and Atchafalaya deltas form a complex, interconnected web of estuarine channels and coastal wetlands that are important habitat for many recreational and commercial fisheries. Hurricanes have a major effect on Gulf of Mexico estuaries because of storm surges and increased freshwater inflow from heavy rainfall.

NOAA's National Estuarine Inventory (NOAA, 1990) classifies Louisiana as being part of the Gulf of Mexico Estuarine Drainage Area (EDA). The Gulf of Mexico EDA extends from the southern tip of Florida west to the Texas/Mexico border. The Louisiana estuaries in this EDA include: Mississippi Sound (including the Lake Borgne and Lake Pontchartrain sub-estuaries), Breton/Chandeleur Sounds, Mississippi River, Barataria Bay, Terrebonne/Timbalier Bays, Atchafalaya/Vermilion Bays, Calcasieu Lake, and Sabine Lake.

The Barataria/Terrebonne Estuarine Complex is one of the 21 estuaries participating in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Estuary Program. This estuarine area encompasses four million acres of cypress swamps, timberlands, farms and coastal marshes in south central Louisiana between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers. Louisiana's estuaries support important species such as bay anchovy, sheepshead minnow, spot, croaker, redfish, menhaden, speckled trout, crabs, crawfish, oysters, and shrimp. Estuaries and their associated wetlands provide important habitat in the life cycle of shrimp and menhaden, the two most important commercial fishery resources in the Gulf of Mexico, especially in the areas around the Mississippi delta. Young shrimp and menhaden, for example, migrate from offshore areas to grow and mature in the shallow estuaries.

Louisiana contains approximately 3,346,200 acres of wetlands. This total includes 1,722,900 acres of salt marsh (more than any other state), 676,700 acres of fresh marsh, 914,700 acres of forested and scrub marsh, and 31,800 acres of tidal flats (COPR, 1992). The acreage of coastal freshwater marsh is second only to Florida. In the last century, 790,000 acres of coastal wetlands were converted to agricultural, urban, and industrial use, more than any other state in the nation (Watzin and Gosselink, 1992). Wetlands loss has resulted from both natural and man-induced causes. Natural causes include the wind and wave action of storms and sea level rise. Man-made causes include land subsidence caused by the withdrawal of oil, gas, water, salt, and sulfur from near-surface deposits, the completion of the 900-mile levee system along the Mississippi River, and channelization of estuaries and dredging of canals through wetlands for navigation and for oil and gas exploration.

Barrier beaches are narrow strips of land composed of unconsolidated material extending parallel to the coast and separated from the mainland by a relatively narrow body of fresh, brackish or saltwater, or a wetland. Barrier islands such as Grand Isle and the Timbaliers act as buffers to storm surges and restrict salt water intrusion into estuarine areas.

Louisiana is home to 28 federally listed species, approximately 17 in the 19 coastal parishes. A full list may be found at: http://ecos.fws.gov/webpage/webpage_usa_lists.html?state=LA.

2. The Social and Economic Environment

a) Population

The national recession and its effect on the oil and gas industry contributed to Louisiana's low population growth rate of less than 1 percent (0.33 %) during the 1980-1990 decade. New Orleans was the only one of twenty United States cities located on a saltwater coast that lost population during that decade. Its population declined from 557,927 in 1980 to 496,938 in 1990. Data from the 2000 Census indicate that Louisiana has a population of

4,468,976 people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000a). That is a statewide increase in population of approximately six percent since 1990. Projections are for a statewide population of 5,133,000 by the year 2025, a growth rate of almost 15 percent.

Approximately 2,132,788 people or 47.7 percent of the state population live in Louisiana's coastal zone. Table 14 shows the population and population density for the 19 parishes in the coastal zone. As the data indicate, several parishes had very large increases in population between 1990 and 1999. St. Tammany Parish had an estimated population gain of 33.5 percent, the largest gain in the state. Livingston Parish was next with a 29.3 percent increase. Five parishes lost population during that time period. Orleans Parish had a 7.2 percent decrease in population while Cameron, St. Mary, St. Bernard, and Jefferson Parishes had decreases between 0.1 and 3 percent.

Table 14. Population Statistics For Coastal Parishes

PARISH	POPULATION (1999 est.)	PERSONS/sq mi	PARISH	POPULATION (1999 est.)	PERSONS/sq mi
Orleans	460,913	2,552.1	St. Mary	56,795	92.7
Jefferson	447,790	1,463.8	Vermillion	52,258	44.5
St. Tammany	192,945	225.8	St. Charles	48,640	171.4
Calcasieu	180,607	168.6	St. Martin	47,645	64.4
Terrebonne	105,128	83.8	St. John the Baptist	42,494	194.1
Tangipahoa	98,285	124.4	Plaquemines	26,094	30.9
Livingston	91,182	140.7	Assumption	23,242	68.6
Lafourche	89,463	82.5	St. James	21,197	86.1
Iberia	73,425	127.7	Cameron	8,969	6.8
St. Bernard	65,406	140.6			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000b

b) Urban Development

As previously mentioned, the 2000 census indicates that approximately 2,132,788 people or 47.7 percent of the state population live in Louisiana's coastal zone. With the exception of Orleans, Cameron, St. Mary, St. Bernard, and Jefferson Parishes which are experiencing decreases in population, development continues in other urban and suburban area as residents move to different localities within, or adjacent to, the same urban areas. Many of the residents leaving New Orleans moved to the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain to the area between Slidell and Madisonville, and to LaPlace, west of New Orleans.

Over 240,000 acres in the coastal zone are presently classified as developed land. The residential expansion to rural areas sometimes outpaces the extension of utilities such as community sewer line networks. Many older lower income areas may have been developed without planned utility networks and many of these areas have been identified as being inadequately sewered.

Commercial, residential, and water-dependent industrial development in southwestern Louisiana is concentrated on the cheniers. Pecan Island, Grand Chenier, Cameron, Mermentau, and Holly Beach are all located on the cheniers. Development on the Mississippi River deltaic plain was historically restricted to the natural levees. Development eventually expanded into the adjacent swamps and marshes, especially in New Orleans and along the Mississippi River in lower Lafourche Parish, Terrebonne Parish, and in Patterson, Berwick, and Morgan City. Urban and industrial development on the Pleistocene Terrace is concentrated around Lake Charles, Lafayette, Baton Rouge, and in St. Tammany Parish.

In addition to population data, development activity is also indicative of growth in coastal areas. According to the NOAA report *Building Along America's Coast, 20 Years of Building Permits, 1970-1989* (NOAA, 1992), Louisiana issued building permits for 304,280 residential units and 22,990 non-residential units in coastal parishes during these

20 years. Jefferson Parish was the leading parish for permits issued with 89,255 residential and 5,763 non-residential permits issued. Orleans Parish had 37,522 residential and 2,183 non-residential permits issued.

c) Marinas

Recreational boating activities are a major use of Louisiana's coastal waters. According to the National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA, 1999), Louisiana ranked 16th in the nation in 1999 with 313,035 registered boats. This represents an increase from the 305,386 boats that were registered in 1998.

A large number of boaters use marinas, mooring fields, and public launching ramps to access the water. In 1991, recreational boating facilities in Louisiana consisted of 102 marinas, 5,885 slips, 530 moorings, 2,235 dry storage bays, and 109 ramps. Marinas are located in 14 of the coastal parishes and are concentrated along the north and east shores of Lake Pontchartrain in St. Tammany Parish, along the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain in Orleans Parish, and in the western portion of St. Bernard Parish along Bayou la Loutre and Bayou Terre aux Boeufs. The marinas vary in size from large municipal marinas in Orleans Parish with 400 to 600 wet slips to small local marinas with fewer than ten slips. The average marina in the Louisiana coastal zone has approximately 58 wet slips (Louisiana Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Plan, 1995).

Preliminary results of a survey of marinas conducted by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF, 1994) indicated that almost 90 percent of marina customers were recreational boaters. The average number of recreational boats using coastal marinas was over 182,000 boats. Although boats varied in length from greater than 40 feet to less than 16 feet, the greatest number of boats was in the 16 to 26 foot range. Fifty-one of the 68 marinas responding to the survey were equipped with some type of sewage disposal facility. There were only 8 marinas with pump out facilities. Six are located around Lake Pontchartrain at marinas in Madisonville, Mandeville, and New Orleans. Two others are located at Bridge Side Marina at Grand Isle, and at Lake End Park in Morgan City.

d) Fisheries

Recreational and commercial fishing are important activities along Louisiana's coast. The Gulf of Mexico, Breton Sound and the myriad of coastal bays and lakes offer fishing for blue crabs and stone crabs, brown and pink shrimp and about 40 different species of commercially important finfish. Seatrout, sheepshead, red drum, croaker, redfish, snappers, flounder, pompano, kingfish, jacks, groupers, bonito, tunas, billfish, and Spanish and king mackerel are some of the important species.

In 1998, the commercial fishing industry in Louisiana consisted of approximately 14,172 commercial fishing boats and vessels, 120 fish processing plants, and 168 fish wholesale plants (NMFS,1999). The most recent commercial fishery data from the National Marine Fisheries Service state that 1,472,994,865 pounds of all species of fish with a value of $293,903,647 were landed in Louisiana in 1999 (NOAA, 2001). That includes 73 million pounds of shrimp and 43,480,000 pounds of blue crab (LDWF, 1998). Stone crabs, usually captured as bycatch with blue crabs, have become important, especially in Terrebonne Parish. Louisiana had 12 ports that ranked among the leading ports in commercial fishery landings in 1999. Empire-Venice, Cameron and Intercoastal City ranked second, third, and fifth in the nation, respectively. Morgan City-Berwick, Dulac-Chauvin, Golden Meadow-Leeville, Delacroix-Yscloskey, Grand Isle, Delcambre, Orleans, Lafitte-Barataria, and Iberia are the other leading ports.

There were 2.7 million saltwater recreational fishing trips taken in 1998. The five most frequently encountered species were spotted and sand seatrout, red and black drum, and Atlantic croaker (Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey, 1998).

According to the *National Shellfish Register of Classified Estuarine Waters* (NOAA, 1991), Louisiana was the leading producer of oysters in the nation from 1985 through 1989. Oyster landings peaked at almost 22 million pounds in 1988 after declining to 10.8 million pounds in 1987. Only 8.7 million pounds were landed in 1989. This decline in landings is attributed to disease, loss of habitat, and declines in waters approved for shellfishing. Much of

the oyster harvest involves transplanting seed oysters from restricted public seed waters to approved private growing waters where they complete the growth cycle. No clams or scallops were commercially landed during these years. In 1998, there were 683 aquaculture farms producing food fish, baitfish, ornamental fish, sport or game fish, crustaceans, mollusks, algae, sea vegetables, and aquatic plants (Census of Aquaculture, 1998).

e) Offshore Oil and Gas Activities

The State of Louisiana has a long history of oil and gas development in the coastal zone and offshore environments. Much of the landscape has been modified to accommodate drilling and production facilities. There are 11 refineries, 30 gas-producing plants (and several more under development), nearly 60 oil pipeline shore facilities, 33 platform yards, five shipyards, and other support facilities.

F. MISSISSIPPI

1. Coastal Environment

The Mississippi coastal area includes the counties of Hancock, Harrison and Jackson, as well as all adjacent coastal waters, barrier islands, and all waters that extend out to the three-mile limit in the Gulf of Mexico. The tidal shoreline, including bays, sounds, and rivers to the reach of tidewater, is 359 statute miles in length.

The entire state falls into two natural regions-the Mississippi Floodplain and the Gulf Coastal Plain. The Mississippi Floodplain, which lies along the western edge of the state, was built up by successive floods and is one of the most fertile areas in the world. The Gulf Coastal Plain covers the rest of the state. The western part of the state is drained by the Mississippi River and three of its tributaries- the Yazoo, Big Black, and Homochitto Rivers. The extreme northeastern corner lies in the basin of the Tennessee River. The drainage of the rest of the state is southward into the Gulf of Mexico, mainly through the Pearl, Pascagoula, and Tombigbee (in Alabama) rivers (Mississippi Vital Statistics, 1989).

Mississippi has a warm, generally humid climate with long, hot summers and short, mild winters.
In summer the average temperature is about 80°F throughout the state. The coastal section has an average winter temperature of about 57°F. Mississippi has a rich supply of natural resources for agriculture-a mild climate, adequate rainfall, and fertile soil. Another source of natural wealth is timber, which is produced in every area of the state. Pine, oak, and gum are the predominant trees grown.

Barrier islands such as Petit Boix, Horn and Cat islands are significant features of the Mississippi coast. Barrier islands are narrow strips of land composed of unconsolidated material extending parallel to the coast and separated from the mainland by a relatively narrow body of fresh, brackish or saltwater, or a wetland. The islands act as buffers to storm surges and restrict salt water intrusion into estuarine areas.

Mississippi contains approximately 719,600 acres of coastal wetlands (COPR, 1992). This total includes 58,900 acres of salt marsh, 10,400 acres of fresh marsh, 648,000 acres of forested and scrub marsh, and 2,300 acres of tidal flats. Two rivers, the Mississippi River and the Pearl River, run along the State's border between Mississippi and Louisiana.

Mississippi's coastal area includes all or part of three watersheds located within the State.

- The Coastal Streams Watershed, the smallest of the watersheds, includes the Jourdan, Tchoutacabouffa, Wolf, and Biloxi Rivers. The Bay of St. Louis, Biloxi Bay, and the Mississippi Sound are also included within this watershed.

• The Pearl River Watershed is formed by the confluence of Nanawaya and Tallahaga Creeks and flows southwesterly for 130 miles to the city of Jackson, and southeasterly for 233 miles to East Pearl and West Pearl Rivers.

• The Pascagoula Watershed comprises most of southeastern Mississippi and a small portion of southwestern Alabama. It is bounded on the north and west by the Pearl River watershed, on the east by the Mobile River watershed, and on the south by the Mississippi Sound.

NOAA's National Estuarine Inventory (NOAA, 1990) classifies Mississippi as being part of the Gulf of Mexico Estuarine Drainage Area (EDA). The Gulf of Mexico EDA extends from the southern tip of Florida west to the Texas/Mexico border. The only Mississippi estuary in this EDA is Mississippi Sound. Mississippi Sound has the largest water volume of all the estuaries in the Gulf of Mexico (568 billion cubic feet) which contributes directly to the productivity of the State's commercial and recreational fisheries. Mississippi Sound supports important species such as bay anchovy, menhaden, spot, croaker, redfish, speckled trout, crabs, and shrimp. Estuaries and their associated wetlands provide important habitat in the life cycle of shrimp and menhaden, the two most important fishery resources in the Gulf.

Mississippi's three coastal counties are home to approximately 20 federally listed species. A full county-by-county list can be found at: http://southeast.fws.gov/jackson/MsCo_TE.html.

A Gulf Ecological Management Site (GEMS) is a geographic area that has special ecological significance to the continued production of fish, wildlife and other natural resources or that represents unique habitats. GEMS is part a program established to acquire information about coastal wetland sites in the Gulf of Mexico in order to conserve, restore, enhance and create habitats. These same sites are also Mississippi's Coastal Preserves. Table 15 lists the 20 GEMS located in Mississippi.

Table 15. Mississippi Gulf Ecological Management Sites

Bayou La Croix	Hancock County	Escatawpa River
Bayou Portage	Horn Island	Grand Bay
Bellefontaine Marsh	Jourdan River	Grand Bayou
Biloxi River Marshes	Old Fort Bayou	Round Island
Cat Island	Pascagoula River	Ship Island
Davis Bayou	Petit Bois	Wolf River
Deer Island	Graveline Bay	

Source: Mississippi Department of Marine Resources

2. The Social and Economic Environment

a) Population

Data from the 2000 Census indicate that Mississippi has a population of 2,844,658 people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000a). That is a statewide increase in population of approximately 10 percent since 1990. By 2025, Mississippi is projected to be the 30th most populous state with 3.1 million people. Of the three coastal counties, Harrison County has the largest population and the highest population density, while Jackson County had the largest percentage of population increase since 1996 (Table 16). Harrison, Hancock and Jackson counties can all be characterized as becoming more urbanized.

Table 16. Population Statistics For Coastal Counties

COUNTY	POPULATION (1999 est.)	% INCREASE (since 1996)	LAND AREA (sq mi)	PERSONS/ sq mi
Hancock	41,518	1	477	87.1
Harrison	178,567	1.9	581	307.3
Jackson	133,120	3.6	727	183.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000b

b) Urban Development

In recent years there has been an influx of population and an increase in development, primarily in Mississippi's southern coastal counties. Since 1990, the most prolific growth and development has resulted from casino development in Hancock and Harrison counties, and the opening of the Navy homeport in Jackson County. As a result, population has been growing at rates between one and four percent per year. Jackson County's growth rate of almost four percent is the highest. Harrison County is second at almost two percent per year, while Hancock County is the slowest at one percent.

Urban areas in the Mississippi coastal zone include: Biloxi, Gulfport, Pascagoula, Bay St. Louis, Waveland, Gautier, D'Iberville, Long Beach, Ocean Springs, and Pass Christian. Biloxi is a resort area and an important seafood port. It also has boat building, fertilizer production, and wire making industries, and is home to Keesler Air Force Base. Gulfport is also a resort area. It has a deepwater harbor, is the third largest container port on the Gulf of Mexico, and is an important seafood port. Pascagoula is an important seafood port on Pascagoula Bay. It is home to commercial fishing, shipbuilding; paper products, petroleum, and chemical industries. The leading exports that pass through the Port of Gulfport include poultry, concrete pipe, linerboard and general cargo. Leading imports include bananas, and ilmenite (Mississippi State Port Authority, 2001).

Oil and gas production occurs in Hancock County. There were 25 producing wells in 1999 which produced 7,528 barrels of oil and 818,784 million cubic feet of gas (Mississippi State Oil and Gas Board, 1999).

In addition to population data, development activity is also indicative of growth in coastal areas. According to the NOAA report *Building Along America's Coast, 20 Years of Building Permits, 1970-1989* (NOAA, 1992), Mississippi issued building permits for 50,201 residential units and 3,638 non-residential units in Hancock, Harrison and Jackson counties during these 20 years. Harrison County was the leading county for permits issued with 24,495 residential and 2,268 non-residential permits issued. Jackson County and Hancock County had 21,178 residential and 1,139 non-residential, and 3,528 residential and 231 non-residential permits issued, respectively.

c) Marinas

Recreational boating activities are a major use of Mississippi's coastal waters. In 1999, Mississippi ranked 17th in the nation with 281,958 recreational boats registered statewide, an increase of 37,679 boats since 1996 (NMMA, 1999). Table 17 shows the number of boats registered in each of the three coastal counties.

Table 17. Number of Registered Boats in Coastal Counties (1990-1992)

County	1992	1991
Hancock	4,540	4,309
Harrison	17,002	16,919
Jackson	17,238	16,771

Source: Mississippi Statistical Abstract. Division of Research, 1991 and 1992.

There are 41 marinas in the coastal counties: six in Hancock County, 16 in Harrison County, and 19 in Jackson. The Gulf Regional Planning Commission estimates that there are a total of over 4,500 boat slips (both wet and dry slips)

in the coastal counties, including: a total of 474 wet slips, 143 dry-storage slips, in Hancock County; a total of 2,291 wet slips, 452 dry-storage slips in Harrison County; and a total of 996 wet slips, 178 dry storage slips in Jackson County.

Despite a tremendous increase in the demand for recreational boats, few marinas have been built or expanded in Mississippi's coastal area during the last decade. For example, in Biloxi, Mississippi there has been one marina and several small-scale private marinas, with a combined total of less than 500 new slips (net gain) constructed since 1985. Since the early 1990's, the greatest threat to marina expansion or development has been from casino development ("dockside gaming"). For example, several existing boat slips were displaced by the location of dockside gaming sites at popular marinas. Similarly, a number of potential marina development sites, deemed as the most accessible, have also been occupied by dockside gaming sites and their extensive landside support facilities.

d) Fisheries

Recreational and commercial fishing are important activities along Mississippi's Gulf coast. The Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi Sound offer fishing for crab, shrimp, sheepshead, red drum, white grunt, Atlantic croaker, redfish, sand and speckled seatrout, shark, red snapper, and Spanish and king mackerel. Freshwater lakes, ponds and reservoirs are home to approximately 175 different species of fish, including bass, crappie, bluegill, white perch, bream, and catfish.

In 1998, the commercial fishing industry in Mississippi consisted of approximately 1,142 commercial fishing boats and vessels, 36 fish processing plants, and 35 fish wholesale plants (NMFS, 1999). The most recent commercial fishery data from the National Marine Fisheries Service state that 267,545,878 pounds of all species of fish with a value of $48,525,722 were landed in Mississippi in 1999 (NOAA, 2001). Pascagoula-Moss Point was ranked 7th in the nation in landings with 250.5 million pounds landed in 1999. Gulfport-Biloxi was ranked 49th with 13.4 million pounds landed.

There were 820,000 saltwater recreational fishing trips taken in Mississippi in 1998. Although 60 different species of marine fish have been landed, the most frequently encountered species were spotted and sand seatrout, red snapper, red drum and flounder (Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey, 1998).

The Department of Marine Resources manages 17 natural oyster reefs. Approximately 97% of the commercially harvested oysters in Mississippi come from the reefs in the western Mississippi Sound, primarily from Pass Marianne, Telegraph and Pass Christian reefs (Department of Marine Resources, 2001). According to the National Shellfish Register of Classified Estuarine Waters (NOAA, 1991), oyster landings in Mississippi decreased by 92% from over one million pounds in 1985 to 100,000 pounds in 1989. There were no clam, scallop, or mussel landings during this period. The commercial harvest of mussels has been prohibited since 1972.

Aquaculture, particularly the production of farm-raised catfish, is the fastest growing business in Mississippi. Of all the catfish produced in the United States, 80 percent comes from Mississippi, where more than 95,000 acres are devoted to catfish farms. In 1998, there were 419 aquaculture farms producing food fish, baitfish, ornamental fish, sport or game fish, crustaceans, mollusks, algae, sea vegetables, and aquatic plants (Census of Aquaculture, 1998).

e) Offshore Oil and Gas Activities

Offshore Mississippi is included in the Central Planning Area of the Gulf of Mexico. Onshore service and support facilities are concentrated in Pascagoula. This includes port facilities and refineries.

G. TEXAS

1. Coastal Environment

The Texas coast has a tidal shoreline length of about 367 miles, a total shoreline, including bays, sounds, and rivers of 3,359 miles, and a coastal land area of 20,784 square miles (COPR, 1992). Eight percent of the state lies in the coastal zone.

Much of the mainland is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of barrier islands that extend 367 miles along the Texas shoreline. The islands are separated from the mainland by a relatively narrow body of fresh, brackish or saltwater, or a wetland, with a series of passes that connect the bays with the Gulf. Barrier islands such as North and South Padre Islands, San Jose Island, Matagorda Island, Mustang Island and Galveston Island act as buffers against coastal storms, protect wetlands, and restrict salt water intrusion into estuarine areas.

The Texas coastal region is mainly located in the Louisianian biogeographic province. This province, which extends from Cedar Key, Florida to Port Aransas, Texas, is characterized by extensive marshes and well-developed barrier islands. From the Louisiana border to Galveston, the coastline consists of a marshy plain with low, narrow beach ridges. From Galveston to Mexico the coastline consists mainly of long, narrow barrier islands with shallow lagoons. Broad belts of mostly flat coastal prairies, chaparral pastureland, and farmlands adjacent to expansive bays characterize the transition zone between the mid- and lower-coast (Coastal Bend Bays Plan, 1998). The biota ranges from temperate to subtropical. The tidal range in the estuaries varies from 0.7 feet to 2.6 feet. The tidal range along the Gulf shoreline varies from 2.6 feet in the Sabine Pass area to 1.3 feet near Brownsville (TCMP, 1996).

The coastal climate varies from warm and humid in the Beaumont-Port Arthur and Galveston-Houston area to semiarid along the lower coast in the Kingsville and Brownsville area. The climate along the middle coast from the Bay City-Freeport area to Corpus Christi changes to subhumid to dry subhumid. Rainfall and freshwater inflow varies greatly along the coast and influences the environment of estuarine and inner continental shelf waters. High freshwater inflow causes near freshwater conditions to exist in the Sabine Lake Estuary while low rainfall and low freshwater inflow cause hypersaline conditions in Laguna Madre (TCNSPC Program, 1998). Hurricanes or tropical storms, which strike the Texas coast about once every two years, have a major effect on Gulf of Mexico estuaries because of storm surges and increased freshwater inflow from heavy rainfall.

NOAA's National Estuarine Inventory (NOAA, 1990a) classifies Texas as being part of the Gulf of Mexico Estuarine Drainage Area (EDA). The Gulf of Mexico EDA extends from the southern tip of Florida west to the Texas/Mexico border. The Texas estuaries in this EDA include: Sabine Lake, Galveston Bay, Brazos River, Matagorda Bay, San Antonio Bay, Aransas Bay, Corpus Christi Bay, Upper Laguna Madre, Baffin Bay, and Lower Laguna Madre. These estuarine systems exhibit high biological productivity and diversity. The estuaries and adjacent marshes provide habitat for migrating and nesting waterfowl and shorebirds and contribute directly to the productivity of the Texas and Gulf of Mexico commercial and recreational fisheries. Texas's estuaries support important species such as bay anchovy, sheepshead minnow, spot, croaker, redfish, menhaden, speckled trout, crabs, crawfish, oysters, and shrimp. Estuaries and their associated wetlands provide important habitat in the life cycle of shrimp, an important commercial fishery resource in the Gulf of Mexico. Young shrimp, for example, migrate from offshore areas to grow and mature in the shallow estuaries.

Texas contains approximately 1,659,000 acres of wetlands. This total includes 432,100 acres of salt marsh, 530,300 acres of fresh marsh, 421,300 acres of forested and scrub marsh, and 275,300 acres of tidal flats (COPR, 1992). Texas contains more tidal flats than any other state; the Laguna Madre estuary contains 14 percent of the nation's tidal flats (Field et al., 1991). The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department estimates that 35 percent of the state's coastal marshes were lost between 1950 and 1979 (Texas Wetlands Plan, 1988). There are approximately 235,000 acres of submerged seagrass meadows in the middle and lower coastal bays and estuaries. Wetlands loss and degradation has resulted from both natural and man-induced causes. Natural causes include the wind and wave action of storms, droughts, erosion and sea level rise. Man-made causes include land subsidence caused by the withdrawal of oil, gas, and groundwater; channelization of estuaries; filling with dredged spoil and other solid waste

disposal; construction of dikes, dams, levees, and seawalls; dredging of canals through wetlands for navigation; and drainage for crop production, mosquito control, and oil and gas exploration.

Texas is home to more than 90 federally listed species. A county-by-county list can be found at: http://ifw2es.fws.gov/EndangeredSpecies/lists/

2. The Social and Economic Environment

a) Population

Data from the 2000 Census indicate that Texas has a population of 20,851,820 people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000a). That is a statewide increase in population of approximately 23 percent since 1990. Projections are for a statewide population of 27,183,000 by the year 2025, a growth rate of 30.4 percent.

Approximately 4,719,127 people or 22.6 percent of the Texas population live in the coastal zone. Table 18 shows the population and population density of the 18 counties in the coastal zone. As the data indicate, several counties had very large increases in population between 1990 and 1999. Aransas County had an estimated population gain of 29.3 percent, the largest in the state. Cameron County was next with a 26.5 percent increase. Only three counties lost population during that time period. Kenedy County had a 5.2 percent loss of population while Refugio and Kleberg had losses of 3.0 and 2.0 percent, respectively. Harris, Galveston, Nueces, Cameron and Brazoria Counties are all among the Gulf of Mexico's top 15 coastal counties in terms of projected population growth, population rate increase, or population density (NOAA, 1990b).

Table 18. Population Statistics For Coastal Counties

COUNTY	POPULATION (1999 est.)	PERSONS/ sq mi	COUNTY	POPULATION (1999 est.)	PERSONS/ sq mi
Harris	3,250,404	1879.9	Matagorda	37,828	33.9
Cameron	329,131	363.4	Kleberg	29,680	34.1
Nueces	315,469	377.4	Chambers	23,993	40.0
Galveston	248,469	623.2	Aransas	23,129	91.8
Jefferson	241,332	267.1	Calhoun	20,426	39.9
Brazoria	234,303	168.9	Willacy	19,650	32.9
Orange	85,240	239.2	Jackson	13,648	16.5
Victoria	82,087	93.0	Refugio	7,735	10.0
San Patricio	71,636	103.6	Kenedy	436	3.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000b

b) Urban Development

Although rangeland and agricultural lands comprise about 46 percent of the total land use/land cover in the coastal area, there are four major urban and industrial centers: the Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Houston-Galveston, Corpus Christi, and the Lower Rio Grande Valley (TCMP, 1996). With the exception of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the other three centers are home to a large oil refining and petrochemical industry. Approximately 45 percent of all U.S. petrochemical production is in the area around Houston. The Lower Rio Grande Valley is primarily an agricultural center that is now experiencing a large growth in development. This development is occurring within 50 miles of the Gulf of Mexico and along most bay shorelines. Public water supplies, transportation systems, schools, public buildings, electric and gas utilities, and sewage and solid waste facilities are all required to meet the needs of expanding development.

As previously mentioned, the 2000 population of the 18 coastal counties was approximately 4,719,127. More than one-third of the state's permanent population and 70 percent of its economic activity are located within 100 miles of

the Texas coastline (TCNSPC Program, 1998). Continued economic and population growth are projected for the coast. It is estimated that the coastal population will grow to 6.6 million in the year 2020. The Galveston Bay complex ranks first among urbanized areas in the state and is the eighth largest in the United States. Twenty percent of the total state population lives within the four coastal counties of Chambers, Brazoria, Galveston, and Harris (TCMP, 1996).

In addition to population data, development activity is also indicative of growth in coastal areas. According to the NOAA report *Building Along America's Coast, 20 Years of Building Permits, 1970-1989* (NOAA, 1992a), Texas issued building permits for 772,279 residential units and 43,171 non-residential units in coastal counties during these 20 years. Harris County was the leading county for permits issued with 509,622 residential and 20,437 non-residential permits issued. Nueces County and Galveston County had 42,744 residential and 3,128 non-residential, and 35,814 residential and 2,237, non-residential permits issued, respectively.

c) Marinas

Recreational boating activities are a major use of Texas's coastal waters. In 1999, Texas ranked 5th in the nation with 629,640 recreational boats registered statewide, an increase of 18,266 boats since 1996 (NMMA, 1999). The four counties in the Houston metropolitan area (Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston and Harris) have more that 105,000 boats registered (TCNSPC Program, 1998). A large number of boaters use marinas, mooring fields, and public launching ramps to access the water. In 1991, recreational boating facilities in Texas consisted of 298 marinas; 36,919 slips; 1,596 moorings, 4,124 dry storage bays, and 448 ramps (COPR, 1992). Thirty percent of the total number of marinas and 63 percent of the total wet slips in commercial marinas are found in Galveston Bay (TCMP, 1996). In addition, of the more than 600,000 boats registered in the state, one-tenth of them are docked in Clear Lake.

d) Fisheries

Recreational and commercial fishing are important activities along the Texas coast. In 1992, there were 5,093 vessels in Texas's commercial fishing fleet and 147 fish processors and wholesalers (Coast Alliance, 1995). The most recent commercial fishery data from the National Marine Fisheries Service states that 89,289,429 pounds of all species of fish with a value of $218,584,947 were landed in Texas in 1999 (NOAA, 2001). Table 19 shows the commercial fish landings at Texas ports. The port of Brownsville-Port Isabel was the leading port in Texas and was the 35th leading port in the nation with 22.2 million pounds of fish landed in 1999. Galveston, Palacios, Port Arthur, Aransas Pass-Rockport and Seabrook are also leading ports.

Table 19. Commercial Fishery Landings For 1999

PORT	MILLIONS OF POUNDS	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
Brownsville-Port Isabel	22.2	65.2
Galveston	18.0	33.1
Palacios	12.8	35.9
Port Arthur	8.9	22.4
Aransas Pass-Rockport	6.4	15.0
Seabrook	3.8	9.6

Source: NOAA, 2001

The shrimping industry is the most important commercial fishing industry in Texas. Brown, white, and pink shrimp are the primary species caught. During 1993, harvest of these shrimp totaled 74 million pounds, valued at $131 million. Brown shrimp predominate in both pounds landed and value of the annual catch (Texas Shrimpers, 2001).

Blue crabs and oysters are commercial and recreational species that are important to the Texas economy. In 1993, commercial blue crab landings totaled 3.9 million pounds valued at $8.2 million. Recreational pursuits of blue crabs are intense, although no complete documentation of recreational catch and value is available. Oysters thrive in the

bays and estuaries behind barrier islands separating the Texas mainland from the Gulf of Mexico. Harvest, confined to natural reefs in state-approved waters, takes place on public reefs in the bay system from November 1 – May 1. The rest of the year harvest occurs on private oyster leases, mainly in Galveston Bay, home to 60 to 70 percent of the oyster crop. Smaller catches are made from Matagorda and San Antonio bays. In 1993, commercial landings of 4.1 million pounds of oysters were valued at $2.6 million. According to the *National Shellfish Register of Classified Estuarine Waters* (NOAA, 1991), Texas was the fifth leading producer of oysters in the nation from 1985 through 1989. Oyster landings peaked at almost 5.65 million pounds in 1986 and then declined to 1.98 million pounds in 1989. This decline in landings is attributed to disease, loss of habitat, and declines in waters approved for shellfishing. No clams were commercially landed during these years. Scallops were commercially harvested only in 1986 and 1989.

Another significant commercial fishery is that of the Gulf menhaden. The fishing is done by vessels using purse seines in shallow waters of the upper coast between Sabine Pass and Galveston. Landings in 1993 totaled 51.9 million pounds valued at $2.5 million (Texas Shrimpers, 2001).

Recreational finfishing and shellfishing are also important to the Texas economy. Port Isabel, Aransas Pass, Palacios, and Freeport all depend on fishing to support their local economies. Recreational saltwater anglers primarily seek spotted and sand seatrout, red drum, flounder, black drum, and Atlantic croaker while fishing in coastal bays.

In 1998, there were 81 freshwater and saltwater aquaculture farms producing fish (food, bait, sport or game, and ornamental), crustaceans, mollusks, algae, and sea vegetables (Census of Aquaculture, 1998). The top aquaculture product in terms of value, with almost $11 million in sales, were the food species of catfish, salmon, perch, and carp. Crustaceans such as shrimp had almost $9 million in sales.

e) Offshore Oil and Gas Activities

The coastal infrastructure to support OCS oil and gas activities is significant. There are 16 refineries, 26 gas-producing plants, 15 oil pipeline shore facilities, ten pipe yards, six platform yards, 14 service bases, and ten waste disposal facilities.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

A. General Analysis of Projects

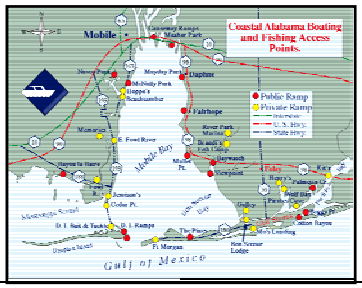
1. Project Types and Summary of Impacts

The comprehensive list of authorized uses of CIAP funds is included in Section 1.B. NOS reviewed the individual projects and categorized them according to Table 20. See Appendix E for a complete list of CIAP projects by project type, recipient, and amount of CIAP funds. *(Note: Some projects could fall under more than one category)*

Table 20. Summary of Project Categories

Project Type/ Percent of Funding	Types of Activities to be Conducted	Environmental Impacts of Activities
Program Administration (2.0%)	CIAP Administration	Projects involving administration of the CIAP are not expected to produce any adverse environmental effects, are categorically excluded, and require no further environmental review.
Project Planning and Design (2.0%)	Engineering/feasibility studies, obtaining permits	Projects involving planning and project design are not expected to produce any adverse environmental effects, are categorically excluded, and require no further environmental review.
Management Tools and Plans (18.3%)	Mapping (floodplains, wetlands, habitat areas) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Aerial photography Watershed/Water Quality Management Plans  Coastal Management Plans Development of Best Management Practices (BMPs) Recovery and Restoration Plans Air quality modeling Economic studies	Projects in this category are essential elements for managing coastal resources at both the state and local levels. Environmental assessment is not normally conducted on these types of projects during the development stage, even though assessments are often built into project design and implementation (i.e., the impacts of alternative management practices are considered in development of BMPs, etc.). Implementation of plans often requires some environmental assessment (e.g., NOS reviews state and local coastal management plans prior to incorporation into their approved CZM Program). Improved tools and plans lead to improved decision-making and net environmental benefit. These projects are categorically excluded and require no further environmental review.

Data Collection and Research (12.8%)	  Environmental Monitoring (species, air, water/hydrology, oil/gas operations, wetlands) Assessments (damage to resources, watersheds) and studies (archeological, endangered and invasive species, fish and wildlife)	Monitoring and research activities will be conducted by governmental agencies, academic institutions, and environmental NGO's. Accepted protocols (i.e., studying endangered or threatened species, archeological research work, etc.) and coordination requirements will be followed in the conduct of the assessments and studies as necessary. As a group, these activities qualify as categorical exclusions unless otherwise indicated (e.g., impacts to listed species). The end result of the studies and projects will improve environmental decision-making.
Education and Community Outreach (2.3%)	Conferences, workshops, museum exhibits, interpretative centers, educational brochures and guides, volunteer and mentoring programs	Nearly $3 million in this category of funding will provide positive environmental benefits through increased awareness and education campaigns. These projects are categorically excluded and require no further environmental review.
Waste and Debris Removal (2.2%)	Hazardous waste collection events Removal of derelict vessels, pilings, dilapidated building and camps Marine debris removal Oil spill response – equipment, planning, training 	The removal of abandoned or derelict vessels or dilapidated piers and docks may cause temporary disturbances to the environment in which they are located but will result in long-term aesthetic and environmental benefits. As appropriate, the removal of hazardous wastes and materials will follow adopted state authorized procedures for removal and disposal. A review of proposed projects indicated no adverse environmental consequences. However, projects with the potential to impact listed species or essential fish habitat are subject to consultation. Projects without such impacts are considered as categorical exclusions. Where permits are required, they will be obtained prior to the conduct of the activity.

Coastal Access Improvements (7.3%)	Trail construction/improvements, campgrounds Public boat ramps/fishing piers (new and upgraded facilities) Park construction and renovation, walkways, restroom and parking facilities 	NOS has a long history of funding small-scale public access projects through Section 306A of the CZMA. Improving coastal access is considered a positive environmental benefit. Most of the projects submitted involve repairs and improvements to existing facilities and qualify as categorical exclusions. Other projects that involve new facilities were found to have no significant impact. Some projects require additional review and consultation. Each project is required to conform to environmental regulations and all permits and approvals are required prior to construction taking place. NOS will conduct a separate assessment where checklists have identified the need for further review.
Habitat Conservation and Restoration (25.8%)	Acquisition of land (including wetlands) for conservation purposes Habitat restoration and enhancement Control, prevention, or removal of exotic species Aiding in the recovery of endangered species Reintroduction of native species (plants, fish stocking) Enforcement of environmental regulations Creation of artificial reef and oyster reef habitats Wetlands restoration and marsh creation	Collectively, the states will spend more than $33 million on this category of projects. It is the largest funding category and will provide many positive environmental benefits. In many cases, other participants supplement the CIAP funds with additional sources of money. Some projects are conducted within the framework of larger or existing projects that have already received environmental review. There may be impacts (including ESA and EFH impacts) as the result of some of the proposed activities and, therefore, consultation will be required. Some of the proposed projects, however, will qualify as categorical exclusions after project review (e.g., support for existing invasive species control programs, reef development projects that are part of an existing, larger program that satisfies permit requirements, or acquisition of critical habitat through ongoing programs). Land purchases must be done in compliance with federal rules governing acquisition of real property.

Erosion Control and Shoreline Stabilization (12.2%)	 *(J. Lott, NOS)* Beach nourishment; levee repair; river bank stablization or restoration; breakwaters; dune enhancement  *(J. Lott, NOS)*	Nearly $16 million has been earmarked for erosion control and shoreline stabilization projects. In addition, CIAP funds supplement other funding sources so many projects are larger in scope than indicated by the CIAP funding. While the major purposes are mostly positive for protection from erosion, or restoring or stabilizing shorelines, there are usually primary and secondary impacts associated with the activities under consideration. Most projects will be located in wetlands and floodplains, some require dredging and filling operations, are likely to affect hydrologic regimes, and may alter shoreline habitats. For many projects, NOS has determined that the impacts are not significant. However, additional EA's will be prepared *when necessary* (some projects, like the purchase of equipment, will qualify as categorical exclusions and not require further environmental review), and consultations with other Federal and/or state authorities will be completed before projects are initiated.
Infrastructure and Public Works (15.0%)	Storm water or sewage treatment plants Access roads and bridges Construction of facilities	While a number of projects entail construction, many involve the purchase of equipment or upgrading existing systems. Projects with no adverse impacts qualify as categorical exclusions but all other projects will be reviewed for scope of impact and whether further review will be required. A number of projects will make improvements to sewer and storm intercept systems (e.g., taking homes off septic systems that are leaking into coastal waterways) and lead to improved water quality
Unspecified Projects[7]	Alaska and Texas have proposed competitive grant programs Some local jurisdictions have not made final project decisions	No environmental assessment is available at this time. All specific projects will be subject to environmental review once they have been proposed for funding.

[7] Some states and localities have submitted proposals that would create programs that would fund future projects. Consequently, a continuous system of Federal review of projects that will be proposed at a later date will be in place to ensure NEPA and other environmental review requirements are met in a timely fashion. This will occur the State or local government recipients notify NOS that they wish to expend funds on newly identified projects. The recipients will submit an adequate description with environmental checklist of the project to NOS, who will determine the eligibility and potential environmental impacts of the projects.

2. Funding by Project Type

Table 21 depicts how the states and localities have chosen to allocate the CIAP funds. There is considerable variation in allocation based on the State process of identifying and selecting eligible projects. It should be noted that the funds used under CIAP in some cases represent only part of the costs of many of the actual projects and activities. CIAP funds will be used to supplement other funding sources, or may be matched with other state and local funds. Consequently, the true order of magnitude of the project may or may not be represented by the CIAP funding alone.[8]

Table 21. Approximate funds per project category (in thousands)

Project Type	Alabama	Alaska	California	Florida	Louisiana	Mississippi	Texas	Total
Administration	$692	$236	$299	$4	$0	$1,217	$150	$2,597
Management Tools and Plans	$2,660	$4,372	$6,251	$2,314	$1,431	$6,769	$4,972	$28,769
Project Planning and Design	$1,000	$90	$0	$1,018	$2,176	$1,677	$40	$6,001
Data Collection and Research	$1,680	$1,866	$3,801	$2,256	$303	$2,059	$108	$12,072
Education and Community Outreach	$424	$446	$290	$37	$544	$700	$696	$3,136
Coastal Access Improvements/Trails	$2,883	$43	$2,160	$203	$2,175	$0	$1,379	$8,843
Waste and Debris Removal	$1,274	$50	$49	$298	$250	$140	$1,795	$3,857
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	$8,233	$2,478	$2,411	$6,773	$3,945	$5,260	$5,402	$34,503
Erosion Control Shoreline Stabilization	$944	$112	$0	$592	$11,677	$127	$2,843	$16,294
Infrastructure and Public Works	$585	$25	$174	$3,442	$3,468	$6,368	$1,163	$15,225
Total	**$20,375**	**$9,718**	**$15,435**	**$16,937**	**$25,969**	**$24,316**	**$18,548**	**$131,298**

(plus additional funds allocated for competitive grants programs)

[8] Mississippi's CIAP Plan shows an example of leveraging of funds. CIAP provides $1,096,121 for watershed monitoring and modeling and total project costs are $5,396,142; education/eco-tourism $1,497,813 vs. $2,997,930; habitat protection $2,466,039 vs. $5,463,865; land acquisition $1,577,222 vs. $4,390,306, etc.

Table 21 (cont.) Number of projects per category (approximate)

Project Type	Alabama	Alaska	California	Florida	Louisiana	Mississippi	Texas	
CIAP Administration	5	1	1	1	0	4	1	
Management Tools	12	31	39	12	6	22	7	
Project Planning and Design	0	5	0	6	3	4	2	
Data Collection and Research	9	20	16	22	4	17	1	
Education and Community Outreach	8	10	5	4	3	7	6	
Coastal Access Improvements	10	5	9	3	6	0	11	
Waste and Debris Removal	5	3	1	4	1	1	8	
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	6	10	12	53	8	18	21	
Erosion Control and Shoreline Stabilization	3	3	0	11	10	2	22	
Infrastructure and Public Works	4	1	2	8	13	6	6	
TOTAL	**62**	**89**	**85**	**124**	**54**	**81**	**85**	**580**

(plus additional projects resulting from competitive grant programs)

B. Environmental Impacts

This assessment is based upon a number of sources: the materials submitted in the CIAP Plans, including the public record; supplementary CIAP Project Review Checklists (Appendix D), which identified the purpose and location of projects and the potential environmental consequences; phone conversations, written, and electronic correspondence; and site visits.

1. Categorical Exclusions - No Adverse Environmental Impacts

The seven CIAP plans contain nearly 600 projects that NOS reviewed for approval. NOS designated approximately two-thirds of the projects as categorical exclusions (CE's) since the projects do not individually or cumulatively impact the human environment. These projects do not involve alteration of the natural environment of any kind and do not require permits or consultations. As a whole, the completion of the CE projects will result in numerous positive environmental, social and economic consequences. A brief analysis is provided.

a) CIAP Administration

The money spent on CIAP administration will result in efficient administration of the program and greater coordination and cooperation between the State and its coastal political subdivisions. This has already become apparent throughout the development of the CIAP plans, as states selected projects with a regional benefit and states pooled funds with localities to ensure sufficient resources for needed projects. The designated state lead agency has been successful in working with other state agencies, which is apparent in the numerous selected projects being awarded to other agencies for a variety of purposes (studies, land acquisition, artificial reefs, etc.). This funding will also allow the continued public participation in the selection of as yet undesignated projects.

> The Mississippi CIAP Plan points out the importance of collaboration that was established through the project review process both with the public and state agencies. A goal of the plan is to continue this collaboration so that the "intellectual capital of the state" can be leveraged. The Plan requires the use of "Best Management for Environmental Purposes" and requires applicants or their contractors to consult and confer with the professional resources of the state in the implementation of their projects.
>
> *Mississippi CIAP Plan, pp. 6-13.*

b) Project Planning and Design

Not every state has projects in this category. Approximately $2.6 million will be used for design and feasibility studies and plans for watershed management, wastewater treatment facility needs, wetlands restoration, channels and harbors. These types of studies are necessary for planning, management, and implementation of specific projects. The impact of most of the projects will result in improved coastal water quality.

> The St. Louis Bay Restoration Design and Engineering Study ($300,000 CIAP/$1.14 million total project costs) seeks to eliminate human pathogens and nutrients that were directly discharged into the Bay. The project will reduce and redirect wastes for spray irrigation on appropriate wetlands and result in the opening of shellfish beds closed for 40 years. *Hancock County, MS project*

c) Management Tools

This category includes a long list of projects with a large variety of tools identified. The states and localities have devoted a large percentage of their budgets to building decision-making capacity. Satellite imagery, aerial photography and mapping (including sensitivity, habitat, floodplain, damage assessment mapping, etc.), use of Geographic Information Systems, resource inventories, master plans for watersheds, coastal zone and storm water management, purchasing equipment (plotters, boats for enforcement), and other activities will help managers assimilate and make best use of large amounts of data. There are no identified adverse impacts associated with these types of projects, and, in fact, they have the potential for many positive environmental impacts.

Examples of Management Tools

Mobile Co., AL – *LIDAR Mapping* $1million
Alaska State – *Ocean, Coastal and Watershed Information System* $1.7 million
California State – *Marine Life Protection Act Implementation* $372,000
Broward Co., FL – *Offshore Reef Mapping* $81,750
Louisiana State – *Development and Implementation of the LA Regional Restoration Program in the Coastal Regions* $300,000
Mississippi State – *Mapping Coastal Habitat Parameters in the Pascagoula River Estuary: Tools to Protect and Preserve Coastal Habitat Diversity and Sustainability* $141,812
Kenedy Co., TX – *Environmental and Community Planning* $175,000

d) Education and Community Outreach

Every state has submitted education and outreach projects to support environmental objectives. Many volunteer efforts will receive funds, including student monitoring programs, watershed drainage identification projects, production of brochures and guidebooks, and outdoor education centers. There are no negative environmental impacts associated with these types of activities.

e) Data Collection and Research

This large category of funding complements several others. Nearly 80 projects totaling more than $12 million will support surveys, inventories, monitoring (including endangered species), wildlife and fisheries research, and development of baseline and air/water quality studies. A number of projects will lead to a greater understanding of endangered and threatened species (whales, turtles, salmon, birds) and their habitats. A large number of the studies are directed at issues related to water quality, including sediments, nutrients, and atmospheric deposition. There are no negative adverse impacts associated with the undertaking of these projects. It is not possible at this stage to tell what impacts the results of the studies will entail. Some could lead to improvements in regulations and management regimes based on the science and knowledge obtained. For example, the Florida study to determine the essential habitat for the Kemp's Ridley Turtle in the Cape Romano-Ten Thousand Island Aquatic Preserve could result in improved management for special areas not previously identified. In response to harmful algal blooms, Mississippi will set up a system to monitor oyster reefs and fish populations (mandated by Federal standards) so that adequate warning will benefit public health. Most projects are for a two-year duration.

Examples of Data Collection and Research
Alabama – *Comprehensive Study of the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta* $650,000
Alaska – *Cataloging Anadromous Fish Streams* $1 million
California – *Update Study of Ocean and Coastal Contribution to California's Economy* $100,000
Florida – *Ten Mile Creek Critical Restoration Project: Water Quality Monitoring* $428,000
Louisiana – *Coastwide Brown Pelican Monitoring* $56,000
Mississippi – *Bacterial Source Tracking in Mississippi Coastal Waters* $168,706
Texas - *Geotube Monitoring* $107,495

Some research projects may involve takings of species listed under the Endangered Species Act and may impact those species and require permits. In these cases, consultation under section 7 of the ESA is necessary, and the projects may not be initiated until consultations are complete and permits issued. These specific projects are not categorized as a CE, but as FR – needing further review.

f) Waste and Debris Removal

Pilings to be removed in Alabama. *(A. Froelich)*

This category of projects will provide almost immediate improvements to coastal environments (restore habitat used by fish and wildlife; improve the appearance of bays and beaches; enhance navigation, boating safety, fishing and tourism; and improve water quality). The projects involve proper collection and disposal of potentially hazardous wastes including household wastes, marine debris from beaches and bays, derelict vessels, buildings, pilings, crab traps, and other structures. In many cases, the CIAP will allow states and local governments to complete activities that have been proposed for many years, but have been hampered by lack of funds. For example, Texas will spend $1.5 million to remove a sunken shrimp boat that is a nuisance to navigation and aesthetics. Miles of bays and beaches will be cleaned by contractors and volunteer organizations. When necessary, the work will be

conducted under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit 22 for removal of abandoned vessels and debris from waters of the U.S., and also coordinated with proper State and local government resource agencies. If other permits are required, they will be obtained by the applicants. Any related impacts such as sediment disturbance will be temporary and minor.

Any impacts to essential fish habitat or endangered and threatened species would be temporary and minor. Nevertheless, consultation may be required. NOS has initiated consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service and no projects that may impact listed species or adversely impact essential fish habitat may be initiated until those consultations are completed. These projects have been identified as needing further review (FR) in Appendix E.

2. No Significant Adverse Environmental Impact

The following categories of projects may involve some form of construction, habitat alteration, and/or change in land use and have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. However, NOS has determined the impacts to be not significant.

Many of these projects may impact species listed under the Endangered Species Act or habitat designated as essential fish habitat under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. NOS has initiated consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service and no projects that impact species or critical habitat or adversely impact essential fish habitat may be initiated until those consultations are completed. These projects have been identified as needing further review (FR) in Appendix E.

a) Coastal Access Improvements

There are some 43 projects in this category, ranging from $5,000 to $1,000,000. Improving public access is a fundamental goal of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act and most state CZM programs. Increasing public access in the coastal zone, i.e., to beaches, parks, waterways, and urban waterfronts, is a priority for most state and local governments. Many facilities are inadequate to handle increased demand that has occurred during the last 10 to 20 years. Therefore, improvements or enhancements to existing facilities and new or improved facilities are required, including facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. Trail systems are becoming ever more popular for hiking, running and biking, so trail development is increasing in some areas (e.g., California is developing and implementing Comprehensive Bay and Coastal Trail Implementation Plans).

While desirable and in high demand, there is also a need to ensure that trails, boat ramps, and other types of public access do not harm environmentally sensitive areas where they are often located, especially for new access sites. Many of the access projects will be located in coastal wetlands, floodplains, and barrier islands, and managed by resource agencies. There is little alternative to their location as they are water-dependent facilities and located within park-like areas. During planning, construction, and use, care must be taken to protect critical habitats, endangered or threatened species and other sensitive resources. There is often a concern about cumulative and secondary impacts associated with this public good; therefore, coastal access must be properly managed and monitored and should be part of an accepted plan (e.g., State Outdoor Recreation Plan). With respect to environmental assessment of the projects, NOS will ensure that all proper permits have been obtained such as Section 10/404 permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for construction in waterways and wetlands, that appropriate consultation has been successfully concluded for endangered or threatened species and essential fish habitat where required, and other requirements met as appropriate.

b) Habitat Conservation and Restoration

Through the CIAP, more than 120 projects ($33.4 million - with funding set aside for additional projects) and more than a quarter of the overall authorized funding will result in many beneficial environmental actions to protect and increase habitats in the coastal area. Among the major categories of habitat conservation and restoration are: acquisition; habitat enhancement; and invasive species control.

Acquisition: Several thousand acres have been identified to be purchased, with additional acreage as yet not specified. Most of the funds will be added to existing State and local government programs, some through regional organizations, and some through environmental conservancy programs. The projects will result from purchases with willing sellers, who often are interested in seeing their lands protected from development. This will enhance comprehensive (ecosystem) management of species habitat and serve other public uses, such as access. In a number of cases, environmental assessment work has already been completed by resource agencies.

> The Austin Woods (Texas) Conservation Partnership Project ($1,000,000) will result in the purchase of approximately 2,580 acres of land in several tracts in the bottomland forests of the Brazos, San Bernard and Colorado rivers. The project will protect estuarine marshes, marine resources and a rare, old growth coastal wetland forest unique in the U.S. It will contribute to the protection of the state-owned Stringfellow Wildlife Management Area and the San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge. Additional acres will also be purchased with multiple organizations involved in the cooperative. An environmental assessment has been recently completed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Habitat Enhancement: Some projects will result in increasing or enhancing habitats (especially wetland/marsh habitats, dune vegetation, removal of abandoned fishing/hunting camps allowing re-vegetation, oyster beds and fish habitat). In most cases, impacts will be minimal and temporary. In a few projects, existing land use/habitat may be changed through the creation of berms or dikes and the flooding of land to create wildlife habitat. Some of the designated projects will provide beneficial impacts for endangered and threatened species. Appropriate consultation will occur before projects are initiated.

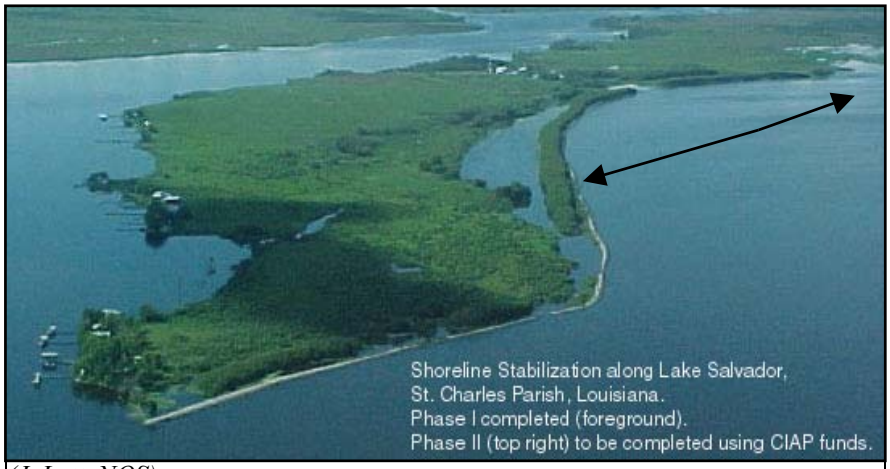
Invasive Species Control: A variety of impacts can be associated with any given project. Some projects will result in a change in dominant species inhabiting an area. This is the case where invasive or exotic species that have come to dominate and the project will eradicate the exotics and replace them with native vegetation. In the process of eradication, there will be impacts associated with the change. Proper procedures will be followed in order to minimize unintended consequences to other species. There will be a resulting net improvement once the native species have again become predominant.

Collectively, these projects will provide substantial positive net environmental benefits. More land and water resources will come under management control, natural systems will be protected or restored, water quality will be improved, measures will be adopted to protect critical habitat and endangered species, and support for collaboration and partnerships will be enhanced.

Marsh creation along the Hurricane Protection Levee, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. Open water behind the levee caused by marsh erosion endangers the levee system. Rebuilding a marsh apron along the levee creates habitat and protects the levee. *(J. Lott, NOS)*

c) Erosion Control and Shoreline Stabilization

Erosion and sediment control and bank, bluff, and shoreline stabilization to protect beaches, waterways and wetlands are measures commonly needed to minimize damage caused by the wake of boats, subsidence (often related to pumping of wells for oil), changes to hydrologic regimes, sea level rise, or natural causes such as storm and flooding events. Sometimes these activities will protect man-made structures (park facilities, light houses, or infrastructure such as roadways) from certain damage. Sometimes shoreline stabilization is an attempt to halt or reverse damage to special habitats (i.e., freshwater wetlands from saltwater intrusion). Erosion is a major issue for Louisiana and Texas in particular with significant resources devoted to address the issue. Many of the 50 projects (totaling at least $15.8 million) are small-scale projects (purchase of equipment, stabilize a small bluff, etc.) and will have minimal impact and will qualify as categorical exclusions. Some of the other projects will produce temporary impacts during the restoration or construction phase (e.g., trucking in appropriate grained sand for beach nourishment) and upon complete review may be considered a FONSI. Some projects, however, may require the preparation of an EA or EIS, given the scale and magnitude of projects. These types of projects are discussed below.



(J. Lott, NOS)

Typically, these projects require Federal and state permits and are often conditioned so that work occurs during off-seasons to avoid unnecessary harm to wildlife during sensitive stages of their lives (migration, nesting, breeding, etc.). Sometimes a simple bulkhead with backfill can stabilize a bluff and protect an important public facility even though the duration of the project is uncertain. Other times, projects may result in dredge and fill operations along with their associated impacts. For some projects, there may be a necessity to change the hydrology of the area

(breakwaters or modify channels) to protect shorelines. In some projects, vegetation may be used to stabilize a bank, but the construction process may remove existing vegetation and impact nearby habitats. Also, some projects involve the placement of concrete bags, rock rip-rap, or vegetation mats to line shores and banks to minimize erosion. New products are often being tried, such as the geo-tubes used off Texas shores.

The major concern with these projects is impacts from actual construction or operation. Projects must minimize direct or secondary impacts to threatened or endangered birds, mammals (i.e., beach mice, etc.), and fish habitat.

d) Infrastructure and Public Works

The states and localities have identified 43 infrastructure projects totaling $19.3 million. There are a variety of objectives to be accomplished through enhanced infrastructure and public works. While Congress limited these types of projects to 23 percent of expenditures, most states did not reach that limit. A majority of the projects in this category will qualify as CE's or a FONSI because of their scope, magnitude and impact. These include purchase of equipment, routine maintenance, project planning and permitting, restoring or rehabilitating existing infrastructure such as re-pavement of a roadway, and improvements to existing storm and waste water treatment facilities that lead to improved water quality. In cases where new construction is involved, further assessment work is being, or will be, conducted. Those projects that require the filling of wetlands, may impact essential fish habitat or endangered species, or may impact historic or archeological resources, will receive further review.

Traffic jam caused by shrimp boat colliding with the Leeville Bridge, LA . *(J. Lott, NOS)*

3. Potential for Adverse Environmental Impacts

There may be a number of as yet undetermined projects in the categories of coastal access improvements, habitat conservation and restoration, shoreline erosion and stabilization, and infrastructure and public works that may be large enough in scope, have potentially negative adverse impacts, significant or otherwise, that will require greater scrutiny. In some cases, sufficient information is not available at the time of preparing this programmatic environmental assessment to make final decisions. NOS made an initial effort to identify those projects (identified as Further Review or FR in Appendix E) and NOS is continuing to receive and review additional information. NOS will include a Special Award Condition in each CIAP award requiring prohibiting the initiation of projects until all necessary consultation and assessment has been completed.

C. Compliance With Other Environmental Review Requirements

1. Fish and Wildlife

a) Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The Affected Environment section of this document references lists of federally listed species in each state. Since projects are spread throughout the coastal areas of the seven states, it is virtually certain that listed species are present in some of the project areas.

NOS has reviewed all projects to determine if any action *may affect* or *is likely to adversely affect* any species or critical habitat. The vast majority of the nearly 600 CIAP projects will not affect listed species or critical habitat. However, NOS has determined that approximately 64 projects may affect listed species or critical habitat. Moreover, NOS has determined that approval of the seven state CIAP plans and implementation of the projects is not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat.

For example, the Florida CIAP plan includes several projects to remove invasive species, and there may be listed species in or around the areas where the work will take place. All invasive species removal activities must receive a state Department of Environmental Protection permit. The permit application must provide details on target plants, area affected, removal methods, herbicides used, etc. Before issuing a permit, DEP must take into account impacts to: "Endangered or threatened species, species of special concern, or their prey species and habitat." (Florida Administrative Code 62C-20.0045). Similarly, marine debris removal projects and projects related to research on threatened or endangered species will be undertaken in accordance with state and federal permits, and the permit application and review process includes threatened and endangered species consultations.

NOS has initiated informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service and has requested concurrence with the determination that implementation of the CIAP is not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat. Appendix E identifies those specific projects that NOS has determined may affect listed species or critical habitat. NOAA will place a programmatic special award condition on the financial awards to CIAP recipients stating that none of these projects may be initiated until consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act has been completed.

To date, no project that has been reviewed has been identified as having adverse effects on any listed species that may be classified as a "taking" or "harassment" to species or their critical habitat and lead to a jeopardy opinion. In fact, in most cases, the effects will be beneficial in nature rather than result in harm. This is the case where acquisition funds will secure critical habitat for the long-term beneficial use of the species, such as the whooping crane in Texas ($200,000). Florida has a project to restore endangered species habitat in Big Pine Key ($46,390). The management tools and data collection/research categories will be extremely beneficial by improving management, increasing the understanding of endangered species and their habitat, guiding development away from critical habitats (smart growth), and watershed and flood plain management. Supervised beach cleanups, removal of invasive species, and planting vegetation along erosion-prone shorelines will produce positive net benefits to habitats.

Examples of Benefits to Listed Species

Mississippi – *Center for Marine Animals – Rescue, Stranding and Rehabilitation* $276,000
California – *Marine Life Protection Act Implementation* $372,000,
Florida – *Clay County Manatee Protection Plan* $52,820, *Implementation of a Habitat Conservation Plan for Sea Turtles* $57,100, *Retrofit Cobra Headlights on SRA-1A to Prevent Turtle Hatchling Disorientation* $65,000

No projects will result in a "take" or "harassment" of marine mammals, so no authorizations under the Marine Mammal Protection Act section 101(a)(5)(A) or (D) are necessary. In fact, those few projects that may affect marine mammals will have positive impacts (e.g., the California Marine Life Protection Act implementation).

b) Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

Revisions to the Magnuson-Stephens Act of 1996 placed new responsibilities on Federal funding agencies to review their actions with respect to potential impacts to essential fish habitat (EFH), which includes "water and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity." Stationary and mobile fishing gear, dredging and filling, agricultural and urban runoff, discharge from vessels, introduction of exotic species, and unintentional aquaculture escapes are some types of activities that can disturb or destroy essential habitats for U.S. fisheries.

Overall, the purposes of the CIAP are consistent and supportive of the EFH objectives for:

improving water quality and supporting ecosystem and watershed planning;
restoring wetlands and habitats and rebuilding declining fish stocks;
improving the scientific data base on fish habitat and fish needs;
stabilizing the natural shoreline;
planning for and managing the impacts of growth and development (on coastal or marine habitats) and natural resources including coastal community fishery assistance programs that encourage participation in sustainable fisheries;
measures to control of invasive exotic and harmful non-indigenous species; and
removing obstructions for migratory salmon.

These types of activities will have a net positive environmental effect on EFH.

Due to the wide expanse of designated EFH in the coastal areas of the seven CIAP states and the number of CIAP projects to be funded, NOS has determined that selected projects may adversely affect EFH. Types of projects that could affect EFH include: coastal access improvements; waste and debris removal; habitat conservation and restoration; erosion control and shore stabilization; infrastructure and public works; and any project that entails dredging or filling operations. Appendix E lists the approximately 110 projects that may adversely affect EFH.

Examples of Benefits to Essential Fish Habitat
Alabama – *Inshore Artificial Reef Construction* $300,000
Alaska – *Cataloging Anadromous Fish Streams* $1,000,000
California – *Removing Marina and Restore Wetland Habitat* $163,610
Florida – *Tampa Bay Restoration – Wolf Creek Branch* $500,000
Louisiana – *Public Oyster Resource Development Project* $1,600,000
Mississippi – *Oyster Habitat Restoration and Enhancement* $276,000
Texas – *Coastal Wetlands Initiative* $300,000

NOS has initiated EFH consultation with NMFS regarding those projects. NOS is preparing EFH assessments for each of the seven CIAP plans. NOAA will place a programmatic special award condition on the financial awards to CIAP recipients stating that none of these projects may be initiated until EFH consultation has been completed.

All of these projects will require state or federal permits, and no project may be conducted until the permits have been obtained. EFH assessments for specific projects may be conducted as part of the routine permit review and approval process.

Despite the potential for adverse effects on EFH from selected projects, the overwhelming net result of implementing the CIAP will be beneficial to habitats. States and localities are collectively spending more than $35 million on habitat restoration and protection measures. Land acquisition to preserve habitats, implementation of management plans, and education programs are other activities that will enhance critical habitats.

2. Air, Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials

a) Clean Air Act

There will be no direct effects or long-term impacts associated with CIAP projects. There will be some temporary air quality impacts related to the use of construction and transportation equipment during construction and restoration activities (i.e., shoreline stabilization, ramp construction, etc.). None of these would

Examples of Air Quality Projects
Alabama: *Atmospheric Deposition Monitoring for Mobile Bay and Delta* $175,000
Mississippi – Hancock Co.: *County Air Quality Restoration* $480,000
Texas: *Ozone Science and Modeling and Research Project* $4,481,967

be considered as significantly degrading air quality in designated air sheds. Over $5 million will be spent on air quality related studies (monitoring and modeling).

b) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

More than $3 million (22 projects) will be spent under the CIAP to improve local government capabilities to deal with hazardous spill responses; support household and agricultural hazardous waste collection; remove marine debris, derelict vessels, pilings, and obstructions; and conduct beach and bay clean-up events. All activities will be conducted in conformance with established protocols and methods of handling of toxic or hazardous waste materials. Aquatic plan management programs are based upon scientific research and many years of experience, and designed to protect and improve the environment. If carried out incorrectly, activities could lead to fish kills or damage to non-target plant communities. The completion of these activities will provide immediate as well as long-term benefits to the natural resources and communities in which they take place, and will be conducted by appropriate authorities in consultation with resource agencies.

Examples of Waste Clean-Up Projects
Alabama – *Baldwin County House/ Agricultural Hazardous Waste Handling, Collection and Disposal* $473,994
Florida – *Biscayne Bay Clean-up* $100,000
Texas – *Bay Debris Clean-up* $500,000, *Invasive Plant Herbicide* $25,000

3. Water, Waterways, Wetlands and Coastal Zones

a) Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management and Section 10, Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899

Many activities will be located in floodplains. All projects meet the objectives to reduce the risk to flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by flood plains. The projects must be conducted in floodplains due to the specific nature of the activities conducted: habitat enhancement and restoration; coastal erosion control; enhancing public access to waterways; etc. In most cases, there is no practicable alternative to locating in the floodplain. A number of projects are designed to make improvements in coastal parks and access points.

There are a number of projects that will replace or make improvements to existing infrastructure related to sewerage systems. Making improvements to wastewater treatment systems can lead to increased population growth and development, since more land may become available for construction. These projects, however, are primarily attempts to manage existing growth, taking homes off septic tank systems that have been polluting the rivers and bays, and making improvements to storm water systems to reduce flooding incidences.

Many of the projects listed under management tools are intended to improve state and local capabilities for flood plain and watershed management, including the development or update of Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance rate maps. Additional benefits are derived from the erosion and shoreline stabilization projects and the habitat restoration projects that will restore natural and beneficial values. The removal of derelict boats and other debris will restore beneficial values as well. Only a few projects will involve the construction of structures in the base floodplain, and these projects require state or federal permits.

For those projects that include structures in navigable waters, recipients will obtain U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 10 permits prior to beginning construction. Many projects already have the proper permits or are in the process of obtaining them. In many cases, similar State permits are required as well.

b) Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands and Section 404, Federal Clean Water Act

One of the major purposes of the CIAP is to protect and restore or enhance habitats, including wetland environments. Consequently, there is a need to ensure the provisions of E.O. 11990 will be achieved to "minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands." This can be accomplished through a number of mechanisms, including measures taken during the project planning stages. Many of the CIAP projects entail developing planning committees to determine priority areas for wetlands protection and restoration projects including some demonstration projects. They may entail purchasing properties and attempting to revert the land to its former values (i.e., wetlands are frequently diked and drained and used for agriculture purposes. By breeching dikes the lands may revert back to salt marsh habitat, dredge and fill materials may be used as new substrate, etc.). Some of the projects identified in the CIAP will include the removal of invasive or exotic vegetation and allow the planting of or reestablishment of native vegetation, and subsequently native fish and wildlife. The planning process, the acquisition program to protect wetland habitats, and the measures to restore, enhance or mitigate will provide long-term beneficial values to thousands of acres of wetlands as a result of CIAP implementation.

Wetlands restoration project in Texas.
(Texas General Lands Office web site)

Efforts must be taken to ensure that the measures used to restore or create wetlands will be consistent with purposes of the wetlands E.O. and existing authorities regulating wetlands modification. Where necessary, all projects are required to obtain appropriate permits at the Federal (Section10/404) and/or state level before construction or other action is to be taken to modify environments. The applicants have identified in the Project Review Checklist where permits at the Federal, State or local level are required. State and local laws and regulations regarding wetlands are also comprehensive and consistent with the purposes of Federal laws (Section 404 of the Clean Water Act), and all projects must be consistent with the enforceable State coastal management program policies and authorities (see below). Some projects may have adverse impacts to existing wetlands, such as the construction of a boat ramp, that would result in the destruction of a small section of wetlands, but the scale of the proposals is usually of such a nature that a Nationwide or Regional permit may be issued.

c) Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

Each of the states has a Federally approved Coastal Zone Management Program under the CZMA. Each state has submitted its CIAP Plan to be reviewed for consistency with the State CZM Program as required under the Guidance (see Appendix B, Section VI.A.). In some cases, the State agency that administers the CZM Program is also designated as the lead contact for the CIAP, while in others a separate agency has been designated. This is a very important aspect of program implementation and ensures a separate environmental review of projects. Federally funded projects must be consistent with the enforceable policies of the State CZM Program. For example, the Alabama Coastal Area Management Program under Chapter 335-8-2 (the Administrative Code for the Alabama Department of Environmental Management), has established rules for all uses subject to the program including: dredging and/or filling, mitigation activities, marinas, piers, docks and boathouses, shoreline stabilization and erosion mitigation, construction on Gulf beaches and dunes, and discharges to coastal waters. The requirements are comprehensive and intended to ensure projects produce minimal environmental degradation in achieving their purpose. As a result of the State review process, NOS concludes that the CIAP Plans are consistent with the State CZM Programs.

d) Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA)

The CBRA protects undeveloped coastal barriers and related areas by prohibiting most direct or indirect federal funding that might support development. Limited exceptions are allowed, such as funding for fish and wildlife research. NOS has reviewed all projects to ensure compliance with the provisions of CBRA.

4. Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources

a) National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into consideration the impact that the action may have on historic properties. Section 106 also requires that federal agencies provide the Council with the opportunity to comment on the undertaking. Several of the proposed CIAP projects will affect historic resources. Their primary purpose is to restore or make improvements to historic properties. Under an initial review of the projects based on submitted checklists and review of projects, only four projects have been identified that will require further consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. These projects are identified in Appendix E. The State applicants have already discussed the projects with the SHPO in Alabama and Texas. In Alabama, archeological and cultural surveys will be conducted as abandoned hunting/fishing camps are removed along the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta (Project 260) and consultation has already been completed for the development and implementation of the Restoration of Historic Fort Morgan project (Project 202).

Camp removal project in Alabama.
(A. Froelich)

5. Other Requirements

a) Americans with Disabilities Act

All public access projects and support for construction of new buildings (such as the Alabama Coastal Impact Services Center) will ensure reasonable access and restroom facilities for disabled persons. An example of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is the Walter Hall Park/Clear Creek Shoreline Protection and Boardwalk Project submitted by Galveston County, TX. The project consists of developing a wooden boardwalk for public access, recreation activities and nature observation along with three large park picnic shelters, one of which will be in compliance with the ADA. The shelter will also provide ADA access to the existing boat ramp in the area.

b) Executive Order 12898 – Environmental Justice

The public meetings/hearings held by the states, and the requirement to provide notification to ensure public participation, assists in meeting the requirements of the Environmental Justice Executive Order. Opening more areas to public access will benefit all populations in coastal regions. Many of the infrastructure projects will benefit minority and low-income populations because of the improvements to public works (i.e., sewer hook-ups, storm water drainage, road and bridge repairs) in coastal rural areas. No projects were identified that would adversely

affect minority and/or low-income populations. All land acquisition proposals must meet fair market appraisal standards.

D. Impacts of Alternatives

The preferred alternate is approval of the seven state CIAP plans. All three of the alternatives will result in similar environmental consequences. The major difference is the amount of time it will take for the CIAP applicants to be awarded their allocated funds and begin their identified activities. Delay in approval of submitted programs is a matter of compliance with statutory requirements, which is predicated on the amount of information supplied to NOS for the review of plan and project acceptability. In most cases, the plans have clearly identified all projects and their associated costs. The CIAP Project Review Checklist contains most information necessary for individual environmental reviews. In some cases, funding is requested for projects that will be selected in the future and information is not readily known at this time.

1. Preferred Alternative – Approval of CIAP Plans

The impacts associated with the immediate approval of the seven CIAP Plans will result in the expenditure of more than the $142.5 million in CIAP funds, but more than that as many projects are leveraged with other funds. The authorized purposes and project categories have been previously discussed and the projects will clearly result in large environmental benefits to the states and coastal political subdivisions. The benefits of many of the projects will extend beyond the localities and states where the projects will be conducted. Some of the acquisition projects to protect and restore wetlands and critical habitats, which are joined to larger reserves and refuges, will benefit migratory bird populations and take those sensitive habitats out of development. Several thousand acres will be purchased, many more will be restored to their more natural condition. Many of the impacts associated with OCS development as well as oil and gas developments in the coastal zone will be mitigated through these projects.

On the other hand, many of the projects that require site location near sensitive environmental lands/waters, construction, and activities that will disturb the existing environment will also occur. Most of these projects are small-scale, impacts will be minimal and short lived, and most will result in improvements to the existing environments in which they are located. The projects serve social as well as natural environmental purposes.

2. Conditional Approval of CIAP Plans

The impact of this alternative is mostly one of process vs. substance. The impacts will be similar to the impacts associated with the preferred alternative but the implementation will be delayed.

3. Deny Approval of CIAP Plans or Parts Thereof

If a State CIAP Plan does not meet all legislative and administrative requirements, the alternative exists to deny approval. Further, individual projects could be denied if they do not meet the authorized uses of funds in the CIAP legislation, or if anticipated impacts are of such magnitude that the objectives of Federal environmental laws could not be achieved. The impacts of this alternative would be a temporary withholding of legislatively authorized funding until such time as a State CIAP Plan and its proposed project(s) meet all requirements. The effect of the delay in funding may be negative if project implementation is time sensitive (e.g., the need to take action during favorable seasons, or negotiations with private landowners over acquisition projects). While a viable alternative, it is not likely to be implemented as the CIAP Plan requirements are relatively simple, and, as this assessment documents, the adverse impact of projects is minimal with many positive environmental benefits being achieved.

E. Unavoidable Adverse Environmental Impacts

A number of the proposed projects will result in temporary adverse impacts that must be viewed and weighed in relationship to changing from one environmental condition (a degraded environmental state) to a better environmental condition (a more natural or enhanced condition). That is the nature of restoration or enhancement work and is routinely undertaken for the sake of environmental improvement. For example, some projects are designed to restore inter-tidal marshlands that were once diked and drained, filled and used for grazing or other agricultural purposes, or changed from a freshwater pond/lake to a saltwater embayment. By breeching or removing the dike, often with its existing vegetation, tidal flushing and planting of native vegetation will result in restored tidal marsh with all its attendant benefits. With projects like these, there will be some adverse impacts to those species that have adjusted to the current changed conditions.

Some projects will result in the acquisition or purchase of private property under fair market conditions and with willing sellers for the purchase of creating or enlarging existing public protected areas (parks, refuges or natural areas). While not resulting in adverse natural environmental impacts, these actions can result in changes in land and/or water use and development patterns with potential social consequences, including foregone economic opportunities. Therefore, these projects may be controversial. The preservation of land, however, is usually accomplished within the context of reviewed and approved master plans developed by or shared with communities and their leaders. Should a particular project become extremely controversial, NOS will make an independent review under NEPA regardless of its status (i.e., designated as a CE or FONSI under the CIAP).

Beach nourishment/re-nourishment; shoreline and bluff stabilization; breakwater, channel, canal, highway and bridge improvements; site location and placement of public access projects including boat ramps, walkways and overviews; and construction of public service facilities including sewer intercept lines, building, restroom facilities and utilities, are the types of projects that will result in some environmental impacts. Dredging and filling operations, rip-rap, bulkheads, pilings and the removal of pilings, concrete aprons and fencing will result in disturbing sediments, benthic invertebrates, and existing riparian vegetation. These impacts are unavoidable. These impacts can and will be minimized through consultation and adhering to permit requirements. It must be remembered that the primary reason for these actions is environmental improvement (e.g., prevention of salt water intrusion, mitigation of OCS-related impacts, water quality improvement, better public access and safety, restoring natural species and reducing or eliminating invasive species, etc.).

F. Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of the Environment and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

Implementation of the CIAP over the next several years will result in positive environmental benefits. Virtually all projects will enhance the long-term productivity of the identified coastal environments. None of the projects have been identified as having a significant adverse impact to the environment. Some impacts associated with construction, debris removal, shoreline stabilization, and similar activities will be short-term in nature but lead to improved productivity. For example, channel breakwaters will reduce or prevent further degradation to productive wetlands through the prevention of saltwater intrusion. Previous assessments have verified this means of wetlands protection. Developing new facilities or purchasing private facilities for public use will enhance public access in areas where the new growth has fueled new demands for tourism and recreation facilities.

G. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

None of the identified projects will result in irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources. Lands and waters that are acquired for preservation purposes remain in trust for the general public. Construction of wastewater interceptors along rights-of-way will improve water quality while resulting in only temporary construction impacts. Restoration projects will bring back resources, structures and facilities to conditions as they once were.

Enhancement projects will result in necessary improvements being made to the natural environment and some man-made facilities.

V. FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

A review and analysis of the CIAP Plans submitted by the states and coastal political subdivisions, including close to 600 projects, leads to the finding that there will be no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed action of approving the seven state CIAP plans. The goal of the CIAP is environmental protection, restoration, mitigation, and enhancement. In achieving these objectives, some projects will result in modifications to existing conditions. This will cause some environmental impact, but not of a scope and scale to be considered significant and adverse.

Approximately 395 projects, more than two-thirds of the total, are categorically excluded because they do not normally have the potential for a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. The implementation of these projects will result in positive net environmental benefits through sound science and a more thorough understanding of coastal management needs in the affected environments.

Approximately 24 projects have been determined to have no significant adverse environmental impact during construction or long-term implementation and use. This determination is based on NOS' review of information supplied by the applicants and, in some cases, site visits and consultations with appropriate authorities and experts. These projects will have long-term positive effects to environments and habitats, and to individuals who live in or enjoy those environments. They serve to mitigate negative effects associated directly or indirectly with OCS oil and gas-related activities, as well as other growth-related impacts.

Approximately 150 projects have been rated as needing full or additional review as of October 31, 2001, because of their *potential* to have some impacts to the environment, threatened or endangered species, or essential fish habitat, or because additional information is needed to make an accurate assessment. NOS is working with the states and localities to gather this information. After the review has been completed, a further determination will be made to classify these projects as CE's, FONSI's, or whether an EA or EIS is required prior to construction funds being released.

Many of the projects needing additional review may affect species listed under the Endangered Species Act or adversely affect habitats designated as essential fish habitat under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and therefore require consultation under those statutes. NOS has initiated the consultation. These projects may not be undertaken until the consultation is completed.

Having reviewed the environmental assessment and the available information relating to the proposed action, I have determined that there will be no significant adverse environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of the CIAP. Preparation of an environmental impact statement on CIAP approvals is not required by Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act or its implementing regulations.

Alan Neuschatz	November 6, 2001
Chief Financial Officer/Chief Information Officer, National Ocean Service, NOAA	Date

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IX. APPENDICES

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SEC. 903. COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

`SEC. 31. COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE.

`Nothing in this section shall be construed as a permanent authorization.

`(a) DEFINITIONS- When used in this section--

`(1) The term `coastal political subdivision' means a county, parish, or any equivalent subdivision of a Producing Coastal State all or part of which subdivision lies within the coastal zone (as defined in section 304(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453(1)).

`(2) The term `coastal population' means the population of all political subdivisions, as determined by the most recent official data of the Census Bureau, contained in whole or in part within the designated coastal boundary of a State as defined in a State's coastal zone management program under the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.).

`(3) The term `Coastal State' has the same meaning as provided by subsection 304(4) of the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1453(4)).

`(4) The term `coastline' has the same meaning as the term `coast line' as defined in subsection 2(c) of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301(c)).

`(5) The term `distance' means minimum great circle distance, measured in statute miles.

`(6) The term `leased tract' means a tract maintained under section 6 or leased under section 8 for the purpose of drilling for, developing, and producing oil and natural gas resources.

`(7) The term `Producing Coastal State' means a Coastal State with a coastal seaward boundary within 200 miles from the geographic center of a leased tract other than a leased tract within any area of the Outer Continental Shelf where a moratorium on new leasing was in effect as of January 1, 2000, unless the lease was issued prior to the establishment of the moratorium and was in production on January 1, 2000.

`(8) The term `qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues' means all amounts received by the United States from each leased tract or portion of a leased tract lying seaward of the zone defined and governed by section 8(g) of this Act, or lying within such zone but to which section 8(g) does not apply, the geographic center of which lies within a distance of 200 miles from any part of the coastline of any Coastal State, including bonus bids, rents, royalties (including payments for royalties taken in kind and sold), net profit share payments, and related late payment interest. Such term does not include any revenues from a leased tract or portion of a leased tract that is included within any area of the Outer Continental Shelf where a moratorium on new leasing was in effect as of January 1, 2000, unless the lease was issued prior to the establishment of the moratorium and was in production on January 1, 2000.

`(9) The term `Secretary' means Secretary of Commerce.

`(b) AUTHORIZATION- For fiscal year 2001, $150,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this section.

`(c) IMPACT ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS- The Secretary shall make payments from the amounts available under this section to Producing Coastal States with an approved Coastal Impact Assistance Plan, and to coastal political subdivisions as follows:

`(1) ALLOCATIONS TO PRODUCING COASTAL STATES- In each fiscal year, each Producing Coastal State's allocable share shall be equal to the sum of the following:

`(A) 60 percent of the amounts appropriated shall be equally divided among all Producing Coastal States;

`(B) 40 percent of the amounts appropriated for the purposes of this section shall be divided among Producing Coastal States based on Outer Continental Shelf production, except that of such amounts no Producing Coastal State may receive more than 25 percent in any fiscal year.

`(2) CALCULATION- The amount for each Producing Coastal State under paragraph (1)(B) shall be calculated based on the ratio of qualified OCS revenues generated off the coastline of the Producing Coastal State to the qualified OCS revenues generated off the coastlines of all Producing Coastal States for the period beginning on January 1, 1995 and ending on December 31, 2000. Where there is more than one Producing Coastal State within 200 miles of a leased tract, the amount of each Producing Coastal State's payment under paragraph (1)(B) for such leased tract shall be inversely proportional to the distance between the nearest point on the coastline of such State and the geographic center of each leased tract or portion of the leased tract (to the nearest whole mile) that is within 200 miles of that coastline, as determined by the Secretary. A leased tract or portion of a leased tract shall be excluded if the tract or portion is located in a geographic area where a moratorium on new leasing was in effect on January 1, 2000, unless the lease was issued prior to the establishment of the moratorium and was in production on January 1, 2000.

`(3) PAYMENTS TO COASTAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS- Thirty-five percent of each Producing Coastal State's allocable share as determined under paragraph (1) shall be paid directly to the coastal political subdivisions by the Secretary based on the following formula, except that a coastal political subdivision in the State of California that has a coastal shoreline, that is not within 200 miles of the geographic center of a leased tract or portion of a leased tract, and in which there is located one or more oil refineries shall be eligible for that portion of the allocation described in paragraph (C) in the same manner as if that political subdivision were located within a distance of 50 miles from the geographic center of the closest leased tract with qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues:

`(A) 25 percent shall be allocated based on the ratio of such coastal political subdivision's coastal population to the coastal population of all coastal political subdivisions in the Producing Coastal State.

`(B) 25 percent shall be allocated based on the ratio of such coastal political subdivision's coastline miles to the coastline miles of all coastal political subdivisions in the Producing Coastal State.

`(C) 50 percent shall be allocated based on the relative distance of such coastal political subdivision from any leased tract used to calculate that Producing Coastal State's allocation using ratios that are inversely proportional to the distance between the point in the coastal political subdivision closest to the geographic center of each leased tract or portion, as determined by the Secretary. For purposes of the calculations under this subparagraph, a leased tract or portion of a leased tract shall be excluded if the leased tract or portion is located in a geographic area where a moratorium on new leasing was in effect on January 1, 2000, unless the lease was issued prior to the establishment of the moratorium and was in production on January 1, 2000.

`(4) FAILURE TO HAVE PLAN APPROVED- Any amount allocated to a Producing Coastal State or coastal political subdivision but not disbursed because of a failure to have an approved Coastal Impact Assistance Plan under this section shall be allocated equally by the Secretary among all other Producing Coastal States in a manner consistent with this subsection except that the Secretary shall hold in escrow such amount until the final resolution

of any appeal regarding the disapproval of a plan submitted under this section. The Secretary may waive the provisions of this paragraph and hold a Producing Coastal State's allocable share in escrow if the Secretary determines that such State is making a good faith effort to develop and submit, or update, a Coastal Impact Assistance Plan.

`(d) COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN-

`(1) DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION OF STATE PLANS- The Governor of each Producing Coastal State shall prepare, and submit to the Secretary, a Coastal Impact Assistance Plan. The Governor shall solicit local input and shall provide for public participation in the development of the plan. The plan shall be submitted to the Secretary by July 1, 2001. Amounts received by Producing Coastal States and coastal political subdivisions may be used only for the purposes specified in the Producing Coastal State's Coastal Impact Assistance Plan.

`(2) APPROVAL- The Secretary shall approve a plan under paragraph (1) prior to disbursement of amounts under this section. The Secretary shall approve the plan if the Secretary determines that the plan is consistent with the uses set forth in subsection (e) and if the plan contains each of the following:

`(A) The name of the State agency that will have the authority to represent and act for the State in dealing with the Secretary for purposes of this section.

`(B) A program for the implementation of the plan which describes how the amounts provided under this section will be used.

`(C) A contact for each political subdivision and description of how coastal political subdivisions will use amounts provided under this section, including a certification by the Governor that such uses are consistent with the requirements of this section.

`(D) Certification by the Governor that ample opportunity has been accorded for public participation in the development and revision of the plan.

`(E) Measures for taking into account other relevant Federal resources and programs.

`(3) PROCEDURE- The Secretary shall approve or disapprove each plan or amendment within 90 days of its submission.

`(4) AMENDMENT- Any amendment to the plan shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of this subsection and shall be submitted to the Secretary for approval or disapproval.

`(e) AUTHORIZED USES- Producing Coastal States and coastal political subdivisions shall use amounts provided under this section, including any such amounts deposited in a State or coastal political subdivision administered trust fund dedicated to uses consistent with this subsection, in compliance with Federal and State law and only for one or more of the following purposes:

`(1) uses set forth in new section 32(c)(4) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) proposed by the amendment to H.R. 701 of the 106th Congress as reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources;

`(2) projects and activities for the conservation, protection or restoration of wetlands;

`(3) mitigating damage to fish, wildlife or natural resources, including such activities authorized under subtitle B of title IV of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 1321(c), (d));

`(4) planning assistance and administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section;

`(5) implementation of Federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plans; and

`(6) mitigating impacts of Outer Continental Shelf activities through funding of (A) onshore infrastru cture projects and (B) other public service needs intended to mitigate the environmental effects of Outer Continental Shelf activities: Provided, that funds made available under this paragraph shall not exceed 23 percent of the funds provided under this section.

`(f) COMPLIANCE WITH AUTHORIZED USES- If the Secretary determines that any expenditure made by a Producing Coastal State or coastal political subdivision is not consistent with the uses authorized in subsection (e), the Secretary shall not dis burse any further amounts under this section to that Producing Coastal State or coastal political subdivision until the amounts used for the inconsistent expenditure have been repaid or obligated for authorized uses.'

Appendix B: Final Program Administration and Plan Development Guidance

I. INTRODUCTION

The fiscal year 2001 appropriations act for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State created the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) by amending the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.). The CIAP recognizes that impacts from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas activities fall disproportionately on the coastal states and localities nearest to where the activities occur, and where the associated facilities are located. The CIAP legislation appropriates money to the Secretary of Commerce who will disburse it to eligible states and coastal political subdivisions, and requires the states to submit Coastal Impact Assistance Plans detailing how the funds will be expended. This guidance provides information necessary for eligible states and coastal political subdivisions to participate in the CIAP. Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas are the seven eligible states. Counties, parishes, or equivalent units of government within those states lying all or in part within the coastal zone as defined by section 304(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (CZMA), are the coastal political subdivisions eligible for CIAP funding (§31(a)(1)), a total of 147 local jurisdictions.

States must develop CIAP plans and submit them to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) by July 1, 2001, and NOAA has 90 days from receipt to complete review (§31(d)(1), (3)). If a state has not submitted a plan by July 1, 2001, NOAA will hold the funds in escrow provided that the state is making a good faith effort to develop and submit its CIAP plan (§31(c)(4)).

II. FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

The total fiscal year 2001 appropriation is $149,670,000 (this is $150 million less the 0.22% across the board reduction mandated in the appropriations act). Congress authorized and appropriated funds for the CIAP for fiscal year 2001 only. NOAA may utilize no more than five percent of the available funding to cover some of the costs of program administration. These costs include legal and program work for developing and implementing the program; financial assistance expertise to ensure prompt delivery of funds; technical assistance to address other statutory requirements such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Essential Fish Habitat provisions of the Sustainable Fisheries Act, Coastal Barrier Resources Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, and others; technical needs for funding formula development; and other costs such as printing and public notices. Until the state plans have been submitted, it is difficult to predict the costs of complying with NEPA, ESA, and other federal authorities. If less than five percent is required for program administration, we will look to reallocate the remaining funds to the states and coastal political subdivisions.

The CIAP legislation allocates funds to eligible states and coastal political subdivisions according to a formula based on revenues from OCS leases, shoreline mileage and population of coastal political subdivisions, and distance from coastal political subdivisions to the OCS leased tracts. NOAA completed and released the allocations on April 16, 2001.

III. DEVELOPING THE COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN

Each Governor must designate a state agency to develop the Coastal Impact Assistance Plan. Coastal political subdivisions must supply a point of contact to the Governor's designated agency and a description of how they will expend their allotted funds. The local projects will be incorporated into the state plan and the Governor must certify that the uses of funds by the coastal political subdivisions are consistent with the authorized uses of funds specified in §31(e) (§31(d)(2)(C)). Federal funds appropriated to the states under sections 306 or 309 of the CZMA may be used to develop the plan. See section IV.A. for more information on how states and coastal political subdivisions may incur CIAP costs before the funds are disbursed.

A. Public Participation

The CIAP legislation requires local input and public participation in the development of the plan (§31(d)(1)). This can be achieved through a variety of means: use of advisory committees; commission meetings; informal public workshops; or formal public hearings. At a minimum, states should involve the public in plan development, provide adequate public notice of plan availability, and a 30-day public comment period.

States should complete the 30-day public review period prior to July 1, 2001 so that the plans may be revised as necessary based on public comments before they are submitted by the statutory deadline. States may submit a draft plan to NOAA at the same time it is made available for public review. This will expedite NOAA's review and approval and allow NOAA to disburse the funds as quickly as possible.

B. Level of Detail

The plan must describe the individual state and local projects in as much detail as available. For most projects, a total budget will be sufficient, rather than a budget broken down into object class categories (e.g., personnel, equipment, contracts, etc.). However, NOAA reserves the right to request additional budget detail for large or complex projects. Given the extremely ambitious schedule established in the legislation, and that state and local funding allocations were not completed until April 16, 2001,

Appendix B: Final Program Administration and Plan Development Guidance

NOAA understands that many specific state and local projects may not be finalized by the July 1, 2001 due date. In addition, some states may want to spend more time working with state and local agencies to encourage the most beneficial use of funds. Therefore, NOAA will approve plans that describe generally how the state and coastal political subdivisions will expend their funds, i.e., by specifying the types of eligible projects they may undertake rather than complete project descriptions. However, NOAA must approve the specific projects and comply with NEPA, etc., before the funds are disbursed and the projects are undertaken. Before the funds are disbursed, the state, and coastal political subdivisions will submit a project description in sufficient detail to allow NOAA to review and approve it in accordance with the CIAP legislation.

1. Deadline

The CIAP legislation has a deadline of July 1, 2001, for submittal of CIAP plans. NOAA cannot extend the deadline beyond that date. However, the CIAP legislation gives NOAA the authority to hold funds in escrow for a state provided that the state is making a good faith effort to develop and submit, or update, a CIAP Plan (§31(c)(4)). We recognize the difficult time lines and will use this authority to hold funds in escrow while a state completes its Plan. Our goal is to ensure that all states and counties receive their share of the CIAP funding in a timely manner, and we will work with you to see that this happens. States that are not going to meet the July 1, 2001 deadline should submit a letter or e-mail to NOAA briefly describing their plan development process and a target date for plan submittal.

C. Project Funding

Only the designated state agency and eligible coastal political subdivisions are guaranteed to receive funds under the CIAP legislation. However, the designated state agency and coastal political subdivisions may make sub-awards to other state or local agencies, universities, or other entities. The state or a coastal political subdivision may make sub-awards to municipalities within the coastal zone or coastal watershed for authorized projects. All projects do not need to be undertaken solely within the state's coastal zone; for example, the state or a coastal political subdivision may fund a watershed management plan that includes areas beyond the state's coastal zone. Coastal political subdivisions may combine their allocations to fund larger, mutually beneficial projects, or a state may choose to contribute some of its funding to a coastal political subdivision to allow that locality to fund a larger project. A coastal political subdivision may not receive less than its authorized allocation, however, unless the Governor or NOAA finds that its proposed uses of funds are inconsistent with the CIAP legislation, or the coastal political subdivision chooses to give up some or all of its allotted funds (see section D. Governor's Certification below).

D. Governor's Certification

Each coastal political subdivision must supply a point of contact and description of how it will expend its allotted funds. The coastal political subdivision must supply this information to the Governor, for the Governor to include in the plan. The Governor must certify that the uses of funds for local projects are consistent with the uses specified in the CIAP legislation (§31(d)(2)(C)). However, the Governor may not direct local funds toward or away from any authorized uses, with the exception of the limitation on infrastructure and other public service needs discussed in section IV of this document. If the Governor or NOAA find that uses of funds proposed by some coastal political subdivisions are inconsistent with the CIAP legislation, and the subdivisions are not making a good faith effort to revise the uses of their funds, or if some coastal political subdivisions choose not to participate in the CIAP, NOAA will allocate those funds to the remaining coastal political subdivisions in the state.

E. Plan Outline

To expedite disbursement of funds, NOAA recommends that the plan be written and submitted in sufficient detail to serve as a grant application. The CIAP legislation includes five elements which must be included in the plan, detailed in §31(d)(2)(A)-(E). To ensure the required elements are included in the plan, NOAA recommends the following outline:

1. Designated State Agency

The CIAP legislation requires that the plan provide the name of the state agency that will have the authority to represent and act for the State in dealing with the Secretary for purposes of the program (§31)(d)(2)(A)). The seven governors have already designated agencies to serve as CIAP points of contact NOAA will assume that the currently designated agency remains the point of contact until we receive different information from the Governor. The Governor may make this determination at any time, even after plan approval.

2. Certification

The CIAP legislation requires a certification by the Governor that the uses of funds proposed by the coastal political subdivisions are consistent with the requirements of the program (§31(d)(2)(A)); and that ample opportunity has been accorded for public participation in the development of the plan (§31(d)(2)(D)). The certification can take the form of a letter from the Governor submitting the plan to NOAA, or an opening statement from the Governor in the plan itself. The plan should be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce.

3. Public Participation

This section should describe how the public and coastal political subdivisions were involved in the development of the CIAP Plan (see section III.A. above)

4. Implementation Program

The CIAP legislation requires that the state plan contain "a program for the implementation of the plan which describes how the amounts provided under this section will be used" (§31(d)(2)(B)). NOAA anticipates that this section will be the bulk of the plan and will be central to NOAA's determination whether a state plan is consistent with the purposes specified in the CIAP legislation. A suggested format for this section is the following:

(1) a brief description of what the state hopes to achieve under the plan;
(2) a description of the major activities and/or categories to be funded under the plan (e.g., infrastructure, habitat restoration, acquisition, construction, etc.);
(3) a description of how the state will implement the plan (e.g., through state agencies, requests for project proposals, competitive grants, etc.); and
(4) an estimate of the amount of funds that will be spent on each activity or category.

When describing specific projects, the plan should describe the projects in the following manner:

(1) a one or two paragraph abstract plus up to two pages of background/additional detail, if necessary;
(2) a brief explanation of how the project is consistent with at least one of the uses authorized by the program; and
(3) the total cost of the project (NOAA reserves the right to request additional budget detail for large or complex projects).

The overall plan must contain a single budget broken down by object classes. See sections III.B-D of this document for more information on project selection and funding. <u>All projects in the plan must be consistent with the uses of funds specified in the legislation</u>.

5. Coordination with Other Federal Resources and Programs

The CIAP legislation requires that plans contain measures for taking into account other relevant federal resources and programs. (§31(d)(2)(E)) Examples of other federal resources and programs include: Coastal Zone Management Programs; National Estuarine Research Reserves; National Marine Sanctuaries; National Estuary Programs; National Wildlife Refuges and other preservation areas; restoration programs such as NOAA's Community-Based Habitat Restoration and Damage Assessment and Restoration Programs; federally funded

conservation, development, or transportation projects; and federally mandated activities such as wetlands or endangered species protection. Projects funded under the CIAP should be consistent with other federal programs.

The plan should describe generally how the activities funded under the CIAP take into account other federal programs. This could be done through the public involvement process by ensuring that federal agencies are able to review and comment on the plan, through an existing state clearinghouse process whereby specific funding proposals are brought to the attention of federal and state agencies, or through similar means.

Specific activities funded under the CIAP should be coordinated with federal resources and programs wherever possible. For example, a state or local government could use some CIAP funds to expand or improve an existing restoration project, or acquire habitat areas needed to protect endangered species, or develop and implement regional restoration plans, or to apply best management practices to reduce nonpoint source pollution from land-based activities.

6. Coastal Political Subdivision Information

The CIAP legislation requires that the plan identify a contact for each coastal political subdivision (§31(d)(2)(C)). The list may be attached to the plan and should include the name of each coastal political subdivision, the name of the subdivision's contact and the contact's phone number and e-mail address. The legislation also requires that the plan contain a description of how coastal political subdivisions will use the amounts provided by the program. This section should contain a description of each political subdivision's plan that follows the format described in III.E.4.

F. Plan Amendments

Section 31(d)(4) of the CIAP legislation states that any amendment to the CIAP Plan shall be prepared according to the requirements and procedures of the Plan itself, including public involvement, Governor's certification, etc. For ease of administration, NOAA will use a similar process for reviewing plan amendments as we do for reviewing changes to state Coastal Zone Management Programs. There is an abbreviated process for minor changes and a more involved process for major changes. NOAA realizes that some minor changes to CIAP Plans may not constitute "amendments" and may be undertaken simply by notifying NOAA of the proposed change.

The plan amendment process may also be used by states to obtain NOAA approval of specific state or local projects after the overall CIAP Plan has been submitted. However, NOAA may not disburse the funds to be expended on those projects until the specific projects have been approved.

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IV. AUTHORIZED USES OF FUNDS

The legislation identifies several categories of authorized uses of funds (§31(e)). The specific authorized uses of funds are:

1. uses set forth in new section 32(c)(4) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act proposed by the amendment to H.R. 701 of the 106th Congress as reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Those uses are:
   - (A) activities which support and are consistent with the Coastal Zone Management Act, including National Estuarine Research Reserve programs, the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, or the National Estuaries program;
   - (B) conservation, restoration, enhancement or protection of coastal or marine habitats including wetlands, estuaries, coastal barrier islands, coastal fishery resources and coral reefs, including projects to remove abandoned vessels or marine debris that may adversely affect coastal habitats;
   - (C) protection, restoration and enhancement of coastal water quality consistent with the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), including the reduction or monitoring of coastal polluted runoff or other coastal contaminants;
   - (D) addressing watershed protection or other coastal or marine conservation needs which cross jurisdictional boundaries;
   - (E) assessment, research, mapping and monitoring of coastal or marine resources and habitats, including, where appropriate, the establishment and monitoring of marine protected areas;
   - (F) addressing coastal conservation needs associated with seasonal or otherwise transient fluctuations in coastal populations;
   - (G) protection and restoration of natural coastline protective features, including control of coastline erosion;
   - (H) identification, prevention and control of invasive exotic and harmful non-indigenous species;
   - (I) assistance to local communities to assess, plan for and manage the impacts of growth and development on coastal or marine habitats and natural resources, including coastal community fishery assistance programs that encourage participation in sustainable fisheries; and
   - (J) projects that promote research, education, training and advisory services in fields related to coastal and Great Lakes living marine resource use and management;

2. projects and activities for the conservation, protection or restoration of wetlands;
3. mitigating damage to fish, wildlife or natural resources, including such activities authorized under subtitle B of title IV of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (oil spill removal and contingency planning);
4. planning assistance and administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section;
5. implementation of Federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plans; and
6. onshore infrastructure projects and other public service needs intended to mitigate the environmental effects of Outer Continental Shelf activities (up to 23 percent of allocation).

Please note that the CIAP legislation limits funds spent on category six above to 23 percent of the total funds allocated to each state (including the portion allocated to coastal political subdivisions). Thus, each plan may expend up to 23 percent on onshore infrastructure projects and other public service needs, but there is no restriction on whether portions of the state or local allocations, or both, are used for these purposes. The state plan must clearly identify which projects fall into this category and the Governor must ensure that no more than 23 percent of the funds are spent on eligible onshore infrastructure projects and other public service needs. The descriptions of these types of project must include information on how the projects meet the statutory requirement of mitigating the environmental effects of Outer Continental Shelf activities.

For CIAP purposes, NOAA has developed proposed definitions of infrastructure and non-infrastructure:

Infrastructure - Construction of public services and facilities (such as buildings, roads, bridges, sewer and water lines, wastewater treatment facilities, detention/retention ponds, seawalls, breakwaters, piers, port facilities) needed to support commerce as well as economic development. Infrastructure encompasses land acquisition, new construction, and upgrades and repairs to existing facilities.

Non-infrastructure - Projects that involve construction-type activities that are not considered infrastructure include: wetlands/coastal habitat protection and restoration, vegetative erosion control, and beach re-nourishment (however, sea walls, breakwaters, etc, that may accompany beach re-nourishment projects are considered infrastructure). Small scale construction projects for public access and resource protection purposes (similar to CZMA section 306A projects) such as boardwalks, dune walkovers, hiking trails, recreational boat ramps, and picnic shelters, as well as land acquisition associated with these projects, are not considered infrastructure.

Appendix B: Final Program Administration and Plan Development Guidance

A. Incurring Costs before CIAP Plan Approval

States and coastal political subdivisions may request "pre-award costs," i.e., costs incurred by the state and/or counties prior to plan submittal and approval. Pre-award costs would allow states and coastal political subdivisions to use CIAP funds to pay for eligible costs incurred before the CIAP plans are approved and funds disbursed. Only pre-award costs incurred after March 1, 2001, when NOAA released the preliminary draft CIAP guidance, may be recovered by CIAP funds. States or coastal political subdivisions may begin work on eligible projects prior to the disbursement of funds at their own risk, i.e., funding is not guaranteed until NOAA reviews and approves the state CIAP plan.

V. PLAN REVIEW AND APPROVAL

NOAA has 90 days from receipt of the plan to review it and make an approval decision. NOAA's review will be based on the five program approval criteria specified in the CIAP legislation (§31(d)(2)(A)-(E)). This includes a review of the Governor's certification that all uses of local funds are consistent with the legislation. If NOAA does not approve the plan, NOAA will work with the state to revise it until it can be approved, and hold the funds in escrow until the plan is approved as called for in the CIAP legislation (§31(4)). If the state is not making good faith effort to develop, submit, or update the plan, NOAA may allocate those funds to the remaining states and coastal political subdivisions.

VI. COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

The approval of CIAP plans and disbursement of funds are federal activities subject to authorities such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), the federal consistency provisions of the CZMA, the Essential Fish Habitat provisions of the Sustainable Fisheries Act, Coastal Barrier Resources Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and Americans with Disabilities Act. As the federal funding agency, NOAA is responsible for complying with these and other relevant authorities before disbursing funds.

NOAA is working to determine the best process for complying with these authorities. NOAA is now developing an Environmental Assessment for our approval of the seven state CIAP plans, and reviewing specific project proposals to determine what additional reviews will be necessary. NOAA may ask for the states' assistance in providing information on specific projects to facilitate this task and the disbursing of funds. Such information could include an assessment of the projects' potential impacts on threatened and endangered species and their habitats, coastal resources, and the coastal environment.

Appendix B: Final Program Administration and Plan Development Guidance

NOAA uses a "Section 306A Project Checklist" for construction and land acquisition projects funded under section 306A of the CZMA. The checklist is used to ensure funded projects comply with NEPA, ESA, and other federal programs. We have distributed a modified checklist that states and counties have the option of using as a screening tool for CIAP projects to ascertain which projects require additional NEPA, ESA, or other compliance review beyond the initial Environmental Assessment on the state CIAP plan. The checklist was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act and has been forwarded to the states. The use of the checklist does not affect the eligibility of any project under the CIAP.

7. Federal Consistency

State and local agencies applying for CIAP funds may be subject to federal consistency under 15 CFR part 930, subpart F (Federal assistance activities). Pursuant to section 31(d)(2)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq), as amended by the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, the Governor of each participating state must certify that all state and local expenditures are consistent with the overall CIAP plan. Thus, federal consistency can be conducted for the plans and in that case consistency would not be required for each expenditure proposal. A consistency certification would need to be prepared even in cases where the state agency responsible for preparing the CIAP plan is also the state coastal management agency designated under the CZMA and the CZMA federal consistency regulations (15 CFR § 930.11 (o)). This will ensure compliance with the public participation requirements under the CZMA. Described below are the general federal consistency requirements for federal assistance activities.

Review procedures
Federal consistency review for federal assistance activities is normally conducted through procedures established by states pursuant to Executive Order 12372– intergovernmental review of federal programs. The agency preparing the CIAP plan should submit the plan for consistency review through the intergovernmental review process or directly to the state coastal management agency responsible for implementing the coastal management program (CMP). In addition to the plan, the state agency should provide a brief evaluation of the relationship of the proposed activities in the plan and any reasonably foreseeable effects on the state's coastal uses or resources to the CMP's enforceable policies. 15 CFR § 930.94(c).

Please contact the federal consistency coordinator in your state coastal management agency or the CIAP contacts at NOAA for further information on federal consistency.

Appendix B: Final Program Administration and Plan Development Guidance

VII. DISBURSING THE COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FUNDS

NOAA will award individual grants directly to the state and all coastal political subdivisions within the state. The NOAA Grants Management Division has developed a streamlined grant application process for CIAP awards. Subsequent to NOAA approval of the state CIAP plans, the state and local CIAP points of contact will be receiving a "Coastal Impact Assistance Program Award Notification" letter containing information on how to access CIAP funds and information on Administrative/Programmatic requirements. The state and local recipients of CIAP awards will fill out several standard forms, sign the notification letter, and return the package to NOAA.

States and coastal political subdivisions will be able to draw down funds on a "pay as you go" basis. This means that funds may be drawn down a reasonable amount of time in advance of when they are needed, in order to comply with 15 CFR Part 24.21.

The CIAP legislation does not have a time limit for use of the appropriated funds. However, a NOAA grant to a state or coastal political subdivision will need an end date. NOAA will issue grants with a 3-year award period. A no-cost extension of the award period could be requested if necessary.

1. Trust Funds

The CIAP legislation allows states and coastal political subdivisions to deposit funds in trust funds dedicated to uses consistent with the legislation (§31(e)). Trust funds should be established in accordance to relevant state or local laws and procedures. However, the Department of Commerce has determined that any interest generated from the trust fund must be returned to the federal government. The "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments" (15 CFR Part 24) provide that advance payments made to a recipient are to be placed in an interest-bearing account until actually disbursed and that the interest earned is to be returned to the Federal government. The issue, then, is whether placing the money in the trust funds constitutes a "disbursement." The Department of Commerce has determined that placing the CIAP grant money in the trust fund would not be considered a disbursement and therefore the interest would need to be returned to the federal government.

VIII. COMPLIANCE WITH AUTHORIZED USES OF FUNDS

The CIAP legislation states that if NOAA finds that a state or coastal political subdivision has expended funds inconsistent with the specified uses, NOAA will not disburse any further amounts under the CIAP until the funds in question have been repaid or obligated for authorized uses (§31(f)). NOAA would

cease disbursing funds directed only toward the specific jurisdiction, not all funds covered under a single grant, under this scenario.

To ensure all funds are spent on authorized uses, the states and coastal political subdivisions will submit annual progress reports to NOAA until all funds have been expended. NOAA will accept separate reports from the state and each coastal political subdivision, so the state will not need to receive and collate local reports (the state may choose to receive local reports). The report must include all uses of state and local funds. At a minimum, the report should include:

(1) the status of each project, including accomplishments to date, estimated time for completion, and explanation for any anticipated delays;
(2) any approved amendments and/or extensions to the CIAP plan; and
(3) for completed projects, submittal of relevant work products (e.g., reports, data sets, links to on-line photographs, etc.).

If some or all the funds have been deposited in a trust fund, the trust fund must report annually on the uses of those funds.

Apppendix C: Coastal Impact Assistance Program Local Funding Allocations

State	County	Allocation
ALABAMA		
	Baldwin	$3,137,416
	Mobile	$3,990,325

State	County	Local Allocation
ALASKA		
	Cenaliulriit CRSA	$148,742
	Bristol Bay CRSA	$45,410
	Bering Straits CRSA	$131,711
	Aleutians West CRSA	$153,889
	Aleutians East	$134,279
	Anchorage	$603,869
	Bristol Bay	$19,694
	Haines	$32,623
	Juneau	$99,952
	Kenai Peninsula	$208,665
	Ketchikan Gateway	$75,515
	Kodiak Island	$189,985
	Lake and Peninsula	$70,270
	Matanuska-Susitna	$131,216
	North Slope	$1,939,680
	Northwest Arctic	$102,530
	Sitka	$134,188
	Yakutat	$50,835

State	County	Local Allocation
CALIFORINA		
	Alameda	$180,894
	Contra Costa	$253,256
	Del Norte	$61,696
	Humboldt	$151,157
	Los Angeles	$840,261
	Marin	$160,281
	Mendocino	$101,271
	Monterey	$187,028
	Napa	$68,635
	Orange	$297,359
	San Diego	$296,107
	San Francisco	$105,920
	San Luis Obispo	$288,496
	San Mateo	$145,934
	Santa Barbara	$1,239,203
	Santa Clara	$163,610
	Santa Cruz	$86,933
	Solano	$294,667
	Sonoma	$117,710
	Ventura	$376,791

Coastal Impact Assistance Program
Local Funding Allocations

State	Parish	Local Allocation
LOUISIANA		
	Assumption	$283,131
	Calcasieu	$435,956
	Cameron	$369,748
	Iberia	$431,810
	Jefferson	$850,128
	Lafourche	$632,852
	Livingston	$299,090
	Orleans	$816,338
	Plaquemines	$879,535
	St. Bernard	$509,898
	St. Charles	$289,221
	St. James	$256,102
	St. John the Baptist	$281,747
	St. Martin	$407,440
	St. Mary	$502,286
	St. Tammany	$396,902
	Tangipahoa	$306,535
	Terrebonne	$894,414
	Vermilion	$398,990

State	County	Local Allocation
MISSISSIPPI		
	Hancock	$2,090,724
	Harrison	$3,343,465
	Jackson	$3,076,557

State	County	Local Allocation
TEXAS		
	Aransas	$384,921
	Brazoria	$643,204
	Calhoun	$510,564
	Cameron	$468,724
	Chambers	$435,659
	Galveston	$698,853
	Harris	$1,855,770
	Jackson	$284,584
	Jefferson	$611,652
	Kenedy	$473,609
	Kleberg	$315,673
	Matagorda	$552,964
	Nueces	$529,562
	Orange	$425,697
	Refugio	$255,096
	San Patricio	$249,739
	Victoria	$290,784
	Willacy	$255,068

Coastal Impact Assistance Program
Local Funding Allocations

State	County	Local Allocation
FLORIDA		
	Alachua	$59,998
	Baker	$39,311
	Bay	$127,283
	Bradford	$39,835
	Brevard	$136,408
	Broward	$208,687
	Calhoun	$65,497
	Charlotte	$91,757
	Citrus	$102,070
	Clay	$52,820
	Collier	$153,290
	Columbia	$44,430
	DeSoto	$40,701
	Dixie	$68,002
	Duval	$183,966
	Escambia	$158,464
	Flagler	$48,598
	Franklin	$106,415
	Gadsden	$60,045
	Gilchrist	$42,228
	Glades	$32,739
	Gulf	$89,682
	Hamilton	$42,657
	Hardee	$37,216
	Hendry	$34,445
	Hernando	$67,513
	Highlands	$40,516
	Hillsborough	$178,262
	Holmes	$69,951
	Indian River	$57,102
	Jackson	$66,423
	Jefferson	$53,658
	Lafayette	$44,266
	Lake	$63,339
	Lee	$172,243
	Leon	$76,862
	Levy	$87,697
	Liberty	$62,392
	Madison	$47,998
	Manatee	$95,781
	Marion	$62,188
	Martin	$58,725
	Miami-Dade	$296,892
	Monroe	$296,387
	Nassau	$72,078
	Okaloosa	$116,991
	Okeechobee	$34,455
	Orange	$111,766

Coastal Impact Assistance Program
State and Local Funding Allocations

State	County	Local Allocation
FLORIDA		
continued	**Osceola**	**$46,034**
	Palm Beach	**$155,053**
	Pasco	**$88,647**
	Pinellas	**$189,628**
	Polk	**$82,492**
	Putnam	**$60,176**
	St. Johns	**$70,922**
	St. Lucie	**$63,273**
	Santa Rosa	**$128,009**
	Sarasota	**$96,052**
	Seminole	**$71,874**
	Sumter	**$40,907**
	Suwannee	**$45,179**
	Taylor	**$72,119**
	Union	**$39,251**
	Volusia	**$144,852**
	Wakulla	**$81,411**
	Walton	**$102,590**
	Washington	**$73,784**

Appendix D: Coastal Impact Assistance Program Project Checklist

OMB Control #0648-0440, expires December 31, 2001.

COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROJECT CHECKLIST

Project Information	
Project Title:	
CIAP PROJECT ID#:	
Approximate Project Location:	
APPLICANT: **(Designated State Agency or County)**	
SUBAWARDEE: **(Entity to receive funds, if different from above)**	

CIAP Contact Information	
Contact Name:	
Street Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Telephone:	
E-Mail:	

Cost	
CIAP Funds:	
Other Funds (if applicable):	
Total Project Cost:	

CIAP PROJECT PURPOSE and DESCRIPTION (Maximum 2 Pages)

Attach, if applicable: Site Location Map and Project Site Plan

PROJECT BUDGET NARRATIVE - *THIS IS OPTIONAL FOR MOST PROJECTS*

Please identify dollar amounts in applicable categories and leave others blank (round to the nearest dollar). Please describe line items for each applicable budget category and provide sufficient detail to show relationship between costs and project activities.

Salaries: $_____

Fringe Benefits: $_____

Travel: $_____

Equipment: $_____

Supplies: $_____

Contractual Services: $_____

Construction: $_____

Land Acquisition: $_____

Other: $_____

Indirect Costs: $_____

Total Project Costs: $_____

COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROJECT CHECKLIST

Project Eligibility
Please identify which of the following purposes will be served by the proposed use of CIAP funds (please check all that apply):

_____ activities which support and are consistent with the Coastal Zone Management Act, including National Estuarine Research Reserve programs, the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, or the National Estuaries Program (§31(e)(1));

_____ conservation, restoration, enhancement or protection of coastal or marine habitats including wetlands, estuaries, coastal barrier islands, coastal fishery resources and coral reefs, including projects to remove abandoned vessels or marine debris that may adversely affect coastal habitats (§31(e)(1));

_____ protection, restoration and enhancement of coastal water quality consistent with the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), including the reduction or monitoring of coastal polluted runoff or other coastal contaminants (§31(e)(1));

_____ addressing watershed protection or other coastal or marine conservation needs which cross-jurisdictional boundaries (§31(e)(1));

_____ assessment, research, mapping and monitoring of coastal or marine resources and habitats, including, where appropriate, the establishment and monitoring of marine protected areas (§31(e)(1));

_____ addressing coastal conservation needs associated with seasonal or otherwise transient fluctuations in coastal populations (§31(e)(1));

_____ protection and restoration of natural coastline protective features, including control of coastline erosion (§31(e)(1));

_____ identification, prevention and control of invasive exotic and harmful non-indigenous species (§31(e)(1));

_____ assistance to local communities to assess, plan for and manage the impacts of growth and development on coastal or marine habitats and natural resources, including coastal community fishery assistance programs that encourage participation in sustainable fisheries (§31(e)(1));

_____ projects that promote research, education, training and advisory services in fields related to coastal and Great Lakes living marine resource use and management (§31(e)(1));

_____ projects and activities for the conservation, protection or restoration of wetlands (§31(e)(2));

_____ mitigating damage to fish, wildlife or natural resources, including such activities authorized under subtitle B of title IV of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (oil spill removal and contingency planning) (§31(e)(3));

_____ planning assistance and administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section (§31(e)(4));

_____ implementation of federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plans (§31(e)(5));

_____ onshore infrastructure projects and other public service needs intended to mitigate the environmental effects of Outer Continental Shelf activities [NOTE: The use of CIAP funds for these purposes is restricted to no more than 23% of total project funds (§31(e)(6)).

Additional comments:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

ANALYSIS OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS
(There are several Federal laws that put conditions on the expenditure of federal funds. NOAA must review CIAP projects, since they are federally funded, to determine the applicability of these laws.)

1. State Historic Preservation Officer and National Historic Preservation Act

Will the project affect properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/) or otherwise protected by section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (http://www2.cr.nps.gov/laws/NHPA1966.htm) or a similar State Preservation Act? _____Yes _____No

If "yes", provide clearance letters from all appropriate state and federal agencies.

2. National Flood Insurance Program

a. Is the project located in a designated floodway or 'V' zone on a National Flood Insurance Program Floodway Map? _____Yes _____ No. (http://www.fema.gov/maps/)

b. Is the community in which the project is located participating in the Flood Insurance Program? _____ Yes _____ No (http://www.fema.gov/nfip/)

3. Coastal Barriers Resource Act

Is the project located on an undeveloped coastal barrier designated by the Coastal Barriers Resources Act? _____ Yes _____ No (http://www.fws.gov/cep/cbrunits.html)
If the answer is "yes", attach to this checklist a brief analysis as to how the proposed project is consistent with the three CBRA purposes: to minimize (1) the loss of human life, (2) wasteful federal expenditures, and (3) damage to fish, wildlife and other natural resources.

4. Endangered Species Act

The proposed project may adversely affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as defined by the Endangered Species Act. _____Yes _____ No (http://endangered.fws.gov/) or (http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/endangered.htm)
If the answer is "yes", attach a description of the adverse effects (minor and significant effects), the species or habitat affected, and any coordination between the state and the USFWS or NMFS. A determination by USFWS or NMFS that a project will significantly affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat may affect certification of proposed CIAP project.

5. National Environmental Policy Act (http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/nepanet.htm)

a. The proposed project may significantly affect the human environment. _____Yes _____No.

b. The proposed project involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources. _____ Yes _____ No

c. This action would have significant adverse effects on public health and safety. _____Yes _____No.

d. This action will have highly controversial environmental effects. _____ Yes _____ No

e. This action will have highly uncertain environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental impacts. _____Yes _____ No.

f. The project will have significant adverse impacts on other natural resources not covered elsewhere in this checklist, e.g., coastal parks or refuges, beaches and dunes, wetlands, estuarine areas, fish and wildlife habitat, wild or scenic rivers, reefs, or other coastal resources. _____ Yes _____ No.

If the answer to any of items a-f is "yes", then NOAA may prepare an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement to fulfill its requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act. For items answered "yes", please attach a description of the resource(s) affected and describe the nature and scope of the effects.

6. Handicapped Accessibility

Handicapped access requirements for CIAP projects are based on the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et. seq. (Pub. L. No. 101-336), and the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Board). As a general rule, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, 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. ADA §202.

Is the proposed project handicapped-accessible? _____ Yes _____No _____ N/A
If the answer is "no", please explain:

_____
_____
_____
_____

7. Environmental Justice

Will the project have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations? _____ Yes ____ No

8. Required Permits

Please list local, state, tribal or federal permits required for this project and the status of the permits. If the permits have not been obtained, then the CIAP coordinator certifies, by signing this application, that the state Agency, county (or other public entity) is seeking the required local, state and federal permits and that work will not begin and land will not be purchased until the permits have been issued.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

9. Public Coordination

Has the project for which you propose to use CIAP funds been subject to public scrutiny and coordination through a public notice or other public review process? _____Yes _____No
If "yes", please describe the results of that process and note when the coordination occurred.

_____
_____
_____
_____

10. Land Acquisition

Does this project include the acquisition of land? _____Yes _____No
If "yes," the applicant must obtain an independent appraisal by a state approved appraiser to determine fair market value. States/counties must adhere to the following steps in negotiating acquisition price (adapted from 49 C.F.R. part 24.102):

a. Secure independent property appraisal.

b. Present appraisal to land owner and negotiate price based on appraisal. Property owner shall be given a reasonable opportunity to consider the offer and present material which the owner believes to be relevant to determining the property's value.

c. If the property owner will not sell for the appraised price or lower, and the state/county wishes to pursue the acquisition, a second independent appraisal shall be done, or the original appraisal updated to account for changed circumstances, e.g., extensive time passage, natural disaster.

d. If, after negotiations and a second or revised first appraisal, the purchase price still exceeds the appraised value, the state/county may be allowed to pay more than the appraised value (with federal CIAP funds) if the state/county demonstrates reasonable efforts to negotiate at the appraised value and if the state/county provides a written justification for the higher price, based on reasonableness, prudence, public interest, appraisals, estimated condemnation/trial costs, and/or valuation.

I hereby certify that the information contained in the attached or foregoing CIAP proposal application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____

Signature of State or Local CIAP Coordinator

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

NOAA is requesting this information in order to adequately assess the eligibility of proposed CIAP projects. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to John R. King, Acting Chief, Coastal Programs Division, OCRM, 1305 East-West Hwy., 11th Floor, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. This reporting is authorized under P.L. 106-553. Information submitted will be treated as public records. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
AK	8	Alaska State	Implementation and Administration of CIAP	CE				$235.67	ADMIN
AK	35	Haines Borough	Net float repairs and provision of services to transient floats	CE				$32.62	ACC
AK	63	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Tsalteshi trail improvements	CE				$10.00	ACC
AK	687	Kodiak Island Borough	Public Access Acquisitions	CE	X	X	X	$0.00	ACC
AK	1	Alaska State	Cataloging Anadromous Fish Streams	CE				$1,000.00	RSRCH
AK	14	Aleutians East Borough	Research Alaska Penninsula Salmon	CE				$279.00	RSRCH
AK	26	Bristol Bay CRSA	Moose Survey	CE				$15.00	RSRCH
AK	27	Bristol Bay CRSA	Radio-collaring caribou	CE				$15.00	RSRCH
AK	28	Bristol Bay CRSA	Salmon smolt research	CE				$15.00	RSRCH
AK	30	Bristol Bay CRSA	Subsistence survey	CE				$20.00	RSRCH
AK	41	City and Borough of Juneau	Assessment of ORV impacts on habitat	CE				$10.00	RSRCH
AK	43	City and Borough of Juneau	Duck Creek iron floc study	CE				$50.00	RSRCH
AK	58	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Hydrocarbon screening	CE				$12.00	RSRCH
AK	21	Municipality of Anchorage	Lower Campbell Creek Sedimentation Treatment Study	CE				$200.00	RSRCH
AK	91	Northwest Arctic Borough	Documenting traditional knowledge and map compilation	CE				$250.00	RSRCH
AK	10	Alaska State	Ocean, Coastal and Watershed Symposium/Report	CE				$150.00	EDUC
AK	16	Aleutians West CRSA	Trust fund for ADMIN, education and outreach activities	CE				$143.89	EDUC
AK	29	Bristol Bay CRSA	Student mentoring project	CE				$0.00	EDUC
AK	42	City and Borough of Juneau	Citizen-based monitoring	CE				$2.00	EDUC
AK	44	City and Borough of Juneau	Education Projects	CE				$100.00	EDUC
AK	46	City and Borough of Juneau	Mendenhall Watershed Historical Documentary	CE				$10.00	EDUC
AK	50	City and Borough of Juneau	Stormwater volunteer projects	CE				$7.50	EDUC
AK	96	City and Borough of Sitka	Whale Park Listening Station	CE				$10.00	EDUC
AK	60	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Landowner willow restoration guide	CE				$2.50	EDUC
AK	62	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Property owners guide to living on anadromous streams	CE				$20.00	EDUC
AK	261	Kodiak Island Borough	Education Programs	CE				$0.00	EDUC
AK	24	Bristol Bay CRSA	Erosion Control	FONSI				$40.00	EROS
AK	98	City and Borough of Yakutat	Restoration of coastline protective features: reconstruction of bluff at Monti Bay	FR		X		$22.00	EROS
AK	59	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Kenai River Center bank restoration	FR		X		$50.00	EROS

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
AK	25	Bristol Bay CRSA	Habitat Conservation	CE				$45.00	HAB
AK	37	City and Borough of Juneau	North Lake of Twin Lakes - conversion of man-made freshwater lake to intertidal salt marsh	FR		X		$25.00	HAB
AK	38	City and Borough of Juneau	Wetlands Mitigation Bank	CE				$100.00	HAB
AK	48	City and Borough of Juneau	Police Station Pond wetland creation	CE				$85.00	HAB
AK	49	City and Borough of Juneau	Purchase of properties along Duck Creek	CE				$100.00	HAB
AK	52	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Youth restoration corp; Quartz creek project	FR		X		$10.00	HAB
AK	53	Kenai Peninsula Borough	50/50 Cost Sharing for Bank Restoration and Stabilization	FR		X		$40.00	HAB
AK	56	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Conservation easement landowner assistance/stewardship fee fund	CE				$10.00	HAB
AK	18	Municipality of Anchorage	Acquisition fund for Anchorage Greenbelt and Natural Open Spaces Sites	CE				$123.69	HAB
AK	81	North Slope Borough	Coastal Wildlife Project Management	FR	X	X		$1,939.68	HAB
AK	40	City and Borough of Juneau	Airport oil/water separator	CE				$25.00	INF
AK	5	Alaska State	Coastal Resource Inventory Project	CE				$800.00	TOOLS
AK	9	Alaska State	Ocean, Coastal and Watershed Information System	CE				$1,700.00	TOOLS
AK	11	Alaska State	Regional Coastal Program Planning	CE				$750.00	TOOLS
AK	13	Aleutians East Borough	Community Aerial Photography	CE				$30.00	TOOLS
AK	15	Aleutians West CRSA	ACMP Implementation	CE				$10.00	TOOLS
AK	22	Bering Straits CRSA	ACMP Implementation	CE				$131.71	TOOLS
AK	23	Bristol Bay Borough CRSA	Aerial Photography and Research	CE				$19.69	TOOLS
AK	39	City and Borough of Juneau	Aerial Photography for wetland determination	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
AK	51	City and Borough of Juneau	Update of wetland maps and management plans	CE				$70.00	TOOLS
AK	92	City and Borough of Sitka	ACMP Implementation	CE				$3.19	TOOLS
AK	93	City and Borough of Sitka	Aerial photography of Sitka sound	CE				$40.00	TOOLS
AK	94	City and Borough of Sitka	Indian River corridor and watershed master plan	CE				$81.00	TOOLS
AK	97	City and Borough of Yakutat	Air and water quality monitoring: vessel operation for one cruise ship season enforcement	CE				$22.00	TOOLS
AK	99	City and Borough of Yakutat	Coastal Management Plan Revision	CE				$3.84	TOOLS

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
AK	54	Kenai Peninsula Borough	City of Kenai - Dipnet fisheries habitat protection assistance	CE				$16.00	TOOLS
AK	55	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Completion of updated FEMA flood insurance rate map for Port Graham floodplain	CE				$3.40	TOOLS
AK	57	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Developing a FEMA flood insurance rate map for the North fork of the Anchor River	CE				$34.77	TOOLS
AK	64	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Development of GIS for Ketchikan Gateway borough	CE				$75.52	TOOLS
AK	67	Kodiak Island Borough	Aerial photography and mapping	CE				$0.00	TOOLS
AK	73	Kodiak Island Borough	Revision of Kodiak Island CMP	CE				$0.00	TOOLS
AK	77	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Update of community profile maps	CE				$70.00	TOOLS
AK	80	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Satellite imagery online database	CE				$131.22	TOOLS
AK	17	Municipality of Anchorage	Anchorage Park, Greenbelt and Rec. Facility Plan Revision	CE				$150.00	TOOLS
AK	19	Municipality of Anchorage	Chester Creek Watershed Plan	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
AK	20	Municipality of Anchorage	Coastal Resources Monitor	CE				$30.00	TOOLS
AK	45	City and Borough of Juneau	Lemon Creek stream channel design	CE				$30.00	PPLAN
AK	47	City and Borough of Juneau	Planning for Shrine to Eagle Beach	CE				$60.00	PPLAN
AK	6	Alaska State	Competitive Grants Program	FR				$3,100.00	GRANT
AK	7	Alaska State	Grant funds for Alaska Coastal Resource Districts	CE				$200.00	GRANT
AK	31	Cenaliulriit CRSA	Trust fund	FR				$148.74	GRANT
AK	12	Aleutians East Borough	Restoration of Coastal or Marine Habitat	FR		X		$50.00	DEBR
AK	66	Kodiak Island Borough	Marine debris clean-up	CE				$0.00	DEBR
Alaska - Consultations Required					**2**	**8**	**1**		
AL	232	Baldwin County	CIAP Summary Document	CE				$2.50	ADMIN
AL	233	Baldwin County	Baldwin County CIAP Plan ADMIN	CE				$156.87	ADMIN
AL	256	Mobile County	End of Project Report	CE				$3.00	ADMIN
AL	257	Mobile County	CIAP ADMIN	CE				$30.00	ADMIN
AL	259	State of Alabama	CIAP ADMIN	CE				$500.00	ADMIN
AL	229	Baldwin County	Baldwin County parks, public access and conservation lands initiative - Public Access	FR		X		$0.00	ACC
AL	235	Mobile County	Dead Lake Marina Acquisition	FONSI				$1,000.00	ACC
AL	240	Mobile County	Chickasabogue Park water access and expansion	FR		X		$312.33	ACC
AL	241	Mobile County	Bayfront Park Expansion	FR		X		$125.00	ACC

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
AL	242	Mobile County	Fort Gaines Repair	FR			X	$206.00	ACC
AL	248	Mobile County	Mobile Tricentennial board at Monroe Park	CE				$90.00	ACC
AL	218	State of Alabama	Public Access Construction/Restoration for municipal governments	FR				$750.00	ACC
AL	220	State of Alabama	Construction and Renovation of boat ramps	FR		X		$100.00	ACC
AL	221	State of Alabama	Mobile-Tensaw River Delta Canoe Trail	FONSI				$200.00	ACC
AL	222	State of Alabama	Weeks Bay Reserve Boardwalk	CE				$100.00	ACC
AL	243	Mobile County	Water quality monitoring and discharge database	CE				$150.00	RSRCH
AL	244	Mobile County	Watershed based water quality monitoring and pollutant loadings	CE				$60.00	RSRCH
AL	246	Mobile County	Watershed based precipitation and weather data collection stations	CE				$40.00	RSRCH
AL	206	State of Alabama	Atmospheric deposition monitoring for Mobile Bay and Delta	CE				$175.00	RSRCH
AL	208	State of Alabama	Mobile Bay environmental monitoring for public access and community tracking (EMPACT)	CE				$175.00	RSRCH
AL	209	State of Alabama	Comprehensive study of the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta	FR			X	$650.00	RSRCH
AL	210	State of Alabama	Living Resources and Analysis/Fish Populations Status and Trends (NEP)	CE				$40.00	RSRCH
AL	212	State of Alabama	Mobile Metropolitan Air Quality Study	CE				$300.00	RSRCH
AL	215	State of Alabama	Offshore gas drilling & production monitoring (AGS/OGB)	CE				$90.00	RSRCH
AL	231	Baldwin County	Education and Outreach Initiative	CE				$200.00	EDUC
AL	247	Mobile County	Watershed based drainage structure stenciling effort (Fowl and Dog River)	CE				$15.00	EDUC
AL	250	Mobile County	Mobile County Master Environmental Educators	CE				$45.00	EDUC
AL	252	Mobile County	Clean Water Guardians Program	CE				$6.00	EDUC
AL	253	Mobile County	Mobile County watershed labeling education project	CE				$35.00	EDUC
AL	254	Mobile County	Volunteer water quality monitoring support	CE				$8.00	EDUC
AL	214	State of Alabama	Dauphin Island Sea Lab Coastal Policy Initiative	CE				$100.00	EDUC
AL	258	State of Alabama	Mobile Environmental Studies Center	CE				$15.00	EDUC
AL	224	Baldwin County	Erosion and Sediment Control Initiative	FONSI				$713.57	EROS
AL	236	Mobile County	Erosion and Sediment Control equipment	CE				$200.00	EROS

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
AL	249	Mobile County	Agriculture BMP demonstration equipment	CE				$30.00	EROS
AL	227	Baldwin County	Baldwin County Wetland Conservation Plan (BCWCP) Implementation Initiative - Phase 1	CE				$473.99	HAB
AL	228	Baldwin County	Baldwin County watershed support initiative - Project C	FR				$0.00	HAB
AL	675	Baldwin County	Baldwin County Wetland Conservation Plan (BCWCP) Implementation Initiative - Phase 2	FR				$0.00	HAB
AL	676	Baldwin County	Baldwin County watershed support initiative - Projects A & B	CE				$468.50	HAB
AL	678	Baldwin County	Baldwin County parks, public access and conservation lands initiative - Acquisition	CE				$447.99	HAB
AL	251	Mobile County	Coastal Alabama clean water partnership for restoration	FR		X		$150.00	HAB
AL	198	State of Alabama	Land Acquisition/Conservation and Protection	CE				$6,322.22	HAB
AL	201	State of Alabama	Inshore artificial reef construction	FR		X		$300.00	HAB
AL	203	State of Alabama	Grand Bay Savannah restoration/enhancement	FR	X			$70.00	HAB
AL	238	Mobile County	Bayfront Park Onsite Sewage	FONSI				$45.00	INF
AL	255	Mobile County	Lights and water facilities for the Battleship Park pier	CE				$40.00	INF
AL	217	State of Alabama	Coastal Impact Services Center	FONSI				$500.00	INF
AL	674	State of Alabama	Saltwater pipeline for Claude Peteet Mariculture Center - construction phase	EA	X	X		$0.00	INF
AL	225	Baldwin County	Digital Soils Database Initiative	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
AL	234	Mobile County	LIDAR mapping	CE				$1,000.00	TOOLS
AL	237	Mobile County	Development of land disturbance permit	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
AL	245	Mobile County	Digital Soils Database Initiative	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
AL	202	State of Alabama	Master Plan/Restoration for Historic Fort Morgan	FR	X		X	$110.00	TOOLS
AL	204	State of Alabama	Nature Conservancy Initiative	CE				$400.00	TOOLS
AL	205	State of Alabama	Coastal Engineering Technical Assistance Service	CE				$250.00	TOOLS
AL	207	State of Alabama	Comprehensive Inventory of Coastal Resources on GIS database	CE				$250.00	TOOLS
AL	211	State of Alabama	Coordination, Standardization and Integration of GIS	CE				$150.00	TOOLS
AL	213	State of Alabama	Mobile-Tensaw Delta and coastal Alabama water pollution enforcement	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
AL	216	State of Alabama	Establishment of a state natural resources damage assessment program	CE				$100.00	TOOLS

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
AL	219	State of Alabama	Saltwater pipeline for Claude Peteet Mariculture Center - planning phase	CE				$1,000.00	PPLAN
AL	226	Baldwin County	Household/Agricultural Hazardous Waste Handling, Collection and Disposal Initiative	CE				$473.99	DEBR
AL	230	Baldwin County	Hazardous Spill Response Initiative	CE				$100.00	DEBR
AL	239	Mobile County	Household hazardous waste collection events	CE				$200.00	DEBR
AL	199	State of Alabama	Removal of derelict vessels and pilings	FR		X		$100.00	DEBR
AL	200	State of Alabama	Removal of dilapidated buildings on the Mobile Bay causeway	FR	X	X		$100.00	DEBR
AL	260	State of Alabama	Mobile-Tensaw Delta - abandoned camp removal and shore stabilization	FONSI				$300.00	DEBR
Alabama - Consultations Required					**4**	**9**	**3**		
CA	666	California State	CIAP ADMIN	CE				$298.53	ADMIN
CA	586	Alameda County	Albany Waterfront Restoration Projects	FR	X	X	X	$35.00	ACC
CA	582	California State	Bay Trail Implementation Partnerships - Phase II	FR	X	X		$0.00	ACC
CA	583	California State	Coastal Trail Implementation Plan	CE				$300.00	ACC
CA	585	California State	Public Access Projects	FR				$400.00	ACC
CA	681	California State	Bay Trail Implementation Partnerships - Phase I	CE				$750.00	ACC
CA	590	Los Angeles	Manhattan Beach Access Repairs Project	CE				$435.26	ACC
CA	591	Napa County	County Airport Area Bay Trail	CE				$68.64	ACC
CA	588	San Francisco County	Downtown Ferry Terminal Public Pier	CE				$105.92	ACC
CA	587	San Luis Obispo	Avila Beach mid-block Pedestrian Passage	CE				$25.39	ACC
CA	589	Santa Barbara County	Isla Vista Natural Resource Preservation and Enhancement	CE				$40.00	ACC
CA	610	California State	Update Study of Ocean and Coastal Contribution to California Economy	CE				$100.00	RSRCH
CA	616	California State	Crystal Cove underwater preserve monitoring for impacts	CE				$35.00	RSRCH
CA	617	California State	Fisheries monitoring infrastructure	CE				$300.00	RSRCH
CA	618	California State	Infrastructure for a marine life management act nearshore ecosystem assessment program	CE				$700.00	RSRCH
CA	620	California State	Marine resource surveys related to Caltrans/Highway 1	CE				$150.00	RSRCH
CA	621	California State	Market squid research	CE				$75.00	RSRCH
CA	624	California State	Regulatory assistance and bay management partnership	CE				$200.00	RSRCH

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
CA	646	California State	Ocean Resources Stewardship Act Trust Fund	FR				$850.00	RSRCH
CA	649	California State	Coastal sediment compatibility and impact study	CE				$400.00	RSRCH
CA	651	California State	Espa Lagoon and watershed analysis	CE				$75.00	RSRCH
CA	654	California State	North Coast Watershed Assessment - Phase II	CE				$450.00	RSRCH
CA	658	Del Norte County	Lower Smith River stream channel assessment	CE				$61.70	RSRCH
CA	663	Los Angeles	Topanga Creek watershed hydrology analysis and water quality assessment	CE				$185.00	RSRCH
CA	604	San Luis Obispo	Oceano Lagoon Wetlands Study	CE				$23.60	RSRCH
CA	622	San Mateo County	Fitzgerald Marine Reserve resource assessment project	CE				$145.93	RSRCH
CA	634	Santa Barbara County	Gaviota Coast Resource Study	CE				$50.00	RSRCH
CA	584	California State	Implementation of Site-Based Bilingual Ocean Outreach Program	CE				$50.00	EDUC
CA	615	California State	Constituent involvement for marine management	CE				$75.00	EDUC
CA	626	California State	California and the World Ocean 2002 Conference	CE				$100.00	EDUC
CA	656	California State	Tomales Bay High School student water quality monitoring	CE				$50.00	EDUC
CA	645	Santa Barbara County	Public Information Website	CE				$15.00	EDUC
CA	662	Alameda County	San Lorenzo Creek Bayland restoration and sedimentation study; water quality improvement projects	FR	X	X	X	$145.89	HAB
CA	594	California State	Oceano Dunes Foredune Restoration	FR	X			$200.00	HAB
CA	595	California State	Pescadero Marsh Habitat Restoration	CE				$150.00	HAB
CA	597	California State	Santa Cruz Island Ecosystem Restoration	FR	X			$500.00	HAB
CA	664	Los Angeles	Tri-watershed preservation and acquisition	FR				$220.00	HAB
CA	599	Mendocino County	Albion River Watershed - Replace Two Fish Barriers	FR	X	X		$72.29	HAB
CA	606	Orange County (CA)	South Talbert Wetlands Habitat Enhancement	CE				$297.36	HAB
CA	602	Santa Barbara County	Coastal Acquisition	CE				$212.20	HAB
CA	600	Santa Clara County	Alviso Marina County Park, south San Francisco Bay Wetlands Habitat improvements/mitigation	FR		X		$163.61	HAB
CA	607	Santa Cruz County	Watsonville Sloughs System Restoration Project	CE				$86.93	HAB
CA	605	Solano County	Solano County Wetlands Restoration Projects	FR	X	X		$294.67	HAB

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
CA	608	Sonoma County	Willow Creek Road Culverts	FR	X	X		$68.42	HAB
CA	647	California State	San Francisco Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve - Baywater Delivery, HVAC and Fire Suppression System	CE				$100.00	INF
CA	614	Ventura County	Energy Conservation - Installation of Photovoltaic "Net Metering" systems at 23 Fire Stations	CE				$73.58	INF
CA	592	California State	Development of coordinated Elkhorn Slough Stewardship Plan	CE				$300.00	TOOLS
CA	593	California State	Form Central Coast Wetlands Joint Venture	CE				$75.00	TOOLS
CA	596	California State	San Francisco Bay Wetlands Restoration Program	CE				$125.00	TOOLS
CA	598	California State	Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project (SCWRP) Science Advisory Panel	CE				$200.00	TOOLS
CA	611	California State	Revised oil wildlife sensitivity maps for Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	CE				$75.00	TOOLS
CA	619	California State	Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Implementation	CE				$372.00	TOOLS
CA	625	California State	Santa Barbara County LCP Update	CE				$400.00	TOOLS
CA	640	California State	Review of OCS Oil and Gas lease suspensions, exploration and development plans and other energy and ocean resource projects	CE				$300.00	TOOLS
CA	648	California State	California Master Plan for Comprehensive coastal sediment management	CE				$800.00	TOOLS
CA	650	California State	Adobe Creek watershed management plan	CE				$25.00	TOOLS
CA	652	California State	For the Sake of Salmon regional watershed coordinators	CE				$180.00	TOOLS
CA	653	California State	Gaviota Creek watershed management plan/coordinated resource management plan	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
CA	655	California State	Sonoma and Santa Rosa Creek watershed management plans	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
CA	657	California State	Tools for Watershed Management	CE				$700.00	TOOLS
CA	601	Contra Costa	Carquinez Straits Heritage Corridor Land Acquisition, Enhancement, and Stewardship Project	Possible EA	X	X		$253.26	TOOLS
CA	635	Humboldt County	Humboldt Coastal management	CE				$151.16	TOOLS
CA	660	Marin County	Preparation and Implementation of a Marin County Watershed Management Plan	CE				$160.28	TOOLS
CA	659	Monterey County	Phase I integration of coastal surface water quality programs	CE				$187.03	TOOLS

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
CA	613	San Diego County	GIS Support for Stormwater Permit Compliance	CE				$296.11	TOOLS
CA	603	San Luis Obispo	Natural Habitat Conservation Planning for the Los Osos area	CE				$60.00	TOOLS
CA	636	San Luis Obispo	Local coastal program implementation	CE				$154.51	TOOLS
CA	612	Santa Barbara County	GIS Information Improvements	CE				$106.00	TOOLS
CA	627	Santa Barbara County	Amortization Ordinance or Consolidation Local Coastal Plan Amendment	CE				$90.00	TOOLS
CA	628	Santa Barbara County	Carpinteria Valley Greenhouse Program	CE				$20.00	TOOLS
CA	629	Santa Barbara County	California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines and Thresholds Update	CE				$20.00	TOOLS
CA	630	Santa Barbara County	Coastal Area Compliance and Enforcement	CE				$30.00	TOOLS
CA	631	Santa Barbara County	Comprehensive update to the open space and conservation element of the County General Plan	CE				$28.98	TOOLS
CA	632	Santa Barbara County	Ellwood Beach - Santa Barbara Shore specific plan amendments	CE				$200.00	TOOLS
CA	633	Santa Barbara County	Energy conservation and distributed generation	CE				$106.00	TOOLS
CA	637	Santa Barbara County	Increased regional planning coordination	CE				$50.00	TOOLS
CA	638	Santa Barbara County	Summerland Community plan implementation	CE				$20.00	TOOLS
CA	639	Santa Barbara County	Toro Canyon Plan adoption and implementation	CE				$20.00	TOOLS
CA	641	Santa Barbara County	Change of owner, operator, guarantor ordinance	CE				$20.00	TOOLS
CA	642	Santa Barbara County	Oil and Gas Legislation, Rulemaking and Intergovernmental Coordination	CE				$50.00	TOOLS
CA	643	Santa Barbara County	Oil transportation policies	CE				$50.00	TOOLS
CA	644	Santa Barbara County	Oil Spill environmental thresholds	CE				$15.00	TOOLS
CA	661	Santa Barbara County	Project Clean Water	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
CA	609	Ventura County	Wetlands Task Force	CE				$289.23	TOOLS
CA	623	Ventura County	Tri-County FISH Team***	CE				$21.00	TOOLS
CA	665	Sonoma County	Various stockpile sites within Sonoma County	FR	**X**	**X**		$49.30	DEBR
California - Consultations Required					**10**	**9**	**2**		
FL	387	Escambia County	Escambia County Budget office overhead	CE				$4.10	ADMIN
FL	316	Gulf County	Dead Lakes boat ramp project (also shoreline stabilization)	CE				$88.43	ACC
FL	332	Liberty County	Liberty County public boat ramp	FR	**X**	**X**		$100.00	ACC

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
FL	372	Marion County	Carney Island boating access infrastructure project	CE				$14.30	ACC
FL	292	Alachua County	Watershed Enhancement through re-vegetation, assessment of exotic vegetation and water quality nitrate source tracking - Lake Santa Fe invasive plant inventory and assessment project	CE				$10.00	RSRCH
FL	293	Alachua County	Watershed Enhancement through re-vegetation, assessment of exotic vegetation and water quality nitrate source tracking - Santa Fe River Springs nitrate source identification and assessment project	CE				$20.00	RSRCH
FL	381	Collier County	Determining essential habitat for Kemp's Ridley Turtle in the Cape Romano - Ten Thousand Islands Aquatic Preserve	CE				$48.59	RSRCH
FL	382	Escambia County	An assessment of the degradation of environmental quality of Pensacola Bay coastal waters as a result of increasing human waste input	CE				$35.00	RSRCH
FL	385	Escambia County	Importance of microalgal production on the northern Gulf of Mexico nearshore sand bottom: nutrient trapping and support of fisheries production	CE				$8.54	RSRCH
FL	365	Miami-Dade County	Effect of stormwater related floodwater run-off on Biscayne Bay	CE				$102.16	RSRCH
FL	366	Miami-Dade County	Identification of sources of sewage contamination in the Miami River and Wagner Creek	CE				$83.35	RSRCH
FL	353	Seminole County	Lake Jesup tributary storm event sampling project	CE				$71.87	RSRCH
FL	262	South Florida Water Management District	St. Lucie Estuary/Indian River Lagoon Water Quality Model (Phase III)	CE				$80.00	RSRCH
FL	264	South Florida Water Management District	Characterization of Agrochemical and Nutrient Loading in Runoff water from pastures, golf courses, and urban areas in the St. Lucie Estuary Basin	CE				$138.92	RSRCH
FL	265	South Florida Water Management District	Water table management as a BMP for reducing discharges from Indian River Citrus Groves (continuation)	CE				$75.60	RSRCH
FL	267	South Florida Water Management District	Ten mile Creek Critical Restoration Project - water quality monitoring	CE				$428.06	RSRCH

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
FL	269	South Florida Water Management District	Assessment and evaluation of nitrogen, phosphorus and heavy metals (including copper) in surface runoff from citrus groves and vegetable fields in the Indian River area.	CE				$99.70	RSRCH
FL	271	South Florida Water Management District	Beneficial re-use of St. Lucie marine muck sediments for conversion of pastureland to native vegetation	CE				$72.99	RSRCH
FL	284	St. Johns River Water Management District	Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the lower St. Johns River - cooperative tidal Monitoring in the lower St. Johns River with FDEP	CE				$70.00	RSRCH
FL	285	St. Johns River Water Management District	Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the lower St. Johns River - Biomonitoring of plankton and water quality analysis	CE				$135.00	RSRCH
FL	286	St. Johns River Water Management District	Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the lower St. Johns River - Enhancement of watershed modeling tools for prediction of nonpoint source pollutant loads.	CE				$220.00	RSRCH
FL	287	St. Johns River Water Management District	Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the lower St. Johns River - water quality restoration targets for submerged aquatic vegetation	CE				$175.00	RSRCH
FL	288	St. Johns River Water Management District	Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the lower St. Johns River - nutrient transport and organic decomposition in TCAA soils	CE				$100.00	RSRCH
FL	289	St. Johns River Water Management District	Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the lower St. Johns River - management options for controlling algal blooms in the Lower St. Johns River	CE				$176.00	RSRCH
FL	290	St. Johns River Water Management District	Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the lower St. Johns River - an assessment to determine the biological response to BMPs in the tri-county agricultural area of the Lower St. Johns River	CE				$75.00	RSRCH
FL	291	St. Johns River Water Management District	Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the lower St. Johns River - monitoring the effectiveness of the water quality protection program cost-share projects	CE				$30.00	RSRCH

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
FL	295	Alachua County	Watershed Enhancement through re-vegetation, assessment of exotic vegetation and water quality nitrate source tracking - Watershed Action Volunteer (WAV) program	CE				$5.00	EDUC
FL	299	Brevard County	Invasive, exotic plant community education project	CE				$26.15	EDUC
FL	377	Brevard County	A planting guide for stabilizing beach dunes	CE				$1.75	EDUC
FL	386	Escambia County	Pensacola Bay Boaters Guide	CE				$3.82	EDUC
FL	308	Dixie County	Horseshoe Beach Sea Wall	FR		X		$68.00	EROS
FL	312	Franklin County	Alligator Point Shoreline Stabilization	FR		X		$106.42	EROS
FL	323	Holmes County	Wright's Creek Erosion Control	CE				$69.95	EROS
FL	326	Jefferson County	Jefferson Co. Industrial Park - North Drainage System Erosion Control	CE				$53.66	EROS
FL	327	Lafayette County	River Bank Restoration projects - Blue Springs and Ruth Springs	FR		X		$44.27	EROS
FL	368	Manatee County	Emerson Point Park - Portavant Mound Complex Protection	FONSI		X	X	$20.00	EROS
FL	373	Marion County	KP Hole Park/Rainbow River Erosion Control project	CE				$10.00	EROS
FL	272	South Florida Water Management District	C-24 Canal Bank Stabilization	FONSI				$138.00	EROS
FL	359	Wakulla County	Mashes Sands Beach erosion control project	FR		X		$81.41	EROS
FL	294	Alachua County	Watershed Enhancement through re-vegetation, assessment of exotic vegetation and water quality nitrate source tracking - Lake Lochloosa re-vegetation project	CE				$15.00	HAB
FL	296	Baker County	Little St. Mary's River Park Wetlands Preservation	CE				$39.31	HAB
FL	297	Bay County	Restoration of historic east pass, Bay County	FR				$127.28	HAB
FL	376	Brevard County	Retro-fit cobra headlights on SRA1A to help prevent turtle hatchling disorientation	FR	X			$65.00	HAB
FL	378	Brevard County	Addition of a vegetated dune to Brevard's recently nourished beaches	CE				$43.51	HAB
FL	380	Broward County	Broward County small boat mooring program expansion	FR		X		$76.25	HAB
FL	302	Charlotte County	Englewood beach at Chadwick Park	FR	X	X		$91.76	HAB
FL	303	Citrus County	Citrus County Brazilian Pepper removal project	FR	X	X		$102.00	HAB

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
FL	306	Columbia County	Alligator Lake Wetland Restoration Project	FR	X	X		$44.43	HAB
FL	309	Duval County	Preservation Project Jacksonville - Invasive Species Control and Wetlands Restoration Program	FR	X	X		$183.97	HAB
FL	310	Escambia County	Maritime Forest Enhancement on the Barrier Islands of Escambia County	CE				$25.00	HAB
FL	383	Escambia County	Oyster Reef Construction for Project GreenShores, Phase I	FR		X		$50.00	HAB
FL	311	Flagler County	Protection and development of River-to-Sea Preserve at Marineland and Flagship Harbor Preserve at Flagler Beach	FR	X	X		$48.60	HAB
FL	314	Gilchrist County	Spring Bank Restoration and Aquatic Weed Removal Project	FR	X	X		$42.23	HAB
FL	315	Glades County	Alvin Ward Wetland Restoration	CE				$32.74	HAB
FL	319	Hendry County	Exotic identification and eradication program for Hendry County	FR	X	X		$34.45	HAB
FL	320	Hernando County	Hernando County Coastal Invasive Exotic & Harmful Non-Indigenous Species Control Activities	FR	X	X		$67.51	HAB
FL	321	Highlands County	Highlands County Climbing Fern (Lygodium sp.) removal project	FR	X	X		$40.52	HAB
FL	322	Hillsborough County	Hillsborough County Resource Management Exotic Plant Removal	FR	X	X		$178.26	HAB
FL	324	Indian River County	Implementation of a Habitat Conservation Plan for sea turtles	CE				$57.10	HAB
FL	325	Jackson County	Jackson County Natural Resources Public Education Program	CE				$66.42	HAB
FL	329	Lee County	Cow Slough - Deep Lagoon Conservation Corridor Restoration	FR		X		$120.24	HAB
FL	330	Leon County	Lake Jackson Wetland Restoration	FR	X			$76.86	HAB
FL	331	Levy County	Devil's Hammock - Waccasassa Watershed Protection Project	CE				$87.70	HAB
FL	333	Madison County	West Farm Conservation Area Phase 2 Construction	FONSI				$48.00	HAB
FL	367	Manatee County	Habitat and water quality improvement project at docks and seawalls	FR		X		$37.89	HAB
FL	371	Marion County	Carney Island wetland reconnection	CE				$12.89	HAB
FL	336	Martin County	Martin County Artificial Reef Construction, Mapping and Monitoring	FR	X	X		$24.73	HAB
FL	374	Martin County	Willoughby Creek Dredging Project	FR		X		$34.00	HAB
FL	337	Miami-Dade County	Sunny Isles Dune Vegetation Project	FONSI				$111.38	HAB

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
FL	338	Monroe County	Keys Wide Mooring Field System	FR		X		$250.00	HAB
FL	364	Monroe County	Restoration of Endangered Species Habitat, Big Pine Key	CE				$46.39	HAB
FL	339	Nassau County	Dune restoration and management program	FR		X		$72.08	HAB
FL	340	Okaloosa county	Marler Park - Habitat Restoration and Access Improvements	FR	X	X		$116.99	HAB
FL	341	Okeechobee County	Okee Tantie shoreline enhancement	FR	X			$34.46	HAB
FL	342	Orange County	Reynolds Wetland Acquisition	CE				$195.00	HAB
FL	343	Osceola County	Shingle Creek Recreational Preserve and Lake Lizzie Nature Preserve	FR	X			$46.03	HAB
FL	346	Pinellas County	Ft. Desoto Gulf Artificial Reef Construction	FR	X	X		$33.00	HAB
FL	363	Pinellas County	Ft. Desoto Park water circulation improvement	FR		X		$156.63	HAB
FL	351	Santa Rosa County	Santa Rosa/Navarre Beach monitoring and enhancement project	CE				$128.01	HAB
FL	352	Sarasota County	South Lido Key Habitat Restoration	FR	X	X		$96.05	HAB
FL	263	South Florida Water Management District	Restoration of the American Oyster, Crassostrea virginica, in the St. Lucie Estuary	FR		X		$91.00	HAB
FL	268	South Florida Water Management District	St. Lucie County Mosquito Impoundment Restoration IX	CE				$15.74	HAB
FL	270	South Florida Water Management District	Poppleton Creek urban water quality project	FR	X	X		$400.00	HAB
FL	275	Southwest Florida Water Management District	Charlotte Harbor	FR	X	X		$50.00	HAB
FL	276	Southwest Florida Water Management District	Sarasota Bay restoration projects	FR	X	X	X	$100.00	HAB
FL	277	Southwest Florida Water Management District	Tampa Bay Restoration - Terra Ceia Isles	FR	X	X		$2,000.00	HAB
FL	278	Southwest Florida Water Management District	Tampa Bay Restoration - Wolf Branch Creek	CE				$500.00	HAB
FL	350	St. Lucie County	Bear Point Sanctuary Coastal Wetland Restoration	FR	X	X		$63.27	HAB

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
FL	356	Taylor County	Buckeye Reef Enhancement Project	FR		X		$72.12	HAB
FL	358	Volusia County	Volusia County Coastal Plant Nursery and Sand-Fencing Initiative	FR	X	X		$144.85	HAB
FL	360	Walton County	Walton County's Dune Vegetation and Stabilization Project	FR		X		$102.59	HAB
FL	361	Washington County	Restoration of fish population in natural lake waters in Washington County	CE				$73.78	HAB
FL	301	Calhoun County	John Redd Road - East	FR				$65.50	INF
FL	671	Florida State	White Street Pump Assist Well	FR				$250.00	INF
FL	375	Lee County	Stormwater quality treatment using stormceptor system	FR		X		$52.00	INF
FL	334	Manatee County	Xeriscape and stormwater quality runoff improvement project	CE				$37.89	INF
FL	345	Pasco County	Coastal/Environmental Sewage Spill Mitigation	CE				$88.65	INF
FL	266	South Florida Water Management District	Moore's Creek Stormwater Retrofit Project	FR		X		$460.00	INF
FL	279	St. Johns River Water Management District	Tri-County agricultural area deep creek regional stormwater treatment - Lower St. Johns River	FONSI				$1,499.00	INF
FL	282	St. Johns River Water Management District	Implementation of Jacksonville master stormwater management plan - lower St. Johns River	FONSI				$950.00	INF
FL	357	Union County	Lake Butler Stormwater infrastructure improvements	CE				$39.25	INF
FL	379	Broward County	Broward County Offshore reef habitat mapping project	CE				$81.75	TOOLS
FL	304	Clay County	Clay County Manatee protection plan	CE				$52.82	TOOLS
FL	307	DeSoto County	Peace River Parks Management Plan	CE				$40.70	TOOLS
FL	384	Escambia County	Boston Whaler Motor Project	CE				$32.00	TOOLS
FL	667	Florida State	Implementation and Education/Outreach Programs for the Florida Keys No Discharge Zone.	CE				$150.00	TOOLS
FL	669	Florida State	Big Coppitt Wastewater Project	CE				$250.00	TOOLS
FL	670	Florida State	Marathon Wastewater Project	CE				$250.00	TOOLS
FL	672	Florida State	Physical Oceanographic Real Time System (PORTS) Project	CE				$0.00	TOOLS
FL	318	Hardee County	Hardee County Wetland and floodzone management system	CE				$37.22	TOOLS
FL	328	Lake County	Lake County Water Resource Atlas	CE				$63.34	TOOLS
FL	344	Palm Beach County	Estuarine monitoring and resource inventory update	CE				$155.05	TOOLS

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
FL	348	Putnam County	Putnam County Master Stormwater Management Plan	CE				$60.18	TOOLS
FL	349	St. Johns County	South Anastasia Coastal Area Plan	CE				$70.92	TOOLS
FL	280	St. Johns River Water Management District	Tri-County Agricultural Area Water Quality Protection cost-share program - lower St. Johns River	CE				$750.00	TOOLS
FL	281	St. Johns River Water Management District	Septic tank enforcement in Duval County - Lower St. Johns River; establishing an office	CE				$300.00	TOOLS
FL	283	St. Johns River Water Management District	Total Maximum Daily Load Development for the lower St. Johns River - GIS Data processing	CE				$20.00	TOOLS
FL	298	Bradford County	Alligator Creek Restoration Plan	CE				$39.84	PPLAN
FL	313	Gadsden County	Quincy Creek Effluent and Overflow Reduction	CE				$60.00	PPLAN
FL	347	Polk County	Banana Creek Wetlands Restoration	CE				$82.49	PPLAN
FL	274	South Florida Water Management District	Miami-Dade County's Watershed Planning Project	CE				$750.00	PPLAN
FL	354	Sumter County	Jumper Creek Canal Maintenance	CE				$40.91	PPLAN
FL	355	Suwanee County	Suwannee County Springs Bank Remediation Study	CE				$45.18	PPLAN
FL	300	Broward County	New River North Fork Dredge Spoil Disposal	FR				$50.69	DEBR
FL	305	Collier County	Fuel Clean-up at Caxambus Park	CE				$104.70	DEBR
FL	317	Hamilton County	Sasser Landing Bridge Removal	FR	X	X		$42.66	DEBR
FL	273	South Florida Water Management District	Biscayne Bay Cleanup	CE				$100.00	DEBR
Florida - Consultations Required					**26**	**40**	**2**		
LA	102	Calcasieu Parish	Industrial Canal Boat Launch	FR	X	X		$435.00	ACC
LA	104	City of New Orleans	Lincoln Beach Sand Beach Restoration	FR	X	X		$616.00	ACC
LA	108	Jefferson Parish	Parc des Familles Conservation Area, Education Area	FR				$250.00	ACC
LA	141	Louisiana DWF - Fur & Refuge Div.	Campground improvements - construction of five restrooms to create sanitary conditions	CE				$140.00	ACC
LA	144	Louisiana DWF - Fur & Refuge Div.	Grand Bayou Unit Boat launch - Point-Au-Chien	FR		X		$550.00	ACC
LA	117	St. Mary Parish	Improvements at Burns Point recreation area	FR		X		$184.29	ACC
LA	138	Louisiana DWF - Fur & Refuge Div.	Coastwide Brown Pelican monitoring	CE				$56.00	RSRCH

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
LA	140	Louisiana DWF - Fur & Refuge Div.	Coastwide Eagle Monitoring	CE				$77.00	RSRCH
LA	146	Louisiana DWF - Office of Fisheries	Hydrographic monitoring across coastal Louisiana	CE				$150.00	RSRCH
LA	191	St. Bernard Parish	Wetlands Monitoring Equipment	CE				$20.00	RSRCH
LA	136	City of Lake Charles	Louisiana Wetlands outdoor learning center	FR				$450.00	EDUC
LA	139	Louisiana DWF - Fur & Refuge Div.	Louisiana Coastal Ecosystem - a workshop	CE				$74.00	EDUC
LA	149	LSU, Office of Sea Grant Dev.	Coastal Roots: School seedling nursery program	CE				$20.00	EDUC
LA	127	Jefferson Parish	Fifi Island restoration project*	FR				$999.50	EROS
LA	109	Livingston Parish Council	Shore restoration and stabilization LA Trace Road at Amite River	FR				$299.09	EROS
LA	137	Louisiana DNR	Holly Beach Breakwater Enhancement and Sand Management Plan	FR		X		$4,728.13	EROS
LA	143	Louisiana DWF - Fur & Refuge Div.	Lake Tom north shoreline	FR		X		$440.00	EROS
LA	145	Louisiana DWF - Fur & Refuge Div.	Montegut Unit South Levee Repair - Point-Au-Chien WMA	FR		X		$500.00	EROS
LA	111	St. Bernard Parish	Bank stabilization along the northern bank of Reggio Canal	FR				$240.00	EROS
LA	131	St. Charles Parish	Lake Salvador Shoreline protection project*	FR		X		$1,289.21	EROS
LA	114	St. John the Baptist Parish	Woodland Canal	FONSI		X		$281.75	EROS
LA	133	Terrebonne Parish Con. Government	Bank Stabilization along Bush Canal and Bayou Terrbonne*	FR		X		$2,700.00	EROS
LA	125	Vermillion Parish	Cheniere Au Tigre Shoreline Protection	FR		X		$198.99	EROS
LA	103	Cameron Parish Police Jury	Kings Bayou Project	FR	X	X		$169.19	HAB
LA	107	Jefferson Parish	North Canal freshwater diversion pump station	FR	X	X		$350.00	HAB
LA	130	Lafourche Parish Council	Lafourche marsh creation project*	FR		X		$239.63	HAB
LA	142	Louisiana DWF - Fur & Refuge Div.	Oyster Lake Terracing - Marsh Island Refuge	FR		X		$206.80	HAB
LA	147	Louisiana DWF - Office of Fisheries	Public oyster resource development project	FR		X		$1,600.00	HAB
LA	110	Plaquemines Parish	Shallow water terraces/sediment fencing and vegetative -plantings	FR				$879.54	HAB
LA	112	St. Bernard Parish	Wetland creation along Paris Road	FR				$179.90	HAB

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
LA	113	St. Bernard Parish	Wetland creation at Nunez college of the Arts, Sciences and Technology Building	Under Review		X		$70.00	HAB
LA	479	State of Louisiana	Control of Water Hyacinth and Salvinia in Coastal Louisiana	FR		X		$250.00	HAB
LA	100	Assumption Parish	Bayou Crab Roadway	FONSI				$203.13	INF
LA	101	Assumption Parish	Baker Canal Extension	FR	X	X		$80.00	INF
LA	126	Cameron Parish Police Jury	Hackberry Road improvement project*	CE				$472.47	INF
LA	106	Iberia Parish	Lewis Street and Crochet Street, Iberia Parish	CE				$431.81	INF
LA	129	Lafourche Parish Council	Leon Theriot Lock Project*	FR		X		$1,250.00	INF
LA	490	St. Martin Parish	Stephensville & Belle River Area Sanitary Sewer Facilities Improvements	FR				$407.44	INF
LA	116	St. Mary Parish	Modifications to St. Mary Parish Water Plant in Amelia, LA	FR				$318.00	INF
LA	121	Tangipahoa Parish	Rehabilitate Kin Tally pumping station	CE				$25.00	INF
LA	122	Tangipahoa Parish	Rehabilitate Creekwood Sewer Treatment Ponds	CE				$80.00	INF
LA	123	Tangipahoa Parish	Manchac sewer system	FR				$200.54	INF
LA	148	Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator	Development and Implementation of the LA Regional Restoration Program in the Coastal Regions	Under Review				$300.00	TOOLS
LA	132	St. James Parish	Parish-wide GIS*	CE				$306.10	TOOLS
LA	118	St. Tammany Parish	Developing a comprehensive environmental management plan for St. Tammany Parish	CE				$250.00	TOOLS
LA	119	St. Tammany Parish	Feasibility of implementing various related BMPs for stormwater and nonpoint source pollution	CE				$75.00	TOOLS
LA	134	St. Tammany Parish	Bayou Chichuba Watershed Study	CE				$250.00	TOOLS
LA	135	State of Louisiana	Bayou Liberty Watershed Study	CE				$250.00	TOOLS
LA	105	City of New Orleans	London Avenue Canal stormwater treatment feasibility study	CE				$200.00	PPLAN
LA	128	Lafourche Parish Council	Leeville Bridge Preliminary Design*	CE				$1,705.80	PPLAN
LA	120	St. Tammany Parish	Feasibility assessment for the development of St. Tammany Parish Land use Conservation tools and techniques	CE				$70.00	PPLAN
LA	480	State of Louisiana	Marine Fisheries Lab - Barataria Bay, LA - Feasibility Study	CE				$0.00	PPLAN
LA	124	Vermillion Parish	Environmental Impact Study on proposed 20 ft. channel	CE				$200.00	PPLAN
LA	487	State of Louisiana	Underwater Obstructions Removal	CE		X		$250.00	DEBR

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
Louisiana - Consultations Required					**5**	**21**	**0**		
MS	503	Hancock County	County-wide Integrated Environmental Programs Coordination*	CE				$106.38	ADMIN
MS	536	Jackson County (MS)	Jackson County Environmental Projects Office*	CE				$153.19	ADMIN
MS	528	State of Mississippi	Harrison County CIAP Administration and Coordination*	CE				$165.96	ADMIN
MS	576	State of Mississippi	State CIAP Administration	CE				$791.09	ADMIN
MS	513	Harrison County	Long Range Wastewater Planning Study - Assessments of Treatment Plans, Transmission Lines and Pump Stations	CE				$200.00	RSRCH
MS	517	Harrison County	Mississippi Sound and Drainage Basin/ Harrison County Beach Watershed Water Quality Monitoring Study and Assessment	CE				$500.00	RSRCH
MS	532	Jackson County (MS)	EcoTourism Study and Strategy Development: Pascagoula River Basin	CE				$85.00	RSRCH
MS	507	State of Mississippi	St. Louis Bay Restoration - Monitoring to establish accurate reference conditions for nutrients and algal conditions*	CE				$92.00	RSRCH
MS	510	State of Mississippi	Evaluating Environmental Quality for the Bay of St. Louis*	CE				$83.72	RSRCH
MS	557	State of Mississippi	Real-Time Hydrological Monitoring in the MS Sound	CE				$92.00	RSRCH
MS	558	State of Mississippi	A Now/Cast/Forecast System for Optimizing Shellfish Harvest in the Mississippi Sound: Phase 1	CE				$78.20	RSRCH
MS	560	State of Mississippi	Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring for Mississippi's Oyster Reefs	CE				$98.01	RSRCH
MS	561	State of Mississippi	Water Watch (Citizen Monitoring)	CE				$85.10	RSRCH
MS	562	State of Mississippi	Noxious Jellyfish Monitoring Program	CE				$87.27	RSRCH
MS	563	State of Mississippi	Bacterial Source Tracking in Mississippi Coastal Waters	CE				$168.71	RSRCH
MS	567	State of Mississippi	Assessment of Concrete Rubble as Reef Material in MS Coastal and Adjacent Waters	CE				$49.54	RSRCH
MS	568	State of Mississippi	Assessment of Habitat Use by Intercontinental Bird Migrants Along the Gulf Coast of Mississippi	CE				$94.46	RSRCH
MS	569	State of Mississippi	Inventory of Native Marine Species (Species Baseline)	CE				$91.98	RSRCH
MS	570	State of Mississippi	Coastal Invasive Species Assessment	CE				$91.99	RSRCH
MS	571	State of Mississippi	Regional Management of Cogon Grass on the Mississippi Gulf Coast	FR		**X**		$92.00	RSRCH

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
MS	572	State of Mississippi	Present and Future Coastal Wetlands and Sustainable Diversity: Coast-wide Mapping of the Highly Invasive Common Reed, Phragmites australis	CE				$69.00	RSRCH
MS	499	Hancock County	Empowering the Future Generation of Ecological Stewards in Hancock County	CE				$210.00	EDUC
MS	518	Harrison County	Lynn Meadows Discovery Center	CE				$193.00	EDUC
MS	524	State of Mississippi	Environmentally Sustainable Development Workshop*	CE				$46.00	EDUC
MS	543	State of Mississippi	Journey to Horn Island and Beyond - A distance learning project*	CE				$46.00	EDUC
MS	550	State of Mississippi	Coastal Mississippi Urban Forestry	CE				$75.00	EDUC
MS	564	State of Mississippi	Our warm-water fishes have far reaching health benefits	CE				$64.08	EDUC
MS	565	State of Mississippi	Huckleberry Hill Environmental Education Center	CE				$65.81	EDUC
MS	527	State of Mississippi	Fountain Education Park - shoreline stabilization*	FR		X		$92.00	EROS
MS	542	State of Mississippi	Restoration and Preservation of Round Island Lighthouse Beach*	CE				$34.96	EROS
MS	515	Harrison County	Keegan Bayou Restoration*	FR	X	X		$192.00	HAB
MS	516	Harrison County	Salt Marsh Creation at Mississippi Sound Stormwater Outfalls	CE				$100.00	HAB
MS	519	Harrison County	Land Acquisition Tuxachainie Creek Site 1*	CE				$970.63	HAB
MS	520	Harrison County	Wolf River Conservation Program	CE				$350.00	HAB
MS	521	Harrison County	Oyster Bayou Enhancement	FR		X	X	$115.00	HAB
MS	522	Harrison County	Biloxi Salt Marsh Restoration	FR		X		$100.00	HAB
MS	529	Jackson County (MS)	Stateline Wetland Restoration	FR	X	X		$450.00	HAB
MS	533	Jackson County (MS)	Escatawpa River - Pascagoula River Land Acquisition	CE				$500.00	HAB
MS	505	State of Mississippi	Pearl River Wetlands Acquisition*	CE				$268.64	HAB
MS	509	State of Mississippi	Nearshore and Offshore Reef Development*	FR		X		$184.00	HAB
MS	523	State of Mississippi	Popp's Ferry Causeway Coastline Enhancement Project*	FR		X		$345.00	HAB
MS	525	State of Mississippi	Turkey Creek Wetlands/ Long Beach & Gulfport Wetlands*	CE				$414.00	HAB
MS	526	State of Mississippi	Center for Marine Animals - Rescue, Stranding and Rehabilitation*	CE				$276.00	HAB
MS	545	State of Mississippi	Beneficial use of dredged material - extend life of dredge material area*	FR		X		$314.64	HAB

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
MS	546	State of Mississippi	Pascagoula River Acquisition*	CE				$171.59	HAB
MS	573	State of Mississippi	Regional Native Wetland Plant Nursery for Coastal Habitat Restoration	CE				$132.44	HAB
MS	574	State of Mississippi	Oyster Habitat Restoration and Enhancement	FR		X		$276.00	HAB
MS	575	State of Mississippi	Regional Coastal Wildlife Rehabilitation Clinic (WRANPS)	CE				$100.00	HAB
MS	496	Hancock County	Pearl River/ MS Sound Restoration - Pearlington Wastewater Infrastructure Development Support*	FR				$1,000.00	INF
MS	511	Harrison County	West Harrison Wastewater Treatment Project - Delisle Wastewater Treatment Plant*	FR				$2,863.41	INF
MS	531	Jackson County (MS)	South Central Jackson County Wastewater Transportation System*	FONSI				$2,074.43	INF
MS	535	Jackson County (MS)	Davis Bayou Waste Water Improvements Project	CE				$350.00	INF
MS	538	State of Mississippi	Stormwater Control and Drainage Improvements - Gautier/MGCCC*	FR		X		$80.00	INF
MS	686	State of Mississippi	St. Louis Bay Restoration - Municipal Stormwater Management Implementation Support Fund Phase II*	FR				$0.00	INF
MS	498	Hancock County	Hancock County Smart Growth Plan Implementation - Local Governments Conservation Strategy Development	CE				$250.00	TOOLS
MS	501	Hancock County	County Air Quality Restoration (Monitoring Expansion Phase 1)*	CE				$480.00	TOOLS
MS	502	Hancock County	St. Louis Bay Restoration - Municipal Wastewater Collection System Infiltration and Inflow Assessment & Remediation Plan*	CE				$523.47	TOOLS
MS	512	Harrison County	Harrison County Smart Growth Development Plan	CE				$365.00	TOOLS
MS	514	Harrison County	Non-Point Source Management Inventory Toolbox	CE				$150.00	TOOLS
MS	530	Jackson County (MS)	Implementation of Jackson County Utility District	CE				$650.00	TOOLS
MS	537	Jackson County (MS)	Jackson County Watershed Monitoring System*	CE				$374.81	TOOLS
MS	506	State of Mississippi	St. Louis Bay Restoration - Shellfish growing water recovery program monitoring assistance*	CE				$184.00	TOOLS
MS	508	State of Mississippi	Jourdan River Restoration - Agricultural BMP Program Support*	CE				$92.00	TOOLS
MS	539	State of Mississippi	Stormwater Management and Drainage Implementation Plan*	CE				$460.00	TOOLS

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
MS	540	State of Mississippi	Reduction of Inflow and Infiltration with Reduction of Sanity Sewer Overflows*	CE				$460.00	TOOLS
MS	541	State of Mississippi	GIS Enhancements for Jackson County and the Cities of Gautier, Moss Point, Ocean Springs and Pascagoula*	CE				$184.00	TOOLS
MS	547	State of Mississippi	Coastal Prescribed Fire Program	CE				$437.00	TOOLS
MS	548	State of Mississippi	Regional Beneficial Use of Dredge Material - Strategic Planning Tools and Restoration Demonstration	FR		X		$276.00	TOOLS
MS	549	State of Mississippi	Stormwater Management Toolbox	CE				$276.00	TOOLS
MS	551	State of Mississippi	Regional Air Non-Attainment Remediation Support	CE				$414.28	TOOLS
MS	552	State of Mississippi	Annotated Base Map & Data Distribution Network	CE				$169.28	TOOLS
MS	553	State of Mississippi	Maintaining Responsible Coastal and Estuarine Waterfront Development in Mississippi: Mapping and Quantifying Shoreline Habitat Types	CE				$66.42	TOOLS
MS	554	State of Mississippi	Mapping Coastal Habitat Parameters in the Pascagoula River Estuary: Tools to Protect and Preserve Coastal Habitat Diversity and Sustainability	CE				$141.81	TOOLS
MS	555	State of Mississippi	Regional CRMP Implementation Support	CE				$276.00	TOOLS
MS	556	State of Mississippi	Civil Applications and Products from the Northern Gulf of Mexico Littoral Initiative (NGLI)	CE				$368.00	TOOLS
MS	559	State of Mississippi	CRMP Enhancement - Mississippi Coastal Zone Comprehensive GIS Analysis & Data Internet Portal	CE				$171.12	TOOLS
MS	504	State of Mississippi	St. Louis Bay Restoration - Municipal Stormwater Management Implementation Support Fund - Phase I*	CE				$589.55	PPLAN
MS	497	Hancock County	St. Louis Bay Restoration - Kiln Wastewater Infrastructure Support	CE				$338.32	PPLAN
MS	500	Hancock County	St. Louis Bay Restoration - Wastewater Effluent Redischarge Facility Design and Detailed Engineering	CE				$300.00	PPLAN
MS	534	Jackson County (MS)	Helena - Hurley - Wade Wastewater Treatment Service Preliminary Plans	CE				$35.00	PPLAN
MS	544	State of Mississippi	Big Hill Acres Wastewater Project*	CE				$414.00	PPLAN
MS	566	State of Mississippi	Derelict Crab Trap Recycling Program	FR		X		$140.12	DEBR
Mississippi - Consultations Required					**2**	**13**	**1**		

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
TX	434	Jefferson County (TX)	Coastal Project Coordination	CE				$150.00	ADMIN
TX	399	Brazoria County	Additions to Resoft County Park - Construct a Foot Bridge and Double the Size of the Lake	FONSI				$53.00	ACC
TX	404	Calhoun County (TX)	Kayak Trail	CE				$10.00	ACC
TX	407	Calhoun County (TX)	Port O'Connor Community Fishing Pier	CE				$80.00	ACC
TX	408	Calhoun County (TX)	Shoreline Erosion Response, Picnic Tables and Restroom Facilities for Swan Point, Calhoun County Texas	CE				$80.00	ACC
TX	411	Cameron County	Boca Chica Beach Coastal Conservation and Enhancement*	Possible EA	X			$368.72	ACC
TX	422	Chambers County	Pix Bayou Land Acquisition	CE				$7.50	ACC
TX	443	Kleberg County	Kaufer-Hubert Memorial Park Pier Renovation	FR		X		$80.00	ACC
TX	445	Kleberg County	Riviera Beach Park Pier Renovation	FR		X		$60.00	ACC
TX	454	San Patricio	White's Point Public Access Area and Wetlands Protection Project	CE				$249.74	ACC
TX	473	Texas State	Pleasure Island marina access project	FR		X		$350.00	ACC
TX	457	Willacy County	Hiking/Birding Trail at Port Mansfield	CE				$40.00	ACC
TX	428	Galveston County	Geotube Monitoring	CE				$107.50	RSRCH
TX	405	Calhoun County (TX)	Kayaks for Guided Educational Tour of Coastal Salt Marsh	CE				$22.00	EDUC
TX	425	Chambers County	Water-borne education center community outreach program	CE				$25.00	EDUC
TX	427	Galveston County	Countywide Educational Outreach Program	CE				$50.00	EDUC
TX	453	Refugio County	Regional Wetlands Education, Conservation and Restoration Training Center	CE				$255.10	EDUC
TX	476	Texas State	Student Access to and Amplification of the Coastal Learning Experience	CE				$198.44	EDUC
TX	455	Victoria County	Museum of the Coastal Bend	CE				$145.39	EDUC
TX	390	Aransas County	Bayshore Drive	FR		X		$50.00	EROS
TX	391	Aransas County	Central Beach Road Shoreline Protection and Habitat Protection	FR		X		$83.00	EROS
TX	392	Aransas County	Goose Island State Park Shoreline Stabilization	CE				$50.00	EROS
TX	394	Aransas County	North Fulton Beach Erosion Protection and Wetlands Enhancement	FR		X		$26.92	EROS
TX	395	Aransas County	Rockport Beach Park Restoration	FR		X		$120.00	EROS
TX	401	Brazoria County	Shoreline protection in San Luis Pass County Park	EA		X		$345.00	EROS

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
TX	409	Calhoun County (TX)	Soil Erosion Response and Improvements to Indianola Beach	FR		X	X	$213.06	EROS
TX	410	Calhoun County (TX)	West Peninsula erosion response and wetlands protection project	CE				$100.00	EROS
TX	421	Chambers County	Levee Road revegetation/ erosion control	CE				$50.46	EROS
TX	429	Galveston County	Pirates Beach East Beach Nourishment	CE				$100.00	EROS
TX	430	Galveston County	Water Hall Park	FONSI				$341.36	EROS
TX	431	Galveston County	Westside Rollover Pass Nourishment	FONSI				$100.00	EROS
TX	433	Jackson County (TX)	Tidally-influenced wetland habitat protection and park development at Bennett Park	CE				$284.58	EROS
TX	435	Jefferson County (TX)	Gulf of Mexico shoreline restoration	FR				$250.00	EROS
TX	442	Kleberg County	Bird Sanctuary at Kaufer-Hubert Memorial Park	CE				$50.00	EROS
TX	444	Kleberg County	Kaufer-Hubert Memorial Park Shoreline Stabilization and Enhancement	FR		X		$125.67	EROS
TX	446	Matagorda County	Erosion Control and Shoreline Protection along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway	CE				$70.00	EROS
TX	447	Matagorda County	Shoreline Erosion Control - Mitchell's Cut, Sargent Beach	FR	X	X		$482.96	EROS
TX	393	Aransas County	Leggett Channel Fish Habitat Creation Project	FR		X		$45.00	HAB
TX	397	Brazoria County	Acquisition of 14.5 Acre Tract Adjacent to San Luis Pass County Park	CE				$38.20	HAB
TX	398	Brazoria County	Acquisition of land adjacent to Quintana Beach County Park	CE				$115.00	HAB
TX	412	Cameron County	Wetland Restoration and Enhancement Project	FONSI				$100.00	HAB
TX	413	Chambers County	Aquatic Vegetation Control	CE				$25.00	HAB
TX	415	Chambers County	Cost-Share Initiative for BMP implementation	CE				$25.00	HAB
TX	420	Chambers County	Invasive plant herbicide	CE				$25.00	HAB
TX	436	Jefferson County (TX)	Keith Lake Land Acquisition*	CE				$211.65	HAB
TX	439	Kenedy County	Sarita Wetlands Enhancement Utilizing Treatment Plant Effluent	CE				$25.00	HAB
TX	449	Nueces County	Pintas Creek	CE				$170.00	HAB
TX	452	Orange County (TX)	Restoration, enhancement and conservation of wetlands, marshes and native coastal prairies	CE				$49.50	HAB
TX	461	Texas State	Austin's Woods Conservation Partnership	FONSI				$1,000.00	HAB

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
TX	465	Texas State	Coastal Wetlands Initiative	FONSI			X	$300.00	HAB
TX	467	Texas State	Extension east of scenic Galveston's habitat conservation preserve boundary of the O'Quinn estuarial corridor	CE				$1,000.00	HAB
TX	469	Texas State	Live Oak Peninsula Habitat Protection and Enhancement Project	CE				$500.00	HAB
TX	470	Texas State	Mad Island marsh wetlands conservation	CE				$177.75	HAB
TX	471	Texas State	Mustang Island Critical Habitat acquisition	CE				$1,245.00	HAB
TX	477	Texas State	Whooping Crane Habitat Conservation	CE				$200.00	HAB
TX	459	Willacy County	Wetlands Creation/Dust Control at Port Mansfield	Possible EA				$150.00	HAB
TX	416	Chambers County	Eagle Road Repairs	CE				$101.20	INF
TX	438	Kenedy County	Sarita Flood Control and Drainage Improvements Project	FONSI				$95.00	INF
TX	448	Nueces County	Bosquez Water Control Project	FONSI				$121.80	INF
TX	474	Texas State	Port Mansfield Passenger Ferry Service to South Padre Island	FR	X	X		$700.00	INF
TX	456	Victoria County	Reconstruction of Fort Saint Louis	FONSI			X	$145.39	INF
TX	414	Chambers County	Chart plotter purchase for patrol boats	CE				$6.50	TOOLS
TX	419	Chambers County	GPS Shoreline monitoring	CE				$50.00	TOOLS
TX	423	Chambers County	Emergency Management - portable radios	CE				$15.00	TOOLS
TX	437	Kenedy County	Environmental and Community Planning	CE				$175.00	TOOLS
TX	440	Kenedy County	Soil Classification and Mapping	CE				$100.00	TOOLS
TX	441	Kenedy County	Water Quality Management Plan Implementation Program	CE				$78.61	TOOLS
TX	472	Texas State	Ozone Science and Modeling and Research Project**	CE				$4,481.97	TOOLS
TX	458	Willacy County	Port Mansfield Strategic Plan	CE				$65.07	TOOLS
TX	396	Aransas County	Feasibility Study for Rockport Harbor Expansion	CE				$10.00	PPLAN
TX	418	Chambers County	Fort Anahuac Development Plan	CE			X	$30.00	PPLAN
TX	478	Texas State	Unspecified Projects - Competitive Grants	Funding not allocated to specific projects				$7,454.76	GRANT
TX	406	Calhoun County (TX)	Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge and state park debris cleanup	CE				$5.50	DEBR
TX	424	Chambers County	Removal of Nuisance Shrimp Boat (sunken)	CE				$50.00	DEBR

State	Project ID	Agency	Description	Status	ESA	EFH	HP	CIAP funds	Project Type
TX	426	Chambers County	Emergency Management - Response Trailer & Oil Spill Boom	CE				$25.00	DEBR
TX	450	Nueces County	Beach Cleanup 2002	CE				$237.76	DEBR
TX	460	Texas State	Abandoned Oil Well Plugging Project	CE				$300.00	DEBR
TX	462	Texas State	Bay Debris Clean-up	CE				$500.00	DEBR
TX	463	Texas State	Beach Debris Clean-up Project	CE				$100.00	DEBR
TX	466	Texas State	Dickinson Bay/Tabbs Bay Debris Removal	CE				$300.00	DEBR
TX	475	Texas State	Remedial Action/ Clean-up of Beach Pocket Park 1	CE				$277.00	DEBR
Texas - Consultations Required					**3**	**13**	**4**		
All CIAP States - Consultations Required					**52**	**113**	**13**		

* Project is being jointly funded by the state and a county.
** Project is being funded by the state and multiple counties.
*** Project is being funded by multiple counties.

Project Types: ACC = Coastal Access Improvements and Trails; ADMIN = Administration; DEBR = Waste and Debris Removal; EDUC = Education and Community Outreach; EROS = Erosion Control and Shoreline Stabilization; GRANT = Competitive Grants Program; HAB = Habitat Conservation and Restoration; INF = Infrastructure and Public Works; PPLAN = Project Planning and Design; RSRCH - Data Collection and Research; TOOLS = Management Tools and Plans