Exhibit “A”

CAMERON COUNTY EROSION PROTECTION PLAN

Adopted on July 26, 2012
II. CAMERON COUNTY EROSION PROTECTION PLAN (EPP)

2.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: Pursuant to the authority granted by Texas Natural Resources Code, §33.607, and in keeping with its stated goals, Cameron County, Texas, has developed and adopted this Cameron County Erosion Protection Plan (sometimes referred to as the EPP). Cameron County has prepared this Erosion Protection Plan (EPP) to achieve the following broad local objectives:

a) reduce public expenditures for erosion and storm damage losses to public and private property, including public beaches;
b) assure public beach access through improvements to existing access points and advanced design of future access points;
c) ensure the health and stability of existing dune systems and vegetation;
d) encourage the natural recovery of dunes and beaches following storm-induced erosion;
e) provide for the establishment of new dunes through restoration and enhancement projects; and
f) provide for post-storm assessment and recovery.

Erosion response plan related subject matters are discussed elsewhere in the Plan. Building set-back lines are discussed in the Coastal Construction and Dune Protection Plan (CCDPP) component of the Plan in detail. Prohibitions on construction seaward of the set-back line, set-back line exemptions, and exempt construction standards are covered in the CCDPP as well.
2.2 SCOPE OF THIS PLAN COMPONENT: The Erosion Protection Plan applies to all unincorporated Cameron County beaches both north and south of the Brazos Santiago pass. The EPDS work to be done will be prioritized, but not limited to, protecting existing public and private improvements extending first northward of the City of South Padre Island in an area considered best likely to offer development potential in the near future.

2.3 DUNE SYSTEM EROSION ASSESSMENT: This report includes a physical site assessment and a review of the available data for the Cameron County Coastline. The dune systems and the natural line of vegetation in Cameron County have been negatively impacted by storm events, seasonal weather events and long-term drought conditions. The dune system has also suffered from the adverse effects of vehicular activity and, to a lesser degree, pedestrian traffic.

2.4 Photo 1 illustrates the impacts on the dune system along Andy Bowie Park from a winter storm in February 2007. The storm season of 2008, including Hurricanes Dolly and Ike, did substantial damage to the dune system on South Padre Island as shown in Photo 2. During the approach of Hurricane Ike on September 12, 2008, County Beach Access 3, 4, and 5 just north of the City of South Padre Island storm driven water breached the dune system due to deficient vegetation and sand volume.
2.5 Profile data studies from 2008 pre-Ike to 2009 post-Ike in Andy Bowie Park and the most southern section of the Cameron County shoreline located just to the north of the City of South Padre, show the dune system experienced dramatic negative change over that one year period. Review of LIDAR data at Isla Blanca County Park shows that between 2004 and 2010 the vegetation line in the northern 1/3 of the park retreated about twenty (20) to fifty (50) feet. This overview is not meant to be a complete analysis of the Dune System due to the lack of publicly available data and funding to accumulate and analyze it.

2.6 The pictures below entitled Andy Bowie Park 1980 and The Shores 2001 are a perfect example of how the loss of dune vegetation that traps and holds sand makes the beach and dunes more susceptible to wind and water erosion.
Photos 5 and 6 illustrate the positive effect of having a continuous vegetated dune line for protection from storms and beach erosion.

2.7 ELEVATION DATA: Since the dominate material making up these environments is sand, the change in elevation is a proxy for changes in sand volumes in these habitats. The figures were developed from LIDAR data from Texas General Land Office and Texas Natural Resources Information System (TNRIS) collected in 2000 and 2005 respectively. LIDAR data from 2009/2010 is available but is not yet public for the Northern Cameron County Coastline. This data will be included in future comparisons when it becomes available. Green (with darker shades highlighting higher values) areas show increases in dune elevation during the period. The red areas show a loss in dune elevation. Figures 1 to 4 show scenes extending from north toward the south are listed from north to south in Cameron County in an area north of the City of South Padre Island.
Figure 1: Dune and littoral elevation changes from 2000 to 2005; LIDAR data from TX GLO 2000 and TNRIS 2005.

Figure 2: Dune and littoral elevation changes from 2000 to 2005; LIDAR data from TX GLO 2000 and TNRIS 2005.
2.8 Figure 5 below is a map that identifies the Texas Gulf Shoreline change rates through 2007, by Jeffrey G. Paine, Sojan Mathew, and Tiffany Caudle. The lower coast segment encompasses 183 km (114 mi) of Gulf
shoreline within Kleberg, Kennedy, Willacy, and Cameron Counties where shoreline change rates were calculated at 3,663 sites. The principal natural geomorphic feature in this area is Padre Island, a long Holocene barrier island that broadens from a narrow peninsula at Brazos Santiago Pass to a broad, sandy barrier island having a well-developed dune system throughout most of its length. The Rio Grande enters the Gulf of Mexico within this segment and has created a large fluvial/deltaic headland that forms the southern boundary of a regional longshore current cell that is bounded on the north by the Brazos/Colorado headland. The Rio Grande has a large drainage basin (471,900 km2) that extends into Mexico, New Mexico, and Colorado, but dams constructed on the middle and lower parts of the basin in 1954 (Falcon) and 1969 (Amistad). As the state geological survey, the Texas Bureau of Economic Geology (BEG) is directed to determine shoreline change rates for the Gulf and bay beaches. Shoreline change rates are indicators of beach stability or erosion and are helpful for planning and managing coastal projects. Previous studies have combined aerial photography and beach profiles to determine shoreline change over time periods ranging from short term -1970’s to 1980’s (Paine and Morton, 1989) to long-term – 1800’s to 1982 (Morton, 1993). These publications provide the trends for particular time periods but those trends may change as the shoreline is in constant flux due to the dynamics of sediment supply, long-term relative sea level rise, and episodic storm events. The latest shoreline mapping technique uses LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) surveys and beach profiles to measure the topography of the beaches and dunes. The BEG compares the elevation information gained from these surveys with historical shorelines to calculate annual rates of shoreline change (Gibeaut, et. al, 2001).
2.9 Most of Padre Island is undeveloped, except for intensive development at its northern extremity and at the southern tip of the island (the city of South Padre Island). Engineering structures that have affected shoreline position include (1) the jetties and associated ship channel at Brazos Santiago Pass, where the 13-m (44-ft) deep channel is flanked by jetties that reach 870 m (north jetty) and 490 m (south jetty) into the Gulf; and (2) the shallower Port Mansfield Channel and its 620-m (north) and 140-m (south) jetties that protect the 5-m (15-ft) deep channel.

2.10 Average retreat rates in Cameron County through 2007 were slightly lower than previous. These average land loss rates for Cameron County are 11.6 ha/yr (28.7 ac/yr). Data providing specific shoreline change rates in numerical format are available from the BEG at http://coastal.beg.utexas.edu.website/coastal%5Fhazards2/viewer.htm.
Figure 5: Average Annual Texas Shoreline Change Rates.
2.11 SHORELINE MONITORING: The County will monitor the shoreline in connection with its beach maintenance obligation as discussed in the beach access component of this Plan.

2.12 BEACH NOURISHMENT: The results of the coordinated efforts of Cameron County and the City of South Padre Island’s beach nourishment efforts have been of substantial value in preserving and restoring beach in eroding areas and will continue. The County will continue to undertake beach nourishment efforts in cooperation with the General Land Office and the USCE under the Section 933 program and/or other available programs to widen the beach in the eroding areas and to use a portion of available materials to construct a continuous Erosion Protection Dune System along the entire length of the beach within the County’s jurisdiction.

2.13 DREDGING MATERIAL FROM SHIP CHANNEL: One practical source of beach nourishment material is from the dredging of the Brownsville Ship Channel which occurs about every two years. This material has been a primary source of erosion response within the limits of the City of South Padre Island, Texas, and areas either side of it and could be utilized south of the ship channel at Boca Chica beach where needed. Otherwise, County beach nourishment activity to be expected from redirected ship channel material depends on pumping distance, quantity and quality of material, costs and funding.

2.14 DREDGING MATERIAL OFFSHORE: A theoretical source of material for County beach nourishment is offshore dredging within practical pumping distance to County jurisdiction beaches. The County, through the efforts of its CBMC will explore all available resources for the funding of a
comprehensive beach nourishment program alone or conjunction with the City of South Padre Island utilizing known and exploring the feasibility of using theoretical sand sources. Feasibility of dredging along the Laguna Madre side of the Island gulf side beach nourishment will be explored.

2.15 BLOWN SAND: Another known source of beach nourishment material is from the sand that blows over Park Road 100 North of the City of South Padre Island and in existing public beach access easements. The distances from the location of the sand to the beach are realistic distances to haul sand and adequate access is available for the required machinery. The amount of sand material drifting over the highway varies from year to year, but has provided adequate volumes to replenish beach at several locations. The sand is also considered a possible resource for beachfront construction permitting requiring compensation and/or mitigation in critical dune areas. The CBMC and Parks Department personnel have reached an understanding with TXDOT that the blown sand may be used for these purposes. This agreement should and will be formalized.

2.16 A TxDOT mandate requires that public roads remain clear and beach nourishment constitutes a positive use of this material when compared to other alternatives. Using the material in this way removes the traffic safety hazard created by migrating sand and contributes to the land mass and beachfront preservation goals of the Plan. Using this uncontaminated, beach-quality sand in this way will also serve the economic goals of the Plan to defend against public and private property loss in case of serious storm event. Protection against private property loss helps preserve the revenue flow from taxable value that will be needed to manage the beachfront areas in perpetuity.
2.17 LACK OF VEGETATION DUE TO WASHOUTS: As shown in Photos 9 and 10, the lack of vegetation on the dunes progresses proceeding north on the Cameron County Coastline. The northern Beach Access points allow vehicular access. Photo 11 below shows the breach in the dune system on South Padre Island after the effects of a storm. Photo 14 right shows a parcel of land north of the Beach Access 6 with an inconsistent foredune ridge.
2.18  LACK OF VEGETATION DUE TO TRAFFIC: Vehicular traffic on and in proximity to the public beach and pedestrian traffic landward of the beach has contributed to loss of vegetation.

2.19  PUBLIC ACCESS INVENTORY AND EVALUATION: Following State statutory requirements, the County has evaluated the condition of existing beach access improvements and assessed their vulnerability to damage from erosion and storm events. The tables below contain an inventory, evaluation and plans for improvements to existing and future beach access points including:

a) existing and future County Beach Accesses, see Tables 1 and 2;

b) types of road and parking conditions, and number of parking spaces;

c) condition of amenities including parking, bollards, dune walkovers, dune driveovers, restrooms, and showers;

d) type and location of signage; and

e) recommended improvements including protection from erosion and storm surge (acquisition, entry and site improvements, revegetation, signage and others).

2.20  The updated inventory and evaluation serves as the basis for setting priorities for improvements and determining appropriate forms of funding for projects, including qualifying for FEMA post-storm funding.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Public Access Points</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Suggested Improvements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| County Beach Access 1         | Isla Blanca Park, South end of South Padre Island. | Approximate 1 mile of beach, with an existing sea wall, 933 paved parking spaces, 2 pavilions with concession buildings, 4 restroom and shower facilities, pedestrian walkways, paved roadways, and signage. Toll collection booth. Paid Access. | • Construct additional parking.  
• Construct additional Restrooms.  
• Construct an additional Pavilion. |
| County Beach Access 2         | Andy Bowie Park, north of the City limits of South Padre Island. | Approximate 0.5 mile of beach, 225 paved parking spaces, concession buildings, manager’s residence, 2 pavilions, 2 restroom and shower facilities, pedestrian walkways, paved roadways, and signage. Toll Collection Booth. Paid Access. | • Install parking lot lighting.  
• Construct a permanent BBQ area.  
• Construct EPDS at the drive on access point with a Pedestrian walkover and deck.  
• Install additional showers. |
| County Beach Access 3         | North of Andy Bowie Park.        | Approximate 0.1 mile of beach with 35 partially paved parking spaces, pedestrian beach walkover/driveovers and signage. Free Access. | • Improve the parking lot with appropriate material.  
• Install restrooms and showers.  
• Construct open pavilion. |
| County Beach Access 4         | North of the City Limits of South Padre Island-Shores Development. | 94 unimproved parking spaces on the East side of PR 100 and 64 unimproved parking spaces on the West side of PR 100. Free Access and signage. | • Improve parking lot with appropriate material.  
• Construct restrooms and showers.  
• Construct pedestrian walkover with deck. |
| County Beach Access 5 | E.K. Atwood Park - 1.6 miles north of Andy Bowie Park. | 196 Paved parking on East side of PR 100, 58 unimproved parking spaces on the West side of PR 100, 1 pavilion with restrooms, pedestrian beach walkways, signage, toll collection booth, and first vehicular beach access point. Paid Access | • Improve parking lot and stripe.  
• Install water and sewer.  
• Improve the pavilion and restrooms.  
• Install showers.  
• Install parking lot lighting.  
• Relocate vehicular access north and construct an EPDS. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| County Beach Access 6 | North of the City of South Padre Island-4.6 miles north of Andy Bowie Park. | 15 partially paved parking spaces, signage, toll collection booth, and second vehicular beach access point. Seasonal paid access | • Restrict vehicular traffic and construct an EPDS and pedestrian walkover.  
• Install water and sewer.  
• Construct restrooms and showers |
| County Beach Access 7 | 18 miles east of the City of Brownsville at the end of State Hwy 4 (Boca Chica Blvd) | No parking, vehicular accessible point. Free access and signage. | • Construct Parking.  
• Construct pavilion with Emergency Station.  
• Create a Children’s Beach restricting vehicle traffic along section of beach. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Public Access Points</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Suggested Improvements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Access 5-A                   | North of County Beach 5, but undetermined at this time | Cameron County will need to negotiate with the property owners to identify location and size of access. Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking with signage  
• Construct a pavilion with restrooms and showers.  
• Construct Pedestrian walkovers  
• Construct EPDS |
| Access 5-B                   | North of County Beach 5, but undetermined at this time | Cameron County will need to negotiate with the property owners to identify location and size of access. Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking spaces with signage.  
• Construct restroom and showers  
• Construct Pedestrian walkovers.  
• Construct EPDS |
| Access 8 Waugh Drive         | North of existing beach access 6 and out Waugh Subdivision No.2 | Unimproved as this time Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking spaces.  
• Construct pedestrian walkovers  
• Construct EPDS |
| Access 8 Sea Breeze Dr.      | North of existing beach access 6 and out Ocean Side Subdivision | Unimproved at this time. Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking space.  
• Construct pedestrian walkovers  
• Construct EPDS |
| Access 9 Hanshaw Avenue      | North of existing beach access 6 and out Hanshaw Subdivision. | Unimproved at this time. Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking Spaces with Signage.  
• Construct Pedestrian walkovers  
• Construct EPDS |
| Access 10  | North of existing beach access 6 and out Kirksey-Grady Subdivision. | Unimproved parking. Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking Spaces with Signage.  
• Construct Pedestrian walkovers  
• Construct EPDS. |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Access 11  | North of existing beach access 6 and out Morningside Subdivision.  | Unimproved parking. Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking Spaces with Signage.  
• Construct Pedestrian walkovers  
• Construct EPDS. |
| Access 12  | North of existing beach access 6 and out Johnson Subdivision.  | Unimproved parking. Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking Spaces with Signage.  
• Construct Pedestrian walkovers  
• Construct EPDS. |
| Access 13  | North of existing beach access 6 and out SPI Investment Co. Subdivision Lot 25 | Unimproved parking. Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking Spaces with Signage.  
• Construct Pedestrian walkovers  
• Construct EPDS. |
| Access 14  | North of existing beach access 6 and out of Bermar Subdivision  | Unimproved Parking. Beach Access Fee TBD. | • Construct Parking Spaces with Signage.  
• Construct Pedestrian walkovers  
• Construct EPDS. |
| Access 15  | End of the paved portion of PR 100 out Tract 40 of the SPI Investment Co. Subdivision. | Unimproved Parking Beach Access Fee TBD | • Construct Vehicular Beach Access Drive.  
• Construct parking spaces. |
Figure 6: Beach Access Maps 1
Figure 7: Beach Access Map 2

North Cameron County Current and Proposed Beach Access Points
Walkovers and driveovers are considered an essential part of the erosion protection plan and are discussed in detail in the Beach Access and Dune Protection Plan.

2.20 THE EROSION PROTECTION DUNE SYSTEM: The Rules and Regulations below provide detailed specifications for dunes to be enhanced and constructed as part of the Erosion Protection Dune System to be located existing within a well-defined Dune Conservation Zone. The development of this improved foredune system is considered essential to the protection of public access and the minimization of damage or loss to both existing and future public and private property improvements in proximity to the public beach.

2.21 PERMIT APPLICATION PROCESS: Cameron County shall use the permitting process to create and maintain the Erosion Protection Dune System (EPDS). Erosion Protection Dunes shall be located within the Dune Conservation Zone (DCZ). The Erosion Protection Dune System (EPDS) shall be a continuous natural (with or without manmade enhancement) or manmade dune system spanning the length of the unincorporated beaches of Cameron County. EPD dunes making up the EPDS shall be permitted and constructed according to the following criteria:

a) All EPDS construction, enhancement, vegetation and maintenance activity shall be subject to the Coastal Construction and Dune Protection provisions of this plan.

b) All erosion protection dunes as initially constructed or enhanced shall have a minimum 3:1 slope with a minimum width of fifty (50) feet and a maximum width of seventy-five
(75) feet entirely contained within the Dune Conservation Zone. See Figure 8 below.

FIGURE 8: Illustration of an EPDS Dune within the Dune Conservation Zone.

c) The seaward toe of a manmade or enhanced EPD may not extend farther seaward than the seaward limit of the DCZ.

d) Where excess sand has accumulated seaward of the DCZ as a result of the implementation of this Erosion Protection Plan, the excess sand may be relocated in and around the wet line in attempt to expand the public beach in a seaward direction or elsewhere within the critical dune area east of the dune protection line as maybe needed.

e) In no event shall initial construction or enhancement of Erosion Protection Dunes impede access to or the use of the public beach in the area within one hundred and eighty (180) feet of mean low tide.

f) The dune conservation zone is bounded seaward by a line drawn parallel to and one hundred and eighty (180) feet from
mean low tide and landward by a line drawn parallel and seventy-five (75) feet from the seaward boundary. The dune conservation zone is considered a moving zone depending on beach erosion or accretion conditions.

g) The lowest part of the intersection where any two erosion protection dunes meet to form a part of the EPDS shall be a minimum of seventy-five percent (75%) of the base flood elevation (BFE) as set by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as measured for the property adjacent to the dune conservation zone where such dunes are to be located.

h) Where excess sand has accumulated in the public beach access easements, parking areas and along the right of way of Park Road 100, the sand may be removed and used for the construction and/or maintenance of the dunes within the EPDS and on private property according to the Coastal Construction and Dune Protection Permit issued for the project. Private landowners are encouraged to cooperate with the enhancement and construction of the EPDS and, where sand is plentiful, sand may be moved from one privately owned property to another or from one place to another within the same property according to the Coastal Construction and Dune Protection Permit issued for the project.

i) Fifty percent (50%) of the surface area of erosion protection dunes within the EPDS shall be planted and maintained with approved vegetation. Vegetation of the dune system may include, but is not limited to;
1) *Bitterpanicum (Panicumamarum), Sea Oats (Uniolapaniculata), marshhaycordgrass (Spartinapatens), beach morning glory, and seagrave vines*

2) Low-growing plants, native grasses, and shrubs may be used on the backside of any EPD in the DCZ.

j) In the permitting process, the County shall ensure that all sand seaward of the Erosion Protection Dune System remains in the beach/dune system.

k) The County’s permitting process shall encourage adjacent property owners or developers to elevate their property to the contour and elevation of the EPDS to create a natural appearing connection to the land landward of the EPDS to the greatest extent practicable.

l) The County shall permit the use of practicable dune enhancement structures, including approved sand fences (See Photo 13, to start and accelerate sand accumulation and enhance and maintain EPD dunes in accordance with guidance contained in *Dune Protection and Improvements Manual for the Texas Gulf Coast* to the extent practicable. Sand fences, hay and/or other natural brushy material such as used Christmas trees maybe placed on bare sand areas to provide immediate protection from blowing sand and encourage the natural process of stabilizing the sand. Sand fencing and natural brushy material promoting vegetation growth and re-seeding may all be used for erosion protection dune construction or enhancement purposes with a permit.
m) The following methods or materials shall not be used to restore dunes:

1) Hard or engineered structures;

2) Materials such as bulkheads, riprap, concrete, or asphalt rubble, building construction materials, and any non-biodegradable items;

3) Fine clayey, or silt sediments; and

4) Sediments containing the toxic materials or hazardous substances listed in Volume 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 302.4 in concentrations which are harmful to people, flora, and fauna as determined by applicable, relevant, and appropriate requirements for toxicity standards established by the local, state, and federal governments.
n) With the exception of the first year following initial vegetation efforts on manmade or enhanced EPD dunes within the EPDS or in response to storm event damage to the EPDS, the County shall discourage the use of commercial fertilizers where natural vegetation is thriving.

o) Mowing shall be prohibited in the Dune Conservation Zone.

p) Where heavy equipment access to the DCZ for enhancement or construction of EPDS dunes is contemplated, all reasonable efforts will be taken to avoid injury to protected wildlife species habitat seaward of the DCZ. The seaward approach to the DCZ for the construction or enhancement work to be done on the EPDS with heavy equipment shall be avoided where owner permission may be obtained to conduct EPDS construction or enhancement using the preferred landward approach to the DCZ. When owner permission cannot reasonably be obtained for the preferred landward approach to the DCZ, approaching the DCZ from seaward may proceed only in the off season for reproducing protected sea turtles.

Examples of existing Erosion Protection Dune System work in specified areas.

Photo 14: Construction of an Erosion Protection Dune on Bolivar Beach, Galveston, Texas May-July 2010.

Photo 15: Construction of an Erosion Protection Dune on Bolivar Beach, Galveston, Texas.
2.22 BENEFITS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE EROSION PROTECTION PLAN RULES AND REGULATIONS: Those landowners who voluntarily construct an EPDS adjacent to their land or cooperate with this Erosion Protection Plan and its goal of establishing an Erosion Protection Dune System by granting a limited easement over land within the Dune Conservation Zone where the System shall be located shall enjoy the benefits of fewer land use restrictions upon applying for Coastal Construction and Dune Protection Permits in view of the greater flood event protection benefit derived from the presence of the EPDS across the seaward side of their property.

2.23 EVALUATION OF CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND DESIGN IMPROVEMENTS FOR AREAS OF BEACH ACCESS: The County has a detailed Beach Access Plan that speaks to public access improvements for preserving and enhancing the public's right of access and minimizing the risks to access due to erosion and storm damage. Construction methodology of beach access walkovers and driveovers are evaluated and discussed in the Cameron County Coastal Construction and Dune Protection Plan.
2.24 POST-STORM ASSESSMENT: Following a storm event, the County shall:

a) evaluate all public access areas to determine those that require improved protection from erosion and storm surge;
b) evaluate construction methods and design improvements for areas of beach access to reduce costs associated with repair, rebuild, or replacement due to storm damage and erosion;
c) compile a list of goals and implementation schedules for areas of public access design improvements that prioritize short term (two years or less) and long term goals;
d) inventory all publicly funded existing amenities and access ways as a basis for qualifying for FEMA post-storm funding sources;
e) establish procedures for conducting post-storm assessment and identifying requirements for rehabilitation which include:
   1) inspection of beach access areas after meteorological events;
   2) compilation of a list of access points that no longer comply with the local government's approved dune protection and beach access plan and the Beach/Dune rules with a description of specific required repairs and replacements including, but not limited to parking, pedestrian and vehicular access ways, and signage; and
   3) schedules for access area repair and replacement based on available local funding and grant requests.

2.25 PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO SUBSTITUTE FOR VEHICLE ACCESS: As the EPDS is built to protect land used for beach access, certain beach
access points presently providing vehicular access will be improved with pedestrian walkovers and parking areas, amenities and signage.

2.26 REDUCING EROSION THROUGH VEHICULAR ACCESS RESTRICTION: Cameron County recognizes that vehicular traffic within the critical dune area seaward of the dune protection line is detrimental to the erosion protection effort. Vehicular traffic is currently allowed south of Tract 40. As soon as possible, vehicular traffic shall be restricted south of present tract 40 (end of the Park Road 100). The County Commissioners Court shall enact an order preventing vehicular traffic south of Tract 40 upon the completion of the Beach Access Component of this Plan.

2.27 FINDINGS: The Cameron County Commissioners Court finds that this EPP will:

   a) will preserve the public beach;
   b) improve management of the erosion occurring along the Cameron County shoreline;
   c) improve public safety; and
   d) reduce public and private expenditures caused by erosion and storm events.
The authority to implement this plan is provided pursuant to the Dune Protection Act and the Open Beaches Act, and its subchapters and this Plan component’s provisions are consistent with Dune Protection Act and the Open Beaches Act. Therefore, the County Commissioners Court adopts this Erosion Protection Plan in an effort to preserve and protect public and private property and the public beach.

2.28 COOPERATION: Cameron County will undertake efforts in cooperation with private landowners, General Land Office, TxDOT, the USCE, and all other governmental entities, agencies and programs, to construct a continuous Erosion Protection Dune System along the entire length of South Padre Island within Cameron County’s jurisdiction and Boca Chica Beach and actively seek out funding for shoreline beach nourishment using high quality compatible materials.

Cameron County shall utilize all reasonable efforts to find and provide funding from private, local, state, and federal sources for the creation of a special district to be called the Cameron County Erosion Protection District to construct, manage and maintain an EPDS and provide for post storm mitigation of the EPDS. The County or District or both shall pursue funding from:

- NOAA Programs and Grants
- GLO Program and Grants
- Coastal Erosion Planning and Response Act (CEPRA)
- Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP)
- Coastal Management Program (CMP)
- Beach Maintenance Reimbursement Fund (BMR)
• Beach User Fees (BUF)
• Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)
• Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE)
• Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) funds
• Homeowner Associations (HOAs)
• Local Coastal Foundations
• Private Gifts and Contributions
• FEMA Storm Protection or Hazard Mitigation
• Cameron County Erosion Protection District