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**SCOPE OF WORK**

**Project title:**

**PI name:**

**Institution:**

**Period of performance**: starting DD/MM/YYYY – ending DD/MM/YYYY

**Introduction**

Provide relevant background information and significance of the proposed work.

**Goal and objectives**

Proposed goal and specific objectives.

**Relationship to GCOOS Strategic Plan**

Description of how the proposed work relates to key focus areas and/or cross-cutting themes

identified in the GCOOS Strategic Plan 2020 – 2025 (<https://gcoos.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/GCOOS_StrategicPlan_FFWeb.pdf>).

**Methods**

Description of proposed work.

**Deliverables**

Details of main products of the proposed work.

**Expected outcomes and Societal Impacts**

Proposal should support delivery of data and information services to address coastal resilience needs within the geographic range of each Regional Association. Describe intended benefits (i.e., policy, decision-making, management) as the result of the new knowledge, products, etc. created by this project. Describe how the proposal will strengthen the delivery of data, predictions and technical assistance to provide equitable services that increase the resilience of coastal communities, economies, and/or ecosystems, particularly for underserved, frontline and overburdened communities (*see definitions below*).

**Timeline and milestones**

Outline when the researcher expects to reach the proposed goals and outcomes. Use a table to describe main task conducted over time during the duration of this project.

**References**

Include relevant literature references.

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**Definitions**

For the purposes of this opportunity, the following definitions are provided:

**Coastal resilience** is the ability of populations, ecosystems, and economies to prepare

for, absorb, respond to, recover from, and successfully adapt to the impacts of natural and human-caused hazards, such as hurricanes and oil spills, and long-term environmental change, such as habitat loss and sea level rise.

**Environmental justice** means the just treatment and meaningful involvement of all

people, regardless of race, color, national origin, Tribal affiliation, income, or disability,

in agency decision-making and other Federal activities that affect human health and the

environment.

**Equitable service delivery** is defined as the consistent and systematic fair, just, and

impartial process of engaging with users, including individuals who belong to

underserved communities that have been denied such treatment, to provide relevant and

timely information. (adapted from E.O. 13985 and NOAA Office of Coastal

Management)

**Equity** is the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all

individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been

denied such treatment, such as Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American

persons, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other persons of color; members of

religious minorities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons;

2 persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality. (E.O. 13985)

**Frontline communities** are defined as those communities who are the most vulnerable to and will be the most adversely affected by climate change and inequitable actions

because of systemic and historical socioeconomic disparities, environmental injustice, or

other forms of injustice. (NOAA Climate Adaptation Partnerships Program)

**Overburdened communities** are defined as minority, low-income, tribal, or indigenous

populations or geographic locations in the United States that potentially experience

disproportionate environmental harms and risks. This disproportionality can be as a result

of greater vulnerability to environmental hazards, lack of opportunity for public

participation, or other factors. Increased vulnerability may be attributable to an

accumulation of negative or lack of positive environmental, health, economic, or social

conditions within these populations or places. The term describes situations where

multiple factors, including both environmental and socio-economic stressors, may act

cumulatively to affect health and the environment and contribute to persistent

environmental health disparities. (EPA Environmental Justice 2020 Glossary)

**Underserved communities** are defined as populations sharing a particular characteristic,

as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full

opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life, as exemplified by

the list in the preceding definition of “equity.” (E.O. 13985)