

**HOW TO PREPARE YOUR PAPER FOR THE COASTAL SOCIETY'S
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

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Please join us at Redondo Beach in Los Angeles, California to examine and discuss solutions for the challenging questions around coastal issues. The Coastal Society's 21st biennial conference (TCS 21) will focus on how coastal managers, resource users, law and policy makers, educators and students, and other coastal community members integrate science, management and policy towards changing behaviors and solving contemporary coastal problems.

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To complement the TCS 21 Theme of “Coastal Footprints: Minimizing Human Impacts, Maximizing Stewardship,” the conference will be organized within seven (7) tracks, including: Effective Integration of Coastal Science, Policy and Management, International Coastal Management Concepts and Practices, Integrating Social Equity Into Coastal Management, Coastal Energy Siting, Production and Consumption, Coastal Land and Watershed Use, Climate Change Impacts and Working Waterways and Waterfronts.

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Integrating the seemingly separate disciplines of coastal science, policy-making and management is an extremely complex challenge, but critical to ensure a sum greater than its parts. Challenges include the rapid increases in the type and amount of scientific data collected and analyzed, the jurisdictional difficulties in managing coastal and ocean resources, the inherent differences between the generation and use of information, and competing resource uses and users. These often lead to a lack of knowledge sharing, poor communication and coordination, and even distrust between the disciplines and, in many instances, to unused or unknown research outputs, the inefficient use of human and financial assets, and a stagnation of strategies designed to aid coastal residents and protect vital natural resources. How can we better connect the dots to use the best science to create the best policies for superior decision-making? How can we educate discipline-oriented scientists about the diverse factors that policy makers must consider? This track welcomes submissions that offer analyses, examples, and case studies for integrating our scientific knowledge and expertise with effective policies on the coast.

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Working waterfronts and waterways are essential for the global economy, with trade, tourism, seafood and fishing industries heavily dependent on their use. With these valuable industries come the potential for serious environmental

impacts, including the degradation of water quality and habitat. Sewage releases, anchor damage, ballast-water borne invasive exotic species and regular dredging to maintain shipping lanes impact the associated vital coastal ecosystems. How are coastal managers addressing and minimizing these impacts and restoring ecosystems? Of equal concern is the threat of diminishing access that water-dependent users face. With sections of the waterfront rapidly gentrifying nationwide, how can commercial and recreational users preserve their access to the water? This track invites submissions that analyze both environmental and anthropogenic issues related to working waterfronts, and especially those that offer solutions to current problems.

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Coastal land use planning is an ever-present issue for all coastal areas. Development often drives the need for a comprehensive strategy to address hazard mitigation, public access, shore stabilization, water quality, and a variety of social issues. Increasing vulnerability to hazards challenge coastal managers, land use planners, and floodplain managers in new ways, along with long-standing concerns such as determining the best use of coastal areas, maintaining traditional and water-dependent uses and minimizing environmental impacts. How will coastal communities plan for the inevitable physical and social changes and reduce impacts for the benefit of present and future generations? What are the lessons learned from our past efforts? This track invites submissions that highlight emerging topics in coastal land use planning and offer innovative solutions to prevailing coastal development problems.

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