



**SAVE THE DATE FOR TCS22!**  
**June 13-16, 2010 in Wilmington, NC**  
**at the Hilton Wilmington Riverside Hotel**

### **Joint Ocean Commission Initiative Presents Recommendations on Ocean Policy Reform**

*By Laura Cantral*

The Joint Ocean Commission Initiative, a collaborative effort of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy and the Pew Oceans Commission, works to catalyze ocean policy reform and strengthen the nation's capacity to address evolving challenges to enhancing and protecting ecologically and economically healthy oceans and coasts. Led by Admiral James D. Watkins (U.S. Navy, Ret.) and, until his recent appointment as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Honorable Leon E. Panetta, the Joint Initiative brings extraordinary expertise, perspective, and diversity of interests to the ocean policy dialogue. The Joint Initiative works with people and organizations at the national, regional, state, and local levels to build durable support for ocean policy reform at all levels of decision making. Through its work the Joint Initiative seeks to expand our collective understanding of the threats facing our oceans and to enable actions that address them so that our oceans remain vibrant and healthy for current and future generations.

#### **Oceans in Peril**

The challenges facing our nation are significant—including a flagging economy, mounting energy issues, and the oncoming impacts of climate change—and our oceans and coasts are inherently connected to these national priority issues. Economic activity in coastal watershed counties, where well over half

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### **The Omnibus Public Lands -and Ocean- Act**

*By Ellen Gordon*

On March 30, 2009, after long and acrimonious debate in Congress, President Obama signed into law the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. Though it isn't evident from the title, the Act (or rather the many separate acts that comprise it) creates major new programs, largely under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which address ocean, coastal and Great Lakes resources and issues. Provisions include:

**Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program Act** amends the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program to protect coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical, and aesthetic or watershed protection values. Grants will be made to coastal states with approved coastal zone management plans or National Estuarine Research Reserves for the purposes of property acquisition.

**Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act** establishes a National Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System that is designed to address regional and national needs for ocean information, to gather specific data on key coastal, ocean and Great Lakes variables, and to ensure timely and

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Dear TCS Members:

It is with great excitement that I prepare my first message as President of The Coastal Society. It is also with great humility that I take over the helm from Kristen Fletcher, who spent countless hours over the past two years thoughtfully guiding and leading our organization as we prepare to face the myriad emerging coastal issues of the future.

As I sit here writing this letter, trees and shrubs in the Washington, DC area are showing their buds. Spring is starting the annual transformation from a drab winter landscape to one full of color and lushness. I mention this because it parallels a different type of transformation that is happening. I'm speaking of the exhilaration, energy, and hope that a new administration has brought to Washington. I believe the coastal and ocean community is in for a truly exciting time! Consider for a moment, just a few of the opportunities that lie ahead: passage of legislation that implements recommendations of the two Ocean Commissions; reauthorization of a modernized Coastal Zone Management Act; and U.S. ratification of the Law of the Sea.

Our community is entering an unprecedented time of opportunity and TCS stands ready to help its members and others be part of these historic events! As always, we will use the Bulletin to highlight many important coastal issues and upcoming events. And, as a reminder, the TCS22 conference will be held June 13-16, 2010 in Wilmington, NC, a perfect time to share progress on these and many other important topics. Mark your calendars and join us at TCS 22—I promise, you won't want to miss it!

Sincerely,  
Jeff Benoit  
TCS President

The views expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent TCS nor its Board.  
Photo credit: Sarah Young



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the nation's population resides, contributes approximately 68 percent, or \$7.9 trillion, of the nation's GDP. Ocean-dependent industries such as fishing, shipping and offshore energy generate approximately \$138 billion for the United States each year, which is 2.5 times more than the agriculture industry. These contributions will be in jeopardy as climate change impacts along our coasts become more prevalent.

As fisheries collapse, freshwater ecosystems decline and ocean dead zones expand, global climate change looms as the overarching environmental challenge of this century. Those of us who recognize our connection to the ocean have a greater responsibility than ever before to promote its health and the sustainability of its resources. The Joint Initiative recognizes its responsibility to call attention to the national policy prescriptions necessary for protecting, maintaining, and restoring healthy oceans and coasts. The impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, ocean acidification, and increased coastal flooding and erosion accompanying more intense storms, threaten private and public infrastructure and ecosystems, decreasing revenue from coastal industries and generating staggering costs for recovery efforts. However, the national concern for the environment and the threat of climate change often seems to stop at the shore, when in fact our lives and our livelihoods depend on healthy oceans.

#### Changing Oceans, Changing World

On April 7, the Joint Initiative released a new report, "Changing Oceans, Changing World: Ocean Priorities for the Obama Administration and Congress." To address the challenges facing our oceans and coasts, the Joint Initiative identified specific actions the Obama Administration and Congress should take within two to four years to improve ocean and coastal policy, management, science, and funding, emphasizing their contributions toward addressing pressing national challenges of climate change, energy security, and reviving the economy. The report includes specific recommendations to establish a national ocean policy, strengthen the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act, integrate ocean science into broader climate change, energy and economic initiatives, renew the nation's leadership in international ocean policy, and create a mechanism for sustained funding to support ocean science, management, and education, all of which will have widespread benefits.

#### National Ocean Policy

Many of the serious challenges we face in maintaining the health of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems and economies stem from a fundamental mismatch between

the way natural systems work and the way the United States manages the activities that affect them. Our ocean governance system is outmoded and incapable of allowing for an integrated ecosystem-based approach, largely attributable to fragmented management, uncoordinated decision making, and isolated policies. To address these problems, the Joint Initiative recommends the following:

- Establish a national ocean policy of the United States to protect, maintain, and restore the health of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems, and mandate consistent and coordinated implementation of that policy across agencies and sectors
- Create a strong role in the White House to provide needed leadership at the highest levels
- Develop a comprehensive marine planning and management regime
- Ensure federal support for states collaborating on a regional basis

Such a policy could be implemented immediately by an executive order that would be followed by legislation to codify and preserve the integrity and longevity of the new ocean policy and its related mandates. To further advance a new national ocean policy, Congress should codify and strengthen NOAA to enhance its mission, improve its structures, and better enable it to carry out new and existing responsibilities.



Mangroves act as natural coastal defense in Florida

#### International Leadership

By virtue of having the largest Exclusive Economic Zone in the world, the United States must be a strong leader in international action to ensure protection of our national economic and security interests as well as our valuable marine resources. Acceding to the Law of the Sea Convention is an imperative first step and is an excellent opportunity to signal to the rest of the world the United States' commitment to rejoin the international community in this effort.

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## Oceans and Climate Change

Oceans both influence climate change and are profoundly affected by it. We need to address the threats of climate change with effective policy and improved science and research infrastructure. Enhanced scientific knowledge of our oceans and coasts is essential to our effort to respond to the challenges associated with ocean acidification, sea level rise, changing temperatures and salinity, vulnerability to storms, and more. A more robust understanding of the role oceans play in climate change is required for evaluating mitigation options, the continuing capacity of the oceans to absorb greenhouse gases, and more accurately forecasting the magnitude and intensity of impacts at multiple scales—global, regional, and local—and assessing alternatives to these impacts.

## Funding

The Joint Initiative believes that a significant portion of federal revenues generated from activities on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) should be reinvested in our oceans and their management. Currently, virtually all revenues being generated on the OCS are from oil and gas activities—averaging some \$5-7 billion annually in recent years but bringing in as much as \$18 billion in 2008. In addition, new and emerging enterprises such as marine aquaculture, bioprospecting, and non-conventional offshore energy production are on the horizon and can and should generate revenue in exchange for use of space or resources on the OCS. Establishing an Ocean Investment Fund in the U.S. Treasury and crediting a portion of OCS revenues to that fund to support federal, regional, coastal state, and local ocean and coastal management activities would clearly demonstrate the commitment of the Administration and Congress to the ongoing health of our ocean and coastal resources. In addition, a portion of the funds generated by the sale of carbon credits pursuant to a cap-and-trade or tax system should be dedicated to protecting, maintaining, and restoring ocean and coastal ecosystems, as well as promoting greater scientific understanding of the relationship between the oceans and climate change.

## Conclusion

The recommendations mentioned above are but a few highlights from the Joint Initiative's latest report. For further detail and to see a full list of the specific recommendations included in the Joint Initiative's "Changing Oceans, Changing World: Ocean Priorities for the Administration and Congress," please visit [www.jointoceancommission.org](http://www.jointoceancommission.org).

Laura Cantral is a senior mediator with Meridian Institute and serves as senior staff for the Joint Ocean Commission Initiative.

sustained dissemination and availability of this data.

**Ocean and Coastal Mapping Integration Act** establishes a coordinated federal program to develop an ocean and coastal mapping plan for the Great Lakes and coastal state waters, the territorial sea, the Exclusive Economic Zone and the continental shelf of the United States. The intent of the new program is to foster ecosystem approaches in decision making for conservation and management of marine resources and habitats, establish research and mapping priorities, support the siting of research and other platforms and advance coastal and ocean science.

**Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act** creates an interagency research program spearheaded by NOAA to "monitor and conduct research on the processes and consequences of ocean acidification on marine organisms and ecosystems," including "assessment and consideration of regional and national ecosystem and socioeconomic impacts of increased ocean acidification."

**NOAA Undersea Research Program Act** establishes new research programs for NOAA, to be aimed at increasing scientific knowledge, "essential for the informed management, use and preservation of oceanic, marine and coastal areas and the great Lakes." It is to be conducted by NOAA in coordination with other federal agencies, institutions of higher education and other educational marine and ocean science organizations, as well as the private sector.



Starfish and anemones in a cold water rocky community © NOAA



The Coastal Society - Coastal Management Journal

Special Theme Issue:

Dimensions of Leadership in Coastal Management

Call for Papers

Many scholars and practitioners recognize the multiple dimensions of issues present in coastal management. Managing the coastal zone occurs within a complex web of social, economic, political, bureaucratic and legislative dynamics. The activities that affect the coastal zone take place at several levels from local to regional, national, and even international. Similarly, innovative solutions and processes are developed and implemented by a range of actors from individuals to governmental and non-governmental organizations. However, there is a dearth of scholarship that addresses the role and multidimensionality of leadership in developing solutions to these issues.

Building on The Coastal Society's 21st International Conference held in Redondo Beach, California from June 29-July 3, 2008, this special edition of the Coastal Management Journal will focus on the different types of leadership that have led to innovations in policy and practice in coastal management. It will refine our conceptions of leadership by individuals or organizations; identify and analyze the roles that leadership plays in affecting changes in policy, behavior, or thinking; discuss the factors that facilitate or frustrate leadership; and offer strategies to enhance leadership by current and future coastal management professionals and concerned stakeholders.

The editors welcome submissions of both theoretical and empirical studies.

Topics could include, for instance:

1. Leadership in or by organizations
2. Case studies of leadership affecting behavioral change or better management practices
3. Dimensions of leadership found in coastal management
4. Leading by example; policy innovation and diffusion

All papers submitted for the special issue will go through a double blind peer review process. Papers from outside of the United States or the Conference will be welcomed and reviewed without bias. Upon receipt of a manuscript, the guest editors will ascertain if it falls within the purview of the issue and is of acceptable quality to send to a minimum of two outside reviewers. We anticipate publication of this issue in Spring 2010.

The deadline for submissions is July 15, 2009. All papers must be submitted electronically to Dr. Betsi Beem at (b.beem@usyd.edu.au). For information regarding this special issue please contact either Dr. Beem or Dr. Paul C. Ticco (paul.ticco@noaa.gov) who will serve as guest editors of this special Coastal Society issue



### UK Team Build Robot Fish to Detect Pollution

Robot fish developed by British scientists are to be released into the sea off north Spain to detect pollution. The team hopes they will be used in rivers, lakes and seas across the world. The carp-shaped robots, costing 20,000 pounds (\$29,000) apiece, mimic the movement of real fish and are equipped with chemical sensors to sniff out potentially hazardous pollutants, and will transmit the information back to shore using Wi-Fi technology. They will be able to navigate independently without any human interaction. "In using robotic fish we are building on a design created by hundreds of millions of years' worth of evolution which is incredibly energy efficient," said Rory Doyle, senior research scientist at engineering company BMT Group. "This efficiency is something we need to ensure that our pollution detection sensors can navigate in the underwater environment for hours on end." Excerpted from Reuters, <http://planetark.org/wen/52135>



Robot fish detects pollution © Reuters

### NOAA's New Administrator: Dr. Jane Lubchenco

On March 19, Jane Lubchenco, Ph.D., was confirmed by the U.S. Senate as the Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere. Dr. Lubchenco is the first woman and the first marine ecologist to lead the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. As the Wayne and Gladys Valley Professor of Marine Biology and Oregon State University (OSU) Distinguished Professor of Zoology, Dr. Lubchenco has been actively engaged in teaching, research, synthesis and communication of scientific knowledge. An environmental scientist and marine ecologist, she earned her B.A. in biology from Colorado College in 1969, her M.S. in Zoology from the University of Washington in 1971 and her Ph.D. in Ecology from Harvard University in 1975. She has taught marine biology and environmental science for more than 30 years, first at Harvard and later at OSU. Her research interests include biodiversity, climate change, sustainability science and the state of the oceans. Dr. Lubchenco has received

numerous awards including a MacArthur Fellowship, a Pew Fellowship, eight honorary degrees (including one from Princeton University), the 8th Heinz Award in the Environment (2002) and the Nierenberg Prize for Science in the Public Interest from the Scripps Institute of Oceanography (2003). The Washington Post called Lubchenco a "conservationist who has devoted much of her career to encouraging scientists to become more engaged in public policy debates, [and] is also a vocal proponent of curbing greenhouse gases linked to global warming." Furthermore, she is on the record stating that management and policy decisions should focus on the common good and on the longer term.

### Japan to Create Pacific Environmental Block

Japan and 16 other Pacific Island countries and territories plan to join forces to combat issues such as climate change, poor sanitation, pollution and declining biodiversity, according to a draft of the declaration obtained by The Yomiuri Shim-bun. All participating countries and territories are expected to join what Japan is calling

the "Pacific environment community" as equal partners, according to a draft declaration. Because many island nations in the Pacific region have been affected by rising sea levels caused by climate change, Japan plans to offer assistance in the field of environmental technology and help establish an early warning system for tsunamis. Countries and territories that receive the assistance will be urged to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The declaration likely will also incorporate a Japanese plan to aid less developed nations with the promotion of agriculture and fisheries as well as efforts to alleviate the impact of the global financial crisis and promote beneficial human exchanges. Excerpted from <http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/dy/national/20090401TDY03103.htm>

### Japan's Whaling Catch Misses Target

Japan's whaling catch in its latest Antarctic hunt fell far short of its target after disruptions by anti-whaling activists, the Fisheries Agency said on Monday. Japan, which considers whaling to be a cherished cultural tradition, killed 679 minke whales

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despite plans to catch around 850. It caught just one fin whale compared with a target of 50 in the hunt that began in November. Some ships in its six-ship fleet have returned home after clashes with the hardline group Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, including a collision that crushed a railing on one of the Japanese ships. A Fisheries Agency official said ships could not carry out whaling for a total of 16 days because of bad weather and skirmishes with the activists. Excerpted from [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2009-04/13/content\\_7672172.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2009-04/13/content_7672172.htm)

### Parks That Can Move When Animals Do

Climate change is pushing marine animals out of their protected areas. Ways must be found to ensure that their protection migrates with them, naturalists say. Northern countries like Norway and Iceland have seen an influx of more southerly fish species. They're not complaining, because they're likely to catch more fish. Blue mussels, once found only as far north as Norway's coast, meanwhile, have colonized the Svalbard archipelago, more than 400 miles from Scandinavia. Salmon spawn in ever more northerly Alaskan rivers. And walleye pollock, the largest US fishery by volume, appear to be shifting into Russian waters. This development has implications for both US fishermen and stock health, says Daniel Pauly, a fisheries professor at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. In US waters, pollock is carefully managed, he says - but not in Russian waters.

So far, few - and maybe none - of the more than 4,500 marine protected areas (MPAs) established worldwide have been explicitly designed to cope with climate change and the issues exemplified by the Magellanic penguins, say experts. Getting protected areas drawn on a map is hard enough, they note. Establishing one that moves or adjusts with changing conditions - a roving MPA - will be harder still. But some are already thinking about how to design MPAs that still function as climates change. Maybe they're bigger, say scientists, or spaced like stepping stones so species can hopscotch to higher latitudes. Perhaps they're not tied to a geographic location at all, but follow conditions scientists know are important. "It's really sort of a fundamental challenge to how we've been doing conservation until now," says Emily Pidgeon, lead adviser for Conservation International's Marine Climate Change Program in Arlington, Va. "But it's not a completely hopeless story. This requires us to change ideas and go to Version 2.0. But we can do that." Excerpted from the Christian Science Monitor.

### Acid Oceans Need Urgent Action

The world's marine ecosystems risk being severely damaged by ocean acidification unless there are dramatic cuts in CO2 emissions, warn scientists. More than 150 top marine researchers have voiced their concerns through the "Monaco Declaration", which warns that changes in acidity are accelerating. The declaration, supported by Prince Albert II of Monaco, builds on findings from an earlier international summit, The Ocean in a High CO2 World symposium, held in October 2008. It says pH levels are changing 100 times faster than natural variability. It calls on policymakers to stabilize CO2 emissions "at a safe level to avoid not only dangerous climate change but also dangerous ocean acidification". The researchers warn that ocean acidification, which they refer to as "the other CO2 problem", could make most regions of the ocean inhospitable to coral reefs by 2050, if atmospheric CO2 levels continue to increase. They also say that it could lead to substantial changes in commercial fish stocks, threatening food security for millions of people. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7860350.stm>

### Massive Emissions Cuts Can Save Arctic Ice

Cutting greenhouse gases by 70 percent this century would spare the planet the most traumatic effects of climate change, including the massive loss of Arctic sea

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Timothy Russer



ice, a study said Tuesday. Warming in the Arctic would be almost halved, helping preserve fisheries, as well as sea birds and Arctic mammals in some regions, including the northern Bering Sea, according to scientists at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR). But the massive cuts of greenhouse gas emissions advocated by the researchers would only "stabilize the threat of climate change and avoid catastrophe," said NCAR scientist Warren Washington, the study's lead author. The cuts would also prevent huge losses of permafrost and a significant rise in the sea level, said the study, published next week in *Geophysical Research Letters*. Excerpted from *Terra Daily*, [http://www.terradaily.com/reports/Massive\\_emissions\\_cuts\\_can\\_save\\_Arctic\\_ice\\_study\\_999.html](http://www.terradaily.com/reports/Massive_emissions_cuts_can_save_Arctic_ice_study_999.html)

#### **Proposed Closing of Arctic Ocean to Commercial Fishing Until Impacts Are Better Understood**

In what may be the first of many precautionary federal actions, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council ("the Council") has recommended the closure of approximately 150,000 square nautical miles of United States territory in the Arctic Ocean to commercial fishing until the effects of climate change and the Arctic ecosystem are better understood. If approved by the Secretary of Commerce, the new Arctic Fishery Management Plan ("FMP") will close all federal waters in the Arctic Ocean to commercial fishing for any species of finfish, mollusks, crustaceans and all other forms of marine animal and plant life. The FMP does not foreclose subsistence or recreational fishing or state-managed fisheries. The FMP is the latest step in the development of new U.S. regulatory policy for managing Arctic resources in light of the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change. The proposed FMP now goes to the National Marine Fisheries Service for review, and will be approved or disapproved by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. When the plan is approved by the Secretary, as seems likely, no foreign or domestic commercial fishing will be allowed in the U.S. waters of the Arctic Ocean, and the precedent for conservative management of the region's resources will have been set. Excerpted from *Marten Law Group Newsletter*, <http://www.martenlaw.com/news/?20090403-arctic-fishing-proposal>

## **Our Coasts Have Lost a Valued Friend**

*By Thomas E. Bigford*

Barbara Fegan, a coastal activist and TCS member since the 1970s, passed away on January 10, 2009. Besides being my friend and inspiration, Barbara was a national leader on coastal issues. After passage of the Coastal Zone Management Act, when states were developing plans to manage their valued resources, Barbara was a visionary who recognized the need for and power of strong citizen involvement. While she recognized the value of meetings and our democratic process, Barbara also had something else in mind. It was simple, captivating, and successful; it was the origin of Coastweeks.

Barbara was an astute observer. She recognized opportunity and inspired partnerships. TCS and our nation's coasts needed a theme to spark a national celebration that would energize the public, in the spirit of Earth Day and the "Year of the Coast 1980." Reminiscent of Lady Bird Johnson's beautification efforts galvanizing anti-litter campaigns in the mid 1960s, Barbara Fegan's message helped to mobilize public support at the grassroots level. It was no coincidence that Barbara included coastal cleanups as a core activity in Coastweeks.

Now our annual celebration is part of her extraordinary legacy. We benefit from the bold idea Barbara had in mid-1982 in Massachusetts, when she approached Rich Delaney (then director of the MA Coastal Zone Management Office) to support coastal events for the public. Barbara was thinking long term, told Rich she was counting on his assistance "every year into the future," and conscripted his assistance on trips to Washington, D.C. so he could convince other states and groups to join the effort. Many from those early years might claim ownership of Coastweeks or the Coastweeks cleanups but, as Rich explains, "Citizen activist Barbara Fegan, without doubt, was the original force and catalyst for this wonderful celebration of the coast."

By the Fall of 1982, Barbara had a good idea what she wanted and a clear vision of how TCS could help. The TCS8 conference theme in October 1982 was "Communicating Coastal Information." The proceedings of that meeting and the TCS Bulletin [October 1982/January 1983, Vol 6(3-4):8-9] capture the clear need for a vocal constituency for coastal issues. Indeed, nearly every Bulletin for several years acknowledged Barbara's great effort to enshrine Coastweeks. She urged TCS to establish a broad-based network across sectors and interests. TCS leaders did.

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Barbara Fegan was awarded for her work on conservation issues and environmental protection, including one prize presented by actor/director Robert Redford  
© Boston Globe

She sought financial, administrative, technical, and advertising partnerships that solidified Coastweeks as a permanent fixture each fall. Originally as the Center for Marine Conservation, and now as The Ocean Conservancy, the environmental community provides leadership on cleanups. The effort also expanded from the coast to include federal agencies' work on at-sea marine debris, and many states host packed Coastweeks schedules each fall.

TCS8 provided Barbara with the venue to fulfill her dream. Our nation's coasts were needy, TCS could lead, and citizens would be the primary resource. Her initial Coastweek event in Massachusetts—just after TCS8—then blossomed into the first Coastweek celebration in 1983 [TCS Bulletin, April 1983, Vol 7(1):7-8]. From there, public interest obliged Coastweek to become Coastweeks, often stretching from National Estuary Day in September to Columbus Day in mid October. As TCS President Jeff Benoit (Executive Director, Restore America's Estuaries) observed, "I talk with so many people these days involved with beach clean ups and marine debris who have no idea who, or where, it all originated." Others, such as Vivian Newman, a coastal advocate, credit Barbara with providing reality and resolve as they worked for the coast. We can celebrate Barbara's life by recollecting how her ideas are now manifested in work done by citizens at thousands of coastal clean-ups, Coastweeks events, marine debris abatement efforts, and other activities around the globe each fall.

Whether as a volunteer with the League of Women Voters, an elected selectman in her home town on Cape Cod, an astute spokesperson from the pulpit of a public event, or simply as a charismatic friend, Barbara foresaw a time when throngs of citizens, school children to retirees, would flock to the beach, pick up litter by the ton, and learn to love the coast. We move closer each year to Barbara's vision.

Barbara's son Paul tells us that in her waning days she found solace in knowing we would remember her as the "founder of Coastweeks." But we remember her for much more. Barbara was a fantastic lady who graced TCS with her membership and inspiration for several decades. As Barbara concluded an article she wrote for our Bulletin [April 1983, Vol 7(1):7-8], she envisioned an informed and concerned public constituency working for the coast:

We intend to work on issues and have a good time, too! There has been progress, we can celebrate! The coast is a renewing aesthetic experience, we can celebrate! There is still work to be done, we can celebrate!

True in 1983, affirmed in 1990 when TCS accorded Barbara with an honorary lifetime membership at TCS13 (where the conference theme was appropriately "Organizing for the Coast"), and true in 2009, as we honor her passing with a renewed commitment to fulfill her dream. For me, with Barbara's mantra in mind and knowing she is watching very intently, I promise to pursue coastal issues with more vigor than before. I hope you'll join me!

Tom Bigford has been a TCS member and occasional officer since 1977. He is Chief of the Habitat Protection Division of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service in Silver Spring, MD

## Member Benefits

One of your newest TCS benefits is online access to the Coastal Management Journal. The March 2009 issue includes the following articles:

"Assessing Tourists' Multi-Attribute Preferences for Public Beach Access" by Chi-Ok Oh, Jason Draper and Anthony W. Dixon;

"The Necessity of Establishing a Regional Marine Research Program for the U.S. West Coast" by Kary Coleman; and

"International Learning Pathways for Coastal Professionals: A Japan-U.K. Example" by Stephen Fletcher, Midori Kawabe, Sonja Rewhorn, Chun Knee Tan, Andrew Emery, Kazumi Wakita, Mark Sturgess, Keita Furukawa, Zoë Castle, Felicity E. C. Flanagan Dufton



### Duke University

In February, the Duke Student Chapter of The Coastal Society sponsored its first Speaker Event. As we have members at Duke's main campus in Durham as well as at the Duke Marine Lab in Beaufort, each campus had one live presentation and watched the other via video conference. Our speakers were asked to speak on pressing coastal issues facing North Carolina and the Obama administration. Beaufort watched via video conference while Robin Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Environment for North Carolina Department of Natural Resources spoke in Durham about managing our shorelines and beaches in the face of rising sea levels and erosion rates. Then in Beaufort, Todd Miller, Executive Director of the North Carolina Coastal Federation offered an example of the "elevator speech" he would give if he had a chance to speak with President Obama. He elaborated on the concept of low impact development as a tool for managing run off in coastal areas. A reception followed the event in both locations, allowing students a chance to talk with our speakers, professors and professionals in attendance. We hope to make this an annual Spring semester event.

### University of Rhode Island

While students at the University of Rhode Island had several speakers during their fall seminar series, the group is planning to be out and about this spring. Students are planning several local beach clean-ups as well as a tour of Mystic Seaport and a daytrip to Block Island.

### University of Washington

This year, the UW chapter began hosting a student seminar series. In short presentations and discussions, this biweekly program highlights student TCS members who have had unique jobs and research experiences, and it provides a forum for students to share our knowledge and experiences in the marine realm. Speakers this quarter were:

- Katrina Ole-MoiYoi: Community Participation in MPA Management in Kenya & the Potential for Mariculture
- Kristin Hoelting: The Cultural Importance of Wild Salmon in Norway
- Angie Frederickson: The Marc J. Hershman Marine Policy Fellowship
- Ethan Lucas: The ReMoTe Experience: Peace Corps & SCUBA Instructor in the Philippines

Response from members and faculty was very positive, so we're continuing the series next quarter with seminars about maritime piracy (from a Coast Guard Lieutenant), the NOAA fisheries observer program, and the intricacies of studying coastal issues in foreign countries.

One of our most popular events continues to be Blue Drinks, a night of social networking with Seattle's ocean-minded community. Blue Drinks continues to grow with the hard work of our members and the support of the Dean's Office of the College of Oceanography and Fishery Sciences. Each quarter, UW students, faculty, alumni, and Seattle-area professionals gather to build community around coastal issues. New this quarter: a live band and actual blue-colored drinks!

The UW chapter is also sending several members to FAME 2009 (Fisheries and Marine Ecosystems conference) in April, and we look forward to meeting TCS student members from across the country.



Meaghan Brosnan

Standing, L to R: Natalie Graves (Vice President), Paul Rudell (purveyor of blue drinks), Brandon Fisher, Jamie Mooney, Kristin Hoelting, Barbara Owens, Barbara Bennett, Katie Schleit, Amanda Murphy, Diane Capps. Kneeling, L to R: Jill Harris (President), Amber Moore (Treasurer)



## Conferences

World Ocean Conference  
May 11-15, 2009, Manado, Indonesia  
[www.woc2009.org/home.php](http://www.woc2009.org/home.php)

4th International Conference on Integrated Management  
of Coastal Areas: CARICOSTAS 2009  
May 13-15, 2009, Santiago, Cuba  
[www.cemzc.uo.edu.cu/Ing/caricosta2009.html](http://www.cemzc.uo.edu.cu/Ing/caricosta2009.html)

Bay of Fundy Tidal Energy Forum  
May 13-14, 2009, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia  
[http://www.oreg.ca/2009\\_Spring\\_Event.html](http://www.oreg.ca/2009_Spring_Event.html)

Annual Conference of the Atlantic Canada Coastal and  
Estuarine Science Society (ACCESS),  
May 13-15, 2009, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island  
<http://www.cerf-access.ca>

International Marine Conservation Congress; Making Ma-  
rine Science Matter  
May 20-24, 2009, George Mason University, Washington  
D.C. vicinity  
<http://www2.cedarcrest.edu/imcc/theme.html>

International Forum on Integrated water Resource Man-  
agement  
June 1-3, 2009 Université de Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada  
<http://www.cogesaf.qc.ca/rv-eau/en/home.html>

6th Coastal and Marine Tourism Congress  
June 23-26, 2009, Nelson Mandela Bay, South Africa  
<http://www.cmt2009.com>

Coastal Zone '09, Revolutionary Times: Catching the Wave  
of Change  
July 19-23, 2009, Boston, MA  
[www.csc.noaa.gov/cz/index.html](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/cz/index.html)

3rd International Conference on Estuaries & Coasts  
September 4-16 2009, Sendai, Japan <http://donko.civil.tohoku.ac.jp/icec2009/index.html>

20th Biennial Conference of the Coastal and Estuarine  
Research Federation; Estuaries and Coasts in a Changing  
World  
November 1-5, 2009, Oregon Convention Center, Portland,  
Oregon. Abstract submission deadline: May 15, 2009.  
<https://www.sgmeet.com/cerf2009/>

MEDCOAST 09, 9th International Conference on the Medi-  
terranean Coastal Environment  
November 10-14, 2009, Sochi, Russia  
<http://www.medcoast.org.tr>

International Conference on Coastal Zone Management of  
River Deltas and Low Land Coastlines  
March 6-10, 2010, Alexandria, Egypt  
<http://www.nwrc-egypt.info>



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(Please print out and complete all blanks.)

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Last First Middle Initial

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address (if preferred mailing address):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Day Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Present Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Interest: \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsored/Referred by: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Today's Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Type of Membership:

Individual Regular: \_\_\_ \$60 U.S. 1-year

Student: \_\_\_ \$20 U.S.

U.S. Library: \_\_\_ \$50 U.S.

Corporate/Agency: \_\_\_ \$250 U.S.

### Dues Payment:

Select membership category.

To pay by check: Make check payable to: The Coastal Society. Please mail check and application to: PO Box 3590, Williamsburg, VA 23187-3590.

To pay by credit card: We cannot accept credit card information other than through the PayPal option. Please go to the TCS online membership form if you wish to pay by credit card (<http://www.thecoastalsociety.org/membersub.html>).

Thank you for your support.

*The Coastal Society is an organization of private sector, academic, and government professionals and students dedicated to actively addressing emerging coastal issues by fostering dialogue, forging partnerships, and promoting communication and education.*