



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

Toward a National Ocean Policy: A State Perspective

By Kristen M. Fletcher

"To succeed in protecting the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes, the United States needs to act within a unifying framework under a clear national policy, including a comprehensive, ecosystem-based framework for the long-term conservation and use of our resources."

President Barack Obama
Presidential Memorandum, June 12, 2009

With the issuance of the June 12, 2009 Presidential Memorandum, President Obama created an Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force (Task Force) to recommend a "National Policy for the Oceans, Our Coasts, and Great Lakes" (National Policy) and a framework for effective coastal and marine spatial planning. The Task Force issued an Interim Report on September 17 with recommendations for a national ocean policy based on the vision of an "America whose stewardship ensures that the ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes are healthy and resilient, safe and productive, and understood and treasured so as to promote the well-being, prosperity, and security of present and future generations." Led by the Council on Environmental Quality, the Task Force is composed of senior policy-level officials from the executive departments, agencies and offices represented on the Committee on Ocean Policy, including

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Experience from Distant Shores: Tackling CZM in the Middle East

By Dr. Michelle Portman

Israel is a small country with a rapidly growing population and an ever-expanding "built" footprint. The country has about 7.5 million inhabitants (increasing at about 1.8% annually) living on about 21,000 square kilometers. A bit smaller than the state of New Jersey, Israel is one of the most densely populated countries in the developed world. It has a beautiful 188 kilometer shoreline with stretches of white sandy beaches, limestone cliffs, natural bays and some rocky tidal zones in its extreme north (along the Lebanese border) with nearby underwater canyons, submarine caves and grottos. However, the country's coastal problems are as serious as its natural coastline is impressive. They include relentless pressure for urban, residential, and tourist-related development and infrastructure expansion which all portend the loss of public access, a plethora of use conflicts, and worsening erosion due to the blockage of alongshore sediment transport by offshore structures and pending climate change.

This is what makes Israel such an interesting place to work on coastal issues. After two years as a postdoctoral fellow in the Marine Policy Center of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, I've moved to a position at Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Although Jerusalem is about 50 kilometers

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Another great year for TCS...

One of the results of preparing the end-of-year message for The Coastal Society is that it gives me the opportunity to reflect and take stock of our accomplishments during 2009. Not surprisingly, as I write this, my reaction is once again, "Wow, how did we get so much done?" Here are just a few of the activities from this year. In June the TCS Board of Directors met in Wilmington, NC for our biennial retreat. Immediately following the retreat, we hosted a luncheon at the Hilton Wilmington Riverside Hotel, whose purpose was to introduce the local North Carolina community to TCS 22, which will be held in the same hotel.

In July, the TCS Annual Meeting occurred in conjunction with CZ09 in Boston, MA, giving TCS members (and potential members) the opportunity to expand their professional network and get caught up with friends they hadn't seen for awhile.

In early October, the TCS membership ratified the first changes to our bylaws in many years. The changes will help TCS operate more effectively and maintain as much organizational efficiency as possible. Several of the most important include: modifying the TCS membership categories to provide more options and flexibility to members; officially recognizing Chapters and an Executive Committee within the TCS governance structure; and establishing the Robert W. Knecht Award for a rising professional.

Without doubt, the most important activity of the past year has been planning for TCS22, to be held June 13-16, 2010 in Wilmington, NC. Under the terrific leadership of TCS 22 Co-Chair Lisa Schivanato (TCS President-elect), preparations for the conference are well underway; it's shaping up to be one of the best conferences TCS has hosted. We are anticipating participation from a high number of TCS student members and young professionals, and we're making a special effort to reach out to local officials and citizens from the area.

One very exciting activity for us has actually been going on behind the scenes. For the past 8 months, TCS member Kevin McLean has been volunteering his time to completely redesign and modernize the look of our website. We are looking forward to the official launch of the new site in January 2010. This will be one of the most significant milestones in recent TCS history--thank you Kevin!

Before I close, I don't want to miss highlighting some important articles in this issue of the Bulletin. Of particular note are the two lead articles about coastal management, one based in the U.S., and the other in Israel. Geographically they are worlds apart, but each is working to find the right framework for coastal management to succeed in their country. Kristen Fletcher (TCS Past-President) provides a timely review of the important role coastal states and territories need to play in a National Policy for the oceans, our coasts, and Great Lakes in her article, "Toward a National Ocean Policy: A State Perspective." Dr. Michelle Portman (TCS member) has contributed "Experience from Distant Shores: Tackling CZM in the Middle East," a fascinating discussion of the many challenges Israel faces in managing its coasts.

Please enjoy this issue of the Bulletin, and have a safe and joyous new year!

Sincerely,
Jeff Benoit
TCS President

Tidal current patterns in the sand and sea grass at low tide.
© NOAA Marine Sanctuaries collection

The views expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent TCS nor its Board.



From the Editor's Desk

December 6th, 5 inches of snow on the ground outside my window, in a rural landscape not far from Washington DC. Surprised the weather forecasters, who had predicted only snow showers. Surfing the internet, I see photos of Copenhagen—no snow there—where tomorrow, December 7th, the UN Climate Change Conference 2009—aka the Climate Talks—begin. President Obama just rescheduled his attendance; instead of a drive-by while picking up his Nobel Peace Prize on the 10th, he'll make a specific visit on December 18, the last day, when many more world leaders will be there. Hard to predict the Bulletin's precise schedule, but if all goes well, you'll be reading this before the Talks close down. Suspense and build-up has been enormous. Whatever other issues TCS members may face in the day-to-day of our professional work, climate change affects them all. Biodiversity, energy sources, coastal erosion, tourism, development, fishing, cultural survival—all touched by climate change. So, while we try to keep the subject matter in the Bulletin broad-ranging—to match the interests and needs of our members—it's likely that the issue of climate change will appear in discussion, somewhere, in every Bulletin. And of course, regardless of what results from the Talks, local, regional and national efforts to address coastal problems continue apace. Meanwhile, at this hectic time of year, I hope that everyone has an opportunity to pause, enjoy some moments in the natural world, and celebrate with family and friends. See you in 2010!

Ellen Gordon
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Concerned citizens mobilising in the lead-up to the Copenhagen climate change conference. © ABC News: Damien Larkins



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the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation and the Coast Guard, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, National Security Council, National Science Foundation, and White House offices. This smorgasbord of federal entities provides clear evidence of not only the widespread nature of federal authority and jurisdiction over coastal and marine resources but also the significant challenge in bringing together these entities to realize a national ocean policy.

The Interim Report reflects these various jurisdictions and interests on the federal level and offers the following elements for the policy: (1) a vision of what a National Policy should achieve; (2) a description of the value of these important areas, the various issues confronting them, and the urgency to take effective action; (3) the statement of National Policy; and (4) a set of overarching guiding principles for US management decisions and actions affecting the ocean, coasts, and Great Lakes.

The Report focused on improved federal policy coordination including creating a National Ocean Council with strong decision-making and dispute-resolution processes and more consistent and sustained senior-level participation, creating a Governance Advisory Committee for ongoing and active engagement with State, tribal, and local authorities, and regional governance structures, and strengthening the link between science and management. The Task Force also focused on priority objectives to implement the National Policy including ecosystem-based management, coastal and marine spatial planning, regional ecosystem protection and restoration, changing conditions in the arctic, observing systems, and resiliency and adaptation to climate change and ocean acidification.

The nation's economy and security depend on the health of oceans and coasts and especially on the resilience of coastal communities and marine and coastal environments. A growing population, the need for new marine and coastal energy sources, and continuing development demands threaten marine and coastal habitats and resources, increase exposure to hazards and create challenges in balancing public and private interests. The oncoming threat of climate change complicates and exacerbates the significant and ongoing pressures of managing and protecting national coastal assets. An effective National Policy for the Oceans, Coasts, and Great Lakes can ensure that the nation has the resources, governance structure, and tools that it needs to address these challenges. But, implementation of such a policy will require new resources, a new culture within the federal agencies,

dedicated non-governmental organizations, and effective state policy-makers and managers.

States and especially the nation's federally approved state coastal programs are on the front lines of balancing competing uses in the coastal zone, managing the development of traditional and renewable energy sources, and adapting to climate change impacts. Because states work with all levels of government--federal, regional partnerships, other states and local governments--the National Policy should prioritize, clarify and strengthen the role of states and territories in coastal and ocean policy and management.

The nation's coastal states and territories also have unique Constitutional authorities and jurisdictions over coastal resources and activities. Coastal states and territories have "public trust" responsibilities for the nation's coastal submerged lands and state ocean waters and for protecting fish and wildlife resources in these areas. These responsibilities are exercised on behalf of all citizens, including future generations. States regulate and manage these marine and coastal resources, often in partnership or consultation with federal agencies. In addition, coastal states and territories have specific authority delegated to them under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) to ensure that activities and permits of federal agencies that may affect their coastal zone are consistent with approved state policies.

Thus, an effective National Policy will reflect these unique Constitutional responsibilities and the states' major role in managing ocean and coastal resources by including a policy statement that the programs and authorities of coastal states for managing and protecting ocean and coastal resources are and will be principal components of a national framework for stewarding the nation's ocean and coastal assets.

Incorporation and support of the CZMA will also be essential in advancing more effective coastal management across the nation. As a landmark program to help states reverse the assault on coastal resources and the decline in the environmental health and economic productivity of our coastal zone, the CZMA has enabled states to revive America's waterfronts, stem the loss of coastal wetlands and dunes, and restore other economically important coastal areas. The National Estuarine Research Reserve Program, a critical component of the CZMA, has anchored the nation's commitment to scientific research and education to restore and protect estuaries nationwide. Thus, the National Policy should support a reauthorized and reinvigorated CZMA as a top priority to improve governance

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of the nation's vital ocean and coastal resources.

The National Policy must also adopt an ocean governance framework that builds on existing state, regional and federal partnerships. The management of US coasts and oceans has been characterized by a sector-by-sector, agency-by-agency approach and one that, despite best efforts, is primarily reactive rather than proactive. In recent years, regional initiatives by the governors of coastal states have helped to build partnerships among states and federal agencies. A national policy and framework will enable federal agencies and states to be better positioned to plan for as well as respond to the emerging uses of the nation's public trust resources, including the increasing demand for both traditional as well as renewable energy in coastal and offshore areas, restoring and maintaining vital ocean fisheries, and adapting to the effects of climate change.

Governors of the coastal states are leading the way in implementing regional initiatives to enhance ocean governance. The Great Lakes Commission, the Gulf of Mexico Alliance, the Northeast Regional Ocean Council, the West Coast Governors Agreement, the South Atlantic Governors' Alliance, and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Council on the Ocean are state-led efforts that are helping to transition management of ocean and coastal resources from a state-by-state approach to a regional one. The National Policy should capitalize on the accomplishments of these partnerships and provide clear directions and expectations for federal agencies.

The Memorandum clears the path for the coastal and ocean community to advance more effective resource management and the dedication of funds to these resources which has been lacking in US history. With a final report, and a coastal and marine spatial planning framework due this winter, the time is now for our community to seize the opportunity to offer critiques and comments and to broadly support this historic effort.

This article is based on a Coastal States Organization White Paper on Recommendations for a National Ocean Policy which is available at: www.coastalstates.org.

Kristen Fletcher is Executive Director of the Coastal States Organization which has represented the Governors of the nation's thirty-five coastal states on ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes issues in Washington, DC for almost forty years. Fletcher is Past-President of The

A picture of the Point Loma "Ghost Forest" off of San Diego California.
© M. Edwards/Marine Photobank





The Coastal Society

IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THE

22nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

JUNE 13 – JUNE 16, 2010

WILMINGTON RIVERSIDE HILTON, WILMINGTON, NC

To become a sponsor, assist in planning, or for more information, visit:

<http://www.thecoastalsociety.org/conference/tcs22/>

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.

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from the sea, there is significant interest at the university in coastal policy. The country faces some of its most important planning and environmental challenges in its crowded coastal plain. This coastal zone is home to about 70% of the country's inhabitants and is where most of the residential and work centers are clustered around the cramped seaside metro-regions of Tel Aviv and Haifa. What's more, many of the country's prime infrastructure needs can only be met along the coast.

These include (coal-burning) power plants, desalination facilities and large seaports. What are the chances that Israel's coastal development can be sustainable? With so many other problems - most heard in the news the world over on a daily basis - it is hard to say.

The challenges facing Israel in the field of coastal management can perhaps be better understood in a regional context. Demands on its coastal resources including the

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Crusader Castle. Photo credit: Michelle Portman





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push for tourist development and infrastructure needs are similar to those of other crowded Mediterranean coastal countries such as Malta, Italy and Egypt. Israel takes many cues from the European community's coastal programs and it participates in regional forums such as the United Nations Environmental Program's Mediterranean Action Plan for Coastal Area Management (MAP/CAMP). These programs support and encourage a long-term planning vision for sustainability based on improving capacities for land-use planning, scientific research and pollution monitoring and prevention.

A cornerstone of Israel's national coastal policy has been a master plan for Mediterranean beaches and shore areas (National Master Plan No. 13). While the plan has directed development since 1983, significant progress in the coastal protection realm has transpired since the turn of the century. A major accomplishment is a relatively new Coastal Protection Law passed in 2004, following a vigorous campaign led by environmental nongovernmental organizations in the country to stop the takeover of coastal resources by real estate developers. The new law guarantees public access along the coast, defines and prohibits impacts to the natural coastal environment, and establishes means of compliance and enforcement against violators. One of the most innovative elements of the law is the establishment of a Committee for Coastal Protection that must approve any development proposals within jurisdiction of a newly established "coastal environment" zone whose boundaries are designated at a certain distance from the waterline.

Another interesting development is the expansion of Israel's Nature Reserve Authority into the marine realm. Three years ago the authority hired its first marine biologist, who is working with various other departments within the authority to increase statutory protection for marine resources through the establishment of several marine reserves, the first of their kind in Israel's Mediterranean territorial sea. These will be zoned areas and will become an integral part of the rest of the country's terrestrial national park and nature reserve system.

A third area of interest is cliff erosion. A government study is currently being conducted that will provide recommendations for national policy in regards

to coastal cliff erosion. Coastal cliff loss brings to the forefront the complexities of coastal policy. What are the most environmentally sustainable solutions? Who pays for them? Do short-term advantages have more weight than long term costs, especially in the face of sea-level rise and climate change? One controversial case that epitomizes the urgency of answering these questions is situated near the town of Herzliya in the center of the country. The site contains a crusader castle that dates back to the 13th century and that is literally falling into the sea. Challenged by experts and a Supreme Court appeal filed by environmental activists, a very controversial solution in the form of a high seawall is being built, which will completely cover the natural beach below.

These positive and negative developments, progress and setbacks for coastal zone management in Israel, highlight the challenges to a small Mediterranean nation to both protect and exploit natural coastal amenities. Many similar problems are well-known in microcosms throughout the U.S. and the world. As I design my own research program here, I am impressed by the many topics from this part of the world that could be of interest to coastal zone managers stateside and beyond.

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Rosh Hanikra ("head of the rock caves"), Israel. © Ester Inbar. Available from <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:ST>



Marine Spatial Planning

Resources and Information Website

Use NOAA's marine spatial planning website to not only learn about basic marine spatial planning concepts, but also to keep current in regard to news and information about marine spatial planning initiatives in the U.S., and gain access to the tools and data used by organizations involved in marine spatial planning. Feedback is encouraged; e-mail Brian.M.Smith@noaa.gov if you have comments about the site or content to add. The web address for NOAA's marine spatial planning website is: www.msp.noaa.gov/.

Excerpted from CSO Weekly.

Assessment of Tidal and Wave Energy Conversion Technologies in Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada hosted a National Science Advisory Process meeting on 21-22 April 2009 to determine the current state of knowledge on the environmental impacts of tidal and wave energy conversion technologies and their application in the Canadian context based on published reports. The objectives of the meeting included identifying potential mitigation measures and determining the feasibility of developing a relevant Canadian Statement of Practice. A summary is available at http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/CSAS/Csas/Publications/SAR-AS/2009/2009_064_E.pdf.

Excerpted from EUCC News.

Examining Ocean Governance

The Bulletin of Marine Science has published "Comprehensive Planning, Dominant-Use Zones, and User Rights: A New Era in Ocean Governance," which provides a discussion of the social and legal aspects of ocean zoning, focusing on comprehensive planning, segregation of activities into use-priority areas, and the allocation of user rights within each zone. <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/umrsmas/bullmar/pre-prints/8621> Excerpted from November 2009 CZ-Mail.

Climate Changes Supply More Saline Waters from Indian Ocean

The Gulf Stream system is known for its impact on Europe's mild climate. For quite some time oceanographers and climate scientists have worried that its strength could decline due to freshwater inputs caused by climate change. Unexpected help could come from the ocean currents south of Africa: researchers at the Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences (IFM-GEOMAR) and the University of Cape Town have discovered that the Agulhas Current is transporting more saline waters into the Atlantic. These could potentially help stabilize the Gulf Stream system. The study appeared on November 26 in the jour-

nal Nature.

Excerpted from <http://www.oceanleadership.org/2009/live-saver-for-the-gulf-stream/>

Chicago Waterway Poisoned to Block Asian Carp from Great Lakes

Authorities scooped up poisoned fish floating to the surface of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal in an operation designed to keep invasive Asian carp out of the Great Lakes and prevent an ecological disaster. As of December 4, none of the prolific two species, the Bighead carp and the Silver carp have turned up in the huge fish kill. Most of the dead fish scooped up have been native carp and shad. Two electrical barriers in the canal were erected in 2002 and 2006 to shock any fish, particularly carp, that try to swim up the canal to Lake Michigan. The newer barrier is down for maintenance. The Bighead can grow to 100 lbs and the Silver leap into the air when disturbed by passing motorboats and have injured boaters. Unfortunately, Notre Dame University scientists recently detected carp DNA on the lake side, which could indicate the carp have already passed the barriers. The DNA discovery has led some environmentalists for call for river locks to be shut and for permanent separation of the Great Lakes from the Mississippi River watershed. Michigan Governor Jennifer Granholm has indicated that her state might demand locks be closed permanently. Excerpted from Planet Ark. <http://planetark.org/enviro-news/item/55802>



Asian Carp. Photo Credit: Chicagopublicradio.org



Puget Sound TCS Members Meet the King of Fish

By Rebekah Padgett

After two years of toying with the idea, and many discussions about pulling together a new professional TCS chapter around Puget Sound, we finally held a kickoff event on October 28th.

One hundred twenty-five people turned out to see MacArthur Fellowship winner and University of Washington professor David R. Montgomery's talk on salmon, based on his book King of Fish: The Thousand Year Run of Salmon. Participants came from local, state, and federal agencies, tribes, academia, nongovernmental organizations, and private consulting firms to attend the lecture and reception, held in conjunction with the University of Washington (UW) TCS chapter's Blue Drinks.

During the reception, Montgomery chatted with attendees while balancing a cup of cider and plate of smoked salmon and autographing copies of King of Fish and Dirt: The Erosion of Civilizations. Friendships were rekindled, new relationships formed, and students even found internships while networking and making a light meal from the spread of food and refreshments.

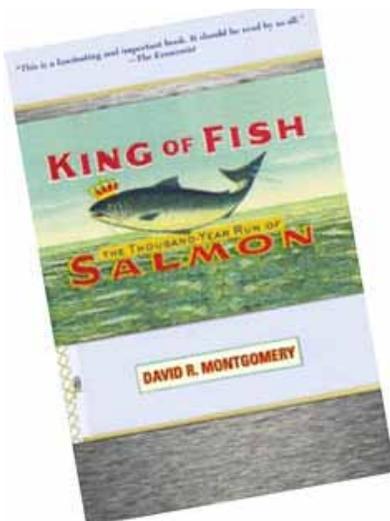


Photo Credit: MacArthur Foundation

Patrick Christie, Editor-in-Chief of the Coastal Management Journal (CMJ) and Associate Professor in the Marine Affairs Department at UW provided an overview of CMJ and its connection to TCS, followed by an introduction to Montgomery by Katrina Hoffman from

Washington Sea Grant.

Think salmon lectures are just for the fish? Think again. We learned about the salmon family tree, the history of Atlantic salmon from Europe to northeastern United States and on to the west coast, attempts to manage the species in the Old World dating back to 1030, and not only how our direct actions affect salmon, but also the need to protect the landscape that we share.

Generous support for the event was provided by Taylor & Francis Group, the publisher of the Coastal Management Journal; Washington Sea Grant; the UW TCS student chapter; TCS member Stacy Fawell and Agua Verde. Feedback on the event has been encouraging, so stay tuned for TCS activity around Puget Sound.

Rebekah Padgett is a Federal Permit Manager in the Washington State Department of Ecology. She co-organized the TCS Puget Sound event. To get involved in the Puget Sound group, contact Rebekah at rpadgett7@gmail.com

Latest Coastal Management Journal Articles

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

"Exploring Stakeholder Views Regarding Spatial Information and Enabling Technology Use for ICZM: A Case Study from Victoria, Australia" by Peter Wheeler and Jim Peterson

"Marine Stingers: Review of an Under-Recognized Global Coastal Management Issue" by Lisa-Ann Gershwin, Monica De Nardi, Kenneth D. Winkel and Peter J. Fenner



East Carolina University

Five lively women have taken the helm of the TCS-ECU Chapter for the 2009/10 academic year, after elections arranged by 2008/09 Historian Jen Cudney. President Liz Brown, Vice President Michelle Covi, Treasurer Devon Eulie, Secretary Hillary Huffer, and Historian Deanna Swain have completed the

first order of business, which was to reinstate ourselves with the ECU Graduate and Professional Student Senate as that body allocates student funds, but only to those who show up for meetings. We contacted TCS-ECU officers from previous years and are on the trail of the most recent constitution and the chapter checkbook. Our fall ac-

tivity has been to reincarnate ourselves but we also took on the retirement party ("Please! Call it a 'transition!'") of Dr. Lauriston King, who has been program director for the ECU Coastal Resources Management program since its inception in 1999, serves as the faculty advisor to ECU-TCS and has a long history with National TCS, including the position of President.

Dr. King's 'transition' fete on December 4th came off splendidly with the attendance of colleagues and fans from far and wide, including TCS President-Elect Lisa Schiavinato, past TCS President Dr. Bill Queen, students



Two Past Presidents of National TCS: Dr. Bill Queen and Dr. Lorry King (photo credit Elizabeth Brown)

and former students from around the region, and faculty, staff and administrators from the ECU community. In the unlikely event that Dr. King plans to spend time sitting on his porch--he already has plans to continue teaching the marine policy course at ECU--the campus community purchased a locally made rocking chair and adorned it with an honoring plaque. The chair was accompanied by a commemorative throw blanket designed with ECU scenery. Dr. King was also presented with a proclamation of his infamous 'Three Rules of Coastal Resources Management,' hand-calligraphed by TCS-ECU Treasurer Devon Eulie. We will surely miss Dr. King's sympathetic ear, sage advice and welcoming smile next semester but wish him the best in his move to Connecticut.

University of Rhode Island

The URI Chapter is excited to report that we've got a new website up and running! The address is: <http://www.uritcs.org/>

Duke University

Looking toward the spring, the TCS Duke chapter will partner with Duke's Division of Earth & Ocean Sciences (EOS) in February of 2010 to host Paleontologist and Bio/geochemist Dr. Kenneth MacLeod from the University of Missouri-Columbia. His talk is sponsored by the Consortium for Ocean Leadership and will be part of the EOS spring seminar series. Dr. MacLeod will also visit our marine lab to give a talk and interact with students.

During the spring, the TCS Duke Chapter will host "Blue Drinks," which is our version of the popular "Green Drinks" environmental networking events. We will coordinate these informal but informative networking events in with local nongovernmental organizations and businesses in both Durham and Beaufort, North Carolina, the locations of our main campus and marine lab respectively.

TCS student members at Duke will participate in a Muddy Water Watch (MWW) training workshop this spring. MWW is a state-wide initiative to reduce stormwater runoff from construction sites by empowering citizens with knowledge of stormwater laws, Best Management Practices requirements, and instructions on how to report violations. After completing the training, we will volunteer with the Nuese Riverkeeper Foundation to help watchdog in an effort to help keep mud and sediment out of North Carolina rivers and streams.

University of Washington

Blue Drinks is a quarterly tradition for the University



L to R standing: Deanna Swain - Historian, Liz Brown - President, Michelle Covi - Vice President, Devon Eulie - Treasurer, Lisa Schiavinato National TCS President-Elect Seated: The guest of honor, Dr. Lauriston King [missing: Treasurer Hillary Huffer] (photo credit Steve Culver)

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Climate Changes: From Recognition to Adaptation

January 26-27, 2010, Kalundborg, Denmark
http://www.baltcica.org/meetings/January2010_0602009.html

2010 Ocean Sciences Meeting

February 22-22, 2010, Portland, OR
www.agu.org/meetings/os10

International Conference on Coastal Zone Management of River Deltas and Low Land Coastlines

March 6-10, 2010, Alexandria, Egypt
<http://www.nwrc-egypt.info>

International Conference on Marine Data and Information Systems (IMDIS 2010)

March 29th -31st, 2010, Paris, France
<http://www.seadatanet.org/imdis2010>

ICCCM'10 International Conference on Coastal Conservation and Management in the Atlantic and Mediterranean

April 11-17, 2010, Estoril, Cascais, Portugal
<http://icccm.dcea.fct.unl.pt>

International Symposium on Coastal Zones and Climate Change: Assessing the Impacts and Developing Adaptation Strategies

April 12-13, 2010, Churchill, Victoria, Australia
<http://www.monash.edu.au/cemo/czcc2010/>

First International Conference on Island Sustainability

April 19-21, 2010, Brac Island, Croatia
<http://www.wessex.ac.uk/10-conferences/islands-2010.html>

Monitoring from the Summit to the Sea

7th National Conference of the National Water Quality

Monitoring Council

April 25-29, 2010, Denver, CO
<http://acwi.gov/monitoring/conference/2010/index.html>

**Fifth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands
 Global Oceans Conference 2010; Advancing Integrated Ocean Governance at National, Regional, and Global Levels**

May 3-7, 2010, 9 UNESCO Paris, France
http://www.omrn-rrgo.ca/bulletinBoard/GOC2010_Flyer.pdf

Coastal Zone Canada 2010

July 25-29, 2010, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada
<http://www.gov.pe.ca/czc2010>

Littoral 2010: Adapting to Global Change at the Coast: Leadership, Innovation, and Investment

September 21-23, 2010, London, UK
<http://www.coastnet.org.uk/Littoral2010>

6th International Conference on Marine Wastewater Discharges and Coastal Environment

October 25-29, 2010, Langkawi, Malaysia
http://www.mwwd.org/site/page.asp?dsy_id=3331

XXIII International Coastal Conference: Coastal Evolution Studies: Traditions and Modern Concepts

October 5-9, 2010, St. Petersburg, RUSSIA
<http://www.rshu.ru/IOC50/>

Ecosystems 2010: Global Progress on Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management

November 8-11, 2010, Anchorage, AK
<http://seagrant.uaf.edu/conferences/2010/wakefield-ecosystems/index.php>

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of Washington's TCS chapter. The goal of these events is to provide a networking opportunity for coastal management professionals in a casual atmosphere. This quarter, TCS UW joined forces with the local TCS chapter to host a Blue Drinks reception followed by a lecture from David Montgomery, author of *King of Fish* and MacArthur "Genius Award" winner. The event was a great success. Many professionals and students exchanging contact information at the reception packed a full auditorium for the speaker of the night. Moreover, a TCS information table effectively spread awareness about the Society. (For more information, see "Puget Sound TCS Members Meet the King of Fish," in this issue of the Bulletin.)

The second focus of TCS UW this quarter has been a biweekly lunch seminar wherein prospective Master's degree students have been encouraged to share their latest research. These brown-bag sessions have provided presenters an excellent forum for valuable research feedback while enlightening new Master's candidates on the thesis development process. Notably, local experts have attended the seminars in addition to students, professors, and outside professionals. While TCS began hosting brown bag sessions last year, the Society, through increased marketing endeavors and a change in the focus of the talks, has made marked improvements including, but not limited to increased attendance.



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