

# Coastal Voice

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN SHORE & BEACH PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

— April 2016 —

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## ASBPA supports list of federal appropriations priorities for 2017

By **DEREK BROCKBANK**, ASBPA Executive Director

As Congress attempts to return to “regular order” and pass FY17 appropriations bills, ASBPA has submitted three letters requesting FY17 appropriations for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency — National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA-NMFS).

1) For USACE, ASBPA’s top priority is federal funds for “shore protection.” Consistently left out of the president’s budget, shore protection” is typically added in to the final federal budget by Congress. For FY17, we have requested \$75 million for USACE construction for shore protection; this is significantly below estimated capabilities for current projects, but would be a \$35 million increase over FY16.

We also requested a \$1 million increase over FY16 for a USACE navigation line item “Regional Sediment Management,” and asked Congress to maintain the FY16 dollar amount (\$5.4 million) for USACE Coastal Data Information Program (CDIP); both of these would be an increase over the president’s budget.

2) For USGS, ASBPA is supporting an increase of \$5.8

## WASHINGTON REPORT

million over FY16 for the Coastal and Marine Geology Program (CMGP); and, in particular, include an increase of \$2.1 million over FY16 for the Building Landscape-Level Resilience to Coastal Hazards program. These are the amounts included in the



**BROCKBANK**

president’s FY17 budget.

3) For NOAA-NMFS, ASBPA supports an increase of \$13.5 million over FY16 for the Protected Resources

Science and Management Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Marine Mammals Protection Act (MMPA) consultation capacity, and an increase of \$6.5 million over FY16 levels for Habitat Conservation and Restoration for essential fish habitat (EFH) consultation capacity. Underfunded for years, NMFS regulatory arms are seeing their workload increase without an increase in staff capacity. In one effort to help alleviate the backlog of consultations, ASBPA is supporting the president’s budget request for NMFS.

ASBPA is also supporting a \$15 million increase over FY16

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## We've lost one of the giants from our midst

By KATE & KEN GOODERHAM,  
ASBPA Managing Directors

Orville Magoon died on March 19. A simple statement but, for all of us who care about the coast, it's a tremendous loss. Over the next months, people will outline the amazing contribution to coastal engineering and ASBPA that Orville made, the breadth of which will take some work to recount.

For all of us at ASBPA, he was one of us — a member since 1976 and ASBPA's president from 1984 to 1995. He was given the prestigious Murrough P. O'Brien Award in 1984, *before* he was elected president. He was a proud member of both the Hawaii and California chapters.

Orville continued to attend conferences and write for *Shore & Beach* until very recently. Those of you who attended our National Coastal Conference in either San Francisco (2005) or Galveston (2007) had the chance to hear Orville reminisce about his years working for our nation's coasts — but, frankly, at every conference he attended he was eager to discuss coastal issues and interests with anyone and everyone, as long as you shared his passion for shorelines. He also attended our South Padre Island, Texas conference and field trip in 2013.

For those of you who did not get the chance to talk with Orville, *Shore & Beach* Executive Editor Lesley Ewing interviewed him



in 2010 for our continuing series on O'Brien Award winners. That interview is on ASBPA's website at <http://www.asbpa.org/Interview%20with%20Orville%20Magoon.pdf>.

We had the privilege of talking with Orville both in person and by telephone numerous times over the years we've been involved with ASBPA. The most recent time was an afternoon coffee with he and Karen in San Francisco last May. We brought him the CD of the papers from Coastal Sediments 2015, and he was thrilled to see the latest in geological thinking. He wanted to plan a conference on carbonate beaches, a long-time passion of his.

Because we organize ASBPA's conferences, he loved to talk about organizing the very popular Coastal Zone conferences in the 1980s and 1990s. It's hard to imagine running those huge conferences before the days of email, laptops and PowerPoint — but listening to Orville made it sound easy (even though we know better!)

There are still coastal giants among us. Take the time to talk to them at conferences. Have the experience of knowing the people who have made a difference in your profession. Then, go out and make that difference. That is a legacy Orville would approve. ❖

## Priorities

■ Continued from page 1 for the National Ocean Service (NOS) Office of Coastal Management (OCM) Regional Coastal Resilience Grants and an increase of \$5 million for a joint initiative between NOS and NMFS on Ecosystem-based Solutions for Coastal Resilience.

In addition to meeting with, and sending letters to, appropriators and the Coastal Communities Caucus in the House, ASBPA worked with our two recent congressional "Friends of the Coast" to generate "Dear Colleague" letters from Members of Congress to the appropriations committee on USACE "Shore Protection" (led by Rep. Lois Frankel) and USGS "Coastal Marine Geology Program" (led by Rep. Bill Keating). ❖

## Last call: Renewals

Did you receive a yellow postcard from ASPBA about your membership? ASBPA does not drive its members crazy with incessant membership bills. We send one invoice either by mail or by email (depending on the level of membership) and a follow up by mail. Then we send a postcard giving a final deadline. For those who have not renewed by that deadline, this will be your last newsletter.

In 2015 ASBPA made some major changes to better represent you and include you. The addition of Derek Brockbank to the ASBPA team has made us all better, and it shows. The new leadership team headed by President Tony Pratt is taking us in new directions. We want everyone to be a part of ASBPA's future. So if you haven't renewed, please do so today. ❖

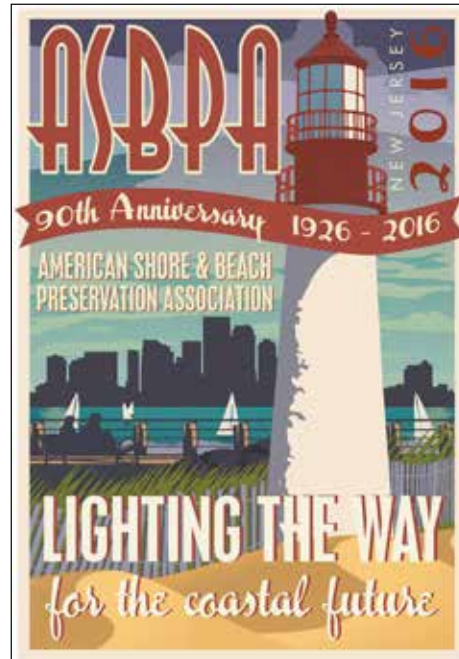
## Ushering in a new era of thinking

By TOM HERRINGTON, Ph.D.,  
ASBPA National Coastal  
Conference co-chair

On Oct. 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy struck one of the oldest developed coastlines of the United States with incredible power and fury, wreaking havoc in communities across the region. Entire neighborhoods were flooded and businesses were destroyed. Critical infrastructure was damaged, destroyed and compromised. In a region that had been planning for, and preparing defenses against, coastal storm impacts for over half a century, Sandy revealed previously unknown vulnerabilities and risk in the region.

In the immediate response and recovery from Sandy, coastal engineers, scientists, planners, managers and policy makers evaluated the effectiveness of coastal storm damage reduction projects in reducing the impact of Sandy. In areas with well-designed and maintained coastal defenses, such as federal beach and dune nourishment projects, the coastal protection provided storm damage reduction benefits well beyond that for which they were designed. In areas of insufficient protection or maintenance, catastrophic storm damage often resulted.

Sandy provided an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of coastal elements in reducing storm damage including areas surrounded by natural coastal landscapes and



relic coastal structures that date back to the late 19th century. Sandy also revealed the extreme vulnerability of our coastal cities to storm damage in the face of increasing sea levels and possibly stronger and more frequent coastal storms.

The impacts generated by Sandy have ushered in a new era of thinking in regard to coastal protec-

■ Continued on next page

## Ken Craig joins ASBPA board

At the February ASBPA board meeting, President Tony Pratt accepted Jim Marino's resignation and thanked him for his service on the board of directors. He appointed



CRAIG

Ken Craig, P.E., vice president of coastal engineering at Taylor Engineering, Inc., to replace him. Craig holds overall responsibility for the company's coastal engineering operations and provides

managerial oversight on many of the company's largest coastal engineering projects. He frequently acts as project liaison to local, state, and federal agencies regarding project related issues such as design, permitting, and funding options. Craig currently serves as the chair of the Coasts, Oceans, Ports & Rivers Institute's National Coastal Zone Management Committee. ❖

## Last call: BRB

Are you one of those people who like to live on the edge – turning in everything at the last minute? ASBPA has an opportunity for you. On April 10, nominations for Best Restored Beaches are due. What's in it for ASBPA is that we can point out to people all over the country, that America has some really great beaches that have been restored and maintained.



What's in it for you? The recognition that your beach is the best of the best. Additionally, you will get bragging rights that will allow you to advertise your beach as one of the best in the nation. That's a good thing for your community, the merchants within your community, your clients and

for your community overall. For details, go to [http://www.asbpa.org/about\\_us/about\\_us\\_best\\_restored\\_beach\\_2016.htm](http://www.asbpa.org/about_us/about_us_best_restored_beach_2016.htm). ❖

## Conference

■ Continued from page 3

tion, sustainability and resiliency. In the three years since Sandy, coastal researchers and engineers have laid the framework for encouraging innovative solutions to coastal protection. Drawing on both international and national knowledge and experience, concepts and techniques focused on the integration of; nature-based features and coastal defenses, coastal landscapes, high-resolution surge modeling for flood control, integration of urban greenways for surge protection, urban flood storage and discharge, surge barriers, living shorelines, regional sediment management, and natural resource restoration, among many other ideas. Many of these concepts are still evolving but in some instances have reached the implementation phase.

ASBPA will host its 2016 National Coastal Conference Oct. 25-28 at the Ocean Place Resort, Long Branch, New Jersey. Founded in New Jersey in 1926, ASBPA returns to the state to celebrate its 90-year history of science-based policies for the preservation of the nation's coastal areas and set a course for the future of coastal sustainability and resiliency. The theme of the conference is "Light-

## New this year!

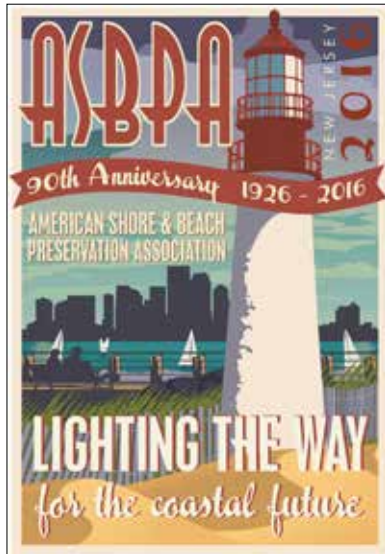
For the 2016 National Coastal Conference abstracts will be submitted via an online form. Go to [http://www.asbpa.org/conferences/conf\\_fall\\_16\\_call\\_for\\_abstracts.htm](http://www.asbpa.org/conferences/conf_fall_16_call_for_abstracts.htm). Abstracts are due May 9..

ing the Way for the Coastal Future," offering an exciting opportunity for coastal professionals to learn of, and discuss, the new and evolving landscape of coastal science, engineering and policy.

I would like to encourage anyone working in the coastal environment to consider submitting an abstract to present their research at this very exciting conference.

Technical or policy-oriented presentations are invited for a broad range of coastal issues related to changes in coastal ecology, science, engineering, economics, and policy. Presentations may be PowerPoint or poster format. Abstracts (500 words) are due May 9, 2016. Abstracts may be submitted via an online form at: [http://www.asbpa.org/conferences/conf\\_fall\\_16\\_call\\_for\\_abstracts.htm](http://www.asbpa.org/conferences/conf_fall_16_call_for_abstracts.htm).

I look forward to seeing you at the 2016 National Coastal Conference at the Jersey shore! ❖



## BOEM publishes proposed OCS rule

In late March, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), the agency responsible for managing offshore mineral rights, proposed a rule that would set policy for negotiated, non-competitive agreement for use of offshore sediment.

According to BOEM: "The proposed rule would not materially change existing requirements for negotiated agreements to use these minerals in coastal restoration and construction projects, does not affect OCS oil or gas resources, and should not impose additional compliance obligations or costs upon the regulated entities."

Essentially, the rule simply makes official the procedures that BOEM has operated under in providing off shore sand to beach projects.

"To date, BOEM has executed 48 leases to provide OCS sand resources for coastal restoration projects in seven states (New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana), conveying more than 112 million cubic yards of material that has restored more than 269 miles of coastline."

The rule can be found on [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), under "BOEM-2010-0041", and the Regulation Identifier Number (RIN) "1010-AD90". Comments will be accepted until May 23, 2016. ❖

## ASBPA 2016 National Coastal Conference

# “Lighting the Way for the Coastal Future”

# CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

## Due May 9, 2016

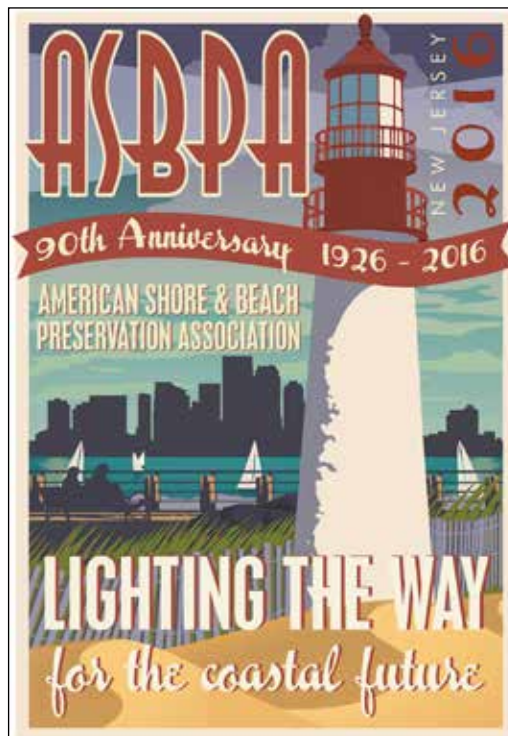
The American Shore & Beach Preservation Association (ASBPA) announces the Call for Abstracts for its 2016 National Coastal Conference, Oct. 25-28 at the Ocean Place Resort, Long Branch, NJ.

ASBPA is the nation’s first organization to promote science-based policies for the preservation of coastal areas. The theme of the 2016 conference is “**Lighting the Way for the Coastal Future.**” The national coastal conference will provide an opportunity for all coastal stakeholders to learn together and develop collaborative networks and resources to promote best management practices to maintain and improve the health of our coasts.

Technical and policy-oriented PowerPoint presentations or posters are invited for a broad range of coastal issues related to changes in coastal ecology, science, engineering, economics, and policy. Specific topics include, but are not limited to:

- Rebuild by Design Concepts and Projects
- Green/Grey Infrastructure and Living Shorelines
- USACE North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study Implementation
- Lessons Learned from Sandy
- Coastal Landscape Architecture
- Coastal Modeling
- Coastal Hazard Mapping & Analysis Tools

- Coastal Resiliency
- Sea Level Guidance, Planning and Adaptive Management
- Beach Restoration and Coastal Structures
- Lagoon, Wetland, Marsh, and Estuary Restoration and Enhancement
- Regional Sediment Management
- Economics of Coastal Resources
- Federal, State, and Local Coastal Policy, Regulatory and Legal Issues
- Sand/Beach Access Rights
- Community Outreach and Education



Presentations may be PowerPoint or poster format. One-page abstracts are due May 9, 2016. Abstracts may be submitted via an online form at: [http://www.asbpa.org/conferences/conf\\_fall\\_16\\_call\\_for\\_abstracts.htm](http://www.asbpa.org/conferences/conf_fall_16_call_for_abstracts.htm) Abstracts must include the name, affiliation, address, telephone number and e-mail address of the primary corresponding author and include a brief (100-word maximum) biography of the presenter. All expenses are the responsibility of the presenter, including travel, lodging, and registration fees. Submissions will be confirmed within a week of submittal with notification of presentation status by June 20, 2016. Additional information can be found at [www.asbpa.org](http://www.asbpa.org).

## Integrating Health in All Policy in coastal planning

By MARGARET EAGLIN,  
MPH, MUPP, Doctor of  
Public Health Student,  
University of Illinois at Chicago

When I was a child, I wanted to be a meteorologist. I was always fascinated by extreme weather events (e.g. severe thunderstorms, numerous tornado alerts, blizzards, and floods) that often occurred in Chicago. Unfortunately, my career choice took a different turn. I decided to go into the field of public health.

In the fall of 1992, I enrolled in the Master of Public Health program at the University of Michigan School of Public Health, specializing in epidemiology. Here, I learned the importance of not only understanding human pathology, but also understanding the broader factors that influence disease with regards to “person, place and time.” I wanted to use my skills to make a difference in real communities.

Therefore, I decided to become a practicing epidemiologist. I wanted to monitor the distribution and determinants of diseases within communities and populations so that I could help identify opportunities to prevent poor health and disease, and treat illness at the community level. Pursuing this passion over the past 22 years, I have served in the public sector as an epidemiologist, specializing in maternal and child health and infectious diseases.

In 2005, after Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast of the United States, my career took another turn back to my original interest in extreme weather events. I became particularly interested in

Students & new professionals

# asbpa

American Shore & Beach Preservation Association

Advocating for healthy coastlines

the impact of flooding from coastal storms on public health, after watching many videos and reading stories about the impact of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans and



EAGLIN

Biloxi. I wanted to learn what was contributing to the increase in frequency and intensity of these extreme weather events along our nation’s coast. After watching “An Inconvenient Truth” by the former Vice President Al Gore, I began to understand the connection between global warming, climate change and coastal hazards.

In 2007, I decided that I needed to pursue additional training, combining my training and skills in principles and practice of public health with those of urban planning. Therefore, I chose to pursue

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The Student/New Professional Committee submits a monthly column that either highlights research or experience of ASPBA’s students and new professionals. If you are a student or new professional and would like to contribute to the monthly student/new professional column, or if you are a seasoned professional who would like to connect with any of the monthly writers, please contact Tiffany Roberts Briggs at [briggst@fau.edu](mailto:briggst@fau.edu) or Katie Brutsche at [Katherine.E.Brutsche@usace.army.mil](mailto:Katherine.E.Brutsche@usace.army.mil).

a Master of Urban Planning and Policy (MUPP) degree program at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), specializing in economic and environmental planning.

I felt that the MUPP degree would provide me with a better understanding of how external, and societal factors, such as economic and environmental conditions, as well as the political, educational, health and other infrastructures at the neighborhood and jurisdictional levels, either allow or deter communities from having the ability to protect their populations and provide adequate services. I needed to better understand how these external factors either promote or impede the ability of communities — especially coastal communities — to protect their population’s health in the face of climate change and extreme weather events in order to help people stay healthy and avoid disease risks along the coastal zone “where they live, work and play.”

In August 2014, I enrolled in the Doctor of Public Health Leadership Program at the University of Illinois at Chicago. I pursued this degree because I felt that it would provide me with more advanced knowledge and practice skills to critically analyze public health problems that impact coastal residents, as well as apply advanced research and statistical methods to answer critical questions about the multi-sectorial and multifactorial contributors to illness, death and other threats to the health and well-being of diverse populations from coastal hazards and climate change.

My research interest is fo-

■ Continued on next page

## Agency advocacy meetings reports

*As a part of ASBPA's Coastal Summit, ASBPA board members organized four meetings between ASBPA members and federal agencies. Below are summaries of the meetings with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

### USACE meeting

By **JULIE ROSATI, Ph.D.**,  
ASBPA board member

**A**s part of the ASBPA's 2016 Coastal Summit, ASBPA leadership and interested members met with representatives from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) at the USACE Headquarters Building in Washington, DC. More than 25 were in attendance, including USACE representatives from the Headquarters office, the Engineer Research and Development Center's (ERDC) Coastal & Hydraulics and Environmental Laboratories, and the Institute for Water Resources (IWR).

Discussion focused on several topics including conducting additional comprehensive regional studies, such as the North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study, Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program, and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration activities; the recent advances in using Natural and Nature-Based Feature (NNBF) approaches to sustain ocean, bay, lake and estuary coastal regions; and advantages in leveraging other federal, state and non-governmental office (NGO) activities along the coast.

To encourage future funding of additional comprehensive studies, participants stressed the need to

apply and cite the lessons learned through previous studies. For example, coastal communities might incorporate lessons learned and recommendations from comprehensive studies into storm recovery plans. Regions may also do well to organize integrated teams to tackle coastal issues in order to leverage each other's resources as well as to identify the need for future federal action required.

While research is being conducted to develop design and maintenance guidance for NNBFs as coastal management options, coastal communities can advance knowledge by providing key information on how well NNBFs perform and are maintained through typical and extreme coastal conditions. In conclusion, ASBPA encouraged continued research and development associated with coastal beaches, estuaries, and communities in supporting the USACE's storm damage reduction, navigation and environmental mission areas.

### USFWS meeting

By **ARAM TERCHUNIAN, M.Sc.**,  
Advocacy Visit co-chair

**T**he U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) visit by ASBPA members Tim Kana, Ken Humiston, Patricia Pacitti, Eric Lutz, Bill DiLibero and Aram Terchunian was highly productive. USFWS was represented by Patrice Ashfield, Trish Adams and Johnathan Phinney.

The staff indicated that their primary constraint at the field office

■ Continued on next page

### HiAP

■ Continued from page 6

cused on integrating a Health in All Policy (HiAP) approach in the coastal management decision-making process. The HiAP is a collaborative approach that engages diverse governmental partners and stakeholders, to incorporate health, equity, and sustainability considerations into decision-making across sectors and policy area.

Many land-use decisions are often made without the consideration or review of potential health consequences. The health impact assessment (HIA) is a tool that achieves the HiAP by providing evidence-based recommendations to inform decision-making to land-use and public health agencies, as well as communities relative to the health implications of policies or proposals prior to implementation.

My potential dissertation topic will focus on providing recommendations to policy makers to incorporate HIAs into the coastal restoration and protection planning process. Attending the ASBPA Coastal Summit 2016 helped me to network with subject matter experts in the field of coastal management at the local and federal level, as well as to understand the federal process of coastal policy and politics in Washington, DC. ❖

## Agencies

### ■ Continued from page 7

level is the lack of staff to respond to the various consultations required for the 1,550 listed species and 500-600 listed critical habitats. In response to these constraints the USFWS has implemented a common review process wherein like kind consultation requests are handled in a more uniform and streamline manner. Nevertheless, staff constraints continue to hamper these consultation efforts. Some specific programmatic approaches were suggested by staff including participating in the NCTC (National Conservation Training Center) programs that give applicants instructions on how to best submit a request for consultation. Such training may help expedite consultation reviews.

In addition, the Service suggested that consideration be given for Section 10 vs Section 7 consultations. The reasoning is that a Section 10 consultation may be issued for 25-40 years and thus eliminate the need for numerous consultations under Section 7 on many individual projects. However, the Section 10 process is more rigorous since it is intended to address multiple project occurrences as opposed to individual project occurrences under Section 7 consultations. Commonly, Section 10 documents prescribe mitigation which may pose issues for some



projects.

Another potential effort could be the development of a Programmatic Biological Opinion for beach restoration projects. This could be done either for a region (Northeast or Southeast USA) or by state (for example, Florida). Thus, a programmatic biological opinion developing a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) would cover multiple instances of beach restoration within the geographic area of the B.O.

ASBPA is requesting regional contacts for programmatic Section 7 and Section 10 consultations in the Southeast and Northeast Atlantic/Gulf Coast, Regions 4 and 5, respectively. The ASBPA seeks guidance from USFWS HQ as to what other programs (and program contacts at Regional and HQ level) interact and could be mutually

benefited from beach and coastal restoration projects.

ASBPA will continue to interact with Patrice Ashfield and Trish Adams as our primary points of contact at the USFWS HQ in Falls Church. ASBPA is requesting quarterly communication with staff to report on progress with both programmatic efforts and specific projects and an additional follow up meeting in early 2017.

ASBPA invites the USFWS to the ASBPA conference in Long

Branch New Jersey on October 2016. The title of the Conference is “Lighting the Way” and celebrates 90 years of advocating for healthy coasts. USFWS is invited to participate in both the technical papers and as a conference participant.

## NMFS meeting



By **DEREK BROCKBANK,**  
ASBPA Executive Director

In continuing efforts to help improve permitting from National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), ASBPA staff and board members have had multiple meetings in February and March with NMFS regulatory leads at their headquarters in Washington. We are looking to improve processes that have made NMFS permitting slow. We are seeking to expand the use of general permits and ensure permits get decided at the division level by biologists and do not require legal review from headquarters.

We are also advocating for full funding for NMFS regulatory efforts, so the agency can increase staff size to match its increasing workload. But local applicants can help expedite permitting by, whenever possible, grouping similar projects into one permit, making sure permit applications have full information, and not calling members of congress to request individual projects get prioritized or special treatment — NMFS at all levels assures us this only takes up time in responding to Members of Congress and does nothing to expedite a project. ❖



EC14C-0985





## The Future of Nearshore Processes Research: U.S. Integrated Coastal Research Program


Nicole Elko<sup>1</sup>, Falk Feddersen<sup>2</sup>, Diane Foster<sup>3</sup>, Cheryl Hapke<sup>4</sup>, Rob Holman<sup>5</sup>, Jesse McNinch<sup>6</sup>, Ryan Mulligan<sup>7</sup>,  
Tuba Ozkan-Haller<sup>5</sup>, Nathaniel Plant<sup>4</sup>, Britt Raubenheimer<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>American Shore and Beach Preservation Association (ASBPA)  
<sup>2</sup>Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Integrative Oceanography Division  
<sup>3</sup>University of New Hampshire, School of Marine Science and Ocean Engineering  
<sup>4</sup>U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Coastal & Marine Science Center  
<sup>5</sup>Oregon State University, College of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences  
<sup>6</sup>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Field Research Facility  
<sup>7</sup>Queen's University, Department of Civil Engineering  
<sup>8</sup>Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Applied Ocean Physics & Engineering

Let's connect



OR code to [www.asbpa.org](http://www.asbpa.org)



### Motivation

- Need for investment in U.S. academic coastal engineering & science programs
- Benefits of collaborative coastal field experiments (e.g., Duck FRF)
- U.S. investment in foreign expertise, particularly post-Katrina
- Perceived overlap in federal coastal research programs
- Increased interest in coastal community resilience
- More research requirements than one agency/organization can address

### REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

#### Three Broad Research Themes

1. Long-term coastal evolution due to natural and anthropogenic processes
2. Extreme Events: Flooding, erosion, and the subsequent recovery
3. The physical, biological and chemical processes impacting human and ecosystem health

#### Community Recommendations

1. Establish a Nearshore Advisory Council (NAC) - academic organization
2. Build U. S. Nearshore Research Program - a sustained, coordinated program funded by multiple agencies

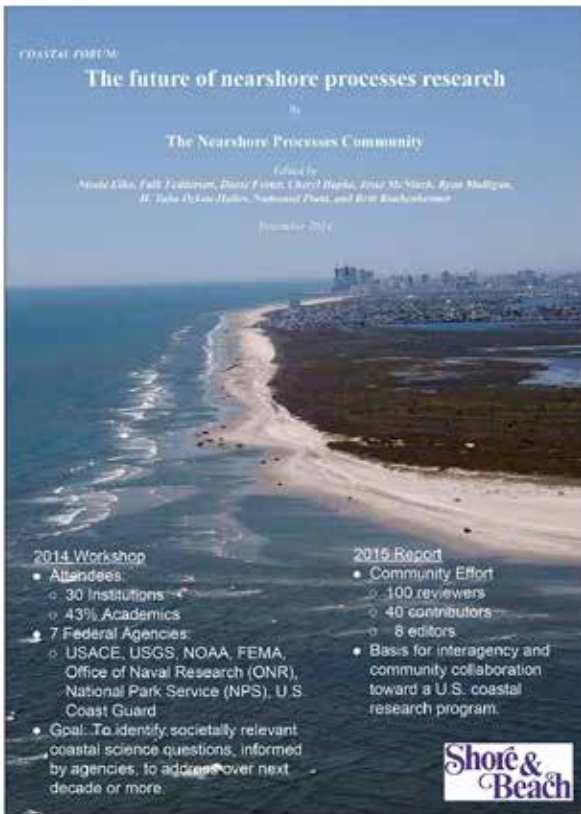


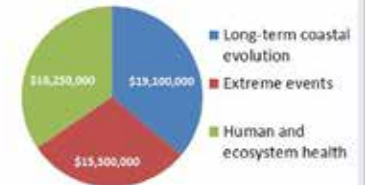
Figure 1. Cover of the Future of Nearshore Processes Report with summary of the Past and Future of Nearshore Research workshop and the report writing effort and outcome.

#### QUANTIFYING THE INVESTMENT

Total annual research budget for 6 agencies: \$100M\*

\*Of that, \$12M goes to ad hoc research, NSF funding is not included

Figure 2. Annual coastal research investment for USACE, USGS, ONR, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), NOAA, and NPS by nearshore processes report research theme. Total is < \$100M due to investment in other topic areas.



#### IMPLEMENTATION

On February 9, 2016, the USACE Coastal Engineering Research Board invited and met with representatives from USACE, USGS, NSF, ONR, NOAA, FEMA, BOEM, NPS, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ASBPA, and the newly formed NAC. They agreed on the following vision, plan, and approach to develop a plan for integrating federal agency coastal research, with other national research, such as funded/conducted by states, academics, communities, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), by the end of 2016.

VISION: Through collaboration of federal agencies, academia, NGOs, and states and local communities, develop a collaborative U.S. Coastal Research Implementation Plan to gain efficiencies investigating the 3 research themes identified in the Future of Nearshore Processes Research report and support the next generation of coastal scientists & engineers.

#### PROPOSED APPROACH (dates in 2016):

- Build the Team
- Agree on a path forward (Feb 9)
  - ▶ Call with Program Leads (2-hr, Feb 26)
- Assemble the Program Leads (March 21-23)
- Create Federal Action Plan (May 15)
  - ▶ Initial Agency review, subject matter experts (SMEs) connect, Non-Feds begin
  - ▶ Report back to Leadership (Jul 1)
  - ▶ Final Agency review, SMEs continue, Non-Feds continue
- Report back to Leadership (Aug 15)
  - ▶ Draft National Action Plan
- Nationalize the Federal Action Plan (Sep 30)
- Implement the National Action Plan (Oct 1)



Figure 3. Strategic Plan for U.S. Coastal Research Program development

#### Acknowledgements

The co-authors thank the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineering Research & Development Center (USACE ERDC) and the U.S. Geological Survey Coastal Marine Geology Program (USGS CMGP) for their support of the 2014 Nearshore Processes workshop.

## Elko presents at Ocean Sciences

At the 2016 Ocean Sciences meeting in New Orleans on Feb. 23, Nicole Elko, Ph.D., ASBPA Vice President of Science & Technology, presented on behalf of ASBPA on “The Future of Nearshore Processes Research: U.S. Integrated Coastal Research Program.” To see a full-size version of her poster (shown above), go to [http://www.asbpa.org/publications/pubs\\_white\\_papers.htm](http://www.asbpa.org/publications/pubs_white_papers.htm). ❖

American Beach News Service

## How can Congress invest in your coast?

**H**ealthy coasts are a wise investment. Coastlines protect communities from storms and sea level rise, provide habitat and ecological benefits, support coastal economies, provide recreation to local residents and draw tourists from around the world. This means healthy coastlines bring multiple returns on the investment made by the federal government, state and local project sponsors and private investors.

So what can Congress do to sensibly invest in healthy coastlines?

**1) Fund key coastal programs:** Money still makes the world go around and, even in the post-earmarks era, let's never forget that only Congress can appropriate federal funds. So Members should fund the following:

- Shore protection projects through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the federal agency tasked with coastal construction projects.
- Regional Sediment Management (RSM) projects through USACE, allow systemic management of sand to maximize natural and economic efficiencies.
- Coastal and marine geology efforts through the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).
- Coastal resilience grants through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), to help efforts throughout the country to boost resilience and resistance.
- Coastal permitting efforts through the National Marine Fish-

eries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), so these agencies can move more efficiently.

**2) Pursue long-term coastal funding:** By authorizing an array of federal agencies to pursue public-private partnerships with states, local government and the private sector, Congress could lead the way toward establishing a long-term funding base to address coastal management issues – moving this whole effort from being segmented or crisis-driven to being coordinated and anticipatory.

This also means protecting existing sources of coastal funding from being diverted into non-coastal uses as well as being open to developing new sources of funding appropriate to the needs and issues at hand.

**3) Pass a Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) this year,** and get this authorization back on a two-year cycle that's predictable and professional. There are a number of specific efforts that should be included in the next WRDA – establishing a federal coastal priorities list, supporting interagency undertaking along the coast, supporting RSM efforts now under way and encouraging a more systematic approach to coastal risk

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### American Beach News Service

The articles below were sent the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of the month to over 400 media outlets. We encourage members to utilize information in these communications with their clients, constituents and others. A full list of all the ABNS articles can be located at [http://www.asbpa.org/news/newsroom\\_beachnews.htm](http://www.asbpa.org/news/newsroom_beachnews.htm)

reduction. But returning to a more consistent WRDA cycle would also allow communities and agencies to plan their efforts (and the funding those efforts need) with more consistency... which saves time, dollars and effort, and only makes sense.

**4) Fund more Comprehensive Coastal Studies.** The North Atlantic study done in the wake of Superstorm Sandy developed a cohesive strategy for integrating shore protection with estuary and environmental restoration – again, a prudent use of resources in a way that maximizes benefits to the coast. Undertaking similar studies for other U.S. coasts would allow this integrative effort to expand, either in response to or (preferably) in anticipation of storms, as well as allow the post-Sandy work to continue and develop.

**5) Support the coast:** Members of Congress should become members of the Coastal Communities Caucus and join a bipartisan group of Representatives working to speak in defense of America's coasts. Common interests help build common ground, and if coastal concerns can help bring people in Washington together, that's good for everyone.

**NOTE:** *These recommendations are drawn from the 2016 Legislative and Federal Agency Agenda developed by the American Shore & Beach Preservation Association (ASBPA), a 501(c)3 nonprofit founded in 1926 that advocates for healthy coastlines by promoting the integration of science, policies and actions that maintain, protect and enhance the coasts of America. ❖*

American Beach News Service

## How can federal agencies invest in your coast?

**H**ealthy coasts are a wise investment. Coastlines protect communities from storms and sea level rise, provide habitat and ecological benefits, support coastal economies, provide recreation to local residents and draw tourists from around the world. This means healthy coastlines bring multiple returns on the investment made by the federal government, state and local project sponsors and private investors.

So what can federal agencies do now to sensibly invest in healthy coastlines?

**1) Expand the range of benefits for coastal projects' economic impacts.** Required by law to show \$1 of benefit for every federal \$1 spent on projects, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers actually is forced to show \$2.5:\$1 to justify federal participation in projects — and that is limited to protective value only (which shuts out projects with less dense upland development behind the beach and doesn't include ecosystem and habitat benefits). There have been multiple studies that document the economic benefits to city, state and federal governments; however, the Corps is prohibited from including these benefits in calculating the benefit to cost ratio. The Corps should be allowed to expand the benefits analysis to include economic and ecological values.

**2) Expedite the Corps review and approval process.** Recent (in the last decade) efforts by the Corps to expedite feasibility studies for projects have helped a once-laborious process, but there

are still problems that often leave local sponsors (cities and counties, say) having to sign off on studies before knowing all the real costs. Time for more tweaking to speed things up.

**3) Improve regulatory and permitting timeframes and integration.** As anyone who works there knows, coastal restoration comes with many regulations to protect species, habitat and conditions. In order to comply with all the rules within the framework of a major public works project such as beach restoration, timing is crucial — which means coordination and cooperation between regulatory agencies is similarly essential. If a project manager can't get approval to protect an upland habitat within the window designed to protect waterborne creatures, projects won't get done — or species and habitat won't get properly protected. Neither of those outcomes is acceptable, and so regulatory folks should

be able to work together and have the funding and resources necessary to do their work in a timely fashion, so projects, people and nature can all benefit.

**4) Use, don't lose, any sand we have along the coast.** If more federal agencies (some of them already do) recognized what a valuable resource we have in nearshore sand, they could better support Regional Sediment Management (a systems approach to managing sand) and Beneficial Use of Dredged Materials (using dredged materials from navigation projects to restore adjacent beaches and wetlands rather than dumping it offshore and losing it to the coastal systems forever). Supporting (and funding) both approaches in any coastal project with federal involvement would help keep this valuable resources protecting our coasts. Additionally, we need to clarify the RSM language to not penalize operating & management budgets if a slightly more expensive beneficial use of dredged material is selected as the best (but not necessarily the lowest cost) option

**5) Support regional efforts to promote coastal protection.** This can range from finishing the work identified by the post-Sandy study of the Northeast coast to expanding such studies to other coastal areas around the country. It can mean protecting existing funding sources for coastal work from elimination (as is threatened along the Gulf Coast), to ensuring prospective funding sources are kept working for the coast (as is



■ Continued on next page

## Agencies

■ Continued from page 11

the need with the RESTORE funds from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill) to supporting new and necessary projects in coastal areas where federal involvement is historically weak (such as Texas, California and sections of New England and the Northwest).

Federal agencies don't always set their own directions, so some of these suggestions may take Congressional action to fully implement. But if agency leaders pursue the changes they can make and request the ones they can't, we can realize some real progress in investing in our nation's coasts.

**NOTE:** *These recommendations are drawn from the 2016 Legislative and Federal Agency Agenda developed by the American Shore & Beach Preservation Association (ASBPA), a 501(c)3 nonprofit founded in 1926 that advocates for healthy coastlines by promoting the integration of science, policies and actions that maintain, protect and enhance the coasts of America.* ❖

## WWW.ASBPA.ORG

**T**he Call for Abstracts for the 2016 National Coastal Conference has now been posted to the home page. Click through the call to submit your abstract via our new online form.

Nominations are still being accepted for the 2016 Best Restored Beaches awards. Click the link from the home page to access the Call for Nominations – the deadline is April 10. If you know of a great project, please contact the sponsor and let them know about this opportunity for recognition.

The 2016 ASBPA Photo Contest is underway. You could win

a year's membership in ASBPA including a subscription to *Shore & Beach* and your photo could grace the first issue of 2017! Please, check out the rules linked from the home page and publications pages and submit your best coastal photographs.

We are still working on our new website upgrade. We hope to have the site active by early May!

Don't forget to "like" ASBPA on Facebook ([fb.me/americanbeaches](https://www.facebook.com/americanbeaches)) and follow us on Twitter (@asbpa) to stay up to date on the latest beach news. — **Beth Sciduaone, Ph.D., ASBPA Webmaster** ❖

## A look back at 1926

*Editor's Note: In celebration of ASBPA's 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary, we will include a bit of information from 1926 in each issue.*

### Famous births:

- Patricia Neal
- Alan Greenspan
- Ralph Abernathy
- Harper Lee
- Miles Davis
- Andy Griffith
- Marilyn Monroe
- Tony Bennett
- Hugh Hefner
- Queen Elizabeth
- Jerry Lewis
- Chuck Berry
- Fidel Castro
- Allen Ginsberg ❖

## CONFERENCES

■ **April 1, 2016:** Texas Chapter ASBPA Symposium, University of Texas Marine Science Institute, Port Aransas, TX. Details at <http://www.texasasbpa.org/site/home/>.

■ **April 21:** Rhode Island Coastal Erosion Control Workshop, Crowne Plaza Warwick, Rhode Island. Details by emailing [shannon.bragg@ejprescott.com](mailto:shannon.bragg@ejprescott.com).

■ **June 21-23, 2016,** "From

Sail to Satellite: Delivering Solutions for Tomorrow's MTS," Washington, DC. Details at: <http://www.cvent.com/events/from-sail-to-satellite-delivering-solutions-for-tomorrow-s-mts/event-summary-5a62122d2eb-748979bea7be80c4503c2.aspx>

■ **Sept. 14-16 2016:** FSBPA Annual Conference at the Naples Grande, Naples, FL. Details at

[www.fsbpa.com](http://www.fsbpa.com)

■ **Oct. 25-28, 2016:** ASBPA's National Coastal Conference, Ocean Place Resort, Long Branch, NJ. Abstracts due May 9; details to come at [www.asbpa.org](http://www.asbpa.org).

■ **Feb. 28-March 2, 2017:** ASBPA Coastal Summit, Washington, DC. Details to come at [www.asbpa.org](http://www.asbpa.org). ❖