Coastal Conference chairs named

Gordon Thomson and Tiffany Roberts Briggs will chair ASBPA’s National Coastal Conference Oct. 13-16 in New Orleans. Held at the New Orleans Intercontinental, the conference will feature speakers and posters on the theme of “Broadening Coastal Horizons.”

Both chairs are familiar faces to ASBPA. Thomson co-chaired the previous New Orleans conference in 2011 and its exciting field trip to the surge barrier. Briggs has been a fixture at ASBPA conferences since the 2008 conference in Chicago, when she was a graduate student. She has been familiar with the onsite execution of a conference as a volunteer. Now she and Gordon are the visionaries behind this year’s conference.

According to Briggs: “Few places can better exemplify the importance of maintaining broad perspectives in coastal science, engineering and policy than Louisiana’s dynamic coast. This year’s National Coastal Conference in New Orleans will provide a great opportunity to explore cutting-edge solutions to continuously evolving coastal issues across the U.S. I look forward to engaging with the nation’s leading coastal advocates this October – laissez les bons temps rouler.”

Briggs is an assistant professor in the Department of Geosciences at Florida Atlantic University (FAU), specializing in coastal geomorphology and sedimentology, with research publications related primarily to the morphodynamics of coastal change associated with storms, nourishment, and wave run-up. She received a Ph.D. and M.S. in Coastal Geology from the University of South Florida (Tampa) and a B.S. in Environmental Science from the Honors College at the University of South Florida (St. Petersburg). Before beginning her current position at FAU, she taught at Louisiana State University in the Department of Geology & Geophysics. Briggs is also the

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ASBPA Student and New Professional Committee Chair.

Thomson is a Director of Coastal, Ports & Marine Environmental & Infrastructure at CB&I. He has designed, permitted and constructed a wide array of beach nourishment, marsh restoration, and coastal structure projects along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Thomson has developed numerous reports and federal documents combining coastal principles and numerical modeling. He is a licensed professional engineer in five states and is accredited by COPRI as a Diplomate in Coastal Engineering. He received a B.Sc.Eng and an M.Sc.Eng from Queen’s University, Canada.

Join the excitement in New Orleans by submitting an abstract by May 8. Details online and elsewhere in this newsletter.
April 10 deadline to nominate your Best Restored Beach!

For more than 40 years communities around the United States have been restoring their beaches. Although some areas in the country are relatively new to the process, others have a long history of successful replenishment projects. In many cases, the restoration process is so well established that beach enthusiasts are not even aware they are enjoying a restored beach! This often occurs when a community has a large seasonal population and the beach nourishment occurs when the seasonal residents are not there to see the effort that is required to restore the beach.

The American Shore and Beach Preservation Association (ASBPA) honors the Best Restored Beaches in America annually to build awareness of the value of America’s restored beaches.

“In the post-Sandy era it is widely accepted that high dunes and wide beaches are one of the best defenses to minimize the impacts of erosion and flooding from severe storms,” says Harry Simmons, mayor of Caswell Beach, N.C., and president of ASBPA. “Many seasonal or new residents of beach communities do not realize that their beach was built and has been maintained over the years. It is important that everyone realize the time and effort that is required to maintain this critical resource.”

Continued public support for restoration is crucial and often difficult to maintain when restoration projects become successful and routine. ASBPA encourages nominations from established, as well as new, projects for the 2015 Best Restored Beaches Award.

To meet submission deadlines, all nominations must be sent electronically to Bestrestoredbeach@asbpa.org by April 10, 2015. The nomination text must be in MS Word, WordPerfect, or PDF, and photos must be saved in JPEG or TIF formats. A nomination checklist is available at www.asbpa.org. We encourage all applicants to use this form to make sure their application is complete.

Nomination packages must contain the following:

1. Nominator’s contact information (name, address, phone, fax, email).

2. The name and contact information for the nominee’s public relations specialist who will be coordinating with the media for press releases, etc.

3. The name of the project manager, design engineer, and the dredge contractor who constructed the project.

4. Project description (whether or not it is a federal project, sponsors, designers, engineers, location, length, dates and volumes of nourishment material for each nourishment episode and dates of nourishments, obstacles overcome, success of project).

5. At least one professional quality color photograph of restored beach with release (tourist development councils and local resorts are good sources for photos of this quality).

6. Project locator map.

7. Before and after restoration photographs.

8. A statement about why you consider this beach a best restored beach in the United States.

Winners will be notified in advance. ASBPA will prepare press releases to notify the media of the winner. Winners must agree to provide press releases to their local media and arrange for a representative to be present at the 2016 ASBPA Summit in Washington D.C. to accept the award.

All materials submitted will become property of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association and will not be returned. Upon written request, a nomination from 2014 that was not chosen can be carried over to 2015.
Why do we restore beaches?

By HARRY SIMMONS, ASBPA president

Each year about this time, I’m asked by someone (usually new to town, but not always) why we are working so hard to restore beaches. “The beach looks just fine!” they invariably say.

So I bring out this photo and tell them about the days when even the smallest storm threatened to wash out our main road (the “before” photo), and about the tons of 15-foot-long sandbags that the state Department of Transportation put in place back in 1999 to help prevent that. But the most effective response to the erosion problem was the 1 million cubic yards of beach-quality sand hydraulically placed on our 3 miles of beach in 2001 as part of a harbor channel widening and deepening, creating the “after” photo shown here. We have received maintenance sand one time since then as well. But as they say, “A picture is worth 1,000 words.”

I can assure you that almost every beach community that is working to save money or seeking an authorization or permit to place sand on the beach has a similar story. Memories are short sometimes and the issues that are not “in your face” sometimes lose out to the more immediate problems.

I encourage you to pull out your photos, the ones similar to mine, and tell your story to all who will listen. That includes telling ASBPA. Yes, we are collecting before and after photos. We need visual examples from all over the country showing what your beaches looked like, before and after restoration. Send them to me at president@asbpa.org.

While you are at it, maybe even put up a few signs reminding your visitors (and even your residents) that they are placing their chairs and umbrellas on a restored beach, and most importantly reminding them how that beach gets paid for: federal, state, county, town, accommodations taxes, you name it. Only those who remember can really do this effectively. Only you can help them remember.

As always, if I can be of assistance to you, please email me at president@asbpa.org. Hope spring weather finds you soon!

P.S. This is a great opportunity to also remind you that you have 10 days to nominate your beach as a 2015 Best Restored Beach.
Some big changes ahead for ASBPA
By KATE GOODERHAM, ASBPA Managing Director

Over the past year ASBPA’s Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Transition Committee has been wrestling with how best to best utilize ASBPA’s treasury for the betterment of the organization.

With Congress being less important to federal coastal funding, the funds formerly used for lobbying were refocused when it was determined the association needed both a Managing Director (the new title of our function, which will not change) and an Executive Director. This new position will focus on financial and membership growth, developing relationships and partnerships with national and regional organizations, increasing ASBPA’s visibility, leading the development and implementation of the association and assisting with the two conferences among other functions.

It was about 12 years ago that the ASBPA made its most recent major change by retaining Ken and me to provide professional management of the organization and increase the involvement of the board of directors. Since then, our National Coastal Conference has more than doubled in size and scope. The Shore & Beach journal now has a professional managing editor in Beth Sciaudone, and we have revived the Coastal Summit. The Best Restored Beaches awards receive more attention each year, and our photography contest has resulted in some great S&B covers. Student involvement has been our most recent success. We could go on, but it is time for the next step.

Later in April, we will be introducing our new Executive Director and we’ll be beginning the next era. It is an exciting time.

Science is the foundation of what we do… rest assured; that will not change.

The ASBPA’s eighth annual photography contest opens

(Editor’s Note: The full rules can also be found at www.asbpa.org)

The editors of Shore & Beach announce the ASBPA’s eighth annual photography competition.

The purpose of the contest is to highlight the beauty and natural wonders of America’s magnificent coasts as part of celebrating more than 80 years of continuous publication of Shore & Beach.

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE: The competition is open to all except ASBPA consultants and/or their immediate families (children, spouses, parents).

SUBJECT MATTER AND RULES: Any photographs depicting the coastal zone are appropriate. These include, but are not limited to beaches, bluffs, marinas, wetlands, marine life, recreational facilities, and engineered projects as long as they include the setting in which they were built (i.e. no portraits of dredges or your favorite armor unit).

Manipulated photographs (colorized, posterized, solarized, etc.) are also welcome if the photographer briefly describes the changes or procedure. The original base photograph must have been taken by the submitter.

Submissions must be made in

Texas sargassum conference April 2-3

If you’re a seaweed fan – especially those large floating mats called sargassum – you’re in luck. A conference featuring all things sargassum — called the 2015 Gulf Coast Sargassum Symposium — will be held April 2-3 in the Galveston Island Convention Center and will feature several Texas A&M University- Galveston experts and speakers focusing on the seaweed problem that frequently hits the Texas coast.

The need for such a meeting is timely, say experts, because the Texas coast has been plagued in recent years with huge amounts of sargassum that eventually wash up on shore. The symposium will be hosted by Texas A&M-Galveston, the NASA Stennis Space Center and Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi.
On March 20, the Texas Chapter’s first symposium was held at the Harte Research Institute for Gulf of Mexico Studies at Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. The symposium convened at 8:15 a.m. and the audience was welcomed by Dr. Larry McKinney, HRI’s executive director. The technical program then commenced and continued until 4:30 p.m. There were 16 excellent presentations by people from academic institutions, government agencies and private engineering firms. Topics included coastal processes, island restoration, disposal of dredge spoil, monitoring beach performance and coastal change. After the oral presentations there were five high-quality poster presentations.

The audience of 65 was appreciative of the studies presented and there are plans to repeat the symposium sometime next spring. All enjoyed a very good lunch and snack breaks.
Igniting a sense of urgency for coastal resilience

By ANNE CLARK BAKER, Knauss Sea Grant Coastal Policy Fellow

During one of the closing panels of the 2015 ASBPA Coastal Summit, Margot Walsh of the Jersey Shore Partnership made a simple a clear statement: “Urgency is the word!” Her message has remained in my mind.

Taken as a whole, the panelists at the ASBPA Coastal Summit evoked a deep sense of urgency. It was a rare gathering of leaders from many sectors and levels of government, but the messages across this diverse group rang clear. As a first-time ASBPA Summit attendee, I was thankful for the opportunity to attend such a well-organized event where speakers were able to express and discuss what motivates their own daily work, and what they need from the rest of us in order to keep doing it better.

I left the Summit having encountered so many people who are working hard to create the building blocks for a national vision and strategy, while also working to expand flexibility and incentives that will allow states and communities to drive local action for coastal protection and disaster preparedness.

No one wants to be caught unprepared for the next coastal storm – and to achieve this, proactive and strategic coastal investments, and collaboration across sectors and scales are steps that need to be taken now. I understood this going into the ASBPA Summit, and felt it upon leaving.

Looking forward, the Summit set the stage for the coastal research and engineering community to grow and strengthen its capacity to move science into action, and for increasingly creative approaches to regional sediment management. The stage was also set for the improved coordination of coastal mapping and modeling platforms that will enable local communities to more easily make informed decisions. Through conversations and panel presentations alike, it was encouraging that there are so many people working towards these goals.

As a John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellow working jointly with the Coastal States Organization and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the ASBPA Coastal Summit ignited a sense of urgency and provided an incredible road map with which to better plot my path forward for the coming year. Thank you to all of those at ASBPA, from student members to board members, who were so welcoming to a newcomer. This made the entire week not only a tremendous learning experience but also a great time – and I am looking forward to becoming more involved!

WWW.ASBPA.ORG

It’s almost the deadline for nominations for the 2015 Best Restored Beaches awards. Nominations are due April 10, and the nomination checklist and more information are linked from the home page on the website. Click through the Best Restored Beaches logo on the home page for all the details.

The Call for Presentations for the 2015 National Coastal Conference is also now available. Abstracts are due May 8. Keep checking back for updated information on the conference and mark your calendars to attend!

As always, all the latest beach news is posted on our home page and social media. Please “like” ASBPA on Facebook and follow us on Twitter to see what’s happening. — Beth Sciaudone, Ph.D., ASBPA webmaster
ASBPA speaks for increased investment in coastal research

By NICOLE ELKO, Ph.D., ASBPA Vice President

On behalf of ASBPA, I was invited to present to the Ocean Studies Board (OSB) at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington in early March on the Future of Nearshore Processes Report. I was joined by John Haines with U.S. Geological Survey and Tuba Ozkan-Haller with Oregon State University (and Ocean Studies Board member).

A number of high-level reports, including National Science Foundation’s recent “Sea Change,” have concluded the same priority research areas as the nearshore report. I presented on the report, asking the Board if the U.S. recognizes our coasts as a national asset (a similar theme from the Summit).

The board committed to continued engagement of the coastal research community and, when we are ready, an National Research Council report with a government agency workshop, to make recommendations on an improved national coastal research policy.

The goal is to identify overlap and gaps between agencies charged with coastal research/resilience, etc., and recommend changes to become more efficient and effective researchers, such as interagency collaborations and increased agency/nongovernmental organization/academic partnerships.

Thank you for the opportunity to represent ASBPA, as we take a lead role toward increased investment in U.S. coastal research.

Following my presentation, the Ocean Studies Board continued discussions on whether the board could assist in helping the research community and the federal agencies to make progress on the science needs presented in the white paper, “The Future of Nearshore Processes Research.”

The Ocean Studies Board has established a subgroup to look into this further and they will let us know if there are future activities on this topic.

Sargassum—Continued from page 4

and the Galveston Island Park Board of Trustees.

Topics to be discussed will include:

• How sargassum affects Galveston and Texas’ multi-billion-dollar tourist industry,

• The challenges facing the area of how to move large amounts of sargassum from beach areas,

• The biological impacts of sargassum and

• Recent studies of sargassum in the Gulf of Mexico.

In addition, NASA and Texas A&M-Galveston will unveil the Sargassum Early Advisory System Application (SEASA) which can track large amounts of the floating seaweed to help fishermen, boaters, tourists and the general public in planning water activities.

For more information about the symposium, go to http://seas-forecast.com/
Sampling volcanic lava, source of black and green sand beaches in Hawaii

By CHARLES SHABICA, Ph.D., P.G., Professor Emeritus, Northeastern Illinois University; President, Shabica & Associates

For 20 years, Dr. Charles Shabica and students have visited Hawaii to collect samples from Kilauea Volcano active lava flows (Figure 1), the source of black and green sand beaches (Figure 2). Our primary interest has been the process of lava transformation into beach sand.

In February 2015 Shabica — accompanied by Rita Keefe, P.G.; Robert Vladem, Research Fellow, Northeastern Illinois University; and Elaine Grehl, graduate student — was allowed access to the lava flow that had recently shifted direction from the Kalapana area (Figure 3) toward the town of Pahoa (Figure 4) on the Big Island of Hawaii. The flow had been approaching Pahoa since June 2014. Previously the lava flowed into the Pacific Ocean across Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park Service property (Figure 1).

According to Hawaiian tradition, a personal gift (Ho‘okupu) to the Goddess of the Volcano, Pelehonuamea is an important consideration when attempting to approach the active volcano and take lava samples. We complied (Figure 5).

A new venue for the lava samples was provided through Ms. Grehl and Tree Sturman’s sixth-
Coastal Voice

Lava

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through eighth-grade students at Children’s House Montessori School in Northern Michigan. The samples were inspected and provided a hands-on connection to the processes of earth crustal formation, the effect of cooling rates on crystallization of magma and the scientific method.

Hawaii County Civil Defense and the U.S. Geological Survey have been regularly monitoring the lava and are prepared for the possibility that Pahoa might be endangered. To assure public safety, daily helicopter overflights monitor lava breakouts and preparations have been made by the county including controlled access to the active flows, reopening an emergency evacuation route to Kilauea National Park (covered by lava beginning in the 1990s, Figure 3) and protection of public utilities.

Hawaiians have a deep respect for the volcano. It is their provider, and requires great respect and understanding. “Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono.” The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness. We want to thank the National Parks Service, U.S. Geological Survey and Hawaii County for their support over the years.

Figure 4 (top left): U.S. Geological Survey Map showing location of active lava flows approaching Pahoa, Hawaii (Feb. 5, 2015). Figure 5 (above): Marshmallow Peep, a gift to Pele. Figure 6 (left): We were careful, sampling the lava flow (February 2015). “E nihi ka hele . . . mai pūlale i ka ‘ike a ka make.” Watch your step . . . and don’t let things you see lead you into trouble (Hawaiian proverb). Figure 7 (below): Power lines in Pahoa protected against approaching lava flows (February 2015).
Contest
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one of the geographic categories listed below.

Winning photographs may be used as cover art on Shore & Beach. Therefore, VERTICAL-format photographs are highly preferred. Horizontal photographs can be submitted, too, but if a horizontal format photograph is a winner in one of the categories below, the editors of ASBPA may have to crop some of the scene, at their sole discretion, to fit on the cover of Shore & Beach.

Photographs must have been taken since 1 January 2014. Photographs can be full-color, black and white, sepia, or colorized.

CATEGORIES:
• U.S. East Coast
• U.S. Gulf of Mexico Coast
• Caribbean (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands)
• U.S. Pacific Coast and Alaska
• U.S. Great Lakes
• Pacific (Hawaiian Islands, Guam, etc.)

SUBMISSION: Participants are to send electronic files in JPEG, TIFF or BMP format to the following e-mail address: contest@ASBPA.org. Please send:

The full-size JPEG file as created in your camera (note, minimum camera resolution of 3 megapixels to allow for sufficient printing quality for cover art) or a reduced-size file (800x600 pixels minimum). Winners will have to send the full-size file later.

Each participant may submit up to five (5) photographs total.

Photographers may submit all entries in a single category or select different categories as long as the total does not exceed five photographs. Do not submit RAW files because there are too many manufacturer-specific formats. Convert RAW files to JPEG or TIFF files.

Also, please do not submit prints or transparencies of any size. ASBPA simply does not have the facilities to properly scan materials and handle the logistics of physical submissions.

In the text of the email, please include the following information:

1) Your name
2) Physical address
3) Email address
4) Occupation and place of employment
5) Photograph title or description
6) Date taken
7) Category (see list above)
8) Indicate if submission is full-size original or reduced size file for contest purpose.
9) Other notes if necessary (what is happening if it is an unusual scene, why you took the photograph, etc.).

WHEN: Deadline for submitting entries is 11:59 p.m. EDT on Sept. 11, 2015.

PRIZES: Winner in each category will have his (her) name and photograph printed in either Shore & Beach or the “Coastal Voice”

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Beach News Service: Designing for disaster

No one wants to put people’s lives and property at risk. But sometimes the best way to prevent future disasters is by learning from other communities’ response to disasters. The importance of this premise for coastal communities is clear if you look at the arc of coastal history. It certainly is the premise of the recent rise of coastal resilience as a catchphrase, and in the recent reports from the National Research Council and about the North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study. And it is starkly portrayed in the current “Designing for Disaster” exhibit at the National Building Museum in Washington, DC.

The exhibit looks at how disasters impact our lives... with more than $100 billion in losses in 2012 coming from some 112 catastrophic events in 32 states. More important, it documents how past disasters led to improvements and changes that made the next disaster more survivable. How? By assessing risk and results from today’s disaster as a vehicle to draft designs, plans and policies that make our homes, buildings and communities better able to withstand the next onslaught. These events also shape our collective thinking on risk and hazard resilience through improved understanding, and preparation. Often major events result in improved building codes and design requirements, making communities safer. By observing and learning from each event we have the ability to improve community resilience through a shared learning experience.

Consider these examples:

• Earthquakes: The catastrophic 1906 San Francisco quake (among others) led to better city planning and structural design that allows buildings to move with the moving earth and communities to control the ripple effect of disasters through planning.

• Tornadoes: You may never be able to build an affordable structure that can withstand these extraordinary winds, but hard-won lessons did create designs for “safe” rooms that offer survivable shelter from twisters, as well as more robust designs that improve the chances of surviving all but a direct hit. Past storms also underscored the importance of advance warning systems and better forecasting because even a few extra minutes of warning can save hundreds of lives.

• Hurricanes: These catastrophes have been made more manageable by learning from the past — such as building further back and higher up makes the new structure more likely to endure the next storm, as well as how minor changes in buildings codes and structural integrity and preparations can increase the chances that building will still be standing when the winds and waves subside.

There are other disasters and other lessons — fires and floods that inspired changes in where and how buildings were put back. And there is a look at how disasters shape our system of preparedness, planning and response, in an evolving reaction to whatever nature can produce. But there are three major takeaways from this:

• Disasters know no boundaries and respect no geography. In fact, natural hazards are part of earth’s ever-changing dynamic landscape. Sometimes it is how we plan and prepare for these events that distinguishes a natural hazard from a disaster. Look at a risk map for the nation, and there is no place spared from some kind of natural danger. It’s how we manage and prepare for it that makes the difference.

• In disaster recovery, doing the same thing over and over and expecting a different response is unproductive. Learning from today’s disaster, rebuilding and restoring communities smarter and better, improves the chances you’ll withstand the next one. Resilience is embedded within the core of recovery and plays a central role in developing recovery plans.

• Managing risk and enhancing resilience is all about pragmatic planning — taking a clear-eyed look at strengths and weaknesses, with all options on the table with a...
Beach News Service: 
Research crucial to nearshore’s future, report says

America’s coastal nearshore is in need of further integrated research and the nurturing of a “nearshore community” to ensure its fragile resources are being properly managed and protected. That’s the conclusion of a recently published extensive report which sprang out of a 2014 workshop engaging academic, industry and governmental stakeholders.

This report, along with a companion piece looking at the last 40 years of nearshore research, was published in the most recent issues of “Shore & Beach,” a peer-reviewed technical journal published by the American Shore & Beach Preservation Association (ASBPA) since 1933.

For the purposes of this study, the nearshore is defined as “the transition region between land and the continental shelf including (from onshore to offshore) coastal plains, wetlands, estuaries, coastal cliffs, dunes, beaches, surf zones (regions of waves breaking) and the inner shelf.”

Home to some 1 billion people worldwide (and just under 40% of the U.S. population as well) along with species and habitats too numerous to count, the nearshore is coming under increased duress both by coastal urbanization and climate change-driven events. Spurred by this, a workshop brought together nearshore experts from across the spectrum to craft a research vision to help direct efforts in the future.

This vision encompasses three broad research themes:

• Long-term coastal evolution due to natural and human-caused processes, seeking “proactive solutions for resilient coasts and better guidance for reducing coastal vulnerability.”

• Extreme events, such as “flooding, erosion and the subsequent recovery,” which are accounting for greater economic losses. Better understanding of the physical processes during such events will lead both to better modeling (to anticipate and mitigate potential damages) and more resilient coastal communities.

• “The physical, biological and chemical processes impacting human and ecosystem health,” both to lessen pollution and other degradation and to aide in the recovery of already affected ecosystems.

These themes seek to create a vision “where societal needs and science challenges intersect,” according to the report. Given the significant economic and societal impact of nearshore events, the ability to establish more predictive and potent science-based studies could have significant benefits, the authors assert.

To achieve this vision will take an infrastructure to pursue these research themes. Toward that end, the report proposes the following:

• “Build a sustained multi-agency funded U.S. Nearshore Research Program (NRP) that would coordinate and fund nearshore processes research to address the three broad research themes via the development of new research infrastructure.”

• “Formalize a Nearshore Community Council (NCC) with rotating representatives from academia, government agencies, and industry.”

In theory, the NRP would coordinate and fund the necessary research, while the NCC would encourage collaboration and coordination while helping to bring the results and recommendations to the

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Disaster———

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cost-benefit approach.

Resilience is a current catchphrase for the coast, but many industries and sectors are using the same terminology to frame how they look at their unique risks with an eye to making them more survivable and planning ahead for inevitable changes with plenty of time to make a difference and deter disaster. Coastal communities need to look at what they, too, can learn from today’s disasters that will allow their community to thrive after tomorrow’s tumult strikes.

• Find out more about Washington’s National Building Museum’s current offerings at www.nbm.org/exhibitions.

CONFERENCES


Contest———

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e-newsletter, or both. A Grand Prize winner will be selected from among the category winners to have his or her photograph printed on the cover of Shore & Beach and receive a one-year annual membership renewal to ASBPA. Other entries of outstanding merit may be printed in “Coastal Voice,” Shore & Beach, or on the ASBPA website. (Note: The editors may contact you for more information).

Nearshore———

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public and policy makers.

Great theories, but what could it mean to coastal communities? Things such as:

• Proactive solutions for sustainably developed coasts.
• Better guidance for reducing coastal vulnerability.
• Assist in determining when coastal communities should be evacuated.
• Improved flood maps.
• Maps to build more resilient coastal communities.

• Optimal beach closures and safety.
• Smarter nearshore aquaculture.
• Improved mitigation and regulatory policies.
• Enable continued model development to facilitate new predictive capability.

This report was the work of nine editors, 40 report contributors and some 70 workshop participants from academia, industry and government.