

URBAN COAST INSTITUTE

newsletter

volume two issue three



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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Corzine Pact with Mid-Atlantic Governors will Help Protect Ocean Resources

By Tony MacDonald

Gov. Jon S. Corzine recently signed an interstate agreement with other Mid-Atlantic Governors to coordinate efforts to protect healthy and productive ocean ecosystems. The Governors will form a Mid-Atlantic Regional Council on the Ocean (MARCO) to provide a lasting forum for interstate collaboration to address existing and emerging challenges to ocean health, and to promote greater federal and private investments in states' priority issues. MARCO includes the states of New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

"Ensuring the health of our ocean ecosystems and the resources they provide is paramount to Mid-Atlantic oceanfront states like New Jersey," Corzine said. "New Jersey is committed to working with our Mid-Atlantic partners to provide adequate safeguards and formulate a shared vision for the region's future."

I attended the signing ceremony and Mid-Atlantic Regional Ocean Summit in New York City on June 4th along with Gov. Corzine, New York Gov. David A. Paterson and representatives of Delaware Gov. Jack Markell, Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley and Virginia Gov. Tim Kaine. White House Council on Environmental

Quality Chair Nancy Sutley, who is currently leading a National Ocean Policy Task Force, was the keynote speaker at the Summit. Ms. Sutley affirmed the Administration's support for state-led regional ocean management efforts. Actor activist Sam Waterson also spoke at the Summit representing the environmental group Oceana.

In addition to establishing MARCO, the agreement sets out guiding principles, and identifies priorities for shared action, including:

- * Protection of the most unique and sensitive offshore habitats;
- * Preparation of coastal communities for the impacts of climate change and sea level rise;
- * Improvements to water quality, including increased federal support for water quality infrastructure improvements and reducing marine debris; and
- * Support for sustainable development of offshore renewable energy.

Greater collaboration among the states is critical to improving the health of our ocean and coastal resources, and to ensure that they contribute to the quality of life and economic vitality of our region's communities. Signing the agreement is an important step, but the hard work lies ahead. The UCI is committed to working with the states to assure active stakeholder engagement and support for MARCO.

For a copy of the agreement or more information on MARCO: www.midatlanticocean.org/



Resilient Coasts Blueprint

UCI Director Tony MacDonald participated as member of a diverse industry, academic, environmental drafting group that developed The Resilient Coast: A Blueprint for Action released in April 2009. The Blueprint was developed under the leadership of the Heinz Center for the Environment and Economy and Ceres. Ceres is a leading coalition of investors, environmental groups and other public interest organizations working with companies to address sustainability challenges. Key recommendations include the following:

- ❖ Enabling planning for climate impacts by providing the necessary science and decision-making tools;
- ❖ Requiring risk-based land use planning; Designing adaptable infrastructure and building code standards to meet future risk;
- ❖ Strengthening ecosystems as part of a risk mitigation strategy;
- ❖ Developing flexible adaptation plans;
- ❖ Maintaining a viable private property and casualty insurance market; and
- ❖ Integrating climate change impacts into due diligence for investment and lending.

The full report is available at www.heinzctr.org/publications/PDF/Resilient_Coasts_Blueprint_Final.pdf

coastal facts

Did you Know?

New Jersey's boundary has four distinct regions. From the New York border to the Raritan Bay, the boundary extends landward from mean high water to the first road or property line.

❖ **From the Raritan Bay south along the Atlantic shoreline and up to the Delaware Memorial Bridge, the boundary extends from half a mile to 24 miles inland (1,376 square miles of land area).**

❖ **From the Delaware Memorial Bridge northward up the Delaware River to Trenton, the boundary extends landward to the first road inclusive of all wetlands.**

❖ **The fourth boundary serves a 31-mile square area in the northeast corner of the state bordering the Hudson River.**

Source: NJDEP

State and Federal Governments Must Work Together on Ocean Policy

By Paul G. Gaffney II, Monmouth U. President

It has been an historic time for our oceans and coasts. President Obama declared June "National Oceans Month" and called for all federal agencies to collaborate to create a comprehensive national ocean policy within three months. Gov. Jon Corzine took a similarly crucial step by signing an interstate agreement on ocean and coastal collaboration with the governors of New York, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

We're seeing a new wave of partnership and cooperation on behalf of our oceans, and I am encouraged by these actions—but the tide is only beginning to turn. Improving the health and productivity of our coastal waters is vitally important to our quality of life, economic prosperity and security. Eighty-six percent of Mid-Atlantic coast residents believe that the condition of the ocean and beaches is very important to their local economy, according to a study conducted by Monmouth University's Urban Coast Institute and Polling Institute.

Here in New Jersey and along the rest of the Mid-Atlantic, our coasts face unique pressures that cross state lines. Cooperative policy is required if our coastal waters and contiguous ocean are to be understood, managed and responsibly used and conserved.

Regional commitment makes scientific and policy sense, but our governors acknowledge that they can't do this alone. As coastal waters cross state boundaries, the ocean also flows between state and federal jurisdictions. Each state has its own policies and is also influenced by federal regulations. The governors' ideas need the full support and cooperation of federal agencies to be successful.



Here in New Jersey and along the Mid-Atlantic, our coasts face unique pressures that cross state lines.



State, regional, and federal leaders must understand the boundary-ignorant nature of our coastal ocean and its importance to our nation as a whole. Responsibly managing state and federal coastal waters together will ensure the prosperity our nation relies on, as coastal regions generate approximately 68 percent—\$7.8 trillion—of the nation's GDP. The president demonstrated that this is a national priority with his recent call for a National Ocean Policy that would improve coordination across the many different authorities that manage our oceans.

The chance of success of the Mid-Atlantic agreement, and other regional collaborative efforts, will be significantly improved if the Obama Administration and federal agencies take steps to implement additional recommendations of the Joint Ocean Commission Initiative, a national bipartisan organization championing ocean policy reform. The creation of a National Ocean Policy has been one of its top recommendations for over five years, in addition to several other critical actions.

Specifically, our federal leaders must increase funding for ocean science to provide the data and information needed to manage our regional ocean and Great Lakes ecosystems, and to integrate ocean management into broader climate change and energy initiatives. They must also provide support for ocean renewable energy development in consultation with state and regional entities that will both enhance America's energy security and stimulate job growth, and assure protection and preservation of the ocean environment.

Taking these actions will ensure that every month is oceans month, and will help states and communities across the country generate meaningful and tangible economic benefits from healthy and productive ocean ecosystems.

Monmouth University Releases Mid-Atlantic Coast and Ocean Public Opinion Survey

A survey conducted by the Monmouth University Polling Institute and UCI highlights the opportunities and challenges which the region faces as it embarks on an interstate, collaborative approach to ocean management.

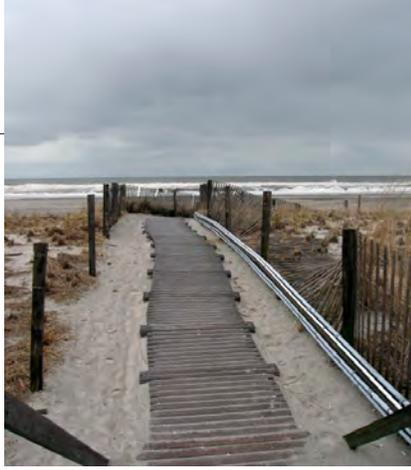
The Mid-Atlantic regional survey – the only one of its kind – was designed to provide information about coastal and ocean priorities from the perspective of those who live in coastal communities in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Monmouth University conducted a similar survey in 2007.

The survey found that the vast majority, 86%, of Mid-Atlantic coast residents believe that the condition of the ocean and beaches is very important to their local economy. 76% of coastal residents say that protecting the coastal environment should be a high priority for their community. This is somewhat higher than the number who place a high priority on improving the economy (69%), lowering taxes (65%), improving education (64%), or controlling growth (56%).

When asked about using ocean resources for energy production, a majority (67%) of coastal Mid-Atlantic residents support placing wind farms off their local coast, even if the windmills are visible from the shoreline. Support for utilizing renewable ocean energy resource has increased in the past two years.

7-in-10 coastal residents recognize that the daily activities of people can affect the quality of the coastal environment, including 28% who say that individual actions can have a great deal of impact, and 42% who say they can cause some impact. However, only 1-in-4 Mid-Atlantic coastal residents (27%) say they know a great deal about coastal environmental issues in their local area.

The survey also found that about half (49%) of Mid-Atlantic coastal residents say the current level of effort put into protecting both local coastal waters and beaches is about right, while another 39% say there is not enough effort. Six-in-ten residents (61%) say they would support greater efforts to protect their local coasts even if it required tax increases. Only 28% oppose this.



Other survey findings include:

- ❖ 51% of coastal residents say that reports of the risks of future sea level rise are generally accurate while another 10% say they have been underestimated. 34% feel that such risks have been exaggerated.

- ❖ Large majorities support a variety of measures for reducing storm damage risk, including public purchase of existing open space (80%), building hard retaining structures (65%), and preventing new construction in high risk areas (65%).

- ❖ They also feel that beaches that are washed away by storms should be replenished (65%). Only 28 % of residents are supportive of government purchasing private homes in high risk areas.

- ❖ 45% of Mid-Atlantic coastal residents say that government should pay most of the costs for projects to reduce coastal hazards, 33% say the burden should mainly be carried by coastal property owners, and 16% say that both government and property owners should share the costs equally.

The survey was partially funded through a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The full survey report is available online at www.monmouth.edu/polling-institute/reports/MonmouthPoll_MIDATL_060409/.

UCI Increases Research Capabilities with New Equipment

By James Nickels, UCI Marine Scientist and Hydrographer Mapping Expert. The UCI can now make high resolution, three-dimensional maps and detailed surveys from the bottom of bays and shallow ocean waters. The new capability is possible because of the recent acquisition of The Seahawk, a versatile, 27-foot fiberglass hulled survey vessel that can be hauled by trailer.

The Seahawk is rigged to support a variety of scientific work including single and multi-beam hydrography, sub-bottom profiling, side scan sonar, and benthic and water column sampling. The benthic zone is the ecological region at the lowest level of a body of water such as an ocean, bay or lake, including the sediment surface and some sub-surface layers. Organisms living in this zone are called benthos.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identified a critical need to document the condition of benthic communities in New Jersey's estuarine waters. The Seahawk will enable the UCI to do benthic habitat mapping and to collect baseline data on sub-tidal, shallow-water benthic habitats.

Habitat mapping is an essential tool for monitoring important habitats and for developing resource management strategies and restoration priorities, which are of particular importance to the New Jersey coastal area.

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save the date

Please join us

Urban Coast Institute presents
**The 5th Annual Future of the Ocean Symposium
and Champion of the Ocean Awards Luncheon**

Tuesday, October 27, 2009, Woodrow Wilson Hall

Symposium: 10:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. Free and Open to the Public

Awards Luncheon: 12:00 P.M. - 2:00 P.M. Tickets \$125

Sponsorship opportunities available. For more information call 732-263-5662. For agenda visit our website: www.monmouth.edu/urban_coast_institute

Monmouth University Research Vessel to Map Shark River Bottom

By **Kenneth Pringle** The Mayor of Belmar

Recently residents have been able to see a research vessel on the Shark River, methodically plying its way back and forth in a pattern that will ultimately cover the entire estuary. When it is complete people will be able to sign on to Google Earth, zoom down to the Shark River and peer underneath the water to see a contour map of the river's bottom. The clam beds of the river will even be visible.

The research vessel is named The Seahawk, in honor of Monmouth University's Hawk mascot. The Seahawk is operated under the auspices of the University's Urban Coast Institute (UCI), and works closely with the University's program in Marine and Environmental Biology. The UCI is a visible example of the broad academic vision of Monmouth University President Paul G. Gaffney II.

The Seahawk is outfitted with sensitive side-scan sonar equipment and some extremely powerful computer hardware and software from SWATHplus Sonars, a division of SEA (Group) Ltd. The SWATHplus system enables the Seahawk to perform sophisticated, and highly accurate, bathymetric surveys of the river bottom.

I got a tour of The Seahawk and a demonstration of its capabilities when it was in Belmar during the commissioning of its sonar rig and software. My host on the tour was Tony MacDonald, the UCI's Executive Director and a good friend. (I sit on the UCI's Advisory Committee). Also along were Jim Nickels, UCI's resident marine scientist, and Paul Byham, a consultant for SEA (Group) Ltd, the manufacturer of the SWATHplus system.

Byham gave me a demonstration of how the bathymetric surveying program works. I watched on a computer screen as the side-

scanning sonar transponder did its job, gathering data that enabled the computer to graphically depict depths across a broad swath of the bottom.

As the bottom contour appeared on a computer screen, and I could make out items of debris and shoaling spots on the bottom, Byham explained that I was only seeing the rough data. This data would be downloaded to onshore computers where it would be scrubbed to eliminate artifacts so that it can be presented visually in a variety of ways and from different perspectives.

The sonar also has the ability to penetrate the mud and distinguish between different types of bottom consistencies, and can even detect and delineate shellfish beds. Nickels explained that the software doesn't know what a shellfish bed looks like, but rather assigns the same category designation to each data grouping showing similar characteristics. Later Nickels and Monmouth University students will go out and take samples from varying locations, in order to update the survey map to accurately identify each unique area based on the results of their field work.

Even in its rough form, the flexibility of the data was pretty amazing. Traditional bathymetric survey maps are two-dimensional, showing depths every so many feet. With a few clicks of the mouse on either side of channel, Byham was able in seconds to show cut-away views of a channel in any given place, and could quickly identify areas where shoaling has occurred.

When the processing of the data is completed and uploaded to Google Earth, anyone will be able to "travel under" the Shark River, and get an accurate, albeit simulated view of the contours of Shark River's channels and bottom.



New Equipment continued

Availability of the data will enable the UCI to work on a continuing basis with local, state, and federal resource managers and regional partners to assess the impacts of run-off from degraded watersheds on benthic habitats. It also will allow the development of restoration strategies to protect the beneficial uses of these estuarine waters. The data is valuable for navigation, flood monitoring, and the development of coastal tidal and storm surge models.

As many as six people can work on the Seahawk at any given time. The seabed classification and benthic mapping project has been funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Seahawk will be used for UCI research and training Monmouth University students, as well as for support-sponsored and contract research projects.

The benthic mapping project ties in with the UCI's estuarine water quality monitoring network that has been established at eight locations in the northern and central estuaries in New Jersey. The monitoring network uses automated, near real time water quality monitoring instruments that enable scientists to understand the ecosystems and to determine links between water quality, biological activity, and stress-induced events. The monitoring system and work are supported in part by the Fairleigh S. Dickinson Jr. Foundation.

The automatic collection techniques of the network eliminate the need for frequent trips to the monitoring sites and benefit scientists by allowing them to track environmental conditions at any given moment and more readily respond to sporadic events. This, in turn, makes planning and decision making more accurate.

For more information contact James Nickels at jnickels@monmouth.edu

This article is revised and reprinted from Mayor Pringle's Blog with the author's permission.

Source: NJDEP

coastal facts



Did you Know?

- ❖ **New Jersey's Coastal Management program was approved by NOAA in 1978 and is directly administered by its lead agency the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection in partnership with the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission.**
- ❖ **Coastal Program is based on three major laws: the Coastal Area Facilities Review Act, the Wetlands Act of 1970, and the Waterfront Development Act.**
- ❖ **There are 1,792 miles of NJ coast line.**
- ❖ **The Coastal Population (in the year 2000) was 7,575,546.**

Coastal Sustainability and Resiliency through Land Acquisition

By Jennifer A. DiLorenzo, Sustainable Coastal Community Liaison Sustainability in an ecological sense can be defined as the ability of an ecosystem to maintain processes, functions, biodiversity, and productivity into the future. Sustainable coastal communities are those that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. In these communities it is assumed that 1) environmental protection does not preclude economic development and 2) that economic development must be ecologically viable now and in the future.

Sustainable communities plan for the future by hosting “visioning” sessions for residents to help them plan for the future. Their future includes water quality and natural resources protection, including the preservation of open space for recreational enjoyment. Many communities are forming “Green Teams,” consisting of elected officials, local agency representatives, and community residents to calculate their “carbon footprint” and begin

to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, increase energy efficiency, and provide environmental protection that will, in the long run, save the communities money.

Linked to sustainability in coastal communities is the concept of resilience—the ability of a system to respond and recover from natural disasters. On the coast, communities are subject to the inevitability of coastal storms, hurricanes, flooding, and sea level rise. One of the key factors influencing community resilience is natural systems, i.e. wetlands and open space. Coastal communities need to plan for where the waters will go when they rise....those that are overbuilt increase the likelihood of substantial flood damage. Certainly, land preservation in New Jersey’s coastal communities—is key for reducing risk and increasing resilience.

Land can be preserved in many ways—from outright purchase through Green Acres, Blue acres, CELCP or private funds—or by providing conservation easements. In addition,

land use ordinances can prevent improper building, that is, building that decreases impervious cover and increases flooding. Lastly—adopting a policy of “No Adverse Impact,” developed by the National Association of Flood Plain Managers ensures that actions taken on one parcel of land do not adversely impact the next door neighbors. Essentially it is a policy of “do no harm.”

The UCI has undertaken a model coastal community sustainability and resiliency project that will work with up to four volunteer communities to implement land strategies to maximize sustainability and minimize coastal flooding risks. These communities will then serve as examples for other communities to follow.

For more information please contact Jennifer DiLorenzo at jdiloren@monmouth.edu.

UCI and Biology Department Researchers have Paper Accepted by Water Environment Federation

Monmouth University’s John Tiedemann, James Nickels and Michael Witty have had a research paper on real-time monitoring of oxygen levels as they affect fish kills accepted for presentation during the poster session at the Water Environment Federation Technical Conference (WEFTEC October 2009.)

The paper shows the advantages of using the latest real-time monitoring capabilities to measure oxygen levels to determine potential causes of fish kills.

When fish kills occur environmental agencies typically respond with intensive, after the fact, sampling efforts. In contrast, UCI can provide accurate and comprehensive scientific information on coastal water quality using a network of long-term, near real-time monitoring stations in the northern estuaries of New Jersey.

After investigation of menhaden kills in Branchport Creek, a tributary of the Shrewsbury River in late July and early August 2008, state and county environmental officials indicated that they found nothing out of the ordinary with the water quality in the vicinity of

the fish kills and stated that they were likely the result of natural conditions.

Upon reviewing dissolved oxygen data from the Monmouth Branchport Creek monitoring station, the researchers observed dissolved oxygen levels approaching hypoxic conditions at night, a trend that may not be detected from day time grab samples.

The UCI monitoring network currently consists of 10 near real-time water quality monitoring stations that are equipped with indicators to measure and record biological integrity including water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, chlorophyll, turbidity, and depth.

Fish kills related to water quality conditions are often hard to document due to the ephemeral nature of the contributing conditions. In the estuaries of the Mid-Atlantic and New England, die-offs of large numbers of menhaden periodically occur, most in association with episodes of low dissolved oxygen.

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When fish kills occur environmental agencies typically respond with intensive, after the fact, sampling efforts.

Paper Accepted continued

The differences between government agency reports related to the causes of fish kills in Branch Port Creek and UCI's data may be explained in terms of the utility of real-time monitoring. Local DO levels display a strong diurnal rhythm indicating significant algal activity. Day time measurements of DO from grab samples typically correspond to the times that DO is peaking and accounts for reports that fish kills are not caused by oxygen depletion. However, as UCI data indicates, DO reaches very low levels overnight and menhaden are most likely killed as a result of the deep overnight troughs of oxygen only to be subsequently discovered and reported the following day.

energy facts

Did you Know?

- ❖ Solar energy has many uses such as electricity production and heating of water through photovoltaic cells and directly for drying clothes.
- ❖ As of May 31, 2009, more than 3,917 New Jersey residential, commercial, public, and non-profit entities have installed a solar electric system.
- ❖ Solar energy can also be used to heat swimming pools, power cars, for attic fans, calculators and other small appliances. It produces lighting for indoors or outdoors.
- ❖ The worldwide demand for Solar Energy is currently greater than the supply.
- ❖ Solar Energy is measured in kilowatt-hour. 1 kilowatt = 1000 watts.
- ❖ 1 kilowatt-hour (kWh) = the amount of electricity required to burn a 100 watt light bulb for 10 hours.
- ❖ According to the US Department of Energy, an average American household used approximately 866-kilowatt hours per month in 1999 costing them \$70.68.
- ❖ About 30% of our total energy consumption is used to heat water.



Source: NJ Clean Energy Program

Three Students Awarded UCI Heidi Lyn Sculthorpe Summer Research Grant

Three Monmouth University students were awarded summer research grants by the UCI to further the knowledge of coastal communities and their planning, development and history. The grants are awarded based on the students' achievements and his or her goals for the research.

Andrew Liss of Mullica Hill, who is pursuing a Master's Degree in History, received a grant for his proposed study: A River Tamed: A History of Environmental Change on the Coast of the Middle Delaware. Andrew became interested when he found his hometown had once been close to the Delaware, which has been dammed and diverted over the years. He wants to illustrate how human efforts have manipulated the Delaware River to the benefit of merchants who wanted to use the waterway and farmers who wanted to use marshland.

A grant also was awarded to Emma R. K. Simon of West Long Branch to study: Effects of Ocean Acidification on Survival, Condition and Behavior of Larval Fish. Simon wants to study the subject because there is little research in this area and it will "further our understand-

ing of the effects of hypercapnia, or excess amounts of CO₂, and ocean acidification, a direct result of hypercapnia, on different ecosystems."

Katelynne Wolf of Island Heights received a grant for her study: Benthic Assessment of the Upper Barnegat Bay. Wolf said she is interested in the anthropogenic influences on the health and productivity of coastal and ocean ecosystems.

The grants help fulfill the UCI's mission to serve as a forum for research, education, and collaboration in the development and implementation of science-based policies and programs that support stewardship of healthy, productive, and resilient coastal ecosystems and communities.

The grants are given in memory of Heidi Lyn Sculthorpe of Rumson. A lifelong resident of the Monmouth County shore area, she loved to surf and spend time at the beach. Her father, Robert Sculthorpe, is a graduate of Monmouth University and Vice Chairman of the University Board of Trustees.



Monmouth University students, like our grant recipients, will have the opportunity to work in the lab, on the UCI research vessel and in the field.



UCI BRIEFS

UCI Hosts Carbon Inventory Training Workshop

The UCI, the Monmouth University Sustainability Committee, the Sierra Club Cool Cities Campaign, and the Monmouth County Cool Cities Partnership co-sponsored a Carbon Inventory Training Workshop. Presented by Dr. Patrick Hossay, associate professor of political science, sustainability, and environmental policy at Stockton State College, the workshop was open to the public and geared toward those who are willing to participate in a municipal, community, or campus carbon inventory. Attendees learned how to establish a baseline emission measurement, an important step toward reducing a community's contribution to climate change.

UCI Co-sponsors Coastal Community Planning Training

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Coastal Services Center and the UCI held a two-day course designed for coastal community planners and developers. The course concentrated on the planning processes for coastal communities, as well as alternatives to coastal patterns of growth and development. The two-day session was designed for local elected officials, council and commission members, developers, business leaders, realtors, community and civic groups, coastal resource managers, and concerned citizens.

The course included sessions on understanding conventional development, identifying alternative growth and development, identifying tools and resources to aid planning and implementing efforts and assessing local regulations.

Coastal Policy Roundtables

The UCI Visiting Public Scholars in Residence Andrew Willner and Jim Sinclair worked with UCI to organize a series of three Coastal Policy Issues Roundtables at Monmouth University over the Spring of 2009. The Roundtables brought together between 15-20 "opinion leaders" in the state for an informal, open dialogue and identification of priorities for action. The first roundtable addressed potential revisions to the NJ Coastal Management Rules. The second policy roundtable focused on Coastal Tourism as a critical industry in New Jersey, and included NJ Secretary of State Nina Wells. The third roundtable considered ways to enhance protection of NJ's Working Waterfronts.

Andy Willner Urban Coast Photo Exhibition

In May, the UCI presented a photographic exhibition by visiting public scholar Andrew Willner at the University's Pollak Gallery. In addition to being the former Baykeeper at NY/NJ for 19 years, Willner is a founding member of the International Waterkeeper Alliance Board, and has traveled nationally and internationally to speak on behalf of the Waterkeeper model of water and habitat protection.

President Gaffney Assumes Leadership of Federal Ocean Advisory Committee

President Paul G. Gaffney II has been named the new chair of the Ocean Research & Resources Advisory Panel (ORRAP), a panel created by statute to advise federal agencies regarding ocean science and management matters. "I am honored to serve with a group of talented panelists who volunteer their time and expertise to advise on the broad federal ocean agenda," said Gaffney. The ORRAP is an advisory group established in the National Oceanographic Partnership Program statute (10 USC 7903) and is operated under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). It provides independent advice and guidance to the heads of federal agencies that provide oversight to the nation on ocean issues. Membership is comprised of individuals from the National Academies, state government, academia, and ocean industries, representing marine science, policy, resource management, and other related fields. More information about the ORRAP, including past recommendations and areas of focus, can be found at www.nopp.org.

Alan J. Steinberg Chosen as Monmouth University's Public Servant in Residence

Alan J. Steinberg, former Regional Administrator at the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has been chosen as Monmouth University's Public Servant in Residence for the 2009-2010 academic year. Steinberg will guest lecture in classes and give several public lectures on campus during the year. The Public Servant in Residence Program provides a venue for public officials who wish to share their expertise with students and the campus community at Monmouth University.

Mr. Steinberg served as the Regional Administrator for the EPA from September 2005 until January 2009. He oversaw federal programs that govern all aspects of the environment with the purpose of protecting the health and livelihood of the region's approximately 31 million residents.

URBAN COAST INSTITUTE



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