Bay and Estuarine System Management in the Texas Coastal Zone, Phase II: A Conceptual Report; The Division, 1973; 1973; University of Texas at Austin. Division of Natural Resources and the Environment

Fisher, W. L. (with Fruh, E. G., and others), 1973, The management of bay and estuarine systems in the Texas Coastal Zone—phase II, preliminary environmental assessment of the effects of man's activities on coastal environmental units: The University of Texas at Austin, Division of Natural Resources and the Environment, report prepared for Office of the Governor, Division of Planning. Fisher, W. L., Kier, R. S., Bell, D., Dildine, M., and Woodman, J. T., 1973, Establishment of operational guidelines for Texas Coastal Zone management, interim report on resource capability: The University of Texas at Austin, Division of Natural Resources and the The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA; Pub.L. 92–583, 86 Stat. 1280, enacted October 27, 1972, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1451–1464, Chapter 33) is an Act of Congress passed in 1972 to encourage coastal states to develop and implement coastal zone management plans (CZMPs). This act was established as a United States National policy to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, restore or enhance, the resources of the Nation's coastal zone for this and succeeding generations. The Coastal Bend Bays Foundation, in particular Jennifer Lorenz, assisted in the organization and planning of the Seagrass Symposium held in 1996 in Corpus Christi. Rob Youker of the Texas Boating Trades Association and Carole Hemby of TPW also kindly helped with preparations and planning for the Symposium. A planning team was organized to draft a conceptual planning document, conduct a Seagrass Symposium and Workshop, and then compile and prepare this published document. These activities have taken place over the last three years (since 1995). A diverse group of stakeholders in Texas’ coastal ecosystems developed a vision and plan for education and outreach in support of seagrass conservation. Recent papers in Coastal and estuarine Processes. People. A conceptual inverse distance weighted (IDW) interpolation model has been generated and evaluated possible flooding on the estuarine shoals and braided islands, due to heavy rainfall and/or sea-level rise. The model reveals that the possibility of flooding will be higher for those islands which are located close to the Rb than those close to the Lb. Coastal Zone Management. ICZM uses the informed participation and cooperation of all stakeholders to assess the societal goals in a given coastal area, and to take actions towards meeting these objectives. From: Encyclopedia of Ocean Sciences (Second Edition), 2009. Related terms Coordination across all sectors for the terrestrial and marine parts of the coast.