



Figure I-3-7. Construction of the jetty on the east side of Rockaway Inlet, Long Island, New York, 12 July 1932. The urban area on the opposite side of the inlet is the east end of Coney Island, and Jamaica Bay is in the distance. In seven decades, the fillet has filled with sand to approximately the end of the jetty seen in this image. Photograph from Beach Erosion Board Archives.

of whom four shall be officers of the Corps of Engineers and three shall be selected with regard to their special fitness by the Chief of Engineers from among the state agencies cooperating with the War Department. The board will furnish such technical assistance as may be directed by the Chief of Engineers in the conduct of such studies as may be undertaken and will review the reports of investigation made . . .” Obviously, reconsideration of the mission and need for the original Board on Sand Movement and Beach Erosion was required. Since the new law defined the functions of the BEB as being related to cooperative studies with the states, It was decided to create two boards, one known as the Shore Protection Board (SPB), that would conduct investigations and report upon problems concerning federal property shore protection and the other, the BEB to have similar responsibilities with respect to cooperative studies. Members of the SPB consisted of the military members of the BEB plus the District Engineer for the concerned locality. For the next sixteen years the two boards shared the same staff and headquarters until the SPB was abolished and its duties transferred to the BEB. (Wilson and Eaton 1960)

*h. BEB focus on basic research* (Willingham 1983). The Corps had, historically, not favored expenditure of Federal funds to protect private property, whether in river basins or coastal flood plains. During the 1930's, however, attitudes began to change, and Congress expanded Federal