



President's Letter to Members

Spring is such an exciting time for NAEP with our upcoming 36th Annual Conference being held in the beautiful Rocky Mountain city of Denver on April 26-29. We know you will find the symposiums, conference sessions and social events outstanding at this year's conference

as the best environmental professionals in the country will gather in Denver to share their experiences and knowledge. This year's theme, "Seventh Generation Thinking," evokes the forward thoughtfulness and insight that this country's earliest stewards of the environment gave us, from the respectful "land as spirit" ways of the American Indian to this nation's early environmental pioneers, such as Leopold and Muir. And as leaders it focuses our attention forward to present cutting edge methods, tools and techniques on more sustainable ways to manage our environmental programs, projects, and ecosystems now and far into the future.

We always value your presence at the conference and we look forward to seeing most of you there. I guarantee you will have many opportunities to make new friends, meet the nation's top professionals, and renew your NAEP friendships. Our thanks to Jennifer Lundberg, 2011 NAEP Conference Co-Chair, and Yates Oppermann, Rocky Mountain Chapter Conference Co-Chair, and the entire conference planning team for their hard work and commitment this year to make the conference so outstanding. Each year we do our best to keep NAEP moving forward toward our goal of continual improvement and reaching conference excellence.

Another exciting breakthrough for NAEP this month was the launch of our new webinar series. Our first webinar, "Guidance on Mitigation, Monitoring, and Mitigated Findings of No Significant Impact," which addressed the recent Council on Environmental Quality's guidance on this topic, was held on April 7th. We had two great speakers for this webinar: Horst Greczmiel, Associate Director for NEPA Oversight at the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), who spoke directly to the CEQ guidance; and Marie Campbell, President of Sapphos Environmental, Inc. and NAEP elected Board member, who offered perspectives on lessons learned from similar mitigation guidance adopted as part of the California Environmental Quality Act this past decade. Well over 600 environmental professionals tuned in to this nationally broadcast webinar to listen and learn and the positive feedback we have received since the webinar has been tremendous.

The next NAEP webinar, "NEPA Legal and Policy Update," has been scheduled for Wednesday, June 15, at 1pm EST. The presenters for this webinar are Lucy Swartz and Ron Bass. The webinar will analyze key court decisions and new developments in NEPA during 2010. Ms. Swartz and Ron Bass have collectively over 60 years experience in NEPA compliance, environmental law and regulation, and managing, preparing and reviewing NEPA documents. Watch for e-blasts and information on our website www.naep.org for more details on this June webinar and other webinars coming up this fall. Our ongoing professional development and education is a very important focus of NAEP and it is one of the key benefits we provide to our members. It is through our national publications, *Environmental Practice* and E-News, our Annual Conference, and now our webinar series, that we dedicate ourselves to keeping our general, student and affiliate members apprised of new and updated Federal regulations and related guidance that affect us as professionals and environmental practitioners.

In this spring issue of E-News I know you will enjoy Yates Oppermann's thoughtful article on environmentalism. Also, make sure you read about the interesting professional programs and events that our chapters are presenting every month, as well as the excellent accomplishments of our national committees and working groups. We have the last of the state articles summarizing the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon Blowout and oil release from our new member Garret Graves with the state of Louisiana. Pay special attention to our member spotlight on John Irving, who has tirelessly served NAEP in many capacities. Our Chapters know him best from his work chairing the Chapters Committee and leading the affiliation agreement process for NAEP and the Chapters with an understanding hand and a goal-oriented eye.

Recently I was at a business luncheon and talking with two young planners who had within the past two years entered the environmental profession. I was surprised to learn that they had never heard of Rachel Carson. As most of you know Rachel Carson was a U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service biologist and an author, whose book, *Silent Spring*, published in the early 1960's, led to this country's awareness that the herbicides and pesticides we were using to eradicate mosquitoes, other insect pests and invasive plant species, were also killing our birds, wildlife and certainly doing harm to humans. By shining a mirror toward us all, this country finally realized what human actions were doing to our environment. This courageously-written book led to the many national regulations and protection acts under which we do our environmental work today: the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act among them.



Those of you who attended last year's Conference in Atlanta were provided with an opportunity to not only hear Mr. Garret Graves speak, you were witness to the amazing balancing act he preformed while he informed the NAEP membership of the ongoing and increasingly serious developments to the blowout, sinking, and oil release from the Deepwater Horizon which had just occurred days prior to the Conference (April 20, 2010).

As a keynote speaker for the conference, Mr. Graves is also now a member of NAEP. He agreed to write this next article in the series on the Deepwater Horizon blowout, sinking and oil release. Louisiana, as you will understand, got the worst of the direct effects of oil released into the environment. After one year, the reverberations of this disaster are still being felt in coastal Louisiana.

Garret Graves is currently the Chair of the Coastal Protection and

Restoration Authority of Louisiana (CPRA). The CPRA was established after Hurricane Katrina as the state agency leading hurricane protection, flood control, ecosystem restoration and other community resiliency efforts. His efforts to restructure and streamline Louisiana's coastal programs and agencies resulted in increasing output by more than 500 percent. The authority currently oversees a \$17 billion coastal resiliency and hurricane protection program.

Prior to joining the State of Louisiana, Mr. Graves served for 13 years as a policy advisor to Senator John Breaux, Congressman Billy Tauzin, as well as the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee and the House Energy and Commerce Committee. During this time, he advised Members of Congress on energy, environment, water resources, transportation, maritime, defense, trade, foreign affairs, and budget issues. Mr. Graves was also staff director of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Climate Change and Impacts.

Following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, he was appointed as lead trustee for the Natural Resources Damage Assessment process and directs the state's oil spill recovery efforts. He is also currently serving as the Co-Chair for the recently established Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.

The Effects of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill on Coastal Louisiana

Garrett Graves

If you have never been to coastal Louisiana, it is difficult to understand the geography, the landscape, the resources and the activities. Our entire state is a deltaic plain — it was built by the Mississippi River. Only a small fraction of our 7700 miles of shoreline is actually beach. An even smaller portion is accessible via car.

Coastal Louisiana is known as the most productive ecosystem on the continent. The abundance of fish, birds and other marine wildlife is extraordinary. Further, its unique geography and natural resources make it an important national asset. For example, today, over 30 states are dependent upon Louisiana's river systems for maritime commerce. Our coastal area is home to five of the top 15 ports in the nation. In recent years, up to 19 percent of all water-borne commerce in the nation used our waterways or ports.

On the energy front, the numbers are just as staggering. Twenty to 30 percent of all of the oil and gas consumed in the United States is either produced from, or imported through, Louisiana's offshore area. To give you an idea of the national

implications of south Louisiana, gasoline prices spiked 75 cents a gallon after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. They spiked again an estimated \$1.40 a gallon after Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008. Every consumer in the nation paid those price spikes.

The point here is that New Orleans and south Louisiana should not just be famous (or infamous) as a tourist destination, for Mardi Gras, Jazz Fest, home of the 2010 world football champion New Orleans Saints, the best restaurants, incredible seafood, and a reputation for an inability of patrons to keep up with their bartenders. This region also plays an incredibly important role in our national economy, domestic commerce, international trade, and energy security.

When the Deepwater Horizon platform exploded on April 20, we knew that this disaster threatened more than just tourism or beachgoers. It threatened the health and productivity of the entire Gulf of Mexico, and we knew the spill would have national implications.

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In addition to the 11 tragic deaths that occurred on the Deepwater Horizon platform, the very coastal resources that allow Louisiana to be a top player in the seafood, energy, and maritime fields, were contaminated by oil. How much oil? Well, that target moved on a regular basis, but it was definitely a record.

During the course of the spill, the estimates of the hydrocarbon volume that were released into the Gulf of Mexico increased by 6,000 percent. Some scientists pegged the number even higher -- a 10,000 percent increase above the initial estimate of 1,000 barrels of oil per day. Federal scientists seemed to have settled at around 210,000,000 total gallons released as a result of the Deepwater Horizon disaster. This represents a 20-fold increase over the Valdez spill in Alaska. Regardless of the volume, there is no question that this was a record -- the largest oil spill disaster in our nation's history and one of the world's worst.

Other records and "firsts" include the volumes of dispersants used and the first time that dispersants were applied a mile below the surface (in addition to the more common aerial applications). It was months into the oil spill before BP and the dispersant manufacturers agreed to share the ingredients of the COREXIT dispersant with the state. As a result, the state refused to endorse the use of the chemical dispersant.

The natural gas released from the Macondo well is often ignored. Methane releases resulting from the Deepwater Horizon explosion, and the influence on oxygen concentrations, also set records. The hypoxic influences caused by the natural gas are believed to have exacerbated the underlying dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico caused by nitrate and phosphate runoff in the Mississippi River watershed. Expanding an oxygen-depleted area to over 6,500 square miles, as it has recently averaged in the Gulf of Mexico, causes additional injury upon marine life.

Day after day, week after week and month after month, we flew, boated, waded and walked the coast. We saw oiled shrimp, crabs, oysters, finfish, dolphins, pelicans and many, many other species. If it was in the Gulf of Mexico, there is a good chance that it was exposed to oil, methane, reduced oxygen levels or dispersants. The impacts on the gulf system will be widespread and long-term.

In Louisiana, the oil and delays in both the response and remedial actions carry a heavy toll. According to federal data, up to 92 percent of the heavily and moderately oiled shorelines were in Louisiana. The majority of the collected birds, mammals and other species were found on our coast or off of our shore. This same area was recognized as the most productive ecosystem on

the continent by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In fact, 90 percent of the species in the entire Gulf of Mexico and 98 percent of the commercially-harvested species in the Gulf are dependent upon the Louisiana estuaries for sustainability. The significance of this area to the health of the Gulf cannot be overstated -- it is irreplaceable -- priceless. The most oil in the most productive ecosystem -- not a good combination.

The effects of the disaster continue to manifest. In recent months, oil has washed into our coastal wetlands and our beaches. Reports of undersea plumes and submerged oil continue to flow into our resource agencies. Elevated numbers of dead sea turtles, dolphins, pelicans and many other species from the Gulf have been found in recent weeks. There continue to be areas where heavy oil sits in the wetlands and oil remains buried in the sediments.

As we approach the one year anniversary of the worst oil spill in our nation's history, you would expect billions of dollars in remedial actions would already be underway. After all, BP has engaged in a \$100 million public relations campaign to "Make it Right". In reality, the responsible parties are doing virtually nothing to actually address the ecological effects of the disaster.

The good news is that BP and the responsible parties are clearly liable for fully addressing all injury resulting from this disaster. The Natural Resources Damage Assessment process (NRDA) is designed to quantify the natural resource injuries resulting from the oil spill. The studies being undertaken as part of the NRDA will help to determine the amount and types of actions that the responsible parties will be required to fund to restore the ecosystem to the condition it would have been in but for the spill. This process is underway, but the ultimate conclusions will not be available for several years. So, not only are the responsible parties not addressing the effects of the oil spill today, but they may not be required to do so for 10 years or more -- leaving the Gulf ecosystem, the associated services and the families it sustains, in a degraded state for a decade or longer.

Legislation was recently filed in both the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate that would require a multi-billion dollar down payment from BP and other responsible parties this year to begin the restoration process. If that legislation is adopted, within months of enactment, the National Academies and the NRDA trustees will conduct a preliminary assessment of the total estimated ecological injuries cause by the Deepwater Horizon disaster. The responsible parties will then be required to make a down payment equal to 30 percent of the estimated total ecological injuries. No new fines, fees or liabilities would result

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from this legislation; however, the new law would prevent the injured communities, economies and ecosystem services from being impaired for years or even decades while the amount of injuries are quantified and attorneys finish arguing.

The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill has been an incredible disaster. Its impacts can be seen along the 7700 miles of Louisiana's coastal shoreline in the pockets of oil that remain, fishing vessels tied up at docks, fishermen unable to find employment, work boats with brown oil stains from traversing slicks, and many other reminders of the devastation.

What concerns us most are the long-term impacts on this important coastal ecosystem, including: the benthic impacts a mile below the surface, where the oil was first released; the injuries resulting from subsea plumes or deposits that have been documented since the spill; the effect on microorganisms from exposure to hundreds of millions of gallons of hydrocarbons; the chemical changes to the Gulf that may result from unprecedented volumes of dispersants; and the long-term impacts on the millions of people who depend upon the Gulf of Mexico's ecosystem productivity and resiliency.

This disaster goes well beyond the explosion, the peak months of oil discharge, the pictures of pelicans coated in heavy oil, dolphins swimming through oil or the adverse affects on Gulf seafood sales. The spill was a game-changer.

Coastal Louisiana has lost 2300 square miles of coastal wetlands since the 1930s. That's not a typo. An area that is the size of Rhode Island or Delaware has been lost. Incidentally, while Section 404 of the Clean Water Act protects wetlands, not a single permit has been issued under that provision for this loss. Ironically, the majority of this historic and ongoing loss is attrib-

utable to actions of the very federal agency that administers the Clean Water Act 404 program — the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

However, before the Deepwater Horizon spill, we were on track to reverse the trend of coastal land loss. In the years prior to the Deepwater Horizon disaster, we were able to achieve exponential increases in funding and fundamental efficiencies in project delivery processes related to our community protection and coastal ecosystem restoration. As a result, in 2010, we were projecting the lowest rate of land loss in 80 years.

The oil spill dashed our hopes and polluted that goal. The spill created this second disaster in a number of ways. Ecosystem restoration project sites were oiled, restoration sediments were contaminated, project managers were pulled into oil spill response activities, project monies were frozen for oil spill needs and, in countless other ways, the spill prevented us from continuing our progress on ecosystem restoration. Now, our coastal area will continue to sit in this oiled and degraded state for years while we work through the NRDA process. Billions of dollars in projects and schedules remain uncertain.

There is no question that the Deepwater Horizon disaster overwhelmed the Coast Guard and BP's response capabilities. That helped contribute to the extent of the natural resource injuries. The responsible parties now have two choices: they can come to the table to begin taking remedial actions now, or they can continue to choose inappropriate "response actions," wait to begin restoration actions until the entire NRDA process carries out, and continue to hide behind their army of attorneys to prevent the recovery and restoration of the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem. Now is the time to "Make It Right".

Supplemental websites:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deepwater_Horizon_oil_spill#Background

<http://www.upstreamonline.com/live/article251552.ece>

<http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-04-06/deepwater-horizon-blowout-gear-was-overdue-for-maintenance.html>

This article reflects the opinions of the author and not necessarily those of NAEP.



This article started with a conversation Yates and I had at the Atlanta Conference last year. The main writing of the article comes from his original thoughts. I have helped a bit in asking questions and providing ideas that he has developed further. He has a great idea here. We both recognize that it is in its early stages of development. We are hoping that it will spark interest in NAEP members to get to know your fellow members and what they are passionate about. The passion that we have in doing our jobs is almost equally shared by the public that we can directly or indirectly affect while doing our jobs.

All biologists know that creating a way to shortcut the reference to anything is much better than simply explaining the concept every time it is discussed. The Biological Classification protocols that provide for freshman year headaches (K-P-C-O-F-G-S) and for endless debates as to who is related to whom, is really a shorthand method whereby biologists can categorize plants and animals in an understandable way. The spectrum is as wide as the number of species on the earth (you come up with a number, not me), to the specificity of variations within a species. All in all, it works to allow scientists to discuss something specific and have a shared starting point.

I see this article as a starting point for helping environmental professionals learn how to identify and understand the different motivations and driving forces behind the public that are interested in the work we do. For NEPA specialists, that includes scoping meetings

and public hearings. For professionals who work in the environmental contamination professions, the public comments on how a cleanup is being performed, and the public right to know are where the public needs to understand complex issues and be made aware of the truths and the misinformation for any particular project. Environmental Justice, Community Development, Transportation Planning, etc., all have an effect on the public

During our conversation, we both realized that this article could start a controversy. Yates sought that as a way to help better define something that he sees as a developing methodology for addressing the levels of expertise and information present in a public forum. Through comments and critiques, we both thought that this rough generalization, with kernels of truth, could provide a means to develop the best ways of using that expertise and information to advance complex public issues to the point where opposition can become cooperation.

Comments are welcome, they should be respectful and either help further define this new effort to provide a nomenclature and practice to helping the public understand what we do as environmental professionals or help to return us to that shared starting point to solve an issue we all face in our professionals lives.

*Paul Looney
Newsletter Editor*

Working with the Three Types of Environmentalism

By F. Yates Oppermann

With support from Paul Looney

There are a host of different classes, books, and presentations devoted to helping people deal with conflict. I have a few of my personal favorites and am more than willing to share with anyone who is interested. The term “to deal with” has some negative connotations for me personally; it conjures up images of hit men. Unfortunately I think too often that the phrase translates perfectly into the attitude we sometimes can take when we must “deal with” people who disagree with us. Learning to translate the idea of “dealing with” different ideologies and personalities is the key to working with the environmentalism types described in this article.

At the heart of classes concerning conflict resolution you’ll often hear a message about first understanding the personality that you are working with, their driving motivations, and working forward from there. Applied to business or social relationships this seems to be something that we are able to at least intellectually understand if not always successfully accomplish. But when we start working with environmental groups, we have a tendency to

forget these rules. We start characterizing our opposition as idiots, radicals, liberals, conservatives, nuts, freaks, tree huggers, and (the worst of all) lawyers! While this may make us feel better about ourselves, it seldom actually helps us advance. To advance we need to understand the philosophical basis of those we are working with. We must ask, “What is environmentalism, and how do I work with it?”

Environmentalism is defined by Merriam Webster as:

- 1: a theory that views environment rather than heredity as the important factor in the development and especially the cultural and intellectual development of an individual or group, and
- 2: advocacy of the preservation, restoration, or improvement of the natural environment; *especially* the movement to control pollution.

The latter is the definition we are interested in, and it sounds simple enough, if a bit narrow in focus missing as it does cultural and social resources. But what it doesn’t really help us to under-



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stand is why there are so many different environmental groups out there. As environmental *professionals* we know that this definition does not do justice to the variety of different views and organizations that we encounter nor the difficulty that we can face when working with different stakeholders. After all, we all want what is best for the environment don't we?

While Webster's definition may not suffice, we can create some broad categories that help us to understand how different environmental stakeholders work, and in return, how we can work with them. To this end, we can divide environmental stakeholders into three basic types (stereotypes if you like) of environmentalism. While one might be tempted to presume that one type is more important than another, or more advanced (because this is the group *I'm* in), that's not really the case. These types represent different perspectives on issues. Individuals move in and between them as the issues change.

The Three Types of Environmentalism

Type I: Adoration

Adoration environmentalism plays to our sense of aesthetics, and especially to our positive emotions, those that seek to care for other things. Adoration environmentalism seeks to protect a resource based upon its beauty and the joy that it brings us. It is why it is so easy to protect charismatic mega fauna, why Disney has had such success with cartoon animals, and why the World Wildlife Fund has a panda as their logo. Cute sells.

Adoration environmentalism is powerful and difficult to work against because it is emotionally based and does not react well to logical arguments, worse to threats or intimidation, which can bring tears and lead to the perceptions of emotionless bullying. Any parent who has tried to explain to their child why the hunter shot Bambi's mother knows what I mean. It doesn't matter whether the hunter was there for sport, food or simple malevolence; to a child it was just wrong.

A recently discovered poem, probably one of the earliest directed specifically at animal rights in the scientific age is based on this type of environmentalism: <http://www.arkofnoah.com/?p=8877> Adoration environmentalism places the particular issues on a level above the stakeholder. The stakeholder is oriented inwards, focusing on the issue as the single point of importance.

Type II: Guardian

Guardian environmentalism plays to our sense of righteousness, the need to protect what is right from all that is wrong.

Guardian environmentalism is the environmentalism of conflict, of "Us vs. Them." It is the Monkey Wrench Gang. Guardian environmentalism is based on the principle that a resource is sacred. Not in a religious sense, but more that a resource must be protected at all costs against all comers. It is a very common and easy mind set for people to adopt. Guardian environmentalism gave us Smokey the Bear ("only you can prevent forest fires!"), the U.S. Forest Service (Teddy Roosevelt And The Fire That Saved The Forests), lying in front of bulldozers, the movie Avatar, and protest movements that brought about massive changes in the way we view the world.

Guardian environmentalism survives on conflict, and without opposition maintaining guardian environmentalism becomes difficult. Guardian environmentalism is easy to work against, because that is the status quo: we chose our own issue to become the guardians for and we go to war. Like Type I, guardian environmentalism places the issue on a level above the stakeholder. It differs from Type I however, because instead of being oriented inward, the stakeholder is focused outward, placing the issue in a protected location.

Type III: Harmonic

Harmonic environmentalism plays upon our sense of fairness and balance. It is the belief that success is not based on meeting the needs of one over another, but in seeking to meet the needs of all and understanding that changes to the balance creates ripple effects, positive and negative, across the spectrum. On the positive side, Harmonic environmentalism seeks solutions that balance help and harm. Unfortunately it can also cause stagnation and reluctance towards action, sometimes known as analysis paralysis. Harmonic environmentalism is the environmental process created out of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, whether or not that process necessarily lives up to the policy that it is supposed to uphold.

Harmonic environmentalism can seem easy to work with, because it sees our point of view and is willing to listen. The tendency is to mistake this willingness to listen with agreement and support. Harmonic environmentalism listens to all sides and may quickly shift if the balance becomes threatened. Harmonic environmentalism evolves and adapts as the world changes. It can accommodate and accept shifts in politics and ideals quickly because it is willing to absorb these changes as part of the overall matrix. However, this same flexibility limits the ability of Harmonic environmentalism to instigate great change. Harmonic environmentalism does not elevate the issues, but tends to place all issues on an even plane. The stakeholder's per-

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spective tends to be removed, looking at the issues in relationship to each other rather than in relationship to itself.

Engaging the Different Types

Understanding these three types of environmental belief systems gives us a starting point for developing approaches to more effectively working with different stakeholders. This knowledge now provides a framework within which to understand stakeholder motivations and how we should relate to those motivations. With these tools in hand, we can create a customized approach that blends with the stakeholder's own motivations, creates an intrinsic relationship, and provides us with a better starting point for developing our engagement activities.

We can also take this a step further and begin to develop strategies that are most likely to work with each group. I should point out that all of these approaches can be used without real regard or empathy for the stakeholder and may still get the job done. However, engagement that respects and empathizes with stakeholders is likely to be more effective because they start from a position of a clearer understanding of the motivations and needs of the stakeholders.

Type I: Address the Issue

Because Type I stakeholders are focused inward, they tend to ignore external approaches. Successful engagement of Type I stakeholders starts with developing a positive relationship between us, the stakeholder and the issue. We do this by creating positive opportunities for the stakeholders to provide direct benefit to the issue, the more tactile the better.

Volunteer activities, fund raisers, and other direct engagement activities designed to specifically benefit the issue of importance to the Type I stakeholder demonstrate that we share the same values. Simultaneously these activities provide an opportunity for the Type I stakeholder to demonstrate their commitment to the issue. The number of approaches for engagement tends to be pretty limited because of this inward focus, but once a relationship has been established, more options may become available.

British Petroleum demonstrated this type of engagement very quickly in response to the Deepwater Horizon disaster, providing opportunities and funding to support clean-up efforts not directly under their control. This tactic can go wrong, however, should outside actions and conversations reveal a lack of sincerity. At that point, the relationship is undermined and the positive perceptions become a feeling of having been fooled. The CEO of BP eventually provided enough lack of connection to his public

pronouncements that the goodwill that BP was trying to develop unraveled quickly.

Type II: Address the Stakeholder

Type II stakeholders are focused outward and so they are looking for engagement. However, remember also that Type II is looking for conflict and as such the engagement you may first encounter is potentially hostile. Conflict is one engagement approach always available to us, but not always the most productive.

Conflict is very common, and can be both effective and very satisfying personally, assuming we win. It can also make for engaging reality TV, but that may not be what we want to achieve in a public forum. Conflict is not the only engagement approach available for working with Type II stakeholders.

However, the same engagement tactics use for Type I are likely to be ineffective. These approaches are more likely to be viewed as “green washing,” bribery, or worse. Type II stakeholders remember the lessons learned in the Iliad and are wary of anyone offering gifts. Remember that the Type II stakeholders place themselves between the issue and the rest of the world. Engagement needs to respect this position, not seek to circumvent it.

Cooperative, or collaborative approaches are necessary and fall into one of three broad categories: Lead, Follow, or Get-Out-Of-The Way. The caution for each of these approaches is that if the approach is viewed as being disingenuous, the Type II stakeholder will quickly revert back to a conflict position and will most likely view further engagement approaches with greater skepticism.

Lead

The Lead engagement approach requires that we first adopt the stakeholder's perspective for our own. From that position we seek to actively direct the course of the stakeholder. This approach is difficult and will require a large commitment of resources in order to be effective. However, because we take the lead in directing the stakeholder, we can more effectively move engagement away from conflict. This approach also holds a high risk of failure in providing positive results. This approach can also result in endangering the issue and creating a severe backlash. Success in this approach requires a firm commitment to the stakeholder's position.

Follow

The Follow engagement approach is similar to the Lead strategy in that we must first adopt the stakeholder's perspective. The Follow strategy supports and provides resources to the stakeholder but does not seek to actively direct the stakeholder's actions. In

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some ways this is similar to the engagement approach used for Type I stakeholders except the focus of the benefit is shifted from the issue to the stakeholder.

Developing data and information on the issue, financial support, or providing venues for stakeholders to express their position are some of the tools available under the Follow engagement strategy. However, because we are not taking an active role in setting the course, this approach has the potential to take a direction that provides no real benefit or which may skew away from where we are hoping it will go, but it also provides a better point to withdraw from the engagement if the process goes awry.

Get-Out-Of-The-Way

The Get-Out-Of-The-Way engagement approach acknowledges the perspective of the stakeholder, but does not necessarily adopt it. Instead, this approach seeks to redefine the relationship between ourselves and the stakeholder by demonstrating that the conflict does not exist, or that the conflict is in another direction.

This approach provides the opportunity to position ourselves outside of the conflict. Once we've moved beyond the conflict, we can then engage the stakeholder in a relationship that respects and uses the stakeholder's resources to help us in establishing mutually beneficial actions. In some ways this may provide an opportunity to move the stakeholder from the Guardian belief system to the Harmonic.

Type III: Address the Outcome

Type III stakeholders are removed from the issue and are looking at a holistic type approach. The Type III stakeholder accepts that some impacts, positive and negative, may occur, but wants to understand what those impacts are and make sure that they are equitable in light of the overall system being affected. The engagement process must therefore recognize and support this perspective.

Recognition and support is accomplished by providing the tools and information needed to help make decisions. Some of these tools could be provided by the stakeholders. If they are not adopted, the stakeholders will require a reasoned explanation. The engagement approach to Type III stakeholders will revolve around two basic tactics:

1. Understanding the information on causes and effects; and
2. Understanding the process for decision-making.

Clarity and predictability are the key aspects to this approach. Information needs to be made readily available, and the process

for making decisions needs to be understood and followed. When using this approach, care must be taken to clearly understand what type of information is being requested, as well as the underlying reason. This will help to avoid seemingly endless requests for more and more information. The engagement process must show each step in the analysis, moving from the raw information, through the analysis and results. Where information is not available, where results are not known, or where any assumptions are being made, these aspects must be made clear and explained well.

The process for decision-making should follow the same principles. Rules and procedures for decision-making should be established early and followed as much as possible. Deviations need to be justifiable and explained as soon as the need becomes apparent.

As the engagement progresses, the approaches being used may need to shift as the stakeholder's perspectives change and as the issues evolve. Additionally, the types of tools that are used, and the level of involvement are likely to evolve as well. More information on different engagement tools and levels of participation can be easily accessed through the International Association for Public Participation's web site under "Practitioner's Tools (www.iap2.org).

Closing

This is not a scientific evaluation. The three types of environmentalism discussed here, Adoration, Guardian, and Harmonic, are of course overly simplified and perhaps a bit cartoonish in their own right. However, they do provide us a way of understanding how we need to change our engagement approach in order to work with different stakeholder types and find solutions. Each environmentalism type serves a purpose, and each has created lasting change in the way our society functions.

As individuals we fluctuate between these groups depending on the issues and our values, interests, and needs. Understanding the mentality that our stakeholders bring to issues allow us to choose our orientation to them such that we can foster positive action. Working with a Type II Guardian stakeholder? You don't have to choose to engage in conflict. Is that large angry mob at your public meeting all the same, or can you place them into different groups and adjust your engagement strategies accordingly? With a little patience, open ears, a little knowledge of these three types, and some legerity we can be successful.

This article reflects the opinions of the author and not necessarily those of NAEP.



Effects of Oil Spills on Marine and Coastal Wildlife

The oil spill impacts have been described in terms of land/water resources. The potential impacts to wildlife have yet to be well quantified. Recent news reports have noted increased mortality for sea turtles and dolphins. To date, there has not been any confirmation that the deaths are related to the oil spill. However, knowing the effects, as scientists, we can be better informed. This article helps with our education on wildlife impacts.

Paul Looney
Newsletter Editor

Holly K. Ober

Off-shore oil spills can do great harm to many components of natural ecosystems. Some of the most conspicuous effects of oil spills are apparent among larger species of wildlife, such as marine mammals and seabirds.

Marine and coastal wildlife exposed to oil suffer both immediate health problems and long-term changes to their physiology and behavior. In small doses, oil can cause temporary physical harm to animals. Types of trauma can include skin irritation, altering of the immune system, reproductive or developmental damage, and liver disease. When large quantities of oil enter a



Holly K. Ober, assistant professor and Extension specialist, Department of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, University of Florida, IFAS, at the North Florida Research and Education Center, 155 Research Rd, Quincy, FL 32351

This document is WEC285, one of a series of the Wildlife Ecology and Conservation Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Original publication date May 2010. Visit the EDIS Web Site at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

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body of water, chronic effects such as cancer become more likely, and direct mortality of wildlife can be widespread.

Direct effects of oil spills on wildlife

Oil spills can impact wildlife directly through three primary pathways:

- ingestion – when animals swallow oil particles directly or consume prey items that have been exposed to oil
- absorption – when animals come into direct contact with oil
- inhalation – when animals breathe volatile organics released from oil or from “dispersants” applied by response teams in an effort to increase the rate of degradation of the oil in seawater

Ingestion of oil or dispersants can cause gastrointestinal irritation, ulcers, bleeding, diarrhea, and digestive complications. These complications may impair the ability of animals to digest and absorb foods, which ultimately leads to reduced health and fitness. Ingestion can occur at multiple levels of the food chain. Herbivorous (plant-eating) wildlife, such as sea turtles, may consume vegetation that has been coated with oil particles. Carnivorous (animal-eating) wildlife, such as shorebirds that feed on clams, mussels, or worms buried in the intertidal area, may consume prey organisms that have been exposed to oil sediments washed onto the shoreline. Baleen whales (those with hair-like teeth used to trap small particles from the ocean water) can become incapacitated when oil clogs their filtering device; in extreme cases this fouling of the baleen can lead to starvation and death. Top predators may become vulnerable to large quantities of pollutants through bioaccumulation (the increased concentration of toxins found at higher levels of the food chain).

Absorption of oil or dispersants through the skin can damage the liver and kidneys, cause anemia, suppress the immune system, induce reproductive failure, and in extreme cases kill an animal. Exposure to oil may irritate, burn, or cause infections to the skin of some species. Fish and sea turtle embryos may grow more slowly than normal, leading to lower hatching rates and developmental impairments.

Inhalation of volatile chemicals (vaporized materials released by oil floating on the surface) commonly occurs among those species of wildlife that need to breathe air. Inhalation of these harmful materials can cause respiratory inflammation, irritation, emphysema, or pneumonia. Manatees, dolphins, whales, and sea turtles all come to the surface to breathe periodically, and all are susceptible to this risk.

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Effects of Oil Spills *Continued from page 9*

Indirect effects of oil spills on wildlife

Oil spills can also have indirect effects on wildlife by causing changes in behavior:

- relocation of home ranges as animals search for new sources of food
- increases in the amount of time animals must spend foraging
- disruptions to natural life cycles

Changes in foraging locations may result from oil spills. If a spill causes direct mortality to the food resources of a particular species, many individuals of this species will need to relocate their foraging activities to regions unaffected by the spill. This leads to increased competition for remaining food sources in more localized areas. This congregating can be especially problematic for rare species which may become more susceptible to predation or to future catastrophic events while a large proportion of the population forages in a few concentrated patches.

Increases in foraging time may be required to meet energetic requirements. Animals may need to make longer trips to find food in unfamiliar areas, and they may need to forage on less preferred food that takes more time to acquire or that is digested less efficiently. Decreases in diet diversity due to lower food availability may lead to reduced overall health. At the same time, the energetic requirements of these animals may be heightened, due to the physiological challenges brought on by exposure to the oil (difficulty maintaining temperature balance with oiled fur or feathers, for instance, or trouble fighting off disease challenges with newly compromised immune systems).

Disruptions to life cycles may become apparent if particular life forms are more susceptible to the effects of oil than others. Eggs, larvae, and juveniles of many species are more vulnerable to harmful effects from pollutants than adults. Changes in the relative numbers of individuals from different life stages within a species may lead to shifts in habitat use patterns which cause ripple effects up and down the food chain. Furthermore, if a particular life stage of a species is decimated, the ability of the species to rebound after the spill is greatly reduced.

Factors influencing the degree of impact of oil spills on wildlife

The magnitude of harm caused to wildlife by oil spills varies according to a number of factors:

- the amount of exposure of each animal to oil
- the pathway through which each animal is exposed to oil
- the age, reproductive state, and health of each animal

- the type of synthetic chemicals used by response teams to clean the spill

The magnitude of exposure an animal has to oil influences the degree of harm caused (such as the amount of time the skin is in direct contact with oil, or the amount of toxic material ingested or inhaled). The more extensive the area an oil spill covers, the more difficult it becomes for animals to avoid the oil particles, and the greater the magnitude of exposure. Also, the longer the time period over which oil is present at the surface, the greater the likelihood of exposure to species that forage at or near the surface. Wave action and prevailing winds can accelerate the rate of mixing of oil from the surface into the water column, reducing exposure to species that spend time at or near the surface, while increasing exposure of benthic organisms (animals that live at the bottom of the ocean, like crabs, sponges, oysters, clams, and starfish) to smaller particles. Harm to these benthic organisms is not only any issue to these organisms themselves, but also to the many surface-dwelling organisms higher up in the food chain who suffer when their food becomes contaminated or scarce.

The route by which an animal is exposed to oil (ingestion, absorption, or inhalation) can also influence the rate and toxicity of the effects. Animals with varied diets may have fairly limited contact with oil through the ingestion route, whereas low-mobility animals that need to breathe at the surface will have high rates of exposure through inhalation due to their limited ability to escape the extent of the spill.

The age and overall health of an animal may influence the degree of harm caused by exposure to an oil spill to that animal. Individuals of lower fitness are likely to be impacted to the greatest extent by the additional stresses imposed by an oil spill. In general, eggs, larvae, and early juvenile life stages are more susceptible to oil and to chemical dispersants than are adult animals of most species. Depending upon their reproductive states at the time of a spill, the exposure of a population of animals to oil will influence the degree of harm for the population as a whole. If many larvae or juveniles die the year a spill occurs, for instance, the capacity of the species to rebound the following year will be lowered because many fewer reproducing individuals will be present.

Finally, the types of synthetic materials used by response teams to clean up or disperse oil can influence the magnitude of harmful effects to wildlife. Often “dispersants,” detergent-like surfactants, are applied to an oil spill site to increase the rate of degradation of oil. The use of these dispersants can reduce exposure to harmful effects caused by the inhalation of toxic materials by animals visiting the surface to breathe, and can reduce impacts to shoreline

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Effects of Oil Spills *Continued from page 10*

habitats. However, these materials may increase the harmful effects of oil on the insulation abilities of bird feathers. Dispersants also cause oil particles to disperse deeper into the water column where the oil may harm populations of benthic animals in deeper waters.

Susceptibility of various types of wildlife to oil spills

The vulnerability of various species of wildlife to an off-shore oil spill changes as time since the spill increases. Species that spend time at the surface of the water will be impacted most during the early stages of the spill. Once the oil begins to wash ashore, species that forage and nest along the shoreline are affected. Finally, influence on benthic species begins once the oil particles leave the surface and become mixed throughout the water column.

Mammals are susceptible to harm from oil spills through a variety of means. Mammals with fur become vulnerable when oil coats their fur and prevents it from providing insulation from cold temperatures. Fortunately, mammals in the Gulf of Mexico, such as whales, manatees, and dolphins, are hairless and therefore less likely to suffer the dire consequences faced by sea otters and fur seals exposed to oil spills at more northern latitudes. However, animals without fur can experience irritation and increased likelihood of infection when exposed to oil. Also, the whales, manatees, and dolphins found in the Gulf of Mexico must come to the surface to breathe, which increases their risk of exposure to inhalation of volatile compounds. Baleen whales, such as Bryde's whales, may face difficulties filtering food through their baleen if they forage in areas with oil.

Birds are primarily affected through damages oil causes to their plumage and through ingestion. Oil reduces the ability of bird feathers to provide insulation, which increases their risk of hypothermia in cold climates. Rate of heat loss is much higher in the water than in air, so oiled plumage is particularly problematic for birds that must find food in the water, such as seabirds, cormorants, and grebes. In extreme circumstances, oil-soaked birds are unable to fly or remain afloat because the oil has reduced both the insulation and the waterproofing of the feathers. Birds with oiled feathers are likely to have reduced survival rates because of difficulties obtaining food and escaping from predators. Oil can also be ingested directly by birds that feed on contaminated prey or while preening. As the coverage of oil on a bird increases, so does the amount of preening and the amount of oil ingested.

Sea turtle adults are probably most susceptible to oil spills through inhalation when they surface to breathe, or through ingestion of oil-fouled food and floating tar balls they mistake for food. Sea turtles have a habit of ingesting floating objects, regardless of

their nutritional value. Eggs and hatchlings are susceptible through absorption. Three of the five species of sea turtles occurring in the Gulf of Mexico are endangered (Kemp's Ridley, Leatherback, and Green), whereas the other two are threatened (Loggerhead, Hawksbill). Nesting season for these species begins in the spring, which means that eggs and hatchlings are likely to experience high risk of exposure to oil spills that occur this time of year.

History of oil spills in the Gulf of Mexico

The Gulf of Mexico is home to a rich abundance of wildlife, including many threatened and endangered species. Six large oil spills have occurred in the Gulf of Mexico during recent times, providing important insight on how best to manage such catastrophes to minimize harmful effects to wildlife. Many federal, state, and local agencies, as well as volunteers, are working together to minimize the damage to wildlife from oil that began leaking when the deepwater drilling platform collapsed off the coast of Louisiana on 22 April 2010.

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This article reflects the opinions of the author and not necessarily those of NAEP.



Call for papers for publication in the scholarly journal:

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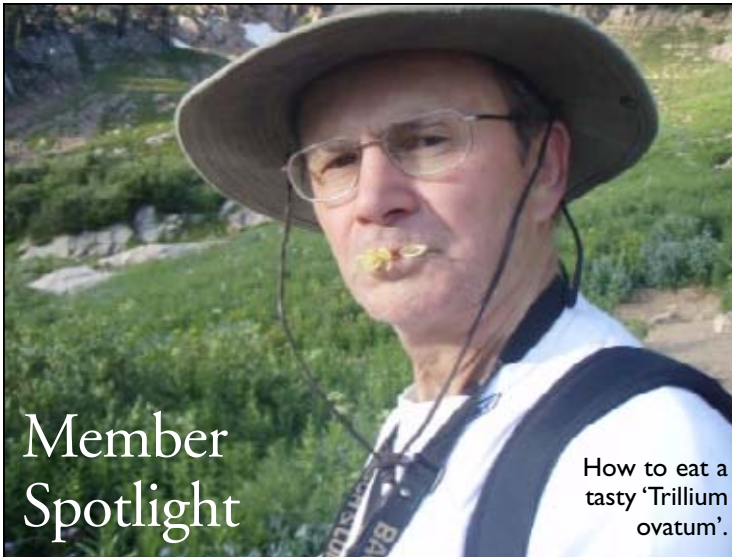
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The editorial office of
Environmental Practice is located
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For questions, please contact
Dan Carroll, Managing Editor, at
773-325-2298, or by email at
dcarro17@depaul.edu



Member Spotlight

How to eat a tasty 'Trillium ovatum'.

For the Second in this series the newsletter editor has been favored with a first hand description of one of the great mysteries of NAEP. Well, he really is not a mystery, but John Irving has been an inspiration to me personally in the time I have been involved with the Board of Directors and I sometimes felt I really did not know what made him tick. Last month I asked him if he would do one last thing as part of his duties as the Chairman of the Chapters Committee.

I wanted the members to know who it is that has helped usher in a more cooperative spirit into the relationship between NAEP and our all important Chapters. John has been leading the Chapters Committee for many years. He facilitated the first Chapters Retreat and had the foresight to request continuing funding from the budget to make the retreat a five year event that would take stock of where we have been and where we are going.

He is an amazing mix of western determination and Eastern zen thinking. I have rarely seen him flustered and (what I am trying to learn from him) have never seen him lose his calm sense of professional demeanor. That is something that we all could use in these days and times of confrontational politics and reporting. I count him as one of my friends in NAEP and hope you can take the time to read about him and meet him at the Conference in Denver. By the way, if you are looking to start a Chapter in Idaho, talk to John.

One thing I learned from him in reading and editing his article is that you can eat Trillium ovatum, as a Botanist, I am humbled at what I do not know.

*Paul Looney
Newsletter Editor*

John Irving Outgoing Chair of the Chapters Committee —

A Professional and Personal Account

John started his professional career (real job) working for Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois as a fishery biologist working on a couple of large environmental impact studies in the west; little did John realize that this would lead to a career in 'NEPA'. Five years was about as long as John, and his wife, could take living east of the Mississippi River! It didn't take long for John to travel across the plains once again, only this time in the correct direction. The family moved west, to Idaho Falls, Idaho, where John continued working in the NEPA arena for the Idaho National Laboratory. While he works for Battelle Energy Alliance, who contract with the Department of Energy; he also started his own business, JSI Environmental Consulting, LLC to satisfy a desire to do his own environmental work.

John graduated from Utah State University with a BS in Fishery Biology and the University of Idaho with a Masters in Fishery Management and a Doctorate in Limnology ... 'Lim' what?, the study of lakes and rivers and all that live there. John's graduate research projects included studying the Fishes of the Teton River and understanding the effects of selective withdrawal from Libby Dam on the plankton populations of Lake Koocanusa. Following his graduate studies, he spent a few years working with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service at the University of Idaho's Cooperative Fisheries Unit, but had so much fun that it really could not be described as a 'job' – 'hook & line surveys with a fly rod and snorkeling creeks and rivers out west ... he did get paid for this tough duty! Have you ever snorkeled and fly fished at the same time – an interesting perspective and learning activity. The early years gave John the field experience to help him develop an appreciation for the types of studies and data needed to support an environmental assessment and environmental impact statement. John has used information from those early years, alongside tools and techniques garnered from NAEP experience to prepare EAs and EISs across the country.

John has only one hobby, that is hiking; he takes an annual hike in the Tetons just to make sure that he can still breath 'air' at 11,000 feet. He takes great pleasure in taking his sons, daughters,



John Irving

Continued from page 13

John, Chris and Family at base of Table Mountain in the Tetons.

wife, boy scouts, and young women groups with him on these pilgrimages. He has climbed it over 40 times, and will continue until the legs, knees, or heart stop working! He keeps in shape by biking or walking four miles to work ... both help with the legs, knees, and heart, but also with 'clearing' the mind. John, his wife, Chris, and their six children, Melissa, Mindy, Michael, Matthew, Mark, & McKenzie are a religious family and enjoy their involvement in their Church. He has found that his academic background (sciences) and his religious upbringing do not clash at all, but rather complement one another.

NAEP became part of John's professional life in 1995 when he attended the NAEP Annual Conference in Washington D.C., and has attended every annual conference since. He recognized early on, that NAEP was the association for him ... he believed in its Code of Ethics, and he enjoyed the people he met and the programs and opportunities that came with membership. John's involvement in NAEP started with just giving presentation related to NEPA, but quickly expanded to giving workshops on NEPA & Environmental Management Systems, chairing the NEPA Working Group, and three annual conferences in 2004 (Portland, OR), 2005 (Washington D.C.), and 2008 (San Diego, CA). John has also been involved on the Permanent Conference Committee for several years and has served as the Chapter Committee Chair for a number of years. He has served two consecutive terms on the Board of Directors of NAEP, which will end at this year's conference. John looks forward to starting an 'Idaho' chapter and convincing the new set of BOD members that 'Yellowstone' would be a great place to hold a conference!

John's tenure with the NAEP Chapter Committee has been the most rewarding aspects of his 'NAEP' life. Holding the first 'Chapters Retreat' in 2007 was a highlight and was really the beginning stages of the new 'affiliation agreement'. Working with environmental professionals from across the nation (and chapters) is a real treat. What has John found out about NAEP in his 16 years ... it is the people, their varied backgrounds, experiences, and dedication that make NAEP a great organization!



Front Row (l-r): Bruce Hasbrouck (Florida), Yates Oppermann (Rocky Mountain), Chris McCarthy (Texas), John Irving (Chapter Committee), John Jamison (North Carolina)

Middle Row: Kent Norton (California), Ron Deverman (Illinois and Vice President), Jim Melton (President), Eric Galamb (North Carolina), Dennis Peters (Hawaii), Nancy Favour (Arizona), Joe Pinto (Arizona), Bob Morris (North Texas)

Back Row: Jeff Prawdzik (Pennsylvania), Jeff Norville (Northwest), John Perkins (Environmental Practice Editor), George Freda (Texas), Brian Smith (California), Gary Kelman (Board Member), Josh Earhart (Georgia), Aron Borok (Northwest), Lesley Matsumoto (Hawaii)

The 2007 Chapter Retreat

On September 21-22, 2007 in Ontario, California the Chapter Committee held a Chapter Retreat to discuss the many issues facing NAEP and the Chapters. This retreat was made possible by the monetary support of \$10,000 from AEP (California). One of the primary items that came as a direct result of this meeting was the revised Chapter Affiliation Agreement which is now in operation. These retreats are important to the future of NAEP and the Chapters. After this initial retreat NAEP established a dedicated bank account to help fund a retreat of this type every five years so the dialogue can continue. The next retreat will be planned in 2012.



NAEP 36th Annual Conference

Denver, Colorado • April 26-29, 2011

Seventh Generation Thinking

Learning from the Past — Planning for the Future

It's almost here! But you still have time to register for the conference in Denver. You can choose the full conference, just one day, an all day Symposium or any combination. It's shaping up to be a great conference with great technical sessions and interesting keynote topics.

The National Energy Symposium has finalized their agenda of speakers and topics. You can check it all out at this link.

The other Symposium, Improving the NEPA Process, will focus on better understanding CEQ Guidance, NEPA practice, and new initiatives to improve projects.

Five great keynote speakers will discuss their areas of expertise and include:

Tom Cech with University of Northern Colorado discusses *Changing Views of Water Management in the West*

Jim Evanoff with Yellowstone National Park will cover *Sustaining Yellowstone National Park: A 139 Year Journey*

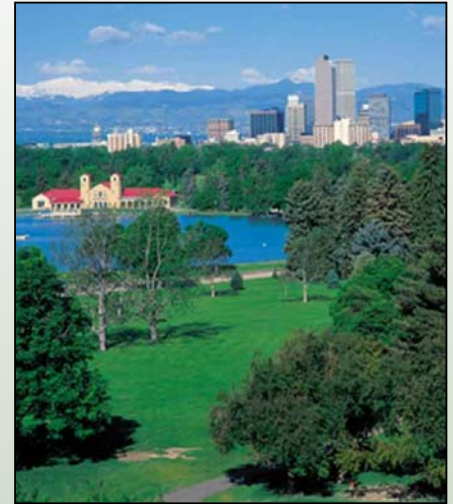
Stan Rogers with Air Force Space Command will bring you up to date on *Merging Management Philosophies to Enhance Federal Asset Management: Transforming Stove Pipes into Cylinders of Excellence*

Chris Dionigi with National Invasive Species Council discusses *Flying Carp, Giant Snakehead, Whirling Disease, Asian Tiger, Crazy Ant, Red-eared Slider: Invasive Species or Amusement Park Rides?*

Tseming Yang with USEPA talks about *Environmentalism with Chinese Characteristics: A View on China's Developing System of Environmental Protection*

So register today and join us in Denver.

If you have questions contact Donna Carter at naepfl@verizon.net or 863-949-0262.





NEPA Legal and Policy Update Webinar Scheduled – June 15, 2011

The next National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) webinar, "NEPA Legal and Policy Update," has been scheduled for Wednesday, June 15, at 1pm. Presenters are NAEP members Lucy Swartz and Ron Bass. The Webinar will analyze key court decisions and new developments on NEPA during 2010. Ms. Swartz is an environmental consultant specializing in NEPA compliance, operating as a small, woman-owned business. Ms. Swartz has more than 30 years of experience in environmental law and regulation, including serving as the Deputy General Counsel at the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). Ron Bass, J.D. AICP is a Senior Regulatory Specialist at ICF International. He has more than 30 years experience managing, preparing and reviewing NEPA documents. He is coauthor of *The NEPA Book: A Step-By-Step Guide on How to Comply with the National Environmental Policy Act* and *The CEQA DESKBOOK: A Step-by-Step Approach to the California Environmental Quality Act*.

Energy and Environmental Policy Committee Update

The Energy and Environmental Policy Committee would like to invite you to their meeting to be held during the NAEP Conference on Thursday April 28, 2011, from 5:00 pm – 6:00 pm. We also welcome new members! Our committee prepares a quarterly report to the Board of Directors summarizing current events, proposed changes to legislation, and new legislation as it affects NAEP environmental interests. Commenting on National legislative affairs is a mainstay of activity in NAEP and part of being a professional association means taking an active role in shaping the future of environmental protection. In addition, we are interested in preparing training materials for our committee's use and for NAEP members. Please stop by during the conference and join us!

Internet Committee Report

Working with a tasking from the January Board Meeting, the Internet Committee has met twice to develop and implement improvements to NAEP's online presence. So far, the committee has established Facebook (search "National Association of Environmental Professionals") and LinkedIn (search groups for "NAEP") pages. As our presence on these two social media sites continues to be developed, the Committee is also looking into an overhaul of the NAEP website. This includes a cosmetic updating as well as reviewing the structure of the website and accessibility of information. If you are interested in joining this committee, participating in the next conference call or providing your thoughts, please contact Bob Morris at robert.p.morris@usace.army.mil. Members of the committee include Carolynn Henn (Apex Companies), Brock Hoegh (HNTB), Judith Charles (AECOM), and Bob Morris (US Army Corps of Engineers).

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Open for Business – Spread the Word

An Invitation from Your Sustainable Systems Working Group

By Don Sayre, Chair

The Sustainable Systems Working Group is OPEN FOR MEMBERSHIP. You are invited to add your passion and your talents to the mix so the NAEP becomes the environmental professional's blend of choice for sustainable practices and sustainable development.

We are defining sustainability on a global basis and ways to develop sustainability at the local and personal level. What sustainable means to one individual can be a far cry from what sustainable means to another. The NAEP's Sustainable Systems Working Group wants to be the best source of information for

anyone to go to for insight and direction. We also want to emphasize how to achieve sustainability through implementation of procedures that address the requirements of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

What's it take to join? Simple. Send an email to the Chair <donsayre@gmail.com>. You're invited to include your ideas on how to define sustainability. In fact, the Sustainable Systems Working Group has a writing project underway, "Sustainable as Wisdom," a book of collected ideas on defining sustainable and sustainability. Add it to your resume and C.V.

Time to get some traction and increase recognition of the NAEP Sustainable Systems Working Group in the US and abroad. It looks like 2011 is the perfect time to approach the President's Council on Environmental Quality and the new Federal Environmental Executive with our definitions and guidance and our approach to implementing NEPA for sustainable development and development of sustainability as a national and international imperative.

Permanent Conference Committee Update

The Permanent Conference Committee is planning ahead for annual conferences through 2015, with plans set for 2012 in Portland and 2013 in Los Angeles. Finding great cities with a range of venues and attractions is the fun part of conference planning. Having strong NAEP member representation and support in the host conference city helps make our conferences successful. Would you like to see the national conference come to your area? Let us hear your ideas! Contact the PCC chair, Carol Snead at carol.snead@hdrinc.com. Are you interested in joining the PCC? Contact Carol about that too! We hold bi-monthly conference call meetings to discuss conference policies, format, and locations. We'll also be meeting in Denver during Conference Week. Hope to see you there!

Quest for papers

This is the tenth issue of the NAEP E-News since I took over as editor. I wanted to let you all know I am now getting unsolicited articles...a great thing. The direction of the articles in your newsletter is really in your hands. WE have gotten input from across the US in the form of member spotlights and professional experience articles.

I will say that the next issue will be more of the same. I don't believe we have touched on all of the areas of practice in this multidisciplinary profession. I know that there are almost entire Chapters that have a specific emphasis that still have not provided their voice to this shared publication.

Your idea for an article will definitely help make this a full spectrum publication. I encourage you to write an original article or a well considered response to something published here. Controversial issues are welcome. I want to start receiving letters

to the editor to help round out the information presented and to keep us all involved.

As the Editor I am only the facilitator, I depend on the membership to help make this a premier publication of the premier Environmental Professional Association.

Here is what I am looking for: approximately 2,500 to 3,500 words, MS word format. The content is up to you. Pictures are welcome. I would also like a short bio of you and a recent photograph so folks know who is speaking.

Keep the articles and ideas coming; there is ALWAYS room for your voice. If you are not sure whether your idea or article can be included, please contact me and we can flesh it out together. This newsletter is getting better and I want all of us to feel we are a part of this

*Paul B. Looney, CEP, CSE, PWS
NAEP Newsletter Editor
plooney@volkert.com*



Student Chapter Committee Report

Members:

Brock Hoegh (Chair)

Paul Looney

Current Activities:

At the January 22, 2011 NAEP Board Meeting, Brock Hoegh stated his interest in being appointed Chair to this committee and the Board approved. As of April 2011, Brock Hoegh will become the Student Chapter Committee Chair officially upon his election to the NAEP Board of Directors.

Since the January 2011 Board Meeting, a conference call was held in February 2011 with Tim Bower, Paul Looney, and Brock Hoegh to provide Brock with an overview of the past documentation on Student Chapters and provided him with an update on current communications with current universities.

Documentation was provided following the conference call and included the following:

- Past NAEP Student Chapter list and contact information
- NAEP Student Chapter formation letter
- 1999 NAEP Student Chapter Guidance Manual & Formation Kit
- 1999 NAEP Student Chapter Sample By-Laws

The Committee has continued communications with the American Public University and American Military University (under the American Public University) who have requested recognition by the NAEP Board as a Student Chapter. APU has a current advisor and is an active NAEP member. APU has pro-

vided a copy of the APU bylaws which should provide the necessary paperwork to start the Student Chapter until the NAEP Student Chapter Affiliation Agreement is final. Upon approval of the bylaws at the April Board meeting, the APU students will begin providing student memberships to the NAEP. Once the NAEP Student Chapter Affiliation Agreements is final, it will be provided to APU for signature.

In addition, the Committee has continued communications Erik Neugaard with Reynold, Smith & Hills, Inc., who has been coordinating efforts on establishing a NAEP Student Chapter with Nova Southeastern University (NSU). Similar to APU, NSU has drafted bylaws to initiate the student chapter with NAEP. A conference call with Erik and Brock Hoegh was held in April to discuss the current bylaws and next steps. Upon approval of the bylaws at the April Board meeting, students within NSU would be able to providing student memberships to the NAEP. Once the NAEP Student Chapter Affiliation Agreements is final, it will be provided to NSU for signature.

Upcoming Activities

- Finalize NAEP Student Chapter Affiliation Agreement;
- Finalize NAEP Student Chapter Affiliation Agreements with APU and NSU;
- Update in Word format the 1999 NAEP Student Chapter Starter Kit;
- Contact previous NAEP Student Chapter faculty advisors and interests; begin updating contact information; Coordinate with faculty advisor in determining student leader(s); and
- Coordinate with Local NAEP Chapters as local sponsors to assist in keeping Student Chapters sustainability.

Environmental Practice Submission Information

In the months to come, *Environmental Practice* will be publishing theme issues on the subject of Transportation, Energy, and Environmental Justice. The editorial office is still accepting manuscripts on Energy and Environmental Justice, and submissions can be sent to managing editor Dan Carroll at dcarro17@depaul.edu. For more information on submitting to Environmental Practice, please visit the journal's website, at the following URL:

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=ENP>



California Association of Environmental Professionals Chapter Report

AEP recently had a great conference for 2011 in Monterey. It was truly outstanding. There is always a lot of work and a team of many volunteers that help carry it off but it does not happen without leadership at the top. Christine Bradley and Bill Wiseman co-chairing the conference. There were over 250 attendees with 140 speakers and lots of networking opportunities. Many thanks go to the many sponsors as well. Without their support an event like this is just not successful. The keynote speakers were excellent! We heard from Stephen Palumbi (Director, Stanford University's Hopkins Marine Station on Monterey Bay) who gave us an excellent overview of the decline and recovery of the ecology of Monterey Bay. We then heard from Ken Alex, proudly announcing him as the new Director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and the State Clearing House. He will oversee the CEQA program for

California as the boss of the Clearing House. He gave us an excellent overview of important initiatives in OPR and the importance of renewable energy initiatives (and related increased threshold levels of GHG's).

We are planning next year's AEP Conference which will be in Sacramento from May 6 – 9, 2012. Start your planning now. The theme is "**Environmental Synergy: A Convergence of California's Environmental Professionals**" and we hope many of our regulators and legislators are able to attend, either as speakers, panelists, or regular attendees. Plans are well underway to make this a memorable event for AEP and its members.

This season in the California Legislature is already most interesting and amusing. The Governor and Legislature are tied up with very serious and significant discussions related to the state budget. The spin-offs from this may manifest in many "end-runs" to circumvent and weaken portions of CEQA. There are numerous bills already in the queue that address CEQA but it is still too soon to tell what will grow legs and move or what will die. The big threat is a rider to various budget bills that get passed not on the merit of the CEQA issue but the merit of the budget initiative. The legislative process is always interesting and entertaining. It will be very interesting to see what changes are in store for California.

President's Letter

Continued from page 1

It would be hard for me to imagine my professional life not having the touchstone of Rachel Carson, or the touchstones of Leopold and Muir; Thoreau and Whitman; or the poets Ted Roethke and Mary Oliver for that matter. Of course many of you know that Sandra Steingraber is our modern day Rachel Carson. If you have not heard of Sandra's work, start with her 1997 book, *Living Downstream*, and explore from there. Both Rachel Carson and Sandra Steingraber have an ability to blend science with an underlying passion and knowing for what is right for our natural and human environment.

I have always believed that environmental professionals are trained to serve something greater than ourselves — that being

the protection and preservation of our environment. With that training and reality hopefully comes passion and knowing. I challenge all of you, over the next few months, to learn, grow, expand your reach, and give to the professions a part of yourself — your wisdom and your passion. Our accomplishments are our legacy; how we interact within each moment makes our present life thrive; and how we choose our next steps makes our future bright. As environmental professionals I believe we are blessed with so many possibilities; it is our healing and our joy. I also believe that our lives resonate like songs. So come forward now, as you are, and sing.

Ron Deverman, NAEP President



Florida Association of Environmental Professionals Chapter Report

The Florida Association of Environmental Professionals (www.FAEP-FL.org) provides numerous monthly networking and educational sessions throughout the state via the Central (www.CFAEP.org), Northeast (www.NEFAEP.org), Northwest (www.faePNwfl.org), South (www.SFAEP.org), Southwest (www.SWFAEP.org), Tallahassee (www.sites.google.com/site/faeptallahassee), Tampa Bay (www.TBAEP.org), and Treasure Coast (www.sites.google.com/site/tccfaep) Local Chapters. To see a list of upcoming events, please visit the local chapter website for your area, or visit the “Happenings” section on the FAEP website (www.FAEP-FL.org) for a full list of events throughout the state.

FAEP Board of Directors

President: Erik Neugaard, CEP, Reynolds, Smith and Hills, Inc.

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South Chapter: Jeff Marcus, C3TS

Southwest Chapter: Matthew Miller,
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Tallahassee Chapter: Elva Peppers, Florida Environmental & Land Services, Inc.

Tampa Bay Chapter: Greg Page, ARCADIS U.S., Inc.

Treasure Coast Chapter: Courtney Arena,
Stanley Consultants, Inc.



Georgia Association of Environmental Professionals Chapter Report

The Georgia Association of Environmental Professionals is now 68 members strong, and continue to see growth in our chapter in the last year. We continue to provide net-

working and education opportunities through social gatherings and lunch seminars. We met at the Fernbank Science Museum to network and enjoy the museum and music. Our lunch meeting this month featured Keisha Jackson with the Georgia Department of Transportation. Keisha provided an overview on the new GDOT Noise Abatement Policy, which goes into effect in July of this year. The Chapter will be hosting the NAEP Webinar on April 7 on the Appropriate Use of Mitigation and Monitoring and Clarifying the Appropriate Use of Mitigated Findings of No Significant Impact. We continue to support state agencies, and are developing a strong relationship with Georgia Department of Transportation to distribute information on training, education, and environmental policy to the consulting community.



Illinois Association of Environmental Professionals Chapter Report

Recap of the Annual Meeting

On February 25, IAEP held its Annual Meeting at our newest venues: Rosemont's Village Hall and Café Zalute. The pre-meeting and networking session was held at Café Zalute's lower level Retro Bar. The event was well attended and gourmet appetizers were in generous supply. Nobody left hungry! After some great networking, we all went next door to the lower level conference room of the Rosemont Village Hall. Steve Faryan (U.S. EPA's Region 5) presented on Ethanol and Biofuels Spills and Recovery. Special thanks to Board Member Suzanne Wootton D'Souza for arranging the speaker. Biofuel spills are different than normal petroleum based spills due to components that are miscible in water. The presentation documented local and national spills and their recovery efforts with innovative solutions. Each attendee received a bound copy of both Ethanol and Bio-diesel spill recovery summaries and a certificate for one credit hour. These summaries are now available on our website www.iaepnetwork.org

IAEP Scholarship

Also at the Annual Meeting, the IAEP Board awarded its Essay Contest Scholarship. Jared Pilbeam from Northeastern Illinois University was awarded \$1,500 for his essay about green infrastructure. Congratulations to Jared for his hard work and commitment to becoming a future environmental professional.

Spring Lunchtime Seminar Series (April-May)

IAEP will be hosting this lunchtime seminar at Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Ltd. in Rosemont, Illinois. No cost to members who bring their own lunch or \$5 for pizza and \$40 for non-members (includes pizza and 1 year membership).



From R to L: President Robert Sliwinski, Student Winner Jared Pilbeam, NAEP President Ron Deverman, Suzanne Wootton D'Souza and VP Greg Merritt

The first seminar on April 20, 2011 will feature Scott Marlow from the Illinois Department of Transportation who will provide an overview of the updates to the Bureau of Design and Environment (BDE) Manual. This manual is used as guidance for IDOT project EA's, EIS's and special studies as well as engineering issues. Updates touched on in this presentation will include those to the environmental chapters as well as to NPDES and stormwater. Attendees will receive a certificate for one credit hour. Registration is FULL.

The second seminar will be held on May 19, 2011. Jennifer Clarke from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency will present on Total Maximum Daily Loads and Load Reduction Strategies. Local and state wide initiatives will be covered. The seminar flyer is available on our website and attendance is on a registration first-come, first serve basis and seating is limited. Attendees will receive a certificate for one credit hour.

Wetland Regulatory Update

On June 10, 2011, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will provide a Wetland Regulatory Update for IAEP members. This event will be held at Café Zalute in Rosemont. Reservations required. Contact: info@iaepnetwork.org for more information.



Mid-Atlantic Region Environmental Professionals Chapter Report

On Thursday, February 25, MAREP sponsored dinner, content, cocktails, and lots of networking at the Oro Pomodoro Restaurant in Rockville, Maryland. Mr. Hal Segall from Beveridge & Diamond, P.C., one of the Nation's leading environmental law firms, gave a presentation on *Practical Tips for Avoiding Liability and Navigating the Minefield of Environmental Litigation*. In addition, President Jack Mulrooney from HydroGeoLogic provided a brief update of Maryland's 2011 Environmental Legislative Session held in Annapolis in late January.

On March 27, MAREP got together again in Gainesville, VA, at the offices of Wetlands Studies and solutions, Inc. (WSSI), the leading natural and cultural resources consultant in Northern

Virginia, for food, drink, and networking. Mr. Mike Rolband, President and Founder of WSSI, gave a tour of their facility and then gave a brief presentation on the regions TMDL processes and practices. The WSSI Offices are Virginia's first LEED gold certified facility. WSSI encourages building in an environmentally-conscious manner because they believe that "healthy state and local economies and a healthy Chesapeake Bay are integrally related; balanced economic development and water quality protection are not mutually exclusive," and they work with developers to create projects that reflect this belief.

MAREP will meet again in Columbia, MD on April 28 at the Union Jack's Restaurant for dinner, drinks, and a technical presentation.

The MAREP Board is continuing the planning for a Stormwater and TMDL Conference to be held on June 10, 2011. We are planning a full day of presentations and panel discussions on this extremely timely topic here in the Chesapeake Region. The venue is the Conference Center at the Universities at Shady Grove in Gaithersburg, MD. We are also exploring the possibility of providing professional development hours for interested attendees.



Rocky Mountain Association of Environmental Professionals Chapter Report

The Rocky Mountain Association of Environmental Professionals (RMAEP) is a non-profit professional society of members in six western states: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.

In February, RMAEP board member Chris Colclasure, an attorney at Holland & Hart LLP, gave a very interesting presentation about the EPA's recent and upcoming greenhouse regulations and the lawsuits filed against them. In March, Tracy Laswell Valdez, founder of CAREER-Magic, taught RMAEP members about using social media in our professional careers.

RMAEP's upcoming events:

Join us for two great events in April!

- **RMAEP April Meeting:** Rethinking the relationship between urban production and food systems — a cradle to cradle approach. Our April meeting will feature John-Paul Maxfield founder of Waste Farmers, LLC. This unique company taps surplus industrial and agricultural organic waste streams to produce organic fertilizers from renewable feedstock, bio-based renewable energy, and other cost-effective alternatives to fossil chemicals. Waste Farmers, LLC works with local restaurants and companies managing their waste streams with composting, recycling, producing fertilizers, potting soil, worm castings, biochar, and compost tea to achieve waste efficiency rates of up to 90% while paying a price competitive with their current disposal services. Join us as we will explore the problem of the present food and product linear creation system and suggest ideas on how to amend this cradle to grave system and move it forward using the concept that in nature, there is no waste. Wednesday, April 20, 2011 11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m., URS Corporation, 8181 E. Tufts Avenue, Denver, CO



RMAEP

Continued from page 22

- **NAEP Webinar:** RMAEP is proud to offer the inaugural webinar from the National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP). NAEP will initiate the new webinar series, on Thursday April 7, 2011 at 11:00 a.m. (MST) with a session on the final guidance, *"Appropriate Use of Mitigation and Monitoring and Clarifying the Appropriate Use of Mitigated Findings of No Significant Impact"* under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) on January 14, 2011. Thursday, April 7, 2011: networking at 10:30 a.m., webinar will begin at 11 a.m., URS Corporation, 8181 East Tufts Avenue, Denver, Colorado

Visit our website at www.rmaep.org for more information or to register for these events.

NAEP 2011 Annual Conference Coming to Denver: Seventh Generation Thinking: Learning from the Past — Planning for the Future

Sheraton Denver Downtown, April 26-29, 2011

Register now before rates go up at www.naep.org.

- Student Volunteers Needed for the NAEP Conference! We are currently looking for student volunteers to help with registration and assist in each of the session rooms at the NAEP confer-

ence. This is a great way to gain exposure in the industry. We will waive the attendance fee for the day students volunteer. If students want to attend any of the other sessions as participants, a discounted student rate is available. Please contact Yates Oppermann if you are interested in this great opportunity!

RMAEP Establishes a Sub-chapter in Salt Lake City!

- Last week, 25 environmental professionals in the Salt Lake City area met at the Holland & Hart office downtown for a lunchtime presentation by Julie Kilgore of Wasatch Environmental. Julie is the chair of Committee E50 on Environmental Assessment, Risk Management, and Corrective Action. She also chairs the task group responsible for developing E 1527, Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process, and served on the ASTM International Board of Directors. Julie discussed the results of the EPA Office of Inspector General's report that reflected an evaluation of the All Appropriate Inquiries conducted for brownfield grantees. Bill Ress with the Utah DEQ was also there to share his insight from the state's point of view. There was a lot of positive feedback from meeting attendees, and four volunteered to be on the Salt Lake City Meeting Committee. We hope to have quarterly meetings in 2011, and then as we gain some momentum, have monthly meetings in 2012. We are looking for speaker ideas for our meeting in June, so if you know of someone in Utah who would like to speak, please contact Katie Rockman.



Advertising Opportunities in the NAEP Newsletter

The NAEP Newsletter is offering a limited amount of advertising space in the publication. Advertisements will be limited to two pages per issue for 2011 and once that space is filled per issue there will be no other advertisements accepted. Advertisers will have the opportunity to purchase space in all remaining issues of 2011 so that they can be assured of space in each issue. This is a great opportunity to both support NAEP and gain access to a potential readership of over 6,500.

Ads can be purchased in either quarter or half page sizes and is priced at a very affordable price that starts at \$375 per ad for a quarter page ad when 6 ads are purchased. The purchasing of ads in advance allows the advertiser to reduce their costs and allow you to make sure your ad space is reserved.

For more information on advertising opportunities or to reserve your space please contact Tim Bower at 856-283-7816 or by email at naep@naep.org.

Promoting Excellence in the Environmental Profession
National Association of Environmental Professionals

Description of the NAEP E-News Newsletter Content:

The NAEP E-News newsletter is a bimonthly (6 issues per year) newsletter on environmental news such as climate change, air and water pollution, natural resources, renewable energy and energy policy, and regulatory and legislative updates as well as NAEP Association updates. The NAEP E-News is the primary communication vehicle that is used for NAEP to communicate to its 900 members, 2,000 past members, prospects and industry contacts as well as our 14 affiliate chapters members. Many of the Chapters also share the publication with their chapter members with provides an additional 3,600 subscriber base. Each issue of the NAEP *National Desk* newsletter contains approximately 2 in-depth articles on current national issues affecting the environmental professional as well as association information and chapter updates. The NAEP E-News newsletter estimated distribution is to more than 6,500 NAEP members/contacts and affiliate chapter members (see [NAEP Membership/Potential Readership Information](#) below). Current and archived issues are also posted on the NAEP website. News articles in the NAEP E-News are provided through contributions by NAEP Leadership, Members and other industry experts.

Advertising in this important publication will be limited to two pages per issue so if you are interested in advertising please act quickly to secure your space.

Circulation Method:

Each issue of the NAEP E-News newsletter will be emailed as a link to each NAEP general member and to the representative of each affiliate chapter. The link will connect recipients directly to a PDF of the current issue available on the NAEP website at www.naep.org. Chapter representatives are expected to forward the email or link to their membership. The email can also be printed for additional exposure and the pdf can be forwarded by email to give your company additional exposure.

The National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) is a multidisciplinary, professional association dedicated to the promotion of ethical practices, technical competency, and professional standards in the environmental fields. Our members reflect a diversity of employers, including government, industry, academia, consulting firms, and the private sector in the U.S. and abroad. They have access to the most recent developments in environmental practices, research, technology, law and policy.



Effective Tribal Consultation Training Available in Denver, CO – June 2011

The Colorado Federal Executive Board and the Rocky Mountain Association of Environmental Professionals will be hosting training presented by the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution:

Effective Tribal Consultation

June 21-23, 2011 —

3 full days from 8:30 am to 5 pm both days

This course is intended for anyone working with or on behalf of native people. It lays the groundwork for key concepts of government-to-government consultation including creating and sustaining valuable relations to build trust between sovereigns. Participants build awareness of different ways to manage information, communication, decision making, roles, and responsibilities. They will also deepen their appreciation for and understanding of tribal preferences, the meaning of cultural and sacred sites, and of how historic events and federal Indian policies have shaped government-to-government relationships.

(See full course description

<http://ecr.gov/Training/Courses.aspx?id=6>)

This training will be held in the:

Denver Federal Center

Bldg 810

Hayden Conference Room

W 6th Ave & Kipling

Denver, CO

The price of this course is \$750

Register online at <http://ecr.gov/Training/Register.aspx?id=41>

If you have questions about this training, please contact:

Diana Wilkinson, PhD, Training Coordinator

U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution

130 South Scott Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85701

Telephone: 520.901.8578 Fax: 520.901.8579

U.S. Institute Main Line: 520.901.8501

Email: wilkinson@ecr.gov Website: www.ecr.gov

NAEP April 2011 Webinar is a SUCCESS!!

The first NAEP Webinar was held on April 7, 2011 and had over 120 connections with an estimated 600 people listening as Horst Greczmiel, CEQ Associate Director for NEPA Oversight and NAEP Board Member and Sapphos Environmental, Inc. President, Marie Campbell discussed and provided an overview on the implementation of the final guidance *“Appropriate Use of Mitigation and Monitoring and Clarifying the Appropriate Use of Mitigated Findings of No Significant Impact”*.

Horst Greczmiel focused on providing an overview of the guidance that outlined best practices for agencies when making mitigation commitments, and set forth guidelines for agencies

when adopting a mitigated Finding of No Significant Impact. The guidance was developed as part of CEQ's broad effort to modernize and reinvigorate federal agency implementation of NEPA, initially announced in February 2010. The new guidance affects the evaluation and adoption of mitigation and monitoring requirements in both environmental assessments and environmental impact statements. Marie Campbell provided examples of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs that have been required in California since 1996.

The session received great evaluation scores. The speakers, overall quality of the program and effectiveness in covering subject matter were all rated excellent or good on a 4 point scale by 89% of attendees.

The next webinar will be June 15th and the topic will be a NEPA Legal and Policy Update. The speakers will be Lucy Swartz and Ron Bass. Visit www.naep.org for more information.



Please Donate to the James Roberts Scholarship Fund



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Jim Roberts travelled far and wide to espouse the worth of living an ethical life, including the way you performed your job. He lived the Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice for Environmental Professionals.

NAEP has developed the James Roberts Scholarship Fund to assist promising individuals while they are still in school. This is your opportunity to preserve and extend the legacy of Jim Roberts.

All donations are tax-deductible. Go to NAEP.org and click Scholarship Foundations to make your contribution. You can also donate when you renew your NAEP membership.

Thank you,
Gary F. Kelman, Chair

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Become a Certified Environmental Professional (CEP)

OBTAIN THE RECOGNITION YOUR CAREER DESERVES:

- Do you have an environmental certification? *Good*
- Does this environmental certification measure your experience and depth of knowledge, not just facts? *Yes*
- Does this environmental certification include an objective peer review of your abilities? *Yes*
- Is your environmental certification accredited by a third-party certifying body? *Yes*
- Then your environmental certification must be a CEP from The Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals (ABCEP).



Certification is available in five areas:

- Assessment
- Documentation
- Operations
- Planning
- Research/Education

Beginning in 1979, experienced environmental professionals were able to become certified through a comprehensive peer review addressing years of experience, responsibility, and knowledge. Certifications are nationally-recognized and available for a wide range of eligible professionals including:

- Federal/state/local agency staff - Consultants - Researchers - Compliance managers
- Enforcement officials - Activists

Initially offered as a certification through the National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP), the Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals (ABCEP) established organizational independence in 1993. In 1999 ABCEP became a non-profit organization. In 2005, the ABCEP achieved accreditation by the Council of Engineering and Scientific Specialty Boards (CESB – www.cesb.org)

The ABCEP CEP brings heightened confidence in the professional quality of documents, evaluations, and decisions. Certified individuals satisfy the professional requirements outlined by the USEPA, ASTM, and other regulatory agencies, providing assurance to employers and customers. For the individual, certification increases opportunities for promotions, marketability, and career advancement. Certified individuals maintain their knowledge, experience, and credentials through continuing education, teaching, mentoring, publishing papers, and complying with the Code of Ethics.

Become a CEP-IT: The ABCEP offers mentoring and a CEP-In Training (CEP-IT) designation to junior and mid-level professionals developing towards CEP eligibility. The CEP-IT increases individual and firm marketability, enhanced career opportunities, and enhanced networking opportunities.

More Information: Contact ABCEP at office@abcep.org; www.abcep.org; or 1.866.767.8073 Do you have an upcoming meeting and need a speaker? Speaker opportunities by CEPs about ABCEP are available in certain geographic locations.