



President's Letter to Members

The Hope of Recovery, The Lessons of Community.

The hurricane season extends from June 1 to November 30 in the Atlantic basin. In most years the most intense storms develop in August and September. October is also one of the most active storm months although many non-meteorologists would be surprised to know that (Blake, Landsea, and Gibney, 2011). Late season storms are few and usually fall victim to the cooler weather that moves into the mainland United States as September wanes.

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Tim Bower, CAE • NAEP Headquarters
PO Box 460 • Collingswood, NJ 08108

P: 856-283-7816 • E: naep@naep.org • www.naep.org

On October 27, 2012, I was in Los Angeles working on the budget for NAEP with the Board of Directors. We were enmeshed in the challenges of the year ahead and had some awareness of the impending storm. I knew that there was some special conditions associated with the storm, but as a Gulf Coast resident I was only really aware of the Category designation for Sandy. It hovered between Tropical Storm and Category 1 as it moved up the US coast. My base of knowledge was one that made me believe that a Category 1 storm was not a big deal.

I have since been shocked by the tremendous damage this storm produced in the most populous area of the United States. New York and New Jersey were the hardest hit. In some of the reporting I heard, as it came ashore, Sandy impacted as many as 24 states, with damage extending from New Jersey to Wisconsin. Sandy has since been designated as the largest storm ever in the Atlantic Basin. The wind field extended 1,100 miles from side to side. The last I heard was that Superstorm Sandy had been the cause of over 130 deaths in the US and around 43 in the New York area alone.

What I did not understand at the time it was happening, was that the timing of the storm coincided with other weather patterns that led to intensification and strengthened the overall storm itself. Coupled with the high density population in the path of the storm, the devastation to New York and New Jersey was unbelievable.

Hurricane Sandy or Superstorm Sandy, it does not matter whether you recognize the terrible storm that hit the Northeast by either name or by either incarnation (hurricane to subtropical storm), the scenes of destruction are still nearly unbearable. The areas badly affected by the storm read like a history book of the early United States: Queens, Manhattan, Staten Island, Hoboken, Atlantic City, Far Rockaway. I had heard about the names as I was growing up but I never actually knew where they were. I certainly never really associated anything in particular with the populations there. They were all New York City to me. Then the individual names coalesced into the different areas and the very different impacts that befell so many.

Google has been a great help for me. I am writing this over two weeks after the storm hit and I am still struck by the amount of devastation that befell this very important part of our country. The sheer geographic size of the damages is still hard to recognize. As I heard of different areas impacted and the problems they encountered I looked to see what I could about the geography of the area. So many places were impacted by the water



Maren Fulton is 2012 Zirzow Student Award Recipient



she works on environmental compliance and permitting issues, site investigations, and removal oversight.

Maren is the 12th recipient of the Zirzow Student Award, presented in honor of Charles F. Zirzow, one of the founding members of the NAEP, who passed away in 1977. Commander Charles R. Zirzow was the Director of the U.S. Navy's Natural Resources Management Branch when it was created and saw it through its development years. He had a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Navy. Among his many accomplishments to the NAEP is the development of the Environmental Professionals

Maren Fulton, a graduate student at Portland State University, Portland Oregon, was selected as this year's Zirzow Student Award winner at the 2012 National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) Annual Conference in Portland, Oregon. Maren is working on her Master of Science degree in the Environmental Engineering Program, in the Maseeh College of Engineering and Computer Science at Portland State. She was nominated by Dr. Scott Wells, Department Chair, and Dr. Gwynn R. Johnson, Associate Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Portland State University, for her distinguished environmental work and academic achievement.

Maren is currently working on her Master's thesis, researching "Contaminants of Emerging Concern", with a focus on the Columbia River Watershed. She is also employed full-time as an environmental engineer with Ecology and Environment, Inc., an environmental consulting firm, at their Portland branch, where

als Certification Program, which became The Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals (ABCEP), built on the premise that environmental learning and career development is a continuing and lifetime process. The Zirzow Student Award was established in 2001, and is presented to a deserving college student or recent graduate, who has been recognized by their department for their academic achievement.

Maren was formally recognized at the Awards and Keynote Luncheon at the NAEP 2012 Annual Conference held this year at the Portland Hilton and Executive Towers, Portland Oregon. The Zirzow Award included the Conference fee, a one-year NAEP Student Membership, a cash award, and a plaque of recognition. Maren's faculty advisor, Dr. Gwynn Johnson also attended the luncheon to see Maren accept her award. The award was presented by Audrey Binder, Zirzow Awards Committee Chair, and by NAEP President Paul Looney.



The following links were provided to the editor as a means for putting Dr. Eccleston's article into perspective.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2217286/Global-warming-stopped-16-years-ago-reveals-Met-Office-report-quietly-released--chart-prove-it.html?ito=feeds-newsxml>

<http://www.opposingviews.com/i/politics/16-year-pause-global-warming>

I am maintaining an open mind on the issue of man-induced global warming and welcome articles that can present some clear science pointing to that fact. As the newsletter for the NAEP the Editor feels that the ENews should be a forum to maintain the lines of open communication. We welcome all views on issues that have importance to us all and our possible future. I think it is important for the reader to understand the point of view that Dr. Eccleston has. I thank him for his contribution to our education and welcome opposing views.

—Paul B. Looney, Editor

Surprising Facts About Global Warming

Charles H. Eccleston

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has issued dire warnings about the implications of greenhouse emissions and their affect on climate change. But are its forecasts reliable. Several issues dealing with the controversy of climate change have combined to cloud the facts of the matter:

- The injection of political rhetoric into scientific questions related to global warming and the effect of CO₂;
- The suppression of data contrary to CO₂ as the cause of global warming by climatologists and the news media;
- The propagation of a substantial amount of misinformation on both sides of the climate debate; and
- The huge amounts of money injected into the public discourse over the issue.

This article summarizes a paper that Professor Don Easterbrook and myself have submitted for peer review in the *Environmental Professional*. It is important to note that this article does not state that human-induced climate change is or is not a fact. However, the problems noted in this article need to be thoroughly explained if the case for human-induced climate is to be accepted as fact.

SCIENTIFIC GROUPTHINK

Social psychologist Irving Janis began wondering why intelligent groups of people frequently make disastrous decisions. In 1972, he coined a term, *groupthink*.¹ Groupthink refers to a well documented behavior in which faulty decisions are made because group pressure leads to deterioration in judgment and rational decision-making. Groups frequently ignore alternatives

or other explanation beyond their current mindset. A group is particularly susceptible to groupthink when the members have similar backgrounds or political views, or when they are insulated from outside scrutiny (think IPCC).

Where groupthink prevails, groups will often surround themselves with 'experts' who tell them exactly what they want to hear. Has anyone ever polled the IPCC to see how many of its members are skeptical of their "scientific consensus?" The more cohesive the group, the greater is the inner compulsion of members to avoid disunity; members increasingly believe in the soundness of whatever dogma the group is promoted.

Groupthink, for example, contributed to significant U.S. political and foreign policy fiascos: Korean War stalemate, escalation of the Vietnam War, Bay of Pigs debacle, Challenger space shuttle disaster, and more recently the ill-fated invasion of Iraq. The danger of groupthink is now widely taught in leadership training programs and is a widely accepted explanation, among political scientists, for policy-making failures.

Groupthink and the IPCC

Here is the way one investigator has viewed the institutionalization of scientific groupthink:

Groupthink infuses a moral-like fervor to protect mankind from catastrophe. Silence is equivalent to consent and loyalty. Loyalty is expected. Zeal replaces scientific caution. Dissent is penalized, sometimes harshly so. Scientists are no longer simply esteemed researchers. They have assumed the role of society's policemen, crusaders, and protectors. And the proven means of getting more expenditures for next year's budget is to prove that one's project is confirming the worst of all possible fears.

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Global Warming

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PROBLEMS WITH THE GREENHOUSE WARMING THEORY

The following subsections present some of the many problems that pose significant challenges to the greenhouse theory.

Global Temperatures Have Not Risen Since 1998

Environmental scientists are often shocked to learn is that the global average temperature hasn't risen since 1998. In fact, global temperatures appear to have cooled very slightly (Figure 1). The figure reflects the typical year-to-year variations that would be expected. If the IPCC computer predictions were correct there should have been a significant increase in average global temperature during this period. But absent weather patterns that oscillate from year-to-year, no increase in average global temperature has been recorded since 1998. The IPCC does not actively publicize this fact.

The IPCC and its computer models cannot explain why this is happening. If the IPCC computer models can't accurately forecast climate changes over the last decade, why should anyone have confidence in their prediction over the course of this century? A simple explanation that completely accounts for this trend is presented in a paper that is undergoing peer review for publication in NAEP's journal, *The Environmental Professional*.

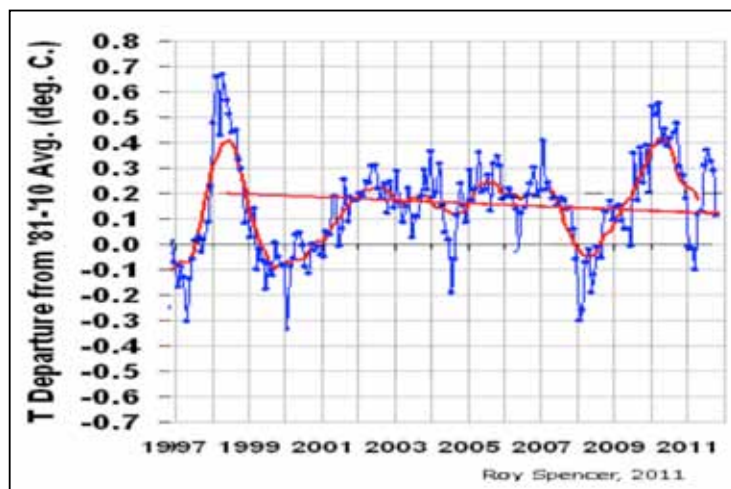


Figure 1. Satellite-measured, global, average temperature of the lower atmosphere. The trend for the past decade is slightly cooler.²

Earth's Climate Has Always Been Dynamic and in a State of Change

The Earth's climate has been continually warming and cooling for eons. Warming and cooling in the past has occurred many times and has been as much as 20 times as intensive as the recent bout of global warming. This climate variability is evidenced in Figure 2, which shows that the Earth experienced two significant periods of warming and two periods of cooling over the last century alone (See Figures 2 and Figure 3). The global average climate was rising in the 1980s and 1990s, but ceased in 1998.

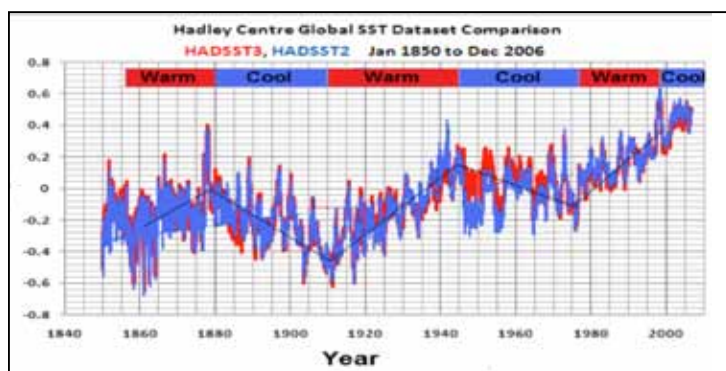


Figure 2. Periods of warming and cooling since 1850. (Modified from Hadley Centre global sea surface temperature dataset)³

The point is that the Earth's climate is a record of continuous change. The warming trend experienced in the 1980s and 1990s may have simply been a result of the Earth's natural climatic variation.

Global warming by itself does not prove what caused it. The rise in atmospheric CO₂ concentration over the 20th century is well established. None of the climatic warming that has occurred prior 1945 can be attributed to CO₂ because emission didn't increase significantly until after 1945. Thus it is entirely premature to attribute the most recent episode of warming to an increase in CO₂ concentration.

The Past 10,000 Years Was Warmer Than Present

Most of the past 10,000 years has been warmer than present (Figure 3). Greenland ice core data shows that from 10,000 years ago until about 1,400 years ago, temperatures were warmer than at present. Cooling began about 1,400 years ago. The climate then warmed during the Medieval Warm Period (900 to 1300 AD) and cooled during the Little Ice Age. Warming,

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Global Warming

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punctuated by periods of cooling, has taken place as the climate warmed coming out of the Little Ice Age.

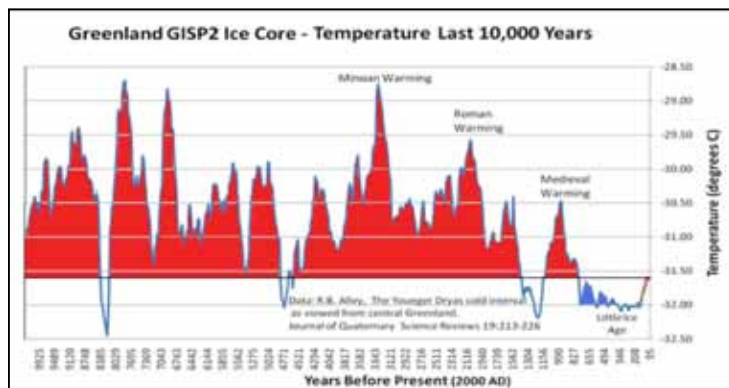


Figure 3. Warming and Cooling Periods over the last 10,000 years. Note the Medieval Warming Period and the recent "little Ice Age." (Modified from Alley, 2000)⁴

How can anyone say with scientific certainty that humans have caused warming over the last century when the climate varied dramatically because of natural factors over the last 10,000 years?

IPCC Computer Models Have Failed Miserably In Predicting Climate Even Over the Last Decade

Environmental scientists should always be cautious about accepting the results of computer models. On its official website in 2000, the IPCC predicted global warming of .56°C (1°F) from 2000 to 2010 (Figure 4). Compare their computer model prediction made in 2000 to actual measured global temperature over that period of time (Figure 4 and 5). Figure 1 shows the actual temperature trend over this period. As shown in Figures 4 and 5, the IPCC computer model prediction was totally wrong, demonstrating that the IPCC computer model predictions are not reliable. If the IPCC cannot even accurately project climate change forecasts ten years into the future, why should anyone trust their forecast for a one hundred year time span?

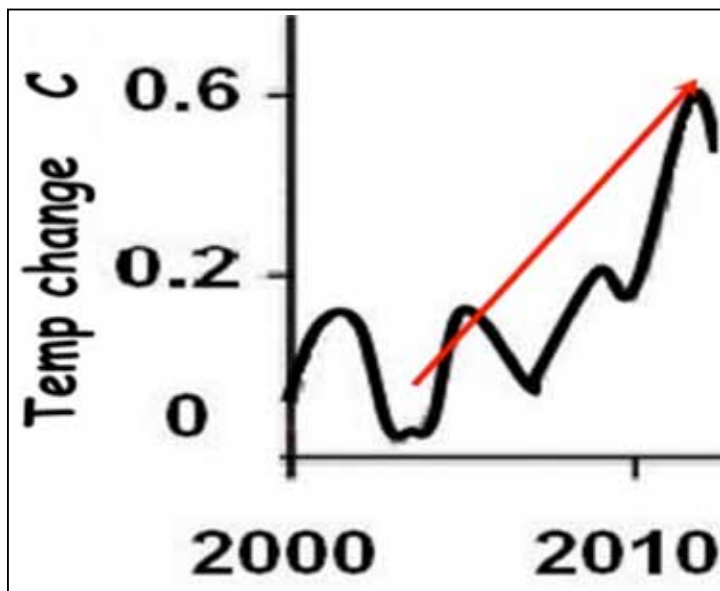


Figure 4. Temperature prediction by IPCC from its official website in 2000. (From IPCC 2000 website)

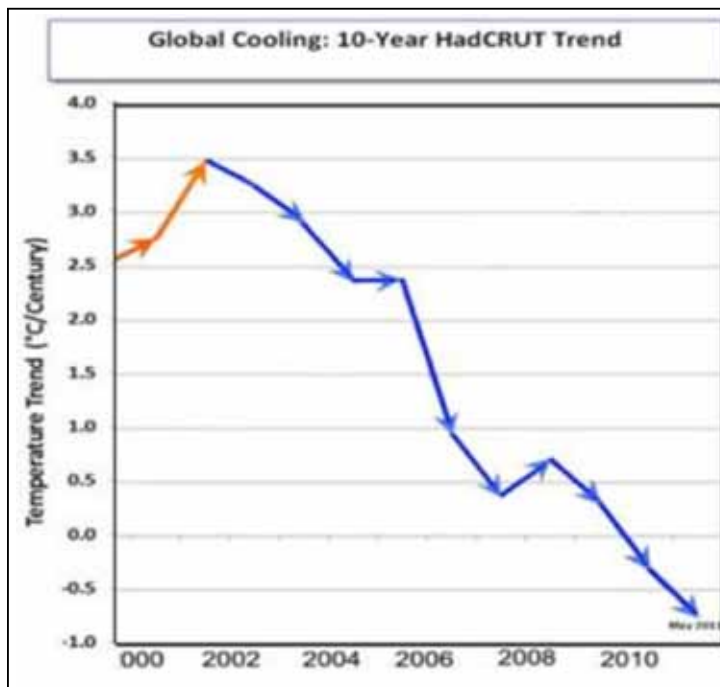


Figure 5. Measured global cooling, 2000-2011⁵

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Global Warming

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CO₂ Concentration is Trivial and Can't Explain a Predicted Increase of 10°F

The IPCC often claims that human activities over the last century have led to a 25% increase in atmospheric CO₂ concentration. This fact is indeed correct. On the surface, this figure sounds alarming and is often cited as evidence requiring immediate mitigation. But this is only half of the argument. The concentration of CO₂ is so small that it constitutes only 0.038% of the Earth's atmosphere and accounts for only 3.6% of greenhouse gas warming. The total atmospheric CO₂ concentration has increased only about 0.008% (from .03 to .038 percent) since human emissions began to rise sharply after 1945.

Added to this is the fact that the greenhouse warming effect decreases as each additional incremental value is added to the atmosphere. There is substantial evidence indicating that the warming effect of carbon dioxide is logarithmic. As indicated in Figure 6, each additional increment (in parts per million [PPM]) in CO₂ increases global temperature. The first 20 PPMs of CO₂ have a dramatic effect, raising temperature by about .86°C (1.55°F). The next increment of 20 PPM is much less significant, raising the temperature by only about .17°F (0.3°F). Each additional increment has a correspondingly smaller effect than preceding increment. As shown in Figure 7, any additional increase in CO₂ results in a negligible increase in global temperature.

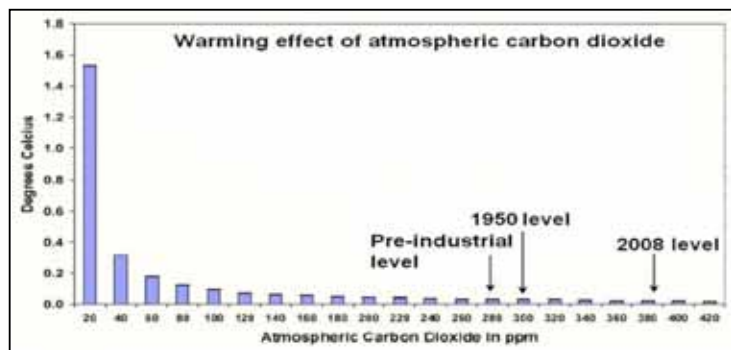


Figure 6. Warming effect of CO₂.⁶ (data from Archibald, 2011).

There is so little CO₂ in the atmosphere and it has such a small effect that the projected future rise in CO₂ concentrations cannot possibly cause the 5.5 °C (10 degrees °F) of warming predicted by computer models.

Predictions of Global Warming are Based on an Unproven Assumption — Water Vapor Not CO₂ Warms The Earth

Contrary to popular belief, an increasing CO₂ concentration does not cause an increase in global temperature. It is well established that atmospheric water vapor, not CO₂, is by far the most potent atmospheric greenhouse gas. In fact, water vapor accounts for 95% of the Earth's natural greenhouse effect while only 3.6% is credited to CO₂.

Because CO₂ cannot cause significant global warming by itself, its effect must somehow be magnified. But how does the IPCC account for such a magnification? The standard greenhouse model assumes that an increase in CO₂ concentration causes an increase in atmospheric water vapor, and it is this increase in water vapor (not CO₂) that is actually responsible for temperature increases.

Here is how the IPCC justifies its basis for the greenhouse effect. It is claimed that the increased CO₂ concentration results in a very small amount of warming. This small warming effect, contrary to virtually all available evidence, in turn increases the ability of air to hold more water vapor. It is this water vapor that drives most of the greenhouse warming.

However, the increase in atmospheric water vapor is an unproven assumption which some climatologists are beginning to seriously question. Moreover, there is no definitive evidence that CO₂ causes an increase in concentration of atmospheric water vapor. If the IPCC's unproven assumption is shown to be wrong, its greenhouse argument will collapse.

Critics counter that the IPCC has based their computer models on a completely unproven mechanism and assumption that CO₂ increases water vapor and then tweaked the water vapor factor in their computer models to predict a 5.5 °C 10 °F warming over this century.

So the critical question is—has atmospheric water vapor increased? There is no evidence of any increase in the global atmospheric water vapor concentration. As indicated in Figure 7, the atmospheric concentration of water vapor has not increased as it must if the warming predicted by the IPCC's computer model is correct. In fact, the figure suggests that atmospheric water vapor may have actually decreased slightly since 1948. Until modelers can prove that water vapor has increased, their models are not credible.

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Global Warming

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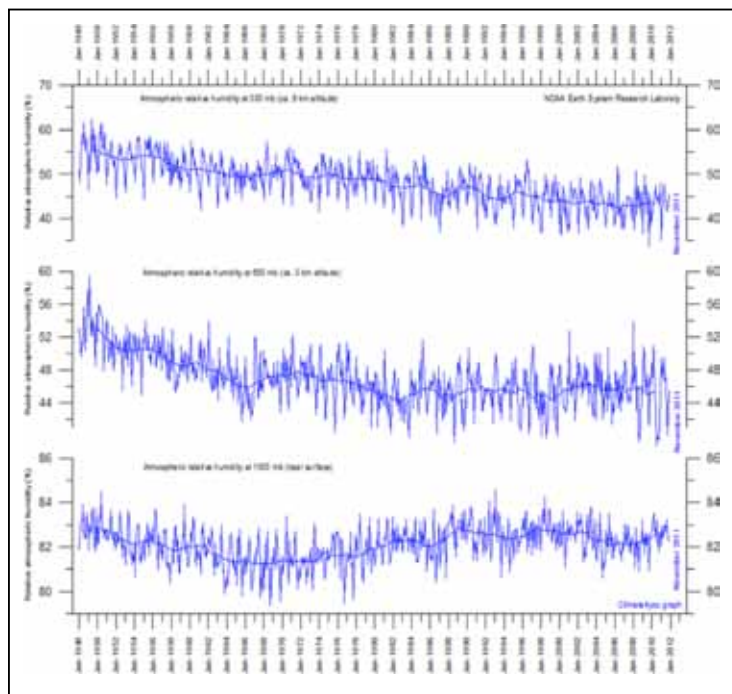


Figure 7. Relative atmospheric humidity (%) at three different altitudes in the lower part of the atmosphere from January 1948 to December 2011.⁷

Only a small number of scientists understand these assumptions or the basis for how IPCC's computer model has been constructed. Professor Easterbrook reports that virtually every scientist he has talked with was surprised to learn that significant global warming can't be caused directly by CO₂.

CONCLUSION

Most scientific professionals are surprised to learn that the warming period ceased in 1998 and the Earth has in fact started to cool slightly. It is troubling that this and the other problems described in this article have received so little discussion in the mainstream media. It is also important to note that besides the standard greenhouse theory, there is at least one other phenomenon (beyond the scope of this article) that can explain both the warming episode that was experienced through 1998 and the cooling that followed it.

We are faced with a multi-trillion dollar wager. The stakes couldn't be higher. If human-induced climate change turns out to be correct, and nothing is done to mitigate the effects, the environmental and socioeconomic consequences could be unlike anything ever experienced. Likewise, the world economy will suffer if trillions of dollars are squandered away combating a "scientific phantom" that is the result of hype and overactive imaginations. The socioeconomic impacts from wasting trillions of dollars would likewise be staggering. This is a global gamble that affects all of us, from America to the Amazon. No one will be immune. Either way, it is a gamble of epic proportions.

As for me, I cannot say whether the standard greenhouse theory is correct or not. But, problems such as those raised in this article are indeed troubling and raise profound questions regarding the validity of greenhouse warming. Until problems such as these can be explained satisfactorily, the greenhouse explanation will remain a theory with serious shortcomings. Much more research is needed — and fast. In the meantime, the environmental community should remain open minded and should not ignore other possible explanations for climate change. Nor should prudent scientists and professionals be caught up in what may be one of the most profound examples of 21st century group think.

- 1 Janis, Irving L. (1972). *Victims of Groupthink*. New York: Houghton Mifflin.
- 2 Spencer, 2011, <http://www.drroyspencer.com/latest-global-temperatures/>
- 3 The dataset is constructed from sea surface temperature records compiled by the Hadley Centre of the UK Met Office
- 4 Alley R.B., *Journal of Quaternary Science Reviews*, 19:214-226 (2000)
- 5 Figure constructed using HADCRUT data. HadCRUT is a dataset comprising monthly instrumental temperature records. The dataset is constructed by combining the sea surface temperature records compiled by the Hadley Centre of the UK Met Office and the land surface air temperature records compiled by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of the University of East Anglia.
- 6 Archibald D., *The Past and Future of Climate*, P 36 (2010) <http://www.davidarchibald.info/papers/Past-and-Future-of-Climate.pdf>
- 7 NOAA data; Kalnay et al., The NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis 40-year Project. Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 77, 437-471 1996. Figure constructed using data supplied by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.



Dr. Lynton K. Caldwell is known as the father of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). NEPA is now over 42 years mature. Dr. Caldwell was not only an environmental pioneer but a visionary with regard to the importance of integrating environmental considerations into government and agency decision-making. There isn't a NEPA professional practicing today that doesn't know the value of Caldwell's life focus – putting environmental issues at the forefront of public policy. Wendy Read Wertz's captivating article in this E-News traces Caldwell's life from his love of nature as a young man in Illinois and Indiana, to his landmark achievements in Congress in 1969, to the legacy of his last published book on the future of NEPA and the environment.

I recall in the early 1990's that Dr. Caldwell was a keynote speaker at one of our NAEP annual conferences. He spoke with courage and principle, passion and resolve. You knew from the first moment that he embraced the brightest and best ideas of the profession and was always pushing for better courses of action that would enhance the relationship human beings have with our natural and built environments. In honor of Dr. Caldwell's legacy, NAEP launched the Lynton K. Caldwell Award to recognize major advancements and innovations in NEPA and/or major initiatives and accomplishments in environmental policy-making. In other words, pioneering approaches, tools, or methods to advance the state-of-the-practice or spark environmental planning and policy breakthroughs. This is not a recognition that NAEP plans to award annually but we have embarked upon an amazing journey to award our first Caldwell Award at our 2014 Annual Conference in Florida.

A leader is someone who enables us to change for the better, to bring out our flourish as a human being, through the leader's energy, enthusiasm and his or her spirit. There was no greater leader of NEPA than Dr. Lynton K. Caldwell.

—Ron Deverman, NAEP Immediate Past President



*Wendy Read Wertz is a native of England. After attending the (now defunct) London College of Secretaries, she began her career with a leading London book publishing company, later going on to work as an Executive Secretary to corporate management for major companies in England, Madrid, Spain, and Saudi Arabia. In 1999 she moved with her husband to the United States, settling in Bloomington, Indiana where she completed a degree in history and environmental studies at Indiana University with highest honors and Phi Beta Kappa. She has published two earlier articles about Caldwell—to whom she was first introduced by a mutual friend in 2000—in *Environmental Practice* (December 2003 and December 2006). Her forthcoming biography of Caldwell, *An American Environmental Visionary: The Legacy of Lynton Keith Caldwell* will be published by Indiana University Press in 2013.*

The Journey to NEPA:

How Lynton Keith Caldwell Became a Principal Architect of the National Environmental Policy Act and Its Environmental Impact Statement Provisions

In 1921, when Caldwell was eight years old, his father, then superintendent of schools for the prosperous rural farming community of Monmouth, Illinois, took up a new appointment in Hammond, a fast-growing town situated in the heavily industrialized north-west corner of Indiana. Caldwell, who as a child developed a keen love of the natural world, thus grew up amid the worsening pollution of lands and waters as oil refining, smelting and steel mill operations poured their waste products uncontrolled into surrounding air, soils, rivers and streams. Because his early interests in nature only intensified as he grew older during his undergraduate years at the University of Chi-

cago he took courses in biology and the natural sciences including a seminar devoted to the developing new field of ecology. In time he became a knowledgeable self-taught ecologist, botanist and birdwatcher.

After teaching high school in the refinery town of Whiting at the height of the Depression and obtaining a Masters degree in History from Harvard in 1938 (where he also took elective courses with the famed ornithologist Ludlow Griscom), Caldwell returned to Chicago where he completed a PhD in political sci-

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Caldwell

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ence with a special emphasis on public administration. In 1940, aged just 26, he was appointed executive secretary of Indiana University's South Bend-Mishawaka extension center. In December that year he married Helen Walcher—a marriage that would last for 65 years until his death in 2006. Already active in the Izaak Walton League, during his years in South Bend he became the first president of the South Bend Chapter of the Audubon Society and—increasingly concerned about poorly controlled environmental degradation—also played an active part in the Save the Dunes movement whose members were then attempting to establish a national park to prevent planned industrial expansion in the fragile Indiana Dunes ecosystem along the shores of Lake Michigan. In 1943 he accepted an appointment as head of research and publications at the Council of State Governments in Chicago. In December 1946, during a work-related visit to the University of Wisconsin, Caldwell took an unexpected opportunity to sit in on a class given by one of his heroes, the renowned Aldo Leopold, who then invited him to spend the evening at his home: a conversation, he would often recount, that helped to plant the seeds that led to his later change of career focus.

In 1947, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York who, in the post WWII era recognized a need for advanced training of civil servants, requested Syracuse and New York Universities to establish a new Masters Program in public administration. At Dewey's request—after he had been recommended to the Governor—Caldwell, then just 33 years old was appointed full professor of political science at Syracuse University's prestigious Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. From 1947 until 1954, after moving with Helen to Albany, Caldwell held the position of resident counselor and coordinator of the new program that soon extended to include foreign students from newly-emerging democracies. In Albany, after learning about The Nature Conservancy, he helped to found the first local chapter of Eastern New York of which he also became first chairman. During these years he and Helen adopted two children and he began to travel widely on UN-sponsored public administration missions, first to Colombia, then to the Philippines, and finally, after receiving an appointment as co-Director of the Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East, a one year assignment based in

Ankara. It was during these years that Caldwell—whose letters to Helen during his travels both within and outside the US generally said little about his work but a great deal about environment-related issues that concerned him—such as rapid

population growth, poor urban planning, land despoliation, air and water pollution, increasing trash build up, mistreatment of animals and the ecological devastation created by dam and road building—first began to think more deeply about what he considered to be the increasingly pressing need to develop environment-related policy in the United States.

In 1955, Caldwell accepted an appointment as visiting professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley where he first began to discuss environmental concerns in his class lectures and also took a keen interest in the ongoing fight by conservation groups to prevent Echo Dam being constructed in Dinosaur National Monument—a controversy that some environmental historians credit for giving birth to the modern environmental movement. In 1956, wanting greater challenge, Caldwell accepted a position with the School of Government at Indiana University, Bloomington that included managing a new public administration program established with Thailand (later expanded to Indonesia). His work-related travels now began to take him away for months at a time as he visited many countries around the world. In 1959, at a time when the state government paid little attention to conservation, he played a leading role in founding the Indiana chapter of The Nature Conservancy, also serving as a member of the TNC Board of Governors from 1959 to 1965. In February 1961, during a brief stopover in Hong Kong that happened to coincide with the Chinese New Year holiday celebrations, he spent some time at a teahouse on Victoria Peak where, as he would later often recount, he made the life-altering decision to change the focus of his career toward the development of environmental policy and administration. He has since been credited for being a leading pioneer and principal architect of this then non-existent academic area of research and study.

In 1963, *Public Administration Review* published his groundbreaking article, "Environment: A New Focus for Public Policy?" It was in this article that Caldwell first discussed the ideas that would eventually become the "action forcing" or environmental impact assessment clauses of NEPA when he wrote: "Planning, of itself has seldom succeeded in achieving the vital expression of policy that is evidenced through action. . . . Planning is not self-executory. *Plans, to be realized, must reach a point of action*—yet this is the conspicuous point of failure in the history of planning. . . . In the long run, the advantages [of environmental policy] will be fully realized only as research broadens and firms our knowledge of environmental influences. In

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Caldwell

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the short run, the environment concept may provide a new and better focus for many public policy decisions. First [however] the public must have begun to see the comprehensive environment as a legitimate and necessary field for public action. Second, *means must be found for more effectively interrelating or integrating the tasks of the public agencies as they bear upon the environment. . . .*

As it happened, Samuel Ordway, Jr., President of the Conservation Foundation, read Caldwell's article with a great deal of interest. He had been so pleased, he wrote, to see a political scientist involve himself with making environment the subject of public policy. Would Caldwell work with the Foundation as a special advisor on these issues? Caldwell wrote back that he would be happy to do so.

Despite being then—and for the next several years—very much a “lone voice in the wilderness” and despite some heavy early criticism from peers who told him that there was “nothing you can do with environment,” Caldwell refused to be deterred. He began developing proposals for programs of environment-related research and study, speaking out around the country at seminars and colloquiums about his policy ideas and recommendations, and writing an increasing number of policy articles devoted to issues including biopolitics (another new field of research of which he was again a leading pioneer), environmental planning and control mechanisms, pollution abatement and land use. Because he felt certain that in the not too distant future environmental issues would become a major political focus, thus engendering a growing need for trained environmental specialists, he also began writing proposals to establish new programs in environmental studies at colleges and universities, although for some years his efforts went unrewarded.

Between the late 1950s and mid-1960s, as public concern over increasing pollution and environmental degradation intensified, several concerned Congressmen and Senators—without success—introduced bills aimed at improving environmental conditions and suggesting the need to establish some form of council of environmental advisors. By late 1965, however, Senator Henry “Scoop” Jackson, chair of the powerful Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, had become deeply concerned by the environmental harm resulting from projects carried out by federal agencies whose purposes and interests often conflicted with one another. He became particularly irate after learning that the Corps of Engineers planned a series of dikes and canals to drain parts of the Everglades that would then be sold off

to housing developers and agricultural conglomerates to grow fertilizer intensive crops like sugar cane at the same time that the Interior Department and Parks Service were trying to purchase more land to increase protection of that fragile ecosystem. His exasperation intensified when the Department of Transportation then proposed to drain a section of the Everglades in Dade County that supported important numbers of rare migratory and indigenous species in order to build a new jetport. By 1967 Jackson had decided that the time had come to devise a comprehensive environmental bill that would focus on the need for federal agencies not only to incorporate environmental values in their decision making but to make them communicate more closely before embarking on projects that could otherwise result in later unnecessary environmental damage that could be costly and difficult to remediate. Because the senator's senior staff had little experience in this area they asked Russell Train—who had assumed the presidency of the Conservation Foundation in 1965 on Ordway's retirement—if he knew of anyone possessing the rare combination of expertise in government, public policy and environmental issues who could act as a consultant on the bill. Train did: Lynton Keith Caldwell.

In March 1967 Representative John Dingell led the way in the House by introducing a bill on environmental quality that also called for the establishing of a Council on Environmental Quality—thus building on ideas already suggested in various bills and in papers and report recommendations prepared by a number of individuals and special committees, including Train and Caldwell. In December, Jackson introduced his own first bill in the Senate, following up in February 1968 with an amended version. Senator Gaylord Nelson (later the inspiration behind Earth Day) introduced a rival bill that same month. During this period, as part of his consultancy, Caldwell spent much time drafting a proposal that defined what the chief objectives of a “National Program for Environmental Quality” should be. In June 1968 he handed in his 60-page draft *A National Policy for the Environment* (published as a Special Report to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in July) for Jackson's perusal. Its recommendations included the need to develop comprehensive policy based on a consideration of the total environmental needs of man: “the ethical, esthetic, physical and intellectual, as well as the economic;” funding for academic environment-related research and to assist universities in developing new programs able to provide adequate training for future environmental professionals; further funding to enable ecological research and natural systems studies (as suggested by Senator Nelson in his

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Caldwell

Continued from page 10

bills) and the setting up of a comprehensive environmental information system in order to provide both the public and federal project decision makers with the ability to consider *alternative courses of action*; the need for the United States to take a leading role in international cooperation on environmental concerns; and the establishing of a Council of Environmental Quality based on the Council of Economic Advisors established by the 1946 Employment Act. Perhaps most importantly, Caldwell stated at the outset that: “A national policy for the environment must be concerned with principle rather than with detail, *but it must be principle which can be applied in action*. Effective policy . . . is a coherent, reasoned body of doctrine, supported by evidence *and formulated in language that enables those who would do so to fulfill its intent*. . . .”

During the following months, conflicts emerged over wording and jurisdiction between Jackson and fellow Senator Edmund Muskie, known by this time as “Mr. Clean” for his sterling work on air and water pollution issues. Caldwell also wrote further papers for Jackson in which he particularly noted the absence, both in Jackson’s bill and in other competing House and Senate bills then under consideration, of any *action-forcing* provisions to enable implementation of proposed policy. Then, in the major Senate hearing on Jackson’s bill held on April 15, 1969 at which Caldwell acted as principal witness, he delivered a long address in which he particularly urged that “in the shaping of [policy], *it have an action-forcing operational aspect*. . . . When we speak of policy we ought to think of a statement which is so written that *it is capable of implementation*. . . . It seems to me,” Caldwell said, “that a statement of policy by the Congress should at least consider measures *to require* the Federal agencies . . . to contain within [their] proposals an evaluation of [the proposals’ effect] upon the state of the environment. . . .”

Jackson paid careful attention to Caldwell’s words. So, he said when Caldwell had finished, “[I believe what you are getting at is that] what is needed . . . is to legislatively create those situations *that will bring about an action-forcing procedure the departments must comply with*.” “Exactly so,” Caldwell replied.

In late December 1969, after the action-forcing or environmental impact statement provisions of NEPA had been written up by Jackson’s senior staff members, William Van Ness and Daniel Dreyfus, and after months of further intense interactions with Edmund Muskie that actually resulted in the original wording of the clauses being strengthened, the National Environmental Policy Act easily won passage through Congress and became law on January 1, 1970. In the decades that followed, Caldwell became an international authority on environmental policy and administration, a sought after speaker around the world on environmental issues, and a member of many environment-related boards and commissions. At Indiana University, among other accomplishments, his early and unshakeable vision led to the establishing, in 1972, of the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA), now rated the No. 2 School of its kind in the nation. Caldwell’s last book, *The National Environmental Policy Act: An Agenda for the Future* was published by Indiana University Press in 1998. He dedicated it to the memory of Senator Henry M. Jackson.

In a 1993 interview, Russell Train—an environmental legend in his own right—who became the first chair of the CEQ and later the second EPA administrator, looked back on those momentous years of the “environmental decade.” After the Conservation Foundation agreed to finance Caldwell’s consultancy, he recalled, “he [Caldwell] became the principal architect of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). . . . I don’t think this is a story and an association that has been particularly well-known.”

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 2013 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 2012 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.



Harold is a project manager with Burns & McDonnell, focusing on environmental studies and permitting. He has worked in NEPA compliance since 1990, first at TVA and then at Burns & McDonald. Before that he worked in state renewable energy programs in Florida and Mississippi.

Health Impact Assessment: An Emerging Issue for Environmental Analysis

During the summer of 2012 in Little Rock, Arkansas, the Transportation Research Board committees on Environmental Analysis, Air Quality, Ecology, and Environmental Justice met for a mid-year workshop. One of the big items on the agenda was Health Impact Assessment (HIA), including what it is, how to do it, and whether it should be included in an environmental impact analysis. It was also mentioned in the NEPA track at the NAEP Annual Meeting in Portland in 2012. Although since 1978 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations have included health among the impacts required to be assessed, the general assumption among practitioners has been that individual analyses of such topics as air quality, noise, and safety sufficiently cover the health implications of a proposed project. However, increased awareness of the health impacts of city planning and the role of transportation projects in making residents car-dependent has refocused this more narrow definition of health. It is becoming apparent that a wider look at the benefits and costs of transportation on health may need to be part of the NEPA analysis.

Transportation indirectly affects health by influencing the way communities are designed and built. Transportation policy

in recent years has provided enhancement monies for bikeways as well as walking paths. Whether a community has transit, sidewalks, pedestrian crosswalks, traffic circles, and pedestrian-friendly areas downtown and at shopping centers affect public health. Access to green spaces is also part of broader sustainability discussions, including those about 'nature deficit disorder.' Thus, while poor air quality and high levels of traffic accidents continue to be part of 'health impacts', new concerns about reduced physical activity are related to poverty, inequality, employment, health care access, and urban food deserts. Communities without public transit, bicycle paths, and places to walk are less healthy. This is a broad list of concerns, and this broad list will likely make HIA difficult to integrate into project-level NEPA. In an attempt to assist in this effort, the National Academy of Sciences published a book in 2011 that focuses on integrating HIA into NEPA.

The TRB committees heard from communities and practitioners that have addressed HIA as part of their transportation project reviews. Examples are the I-710 project in Los Angeles,

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The Board in SoCal

On October 27, your NAEP Board met at L.A. Live, the site of our 2013 conference. A conference planning meeting took place the day before the Board meeting. The Board had a chance to meet the Association of Environmental Professionals (AEP) Board during informal activities at a restaurant the night before and during a joint luncheon. The NAEP-AEP partnership allows AEP members to be Affiliate Chapter members of NAEP. As the California affiliate, AEP is a valuable partner of NAEP. AEP has been instrumental in encouraging and funding the chapter retreat and the Jim Roberts Scholarship. The last joint NAEP-AEP conference was held in San Diego in 2008. Be sure and save the dates for the 2013 event—April 1 through April 5, 2013.

Before and after the meetings, some Board members had a chance to explore the nearby area, including the LA Live events center, the art and architecture of the Los Angeles Public Library, and the US Bank Tower (destroyed by alien ships in the film *Independence Day*, a tornado in the *The Day After Tomorrow*, and an earthquake in 2012). Also nearby are the Angel's Flight one-block incline railroad, the 1917 Grand Central Market, and the 1893 Bradbury Building National Historic Landmark, whose ornate iron railings have been featured in movies such as *Blade Runner* and *Wolf*. Some Board members also went further afield to take an evening walk at the La Brea Tar Pits paleontological site and to visit Koreatown for dinner.

Back to business, conference planners led by Board member Marie Campbell announced that the quality of abstracts

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Health Impact Assessment *Continued from page 12*

a light rail line in St. Paul, and the SR-520 project in Seattle. Because they are conducted at the planning stage, HIAs offer an opportunity to ensure that broad health concerns are considered when the design of projects is being shaped. Some of the areas considered in an HIA, in addition to air quality and noise, are environmental justice, green space, physical activity, mental well-being, and social services. For transportation projects, an important area can be maintaining connectivity of communities by installing walking and bicycle trails. In addition, green space can be added by covering sunken urban freeways with a lid and landscaping of the freeway lid. This has been done in Seattle. Finally, design features can add to the visual character of transportation projects.

Following the review of projects, discussions focused on the best time to do an HIA. There was some feeling that HIA is best

done at a higher level of transportation planning, rather than at the project level. For example, at the long-range transportation planning level and even at the short-term transportation improvement plan level, there is still discussion on the transportation mode, such as transit or highway. Also, most DOTs, which are primarily involved at the project level, do not have land use or planning authority.

For now, the use of HIA will probably be a puzzle for many NEPA practitioners. Most practitioners engaged in project-level NEPA will only occasionally see the need for HIA, perhaps only when it is raised as an issue by the public. However, it is likely to increasingly be a concern of transportation planning organizations, such as Metropolitan Planning Organizations, and, like environmental justice, will eventually be integrated into most NEPA documents.

—submitted by Harold Draper

Further Reading:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2011. Transportation Health Impact Assessment Toolkit. http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/transportation/HIA_toolkit.htm

Committee on Health Impact Assessment, National Research Council. 2011. *Improving Health in the U.S.: The Role of Health Impact Assessment*. National Academies Press, Washington. Available at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13229

Human Impact Partners. 2011. *A Health Impact Assessment Toolkit: A Handbook to Conducting HIA, 3rd Edition*. Human Impact Partners, Oakland, California.

Malekafzali, Shireen and Danielle Bergstrom. 2011. Healthy Corridor for All: A Community Health Impact Assessment of Transit-Oriented Development Policy in Saint Paul, Minnesota. PolicyLink, Oakland, California. Available at http://www.policylink.org/site/c.lkIXLbMNJrE/b.7841971/k.7BB/The_Healthy_Corridor_for_All_Health_Impact_Assessment.htm

The Board in SoCal

Continued from page 12

received for the 2013 conference was high. The planners organized the talks into seven concurrent panels for a total of 49 sessions. Two pre-conference symposia are planned, one on climate adaptation planning and NEPA basics. Conference planning is also underway for 2014 in Tampa, and NAEP is soliciting volunteer sites for 2015.

The major duty of the Board at the October meeting is to approve the association budget for the next year. While funds are always tight, President Paul Looney noted that NAEP is striving to return value for membership and to look out for the future of NAEP. The Finance Committee, made up of Crystal Lawson, Kristen Maines, Bob Morris, and Bill Plumpton, presented a proposed budget that provided the basis for Board discussions. The Board reviewed the budget line by line, and made changes to reflect a membership goal of increased members, to

adjust the webinar pricing structure, to build funds to support a financial audit, and to provide funds to support ABCEP materials production.

In other business, the Board heard presentations on the strategic action plan of the Chapters Committee for the next five years. The three top priorities are to maintain and strengthen existing NAEP-chapter relations, to work to create new affiliate chapters, and to add new benefits for chapters. The Board also discussed corporate membership and the possibility of a Young Environmental Professionals membership category. It was noted that the new NEPA forum was running. Plans for Environmental Practice were reviewed. Upcoming issues are on fracking and environmental issues in the European Union. The next Board meeting is scheduled for January 12, 2013, in Atlanta. With the final 2012 budget numbers available, the focus will be on unfunded requests for 2013.

—submitted by Harold Draper



The National Association of Environmental Professionals

NAEP National E-News September – October 2012

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What: 2013 Annual Conference

When: April 1-4, 2013

Where: JW Marriott at LA Live (Los Angeles)

Website: www.n-aep2013.org

The 2013 conference committee recently met to finalize the schedule for the upcoming 2013 annual conference. The committee received an unprecedented number of abstracts to choose from and had to make the hard selection decisions. In the end, the schedule was revised to add a seventh concurrent track. Topics range from CEQA to NEPA, Wildlife, Wetlands, Air/Climate, Land Management, Cultural, Energy, Public Involvement, Visual Resources, Public Agencies, and Water Supply.

For the first time, there will be a 5K walk/run one morning to raise money for scholarships through AEP and NAEP. There will be 2 one day Symposiums held on Monday April 1st. The first on Climate Adaptation Planning, and the 2nd on NEPA. During the conference there will be numerous mobile workshops, networking opportunities, live music, and as always, lots of food.

So make your plans to attend now. Online registration is open at the "Early Rate" and you can also make your hotel reservation. If you have questions contact Lynne Bynder or Donna Carter.

EIA Campus

EIA Campus is now online! EIA Campus provides online courses for Environmental Impact Assessment professionals in the US and worldwide. These courses are taught by Dr. Larry Canter, a leading expert and seasoned educator with over 40 years in the EIA field. Each course offers video instruction by Dr. Canter, bullet points, reference documents and review that Dr. Canter uses in the onsite courses he teaches to US agencies, consulting companies, and international governments each year.

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President's Letter

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stacked up into small terminal ends of estuaries. The water, once it broke over the coastal protection, had no real resistance to flowing everywhere. Thus, Staten Island neighborhoods were filmed with boats against the houses, boats that were not owned by the resident in many cases. I saw one boat still on the trailer snug against the eaves of a house.

Days after the storm passed, LaGuardia International was still closed, pictures showed water nearly up to the jetway entrances into the terminal. I realized that the airport itself was in the easternmost former marshes of Long Island Sound. Of course there was water remaining there. Still, I was amazed at the extent of damage.

I researched Sayreville, NJ. This was the location of the Katrina type rescues of residents from their house tops. I found the city lay in a quiet river plain that was at just the correct angle to have water forced up the Raritan River like a hose. I was reminded of the post-Katrina analysis concerning the 17th Street levee in New Orleans. A different wind direction, landfall a few miles north or south could have changed everything.

Other New Jersey cities flooded. As I researched, I also found that many flooded areas of New Jersey were still recovering from Hurricane Irene a year earlier. Many areas had problems with either overtopped or failed levees. This type of flooding was something I readily associated with the Louisiana Gulf Coast, but had never really paid attention to similar problems in this most populous of areas.

Flooding overtook many of the coastal towns along the east coast: the Boardwalk at Atlantic City was partially destroyed, houses along the beach were utterly destroyed. I saw a picture at night that still haunts me, where houses once stood, now small steady fires from the ruptured gas lines marked the foundations. I was especially struck by the fires that ravaged Breezy Point and the firefighter residents that stood by helplessly as building after building caught the travelling blaze.

I saw the flooding in the City itself. The unforgettable image of water flooding into the subway through an elevator shaft is one that is particularly unsettling for me. With very little effort (remember, Sandy was a Category 1) nature took on and beat mercilessly at the largest city in the United States. It left destruction across New Jersey and scenes reminiscent of the Katrina damage were immediately brought to my mind.

Because I am a Gulf Coast resident who has been through hurricane landfalls before, I knew that the post storm job was

the greatest challenge many of the residents of New York and New Jersey would face. What has become very evident to me is that the post-tropical storm aspect of Sandy also included snow in West Virginia, cold temperatures following the passage of the storm and the fact that being without power is more of a challenge than I had ever faced. The aspect of snow associated with a hurricane is something completely foreign to me.

My heart and my prayers are with the people impacted by this storm. I know that there are many people who are getting along on their preparations and others that have become victims to a multiple level storm impact. We need to understand that preparation for weathering a storm of this type is sometimes beyond the physical and financial capability of every family. The temperature difference between pre and post storm would challenge even those of us on the Gulf Coast who have ready plans for hurricane impacts.

The gas lines and lack of gas for even generator use, again knowing the temperatures these people are enduring, make me very compassionate to the people who are trying to survive, rebuild, and go on. Devastated or destroyed houses, buildings, or neighborhoods are the fodder of the daily news. The human toll of the storm, however, is much more than the deaths or injuries. The people who have to pick up the pieces of their lives are the victims of the storm. As recent victims, these people are the new cohort of citizens who must also rediscover the importance of community. In every disaster there are still those who do not fully grasp that lesson.

The parts of the United States that have not recently undergone disaster and recovery must be forgiven if acts of mercy and kindness are not the first reactions. It is not until we realize that there are others in worse conditions than ourselves, that we can find compassion for them. I cannot imagine being that person who is the most impacted, in the worst condition than others. I fear I would collapse if I were the one who was inspiring others because they were that incremental bit better off than I. However, as that person, I also know that the outpouring of graciousness from my community and my fellow citizens would be its own lesson for me to recognize the great depth of giving that is in the heart of all Americans.

I do have a somewhat naive imagining that the lessons of recovery and compassion are ongoing even as people are digging out from under soaked drywall, completely destroyed homes, and the economic impact that can lag behind the physical and emotional damage inflicted by a killer storm.

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Chapter's Committee Report

In the last couple of months, a few chapters have new officers or representatives to NAEP. Ruth Gaulke is no longer the Rock Mountain AEP chapter representative and RMAEP will appoint a new chapter representative shortly. RMAEP and NAEP thank Ruth for all her service to both organizations over the last couple of years. Shane Phelps is the new chapter representative for the Northwest AEP and Rusty Branch is the new president of the North Texas AEP. Congratulations to both and welcome to the chapters committee.

Chapters with new representatives and presidents should let both Tim Bower and Bill Plumpton know and send contact information so all can be welcomed to the committee and get involved. A reminder that chapter officers – President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer – and chapter representatives to NAEP need to be general members of NAEP, so please check your membership status to make sure your membership is current.

The Chapter Committee met in September and October and spent our meetings further developing our action plan for our top priority – to maintain and strengthen existing NAEP – Chapter relations.

Short-term activities for future meetings of the Chapters Committee are:

- Continue developing our action plan for our highest priority item from the retreat — to maintain and strengthen existing NAEP — Chapter relations

ity item from the retreat — to maintain and strengthen existing NAEP — Chapter relations

- Reviewing NAEP and chapter memberships and other data to both look for new members and to make sure that we are serving our current members well.
- Initiate brainstorming for our second highest priority from the retreat — to work to create new affiliate chapters in states or regions presently without one. This is an exciting item and activity and we encourage anyone in a state or region without an NAEP chapter to consider starting one.
- Finalize the development of the NAEP — Chapter joint marketing brochure.

A reminder that, while all Chapter Representatives and Presidents are members of the Chapter Committee, all chapter leaders are welcome to participate in the committee and to get involved, even if you haven't participated previously. As we develop and implement our action plans from the 2012 chapter retreat, we could always use more volunteers and now is great time to get involved and move NAEP and its Chapters forward for mutual benefit.

If you have an idea or activity for the Chapter's Committee to tackle, interested in starting a chapter in a state or area presently without one, or have questions about the committee, contact Bill Plumpton, committee chair at (717) 763-7212 ext 2142 or wplumpton@gfnet.com.

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Florida Association of Environmental Professionals Chapter Report

The FAEP (www.FAEP-FL.org) is comprised of the FAEP and eight local chapters. The local chapters enable the FAEP to remain active throughout the state of Florida, addressing issues that are of State, regional and local interests. The FAEP 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 (<http://www.faep-tally.com/>), Tampa Bay (www.TBAEP.org), and Treasure Coast (<https://sites.google.com/site/tccfaep/>) Chapters.

To see a list of upcoming events, please visit the local chapter website or visit the “Happenings” section on the FAEP website — www.faep-fl.org — for a full list of events throughout the state.

Membership Drive results in 189 new members

During the month of September, the FAEP hosted our first membership drive, waiving the State membership fee (\$30.00) for new members (defined as those not in the FAEP database since 2008). The final tally: **189 new memberships** resulting in a total of 1073 current FAEP members, 167 which are also NAEP members.

Student Chapter

The FAEP recognized the Tampa Bay FAEP Student Chapter at the University of South Florida – Tampa, as an affiliated Student Chapter. The USF-Tampa chapter has over 100 student members and has already hosted a number of interesting speakers. The Student Chapter is participating on the NAEP 2014 Conference Planning Committee and is involved in the planning for the TBAEP Falliday event scheduled for November 29 in Tampa.

The TBAEP at USF Tampa submitted the necessary paperwork and payment to the NAEP Board of Directors along with a request to be recognized as an official student chapter. At the

October Board meeting, the Board of Directors deferred action on the request to the Executive Committee.

The FAEP and the TBAEP at USF Tampa look forward to the Executive Committee taking favorable action in the near future.

FAEP Local Chapter Events

Central

November 15, 2012: CFAEP Fall Social, 5:30 at the Historic Dubsdread Ballroom. Guests are requested to bring canned goods to benefit the Second Harvest Food Bank of Central Florida.

Northeast Chapter

November 8, 2012: General membership luncheon with guest speaker Mr. Jim Spurlock, Product Recovery Management. For information about the Northeast Chapter, please visit www.NEFAEP.org.

December 6, 2012: NEFAEP Christmas Luncheon is schedule to be held at the Garden Club of Jacksonville (1005 Riverside Avenue) @ 11:30 am. Cost for attendance is \$25 with a company discount of 5 for \$100.

Northwest Chapter

November 16, 2012: NWFAEP lunch meeting

December 16, 2012: NWFAEP Holiday Networking.

South Chapter

November 2, 2012: The SFAEP held its Annual Symposium at the Florida International University Kovens Conference Center.

Southwest Chapter

November 30, 2012: Southwest Florida Environmental Professionals 2012 Annual Seminar: “Conservation Lands and Management.” 9:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. at the University of Florida IFAS Extension office. Discount registration available to members.

Tallahassee Chapter

November 14, 2012: TAAEP Networking social at Ray’s Steel City Saloon 515 John Knox Road Tallahassee FL 32303. Free for Members. \$5.00 for Nonmembers

December 12, 2012: 11:30 – 1:00, general membership meeting. Presentation by Gary Knight who will discuss Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Lunch \$5.00 for members and \$12 for non-members. RSVP to: slewin@cfl.rr.com

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FAEP

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January 9, 2013: 5:30-7:30 PM Networking Social at Ray's Steel City Saloon. Snacks Provided free for members and \$5 for nonmembers.

Tampa Bay Chapter

November 29, 2012: The TBAEP is hosting its very popular Fall holiday Member Appreciation Event at the Rusty Pelican.

January 16, 2013: TBAEP membership lunch meeting. Location TBD.

January 24, 2013: TBAEP Social Event. Location TBD.

Treasure Coast Chapter

As a member only benefit, the Treasure Coast Chapter hosted a Scrub Plant Identification workshop on October 19, 2012. The workshop was well attended and several local agency representatives participated.

Members commented about the benefit of being able to attend training courses in the local area and at significantly reduced or no cost. Another value added benefit to being a member of the FAEP.

December 6, 2012: Mark your calendars! The Florida Association of Environmental Professionals — Treasure Coast Chapter — is hosting the **FAEP-TCC Annual Awards and Holiday Networking Reception on Thursday December 6th, 2012**, at the **Jupiter Civic Center**, 351 Old A1A, Carlin Park, Jupiter, FL 33477. The event will be held from 5:30 PM to 8:00 PM. This event is open to all environmental professionals, students and interested parties. This event is an opportunity to network and to celebrate the environmental profession with Environmental Achievement Awards.

The FAEP-TCC will host a **silent auction** to take place during the event, with proceeds **to benefit The Palm Beach County Envirothon**, which is a problem-solving, natural resource education program for high school students. It is a field oriented program where students, working in teams of five, learn to use critical thinking skills and develop problem-solving and communication skills to solve written and oral questions and conduct hands-on investigations about environmental issues. The TCC FAEP is seeking donated items for the silent auction and will recognize all entities donating items at the event and is most grateful for your support! All donations are tax-deductible.



Illinois Association of Environmental Professionals Chapter Report

President: Robert Sliwinski, Vice President/NAEP Representative: Greg Merritt, Treasurer: Christopher B. Burke, Past President: Nathan Quaglia, Board Members at Large: Ron Deverman (NAEP Past-President), Suzanne Frances, Dr. James Montgomery, Patrick VerHalen, Dawn Consentino, Liz Pelloso

Newsletter Editor: Eric Sikora, Executive Administrator: Debra Hatchett, Website: www.iaepnetwork.org

Membership Update

IAEP currently has 166 members of which are 137 general, 6 national, 8 student and 15 are corporate.

Recap of the IDNR Coastal Management Program Seminar

On July 25, Illinois DNR representatives gave IAEP a presentation on the new Coastal Management Program. Nine IAEP members attended the seminar, held in Rosemont.



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IAEP

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IAEP Golf Outing

On September 7, IAEP members experienced White Deer Run Golf Course in Vernon Hills. Somehow the clouds parted around the golf course and allowed us to golf despite the 100% chance of rain predicted! We enjoyed perfect temperatures, great company and even a decent golf game. There were 31 golfers and many sponsors. As usual, Greg Merritt presented the raffle prizes during the dinner. Another successful golf outing, thanks to all that attended.

Recap of the USACE/USEPA Webinar presented by NAEP

On September 19, IAEP hosted a webinar sponsored by NAEP regarding the changes to Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act, including the revised Regional Permit Program. Thirteen IAEP members attended at the Rosemont location and 10 at the downtown Chicago location.



Get your CEP — Save Thousands of Dollars

The Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals (ABCEP) has just partnered with American Public University (APU) to allow up to 6 transfer credits to those who hold the Certified Environmental Professional (CEP) credential.. The value of these credits can substantially reduce the cost of a Masters of Science Degree in Environmental Policy and Management or can serve to offset elective credits in other Masters programs at APU.



Certifying Environmental Professionals since 1979

To find out the details, go to <http://www.apus.edu/TransferCredit/accepted/graduate/internal-policies/abc-env-prof.htm> or visit the ABCEP website: www.abcep.org.

Some information on APU:

- It is the first, fully online university to receive the Sloan Consortium's (Sloan-C) Ralph E. Gomory Award for Quality Online Education (2009) and two-time recipient of the Sloan-C Effective Practice Award (2009-2010).
- APU has more than 150 degree and certificate programs as well as online courses to help with certifications and professional development in subjects ranging from Environmental Hazard Mitigation and Restoration (Grad Cert); Environmental Planning and Design (Grad Cert); Environmental Policy and Management (Capstone, MS); Environmental Risk Assessment (Grad Cert); Environmental Science with four concentrations (BS), Environmental Sustainability (Grad Cert); Environmental Technology (Undergrad Cert), Fish and Wildlife Management (Grad Cert, Undergrad Cert), Transportation & Logistics, Business Administration, Information Technology, and many others.
- APU's combined undergraduate tuition, fees and books are roughly 20% less than the average 4-year public university's in-state rates, helping to maximize your tuition assistance program. (The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing 2011*, October 2011.)
- APU will carefully evaluate prior learning, including eligible on-the-job learning, for the award of academic credit.

This gives you another excuse to apply for your CEP today.



Tampa Bay FAEP University of South Florida, Tampa Campus, Student Chapter

TBAEP at USF Tampa became official with the University of South Florida in April of 2012. The student chapter officers diligently worked at University Orientations to recruit young students during the summer of 2012. Since the beginning of the fall semester, the student chapter has grown to 100 members. All three of the fall meetings hosted by the Student chapter featured guest speakers in different areas, including: Civil Engineering, Environmental Science and Chemistry. TBAEP at USF Tampa has planned an Environmental Career Showcase for November 16th that will include a panel of eight professionals from a variety of different areas of the environmental industry. This opportunity will engage students in discussions about environmental career possibilities and allow students the chance to interact with each professional. Registration for this event is already full and the Student Chapter Officers are anticipating a truly exciting event. In the meantime, the student chapter is also making plans for the spring 2013 semester, including a Career Preparation event for students in Environmental majors.

President's Letter

Continued from page 15

One of the most moving presentations I have ever attended in my life was given by Audrey Binder at the 2006 conference in Albuquerque. She had worked with the USEPA in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. The photos were moving, the narrative stirred up ghosts of the previous year when our community was devastated by Hurricane Ivan. I wept and laughed at her stories. Above all I was encouraged that her stories appeared to provide a good view of the resilience of humanity in the face of utter devastation. I found hope in the fact that even New Orleans was capable of finding its way after hearing some of the negative reporting that pervaded the news.

Now I look at the reporting coming out of the storm impacted area and realize that for every negative story reported, there is also a story of compassion and community that will serve to unite small numbers of citizens to a common goal. What I found after Hurricane Ivan was that I became extremely proud of my community for what we had gone through and what had been accomplished a year after, and now 7 years on.

As I write this, we are approaching three weeks after Sandy hit. There are still people without power, there are homes that are still being evaluated to see if their families can return. What we as citizens of the United States need to provide to the people of

these historic communities (Queens, Yonkers, Staten Island, and others) is our support in their time of dire need. I can attest that the compassion, the sense of community that you can help create will pay us all back in increased awareness of our neighbor, increased belief that this country is made of good people, and that we are a country that helps our neighbor, that we can remake our communities in times of extreme need.

Thank you if you have donated anything. Thank you if you are one of the many environmental professionals providing direct aid to the people of New York and New Jersey. Thank you if you are keeping these people in your thoughts and maintaining a positive belief that they, too will recover.

I ran across an interesting article as I was researching some of the information in my message. Written by: Eric Blake, Christopher Landsea and Ethan Gibney and posted on the National Weather Service website, the paper is titled: The Deadliest, Costliest, and Most Intense United States Tropical Cyclones From 1851 to 2010 (And Other Frequently Requested Hurricane Facts). The link is at the end of this message. The gist of the article made me rethink some of the common wisdom concerning hurricanes and the global warming issue. It is a great compendium of knowledge that we all should read and remember.

Article by Blake, Landsea, and Gibney:
<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/pdf/nws-nhc-6.pdf>



Jim Roberts Scholarship Competition Kickoff

NAEP announces the kickoff of the competition for the First Annual Scholarship Award at the NAEP 2013 Annual Conference in Los Angeles, CA. The link to the Scholarship Application is below:

<https://naep.memberclicks.net/assets/naeprobertsscholarshipapplication-2013.doc>

Jim Roberts travelled far and wide to espouse the value of living an ethical life, both inside and outside of the office. He lived NAEP's Code of Ethics. One of his last accomplishments was to travel, on his own dime, to most of NAEP's state and regional chapters reading the story of Winnie the Pooh and relating how this philosophy of life will assist you in living your life in an ethical manner.

Jim was a wonderful man, always positive in his outlook with soft mannerisms. Jim thought the world of NAEP and was willing to commit a large portion of his time and energy in support of the organization and the ethical growth of the environmental profession. Aside from serving as president of NAEP, he was chair of NAEP's International Committee for 13 years and the Ethics Committee chair for 7 years, among other duties.

Jim always stated that you have to participate in the profession in order to benefit the most from it. In Jim's eye, participation did not only consist of looking inwardly in pursuing one's career, but also exploring your effect on others. He felt this was best done through organizations such as NAEP, not only by paying dues, but by attending conferences, joining committees and really getting involved with fellow professionals.

He wrote countless articles and encouraged members to engage in discussions on environmental topics including environmental ethics. In 1999, AEP, NAEP's California Chapter, presented Jim with a Lifetime Achievement Award for his contribution to the environmental profession. Four years later, in 2003, Jim was named a Fellow of NAEP for his lifetime of contributions to the organization.

Jim passed away in November, 2007. Brain cancer removed

Jim's ability to speak and made communication very difficult, a very sad ending to a life filled with communication. Nonetheless, he kept up his enthusiasm till the very end.

NAEP developed the James Roberts Scholarship Fund in 2008 to promote the importance of living an ethical life, professionally and otherwise. The fund will assist nascent environmental professionals pay for their education. Over the past few years, the James Roberts Scholarship Committee has told the Jim Roberts story to countless environmental professionals and has collected seed money in order to bring this scholarship to fruition. Eventually, a foundation will be created to manage the funds.

As chair of the Scholarship Committee, at next year's NAEP conference in 2013, I will be proud to announce the first recipient of this annual scholarship. Application forms for this scholarship will appear on the NAEP and ABCEP websites shortly. The applicants, current undergraduate and graduate students, will be asked to write an essay that reflects on how their education and experience to this point supports ethical work on environmental problems. The winning candidate will be selected by an awards committee based on how this essay reflects how Jim Roberts would have carried out his life.

I encourage you to tell nascent environmental professionals that you know about this scholarship. Also, please contribute to the scholarship through NAEP's website to increase the endowment. Let's continue to support ethical practices in the environmental professions and continue Jim's influence."

—Gary Kelman
Chair of the Jim Roberts Scholarship Fund



Looking for Career Advice from Top Environmental Experts?

Recordings of Complimentary Career Advice Three-Part Webinar Series are Available

With the current economic conditions and job market, Environmental Professionals need to stand out in order to compete for jobs or to advance their careers. Recognizing this challenge, the National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) and American Public University (APU) are bringing together top academic leaders and subject matter experts to collaborate on a 3-part webinar series, helping educate environmental professionals on this highly informative topic of career preparation. Register today at www.studyatapu.com/NAEP-Webinars to learn critical skills that may help you shape the future of your career in this field!

NAEP and APU have selected some of the top environmental experts today to provide relevant and cutting-edge career advice that you can use to help you advance in your field. The caliber of the experts speaking at this webinar series really highlights both NAEP and APU as thought leader organizations in the environmental field as well as their legitimate interest and commitment toward helping drive professional advancements through career-relevant education.

Taking advantage of this career-advice webinar series is complimentary and is offered for registration on a first-come, first-served basis. Attendees will need to register separately for each webinar. For more information, please refer to the webinar descriptions below.

Part 1 • Preparing to Stand Out — Call occurred on Wednesday, March 28, 2012 — the archive video of the presentation can be found at www.studyatapu.com/NAEP-Webinars

Long-time career professionals will share tips for navigating employment and application procedures for jobs in the federal and local government, as well as private and consulting firms. With the challenging economic environment today, employers have the opportunity to be extremely meticulous when it comes to selecting the perfect candidate from a pool of applicants that can often reach the 100's. Topics covered will include: simple application enhancements to help you stand out, resume submission best practices, self-assessment questions for finding the perfect job, relationship building tips, mastering the job interview, and demonstrating your qualifications beyond the resume and cover letter. Attendees will also get a "sneak peak" of the results of 2012 NAEP/ECC National Environmental Employer Survey revealing details on how best to enter or advance in an environmental career.

Part 2 • The Perfect Resume — Call occurred on Wednesday, July 18, 2012 — the archive video of the presentation can be found at www.studyatapu.com/NAEP-webinars

This resume-focused session brings experts to the table providing a deep dive on building a powerful resume. Attendees will hear perspectives from experienced HR and hiring managers as well as top career development experts in the industry who play active roles at the National Association of Environmental Professionals. Speakers will address the following: understanding the different needs between the federal and private sectors, documenting your key accomplishments, highlighting your daily responsibilities, appropriate use of language and grammar using resume builder software and keywords, cover letter etiquette and formatting, and online resources for additional reference. An overview of the career services department at American Public University will also be provided.

Part 3 • Leveraging LinkedIn to Land Your Next Job — Call occurred on Wednesday, October 17, 2012 — the archive video of the presentation can be found at www.studyatapu.com/NAEP-webinars

Our tech-savvy panel covers the ins-and-outs of how job hunters and employers utilize social media and how you can leverage LinkedIn to network your way to your next job. Topics to be covered include: strategies for job hunting, importance of networking, social media best practices, job boards and social media sites, how social media can help or hurt your search, participation in associations, chapters and communities, and managing your personal brand.



Please Donate to the James Roberts Scholarship Fund



You may not have known him.

Yet you were certainly influenced by him.

Honor his legacy.

*Donate to the James Roberts
Scholarship Fund TODAY.*

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

James Roberts Scholarship Committee
Mel Willis
John Perkins
Bruce Hasbrouck
Teri Hasbrouck



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 nonprofit 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.



Call for papers for publication in the scholarly journal:

Environmental Practice

The journal of the National Association of Environmental Professionals

CHINA'S ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE vol. 15 no. 3

Over the last three decades, China's rapid economic expansion has lifted millions of people out of poverty and returned China to prominence on the international stage. At the same time, however, it has placed a tremendous strain on the natural environment. According to the World Bank, sixteen of the twenty most polluted cities in the world are in China and air pollution alone contributes to 750,000 premature deaths in China each year. China's pollution not only harms its citizens' health, but also potentially threatens future economic growth, undermines political stability, and complicates China's relations with the rest of the world.

This issue of *Environmental Practice* is dedicated to exploring the causes and consequences of China's environmental challenge. We invite manuscripts that touch on an array of themes, including but not limited to: (1) the sources of China's environmental degradation; (2) the social, economic or political costs of China's pollution; (3) new measures and government policies aimed at the promotion of environmental protection; (4) the role of non-state actors in environmental governance (e.g. NGOs, student groups, corporations, etc); (5) the obstacles inhibiting better environmental protection; (6) China's environmental foreign relations.

We welcome a variety of perspectives and submissions from scholars, practitioners, and students.

**Deadline for submissions is
February 15, 2013 to
dcarro17@depaul.edu**

**Sample issues of the journal
can be found at:**

[http://journals.cambridge.org/action/
displayJournal?jid=ENP](http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=ENP)

Guidelines for publication can be found at:
<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/>

The editorial office of
Environmental Practice is located
at DePaul University.

For questions, please contact
Dan Carroll, Managing Editor, at
773-325-2298, or by email at
dcarro17@depaul.edu



Call for papers for publication in the scholarly journal:

Environmental Practice

The journal of the National Association of Environmental Professionals

Kelly Tzoumis, Lead Editor

GREAT LAKES SUSTAINABILITY

vol. 15 no. 4

with Guest Editor Dr. Susan Hedman, Great Lakes National Program Manager, USEPA

The Great Lakes hold 95% of the United States' fresh water supply, which is one-fifth of the fresh water on the Earth. As a result, the Great Lakes have immense environmental, economic, and cultural significance, especially for the roughly 30 million people who live, work, and recreate in the Great Lakes basin. The Great Lakes ecosystem is under significant environmental stress due to potentially harmful and disruptive algal blooms, invasive animal and plant species, climate change, legacy pollutants such as PCBs and metals, and airborne contaminants such as mercury that are being added to the ecosystem every day.

To respond to the need for policy solutions to these threats, President Obama launched the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative to restore and protect the Great Lakes. At the same time, the United States and Canada entered into negotiations to update the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

In light of the many difficult and complex challenges facing the Great Lakes ecosystem today, and given the current focus on its restoration and protection, this issue of *Environmental Practice* is dedicated to exploring the challenges faced in Great Lakes restoration. We welcome a variety of perspectives and submissions from scholars, practitioners, and students. Manuscripts are particularly sought with a focus on public policy.

Deadline for submittals is

May 15, 2013 to

dcarro17@depaul.edu

Published by Cambridge University Press

Sample issues of the journal

can be found at:

[http://journals.cambridge.org/action/
displayJournal?jid=ENP](http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=ENP)

Guidelines for publication can be found at:

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/>

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For questions, please contact Dan Carroll,

Managing Editor, at 773-325-2298

or by email at dcarro17@depaul.edu

or Lead Editor Kelly Tzoumis at

kellytzoumis@gmail.com

