

The Certified Environmental Professional

The Newsletter of the Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals

http://www.abcep.org

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2019

President's Message

A new year is upon us and with it come great expectations!

CEP-Express - As you know, there have been issues with the CEP renewal and CEP application systems that are available through the ABCEP website. The ABCEP Board of Trustees wants you to know that we are as concerned about this issue as you are and we have been working diligently over the last three months to rectify this situation. Keep an eye out for the new ABCEP website which will include an enhanced CEP renewal system, and CEP application system. Rollout is expected late March and we will be excited to get your feedback. We appreciate your patience during this current CEP renewal cycle as we are working on the transition to this new system that will allow ABCEP to plan for the future of our organization. ABCEP will have a booth at the NAEP Conference this May in Baltimore (https://www.naep.org/2019-conference) during which time we will be offering discounted CEP application fees and showcasing our new website. Please contact the Office at Office@abcep.org with any questions you might have regarding recording your 2018 maintenance hours, processing your ABCEP membership dues, or with inquiries regarding the status of a pending CEP or CEP-IT application.

- **Board of Trustees In-Person Meeting** The BOT met in New Jersey on October 25, 2018 see photos inside. Our next in-person meeting will be May 19, 2019 at the Annual NAEP Conference in Baltimore, Maryland. All are welcome to attend.
- **New CRB Vice Chair** Jennifer Lundberg was selected to serve alongside Dr. Kris Thoemke as the CRB Vice Chair. Ms. Lundberg is a Certified Environmental Professional (CEP) and Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) with more than 25 years of experience in the environmental field. Read more about her background inside the newsletter. We welcome Jennifer on board!

Awards: It's award season again - the BOT is taking nominations for both the Dr. Richard J. Kramer, CEP Memorial Award for Environmental Excellence and the Emerging Environmental Professional Achievement Award. See inside the newsletter for the application requirements and past recipients of each award. Submit your nominations today - the deadline is February 28, 2019! Both awards will be presented at the NAEP Annual Conference in Baltimore in May.

Until Next Time! Elizabeth R. Johnson, CEP, PWS ABCEP President Liz.johnson@ocfl.net/407-836-1511



Elizabeth R. Johnson ABCEP President

Inside:

- Call for Nominations -Kramer Award and Emerging Professional Award -DEADLINE FEBRUARY 28, 2019
- Series Continuation Ethics Matters: Article 2 - What is the Basis for Our Ethics
- CEPS in Action



ATTENTION MEMBERS!

Have you renewed your certification for 2019?

For existing CEPs and CEP-ITs: You should have received an email from the ABCEP Office with instructions on how you can renew your membership dues for 2019 and how to submit your maintenance hours for 2018. If you haven't done so yet, please renew now!

Please feel free to reach out to us with questions at any time.

Andrea Bower ABCEP Executive Administrator <u>office@abcep.org</u> 866-767-8073



In need of some maintenance hours? How about:

- Attending a conference, agency presentation, or participate in a Webinar
- Volunteering as a CEP mentor
- Volunteering on an ABCEP Committee or Task Force contact Andrea at office@abcep.org

The Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals (ABCEP) is currently seeking nominations for the Dr. Richard J. Kramer, CEP Memorial Award for Environmental Excellence and the Emerging Environmental Professional Achievement Award.

Deadline: February 28, 2019

The Dr. Richard J. Kramer Award for Environmental Excellence was established to nationally recognize extraordinary achievements of individuals in the environmental profession. The award, which was first presented in 2004, is open to all ABCEP members, and includes worldwide recognition, a 0.999 fine silver medallion and a laser-engraved birds-eye maple plaque. **More information on the following pages.**

Previous recipients of the Kramer Award include:

2018 – Elizabeth 'Liz' Johnson, CEP – Environmental Documentation
2017 – Dr. Kris Thoemke, CEP – Environmental Planning
2016 – Jennifer Lundberg, CEP – Environmental Documentation
2015 – Gary F. Kelman, MS, CEP – Environmental Documentation
2014 – Heidi Pruss, CEP – Operations
2013 – Connie Chitwood, CEP – Environmental Documentation
2012 – Lori Cunniff, CEP – Environmental Documentation
2011 – Richard P. McGucken, CEP – Emeritus
2010 – Irving D. Cohen, CEP – Environmental Assessment
2009 – John J. Fittipaldi, CEP – Environmental Documentation
2007 – Michael R. Herbaugh, CEP – Environmental Assessment
2006 – Audrey Binder, CEP – Environmental Documentation
2005 – Norman Arnold, CEP – Environmental Documentation
2004 – Dr. Robert A. Michaels, CEP – Environmental Assessment

The Emerging Environmental Professional Achievement Award is specifically focused on recognizing those under 35 years of age who demonstrate superior leadership, professional involvement, commitment to foster environmental improvement, and actions to help make the world a better place for future generations. This award is open to any young professional, with the recipient being featured in the ABCEP and NAEP's publications. The recipient will also be eligible to apply for certification as either a CEP-IT or CEP through ABCEP, and application fees to join ABCEP will be waived for the first year. More information on the following pages.

Previous recipients of the Emerging Environmental Professional Award include: 2018 – Nicolas Piane, CEP 2017 – Tina McIntrye, CEP

Awards will be presented to the deserving professionals in May 2019 at the National Association of Environmental Professionals Conference in Baltimore Maryland. <u>https://</u> <u>www.naep.org/2019-conference</u>

Submit your nomination today!

KRAMER MEMORIAL AWARD FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE

Award Objective

The Dr. Richard J. Kramer, CEP, Memorial Award for Environmental Excellence was established by the Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals (ABCEP) to recognize extraordinary achievements of individuals in the environmental profession who have already received their Certified Environmental Professional credential.

Memorial Award History

Dr. Kramer's involvement in ABCEP spanned more than two decades. In 1982, he earned his CEP designation. He served on the Academy's Certification Review Board from 1985 to 1999, when he resigned to become the first President of the Academy. Dr. Kramer began his career in the environmental profession in 1972. For many years he was head of the environmental planning and NEPA office for the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base in California.

The award was presented for the first time in 2004, to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the creation of the Certified Environmental Professional credential by the National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) and the 5th Anniversary of the creation of the ABCEP, which was created in 1999 to oversee the CEP program. The objective of the award is to nationally recognize extraordinary achievements, leadership, and spirit of CEPs.

How to Nominate

Nominations for the Kramer Award include a narrative with supporting information. The narrative should illustrate the candidate's professionalism, leadership, connection to the ABCEP and dedication to the CEP program, commitment to collaboration, description of significant accomplishments, and significant environmental benefits of the candidate's work. Candidates must have a minimum of 7 years as a CEP in good standing.

Supporting information may be provided in the form of references containing personal testimonies or corroboration of professional experiences; achievements, commendations from employers, and/or other professional associations or societies; commendations from governmental and/or private sector groups. The memorial award recipient will be featured in the ABCEP Newsletter, presented the award at the annual NAEP conference, and honored on the ABCEP website.

The ABCEP Board of Trustees are responsible for selecting the winner of the award. More than one award may be given each year.

Nomination Narrative:

Please describe the candidate's demonstrations of professionalism, leadership, connection to the ABCEP and to the CEP program; commitment to working well with others, including local and professional community partnerships, interactions, and demonstrated support of the candidate; description of significant accomplishments, including challenges, needs and benefits, and successful outcomes; and significant benefits to the environmental profession through their work. Supporting documentation may be attached.

Page Limits:

Please keep nomination narratives to three pages or less. Supporting documentation is limited to six additional pages.

Dr. Richard J. Kramer Memorial Award Nomination Template

Nomination Contact Information:	
Award Candidate Name: Email address: Contact phone number: Mailing address:	
Date of Nomination:	
Name of Nominator: Email address: Contact phone number: Mailing address:	
Names of ABCEP members who support this nomination:	
Name 1: Email address: Contact phone number:	
Name 2: Email address: Contact phone number:	

Nominations for the Kramer Award are due to the ABCEP by <u>February 15</u> of each year, with selection(s) made by March 15 of the same year.

The award, a 0.999 fine silver medallion and engraved plaque, is presented to the recipient at the annual NAEP conference.

EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals (ABCEP) Emerging Environmental Professional Achievement Award recognizes environmental professionals for their leadership, professional involvement, commitment to foster environmental improvement, and actions to help make the world a better place for future generations. We are requesting nominations from you, your company, or agency describing outstanding environmental contributions from young professionals. Self-nominations are allowed.

Nominations may include young professionals whose leadership, involvement with environmental projects or environmental programs as recognized by others. ABCEP membership is not required for the nominee or nominator. Evidence may be provided in the form of references containing personal testimonies or corroboration of professional experiences; achievements, commendations from employers, and/ or other professional associations or societies; commendations from governmental and/or private sector groups. The recipient will be featured in the ABCEP Newsletter and participating organizations' publications. Recipients will be eligible to apply for certification as either a CEP-IT or CEP. Application fees to join ABCEP and participating organizations will be waived for the first year.

The ABCEP Board of Trustees are responsible for selecting the winner of the award. More than one award may be given each year.

NOMINATING INFORMATION

Eligibility: Environmental professionals who:

- Are 35 years old or younger
- Possess a bachelor's degree from an accredited university in an applicable field
- Employed full-time as an environmental professional
- Have a minimum of 5-years professional experience in a position of responsible charge.
- Have demonstrated technical competence and achievements in their selected area of expertise
- Have made a valuable contribution to the profession by serving in a leadership position, as role model, achieved innovations, and mentors or supports other professionals in work and/or community

Submittal:

- Brief summary of the candidate's achievements and contributions to the environmental profession, not to exceed one page.
- Brief biography and resume or curriculum vitae, not to exceed five pages, with complete contact information (name, mailing address, email, and phone).
- Letter of support or nomination letter that provides content pertaining to the candidate's achievements, contributions, and/or technical excellence. No more than three letters, each will be evaluated independently.
- Documents or exhibits that the candidate chooses to illustrate support for his/her nomination, each example no more than 10 pages in length.

Review:

The Awards Task Force of the ABCEP Board of Trustees will review and evaluate using a weighted scoring matrix. Phone interviews may be scheduled.

Schedule:

Nominations period ends 15 February 2019. Candidate selected on or about 15 March 2019.

NEW CRB VICE CHAIR SELECTED

For anyone that has submitted a CEP or CEP-IT application, you understand and respect the amount of effort that is required. Imagine if you are the Chair of the Certification Review Board (CRB) and what effort it takes to manage the numerous CRB panels and their review process for all of those applications! Dr. Kris Thoemke has served as Chair of the CRB for the last several years and has done a tremendous job keeping that process running smoothly. As the number of applications being submitted has increased, Kris has added reviewers to keep up with the demand. Now Kris has a Vice Chair to help him manage the day-to-day duties of the CRB!

After careful consideration of several very qualified candidates, the BOT selected Jennifer Lundberg to serve alongside Dr. Kris Thoemke as the CRB Vice Chair. Jennifer is a CEP and Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) with more than 25 years of experience in the environmental field. She has provided project management and technical assistance on a variety of projects including managing and leading the development of technical sections of Mega Transportation projects, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), managing architects and engineers in multi-state projects, and developing environmental documents that satisfy local, state, and federal requirements.

As an expert in the governmental permitting process, Jennifer has a broad knowledge of federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and policies regarding permit acquisition in Texas, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska. Jennifer's experience includes permitting for federal and private marine projects, including shoreline protection, commercial dock facilities, cruise ship terminals, and small boat harbors. Lundberg has significant experience in managing projects and field sampling of contaminated sediments and soils in Washington, Oregon, and Alaska. She has also worked on projects to develop roads and bridges, utilities, and educational and religious building sites.

Education, Licenses, Certifications:

Masters of Environmental Studies, The Evergreen State College, Olympia, WA. 2000 B.S. Environmental Science, Huxley College, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA. 1990 Certified Environmental Professional, Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals, 2006. Certified Floodplain Manager, Association of State Floodplain Managers, 2018. (3462-18N; Issued May 2018, expires May 2020)

Teacher Certification, Lone Star College 10-week certification, 2017.

Certification Review Board member, Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals, 2011present.

Richard J. Kramer, CEP Memorial Award for Environmental Excellence. Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals. 2016.

National Association of Environmental Professionals, President's Service Award. 2011, 2012, 2015, 2017



A new year, a new opportunity to engage! Which of the following activities will you get involved in to learn something new or mentor someone else in the profession?

- Fostering STEM activities in your community
- Mentoring a co-worker
- Sponsoring an internship
- Leading a class or training session
- Volunteering in your community or as part of a company give-back event

MAKE 2019 YOUR BEST YEAR!

SERIES CONTINUATION - Ethics Matters Reader's thoughts and feedback are welcome!

What is the Basis for our Ethics?

Richard Burke, CEP

Introduction

In the last article, we asked, "What is ethical?" We noted that **Ethics is a system of values that guides how people should behave toward other people and things.** We prioritize these values to determine what behavior is "good" and what behavior is "bad." The last article showed that values can be sorted into two groups: selfpreserving values and cooperative ones. But how did these values emerge? This article discusses examples of self-preservative and cooperative behavior in living things and early humans and considers how these behaviors form the basis for our ethics.

Life

In searching for the basis for ethics, how far back can we go to find its origins? Do interstellar gas or rocks have ethics? We usually don't think so. We usually do not consider non-living entities to have concern for their behavior or others', and therefore we can't derive ethical principles from them. Yet the earth's living/non-living systems are so complex and intertwined that some scientists believe we should treat our home planet as a self-preserving entity itself ("Gaia").¹ Despite numerous calamities, including five major extinction events and a sixth underway,² life on earth has survived. So perhaps earth/life has a self-preserving instinct and our ancestral animate/ inanimate interactions have a role in helping us formulate correct behavior. (Shouldn't the basis of our ethics include consideration of principles that earth and its life forms have developed over the past 4 billion years?)

We see evidence of both self-preservation and cooperation traits in most species that inhabit earth. Selfpreservation seems to be the very definition of life, and the highest value followed by most individuals of most species. The reason why is obvious. Species thrive best if its individuals replicate as much as they can up to the limit that their environment can support. To protect them

selves and their offspring, individuals fight each other and their predators to survive, evolving more effective techniques to do so along the way. Examples are plants that spread chemicals to inhibit their competitor's seeds, and rams that bash each other with their horns to show who is tougher to prospective mates. Animals have developed sympathetic nervous systems designed to enhance survival. For example, blood pressure increases and muscles tense when an animal is angry and ready to fight (increasing its power over others) or fearful and ready to flee (increasing its ability to escape). Each species' overall gene pool changes over time to favor individuals who have the characteristics that help them win fights and escape danger, thus perpetuating in a positive feedback loop these self-preservation instincts in physiological form.

What is ethical and what is unethical when it comes to survival? Between many species, it seems that anything goes. Some species "lie" to preserve their well-being, for example slave-maker ants give off the same chemical signature as their hosts to trick host workers into accepting slave-maker pupae.³ Other species "steal," such as blue jays that take over other birds' nests. Within species there can also be some deception, but individuals who vie for resources or better mates usually have to prove their worth in the real world, such as through more colorful or louder displays during mating or by brute force to fight off a competing suitor. Ability to lie doesn't beat the real thing when it comes to survival. (Similarly, for humans, attempting to attract a mate by exaggerating one's physical traits goes just so far, as anyone who has used online dating services can verify. Is this ethical?) Thus, a takeaway from animal behavior may be that lying is not only unethical, but it is also not likely to enhance our survival in the long run.

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Genes that help an individual to dominate others aren't the only traits favored by evolution. Genes that foster survival of a species' relatives or group may also prevail. Instead of promoting individual selection, genes are found in many species that promote:

- Kin selection support survival of the members of one's family over other families
- Group selection support survival of one's group, such as a hive or herd, over other groups.⁴

About 400 million years ago, insects emerged and soon evolved into highly socialized species, e.g., bees and ants. With these species, we don't see infighting among individuals to prove who is more fit to survive and pass on their genes. In fact, individual variation reduces these species' ability to support the survival of the group. Cooperation accomplishes much more than individual initiative. For example, in one ant species, over 8000 ants have been observed to gather together side-by-side near their host plant with their mandibles open, allowing them to capture birds and other prey over 13,000 times the weight of a single worker.⁵ In other cases, instincts that promote the survival of the group overrule selfpreservation instincts. For example, a honey bee will sting an invader of the bee's communal hive, even though stinging will kill the stinging bee. Similarly, for one ant species in Brazil, at the end of each day a small group of workers seals the nest entrance from the outside with sand or soil, thereby effectively condemning themselves to death through a pre-emptive self-sacrifice.⁶ The species thrives at the expense of a few individuals each day, and thereby self-sacrifice has become a species-beneficial genetic trait. (We see a similar trait exhibited in human societies that select certain individuals to fight and die in wars to protect the rest of their group. Is this ethical?)

200 million years ago, mammals emerged, exhibiting both individual-focused and other-focused ethical behaviors. For example, apes get upset if they don't get food that is as good as their neighbor (self-preservation), but they also prefer receiving food only if their companion also does (cooperation).⁷ Cooperation often extended across immediate familial groups. For example, wild horses band together to defend against wolves, and chimpanzees give comfort to an unrelated chimp who is ill.⁸ Some mammals even cooperate across species. For example,

dolphins and dogs help humans in distress. But sometimes, cooperation occurs only to preserve one's immediate family or group. For example, chimpanzees hunt and groom in small groups (25-30), but these groups also fight against each other, particularly when their resources are limited.⁹

Early Humans

As descendants along the tree of life, *Homo Sapiens* has inherited both self-preservation and cooperation traits; we are not hard wired just one way. Below are some examples of these early preservation and cooperation values that appear to form the basis for many of our ethical systems.

Self Preservation

Homo Sapiens emerged about 200,000 years ago. Individuals lived primarily in small family and clan units. Presumably, these early humans valued preserving their own lives, and those of other humans who they knew, or who were part of their group, and cared less about those who were not. This behavior is self-reinforcing. The more people who are successful in preserving their group, the more the group-preservation instinct is populated.

The more this instinct is passed on, the more effectively the group is preserved. Individuals who did not have this instinct may not have been protected by the group, and those genes then died out. (*This natural self-preservation instinct may be why we generally consider actions taken to preserve our own life and those of our family and community to be ethical, even if they involve killing or injuring others. Is this right?*)

We don't have much of a record regarding human killings in the Paleolithic period, but we do in the Neolithic period (10,000-5,000 bp), when humans developed agriculture, market economies, organized states, religions, and warfare. Archaeologists have found evidence in this period from Austria to Australia that death rates from warfare averaged 15 percent of the population, 25 percent of all males, and included massacres of women and children.¹⁰ A similar death rate is found among primitive societies that still exist around the world. Individuals who became un-useful to their group also faced death. Undue effort was not expended to keep ill members of a group alive if their days of utility were over.

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For example, Siriono Indians of Bolivia have been observed to leave an ill member alone with fire and water, and to walk away without saying goodbye. Tribes at a subsistence level don't have the resources to care for people who can't keep up.¹¹ The !Kung allow the killing of infants before their naming ceremony, which is when they believe an individual's life begins. ¹² Evolutionarily, this procedure has the positive benefit to their society of enabling parents to keep only healthy children who they are prepared to raise (a similar benefit that abortion or other forms of contraception offer today). Thus, we have evolved from people who found it to be ethical (customary) to die in the service of one's group, to allow unuseful members of one's group to die, and to kill members of other groups in order to preserve one's group's well-being. (Which of these actions do you consider to be ethical?) These traits have lead us to develop ethical systems that honor group/species beneficial values such as self-sacrifice and bravery.

Of course, killing others isn't the only way we preserve our well-being. We are wired to do things that are pleasurable and to avoid things that are not. For example, sex "feels good"; our feces smell "bad." Both types of actions enhance our survival. Individuals who don't mind living in their own feces probably don't either. As a result their genes die out, so only genes that cause the feeling that is beneficial to survival are passed on. However, these good and bad feelings don't last, and for a good biological reason. If eating a good meal meant you never felt the need to find food ever again, you wouldn't survive long. Similarly, if smelling a bad smell made you feel sick to your stomach the rest of your life, you wouldn't last long, either. Therefore, when the pleasure is gone, we are wired to find ways to feel that pleasure again, an act that enables us to continue to survive. And when a pain is gone, we remember the experience so we can avoid it in the future, but we aren't incapacitated forever. This physiological wiring appears to explain why some people steal or horde pleasurable items for themselves; they want to keep feeling pleasure. It also explains why people sometimes cheat or lie; either they want to avoid feeling pain (too sensitive), or don't feel it enough to change their behavior (insensitive). One reason we have developed ethical systems is to control these otherwise beneficial automatic, self-preserving impulses.

Cooperation

Now let's consider how early humans exhibit the other group of core values, cooperation. The high level of cooperation that we typically have with individuals outside our family or group is a trait that distinguishes Homo Sapiens from other species, including chimps and our early competitors, Neanderthals. ¹³ Homo Sapiens have smaller brains than Neanderthals, and are less nimble than chimps. But we can "flexibly cooperate", that is we have the ability to work with groups large and small, in particular with large groups of people we don't know well at all, to accomplish our goals. As a result, we now dominate earth. How did we get these abilities?

Nearly 2 million years ago, our ancestor Homo Erectus invented fire, changing hominids' previously typical diet of fruits, vegetation, and insects to more of a meat diet.¹⁴ To hunt meat required cooperation, empathy, and planning. In turn, successful hunting provided more protein, and more potential for growth. Fire provided light at night, and a place to gather after a hunt, which further enhanced cooperation.

Successful hunting/gathering required individuals to have the ability to express and read micro-facial movements. That ability also required larger brains with specialized functions. Babies whose brains could grow larger after birth became better able to develop these functions. But such babies relied more on parental support until they were independent, so mothers and other females in the group needed to develop increased empathy. Females developed menopause, so women who were no longer able to produce children maintained their value by assisting others.¹⁵ Babies who received early attention and empathy from others felt more relaxed, less stressed, and thrived. This progressive cycle resulted in the larger brain capacity and greater cooperative abilities that emerged through natural selection in today's Homo Sapiens.

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Summary

We have seen that preserving the well-being of ourselves and our group and being cooperative with members of our group have formed the bases of our core human ethical values. They are both have been "good" for us, and yet they are sometimes in conflict. What is the right ethical balance? The next Ethics Matters article will address ethical systems that provide different answers to this question.

Endnotes

¹ James Lovelock, The Vanishing Face of Gaia. Basic Books, 2009.

- ² Elizabeth Kolbert, The Sixth Extinction: An Unnatural History. Henry Holt & Company, 2014.
- 3 Sandhya Sekar, A few species of ant are pirates that enslave other ants. BBC Earth, October 28, 2015. http://www.bbc.com/ earth/story/20151028-a-few-species-of-ant-are-pirates-thatenslave-other-ants. Accessed 9/20/18.
- ⁴ Paul Erlich and Anne Erlich, The Dominant Animal. Island Press, 2008.
- ⁵ Alain Dejean, Céline Leroy, Bruno Corbara, Olivier Roux, Régis Céréghino, Jérôme Orivel, and Raphaël Boulay, Arboreal Ants Use the "Velcro® Principle" to Capture Very Large Prey. PLoS One. Published online June 25, 2010. https:// www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2892516/ Accessed 9/21/18.
- ⁶ Andrew F.G. Bourke, Social Evolution: Daily Self-Sacrifice by Worker Ants. Current Biology. Volume 18, Issue 23, December 9, 2008.
- ⁷ Frans De Waal, The Bonobo and the Atheist. W.W. Norton and Co., 2013.

⁸ Ibid.

- ⁹ Paul Erlich and Anne Erlich, The Dominant Animal. Island Press, 2008.
- ¹⁰ Joshua S. Goldstein, Winning the War on War. Penguin Group, 2011.
- ¹¹ Jared Diamond, "The World Until Yesterday: What Can We Learn From Traditional Societies?" Penguin Books, 2013.
 ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Yuval Noah Harari, Homo Deus. Harper Collections, 2017.
- ¹⁴ Paul Erlich and Anne Erlich, The Dominant Animal. Island Press, 2008.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.

Author - Richard Burke, CEP; has achieved more than 35 years of experience managing transportation-related environmental planning, permitting, and compliance practices, and in serving major clients in the capacity of technical, project, and program management. Richard may be contacted at rburke@trcsolutions.com.



The Certified Environmental Professional

The ABCEP Newsletter is published bi-monthly and is intended to be a:

- Communication vehicle for the Board of Trustees and ABCEP Committees to inform and engage with CEPs and CEP-ITs on current activities within ABCEP and its future direction.
- Forum to report on current and emerging environmental issues, regulation and policy changes, and professional trends.
- Forum to provide professional guidance and advice to expand the professional growth and knowledge of members.
- Means for members to communicate with one another on current accomplishments, interesting projects, or lessons learned on the job with new approaches and successful problem solving solutions.
- Platform to acknowledge, highlight, and welcome active CEPs and CEP-ITs.

All members are encouraged to be active in their profession and affiliated professional organization.

If you have an article or a topic of interest that you would like presented in *The Certified Environmental Professional* newsletter please submit your completed article or topic request to Andrea Bower at office@abcep.org.

Thank you,

ABCEP Board of Trustees





October 2018 BOT In-Person Meeting: Dinner attendees (L to R) - Bill Eggers, Irv Cohen, and Jim Yawn

October 2018 BOT In-Person Meeting: (L to R) - Andrea Bower, Bill Eggers, Anna Kohl, Irv Cohen, Liz Johnson, and Jim Yawn



The ABCEP Board of Trustees looks forward to seeing you at the NAEP Annual Conference in Baltimore, Maryland May 19–23, 2019 Please stop by our booth and say Hello!

