

# FLORIDA BEACON

From the President's Desk...  
Amy Guilfoyle



**Florida Association of  
Environmental Professionals  
Summer 2017**



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**Next FAEP Board Meeting!!**  
**The next FAEP Board of Directors Meeting**  
**is July 17, 2017 at 12:00**  
**605-475-4000 (code 607028#)**

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# FAEP Annual Conference

September 13-15th, Tallahassee Florida

[www.FAEP-fl.org](http://www.FAEP-fl.org)

## Come to Tallahassee in September!

We have a fantastic Annual Conference lined up for September 13 through 15 in Tallahassee this year. More than two conference days are lined up to educate and inspire you, all while enjoying old and new connections with other environmental professionals. Together with Hopping, Green and Sams, we are proud to present some of the highlights of our Conference at the Capital. For the next few months, we'll highlight various aspects of the Conference leading up to September. Check the Conference website for full details ([www.faep-fl.org/faep-conference](http://www.faep-fl.org/faep-conference)).

A not-to-be-missed Pre-conference Event begins on Wednesday evening at Cascades Park, a former brownfield that has been transformed into the recreation and entertainment heart of the Tallahassee community. Learn what this park went through to become what it is today and then enjoy some networking and a short training session by John Warren from PowerSpeaking. John Warren will share insights from his career as a professional speaker and speech coach on how to enhance the impact of your message and your perceived credibility as a speaker. This session will be fun, lively, and highly interactive. You will reap immediate benefits for your presentations at the conference.

The Conference panels are already filled with a host of regulators, consultants, attorneys and other professionals. The panel topics, listed below, span the regulatory worlds. Thirteen speakers from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, three from the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, and two from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services have already committed to their respective panels. A full listing of speakers and their biographies will be posted to the website soon.

- Interagency Coordination	- Imperiled Species
- Resiliency Planning	- Land Management
- Springs and Sinkholes	- Institutional Controls
- Living Shorelines	- Brownfields
- Submerged Lands and Riparian Rights	- Emerging Technology for Field Work
- Stormwater Management	- Waste Regulatory Updates
- Water Regulatory Updates	

The training offered at the Conference will include classroom learning for Phase I Site Assessments, Grass Identification, Surveying 101, Hydric Soils and UMAM. Further hands-on practice will be offered in the field for Hydric Soils and UMAM. This training is part of the conference at no additional fee. The sessions are geared to both newcomers to the industry and expert practitioners.

We would like to offer a warm thank you to our Title Sponsor, Hopping, Green and Sams; our Gold Sponsor, Westervelt Ecological Services; our Silver Sponsor, ECO Environmental Coastal & Offshore; and our Break Sponsor, ECT Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc. We have sponsorship opportunities remaining so please contact us to help you find the right fit for your company. Whether sponsoring a field trip or break, presenting your company at one of our exhibition booths, or entering an item in the silent auction, there are options to sponsor and promote your organization at every price level. Please contact Kelly Sands, our sponsorship chair, at [KSANDS@westervelt.com](mailto:KSANDS@westervelt.com).

Be sure to register early for additional savings on conference registration and hotel reservations! These reduced rates end July 31st. We look forward to seeing you all in Tallahassee!

Sincerely,

Danielle Irwin & Elva Peppers, 2017 FAEP Conference Co-chairs



**Florida Beacon**

**Published Quarterly by the Florida Association of Environmental Professionals**

# Florida 2017 Legislative Wrapup

By Timothy J. Perry, Esq., Oertel, Fernandez, Bryant & Atkinson, P.A.

The 2017 session of the Florida Legislature is in the books, and the Florida Association of Environmental Professionals is here to let you know about the important bills that passed that might affect you! This year's session was not as focused on environmental issues as in previous years, but nevertheless there were several environmental bills that passed this session. Here is a list of the highlights from the 2017 Legislative Session:

**Budget:** The Budget that passed the Legislature included more than \$250 million for Everglades restoration, \$115 million for petroleum tank cleanup, \$50 million for springs restoration and preservation, \$50 million for beach management projects, \$13 million for emergency beach restoration projects, and more than \$23 million for agricultural best management practices.

**Senate Bill 10 / Chapter 2017-10, Laws of Florida:** This bill relates to funding of reservoirs for the Everglades Agricultural Area. It identifies two projects. The first is a 240,000 acre-foot EAA reservoir project. The second is the 60,000 acre-foot C-51 Reservoir Project, which has an initial phase of approximately 14,000 acre-feet and a second phase of 46,000 acre-feet of storage. The reservoir projects contemplate the solicitation of private lands adjacent to public lands. Funding includes up to \$800 million in Florida Forever bonds, \$64 million annually for the EAA reservoir with any remaining funds to be allocated to Phase II of the C-51 Reservoir Project, \$30 million to acquire lands or negotiate leases, and a \$30 million loan for the C-51 Reservoir Project. The bill was signed into law and took effect May 9, 2017.

**Senate Bill 1018 / Chapter 2017-95, Laws of Florida:** This is the Public Notice of Pollution Act, and relates to the DEP's Pollution Notice Rule that was invalidated in December 2016. The law defines a "reportable pollution release" as the release or discharge of a substance from an installation to the air, land, or waters of the state which is discovered by the owner or operator of the installation, which is not authorized by law, and which is reportable to the State Watch Office within the Division of Emergency Management pursuant to any department rule, permit, order, or variance. The law sets forth certain responsibilities of owners and operators to report pollution releases, and for the Department to provide for publication and notification of such releases. The law also makes changes to statutes providing for the advanced cleanup of certain sites under the petroleum and dry cleaning restoration programs. This law took effect July 1, 2017.

**House Bill 573 / Chapter 2017-111, Laws of Florida:** The law recognizes that there is an important state interest in partnering with regional water supply authorities and local governments to protect the water resources of the headwaters of the Alafia, Hillsborough, Kissimmee, Ocklawaha, Peace, and Withlacoochee Rivers and the surrounding areas. The law further declares that funding consideration be given to regional collaborative solutions, including, but not limited to, the heartland counties, to manage the water resources of the state. The Polk Regional Water Cooperative, in coordination with all of its member county and municipal governments, must prepare and submit by December 1<sup>st</sup> of each year a comprehensive annual report for water resource projects identified for state funding consideration within its members' jurisdictions. It took effect July 1, 2017.

**Senate Bill 90 / Chapter 2017-118, Laws of Florida:** This bill relates to the voter-approved Amendment 4. It provides an 80% real and tangible property tax break on the value of "renewable energy source devices," which includes certain solar, wind or geothermal devices. The law also contains many requirements that must be included in contracts for the sale or lease of distributed energy generation systems. The law took effect on July 1, 2017.

**House Bill 1027 / Chapter 2017-150, Laws of Florida:** This law includes the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act. It vests the regulation of the operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (i.e., drones) with the state, to the extent not provided by Federal law. Local governments are prohibited from enacting or enforcing an ordinance or resolution relating to the design, manufacture, testing, maintenance, licensing, registration, certification, or operation of an unmanned aircraft system, including airspace, altitude, flight paths, equipment or technology requirements; the purpose of operations; and pilot, operator, or observer qualifications, training, and certification. The law also prohibits the unauthorized operation of drones in close proximity to certain critical infrastructure or facilities. The law took effect July 1, 2017.

**House Bill 335 / Chapter 2017-167, Laws of Florida:** This bill, which was signed into law on June 26<sup>th</sup>, took effect on July 1, 2017. It defines the terms "gasification," "post-use polymer," "pyrolysis," and "pyrolysis facility" in section 403.703, Florida Statutes. The law provides that a pyrolysis facility meeting the conditions of section 403.7045(1)(e), Florida Statutes is not a solid waste management facility and is exempt from certain resource recovery regulations.

*Timothy J. Perry is an attorney with Oertel, Fernandez, Bryant & Atkinson, P.A., in Tallahassee, Florida. He practices statewide in the area of environmental law. He is the Vice-President of the Florida Association of Environmental Professionals, and the President of the Tallahassee Area Association of Environmental Professionals.*

## Federal Regulatory Update – Summer 2017

The past few months have seen a flurry of federal environmental regulatory activity. On April 11th, **EPA** opened a one-month public comment period “seeking input on regulations that may be appropriate for repeal, replacement, or modification.” Now that the comment period is over, the agency has started reviewing comments.

Shortly before the EPA public comment window opened, President Trump signed two significant executive orders. One ordered EPA to review, among other things, the **Clean Power Plan (CPP)**, which set greenhouse gas emission standards for power plants. The other required EPA and the **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps)** to reconsider the **Waters of the United States Rule (WOTUS Rule)**, which governs Clean Water Act jurisdiction.

As of this writing, the White House is reviewing the agencies’ suggested CPP replacement. It is understood that EPA suggests scrapping the CPP in its entirety, at least as a first step. But it is unclear whether EPA will propose some form of CPP replacement or simply be content with repeal; some industry sources have pushed for a replacement, while others want to stop at repeal.

EPA and the Corps also just released a proposed rule replacing the old WOTUS Rule with a regulation reinstating the agencies’ pre-WOTUS jurisdictional guidelines. After the proposed rule goes through the notice and comment process and is finalized, EPA and the Corps are expected to begin work on a “true” replacement rule, one that is expected to be narrower than the WOTUS Rule or the pre-WOTUS jurisdictional guidelines.

On June 22, EPA issued its **Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)** framework rules, which will guide the agency’s implementation of revised TSCA, formally known as the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act. Three pieces of the framework rules are especially important. First, the framework rules include an inventory reset rule which will delineate those existing chemicals subject to revised TSCA’s requirements. Second, the prioritization rule provides the parameters and schedule for EPA’s chemical risk evaluations. Finally, the framework rules outline how EPA will analyze existing chemicals’ risks. Industry and environmentalists are divided over the rules, with some environmental groups suggesting they might challenge the rules in court.

On the **Clean Air Act (CAA)** front, EPA announced a one-year delay of its 2015 ozone ambient air standard designations. By October 1, EPA was due to issue nationwide attainment and nonattainment designations for the ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS). President Obama tightened the original 2008 ozone NAAQS from 75 parts per billion to 70 parts per billion, with EPA scheduled to publish attainment results this year. Now, EPA will issue final determinations by October 1, 2018, unless the agency abandons the stricter standard in the interim.

**Superfund** reform is also on EPA’s medium term agenda. By the beginning of July, Administrator Pruitt will receive recommendations from the Superfund reform task force he created in May. Administrator Pruitt asked the task force to suggest reforms aimed at revitalizing and accelerating Superfund cleanups across the nation. Once the Administrator receives the task force’s advice, the agency may begin crafting regulations and guidance to implement those recommendations.

*Kyle Robisch is an environmental attorney based out of Venable LLP’s Washington, D.C. office. He assists clients, including many in Florida, with regulatory compliance, permitting, and complex litigation. His practice focuses on federal and state environmental laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Clean Water Act. Before joining Venable, Kyle spent two years in Orlando clerking for the Honorable G. Kendall Sharp, United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida. He is admitted to practice in Florida and is a proud graduate of the University of Florida. He can be reached at [kwrobisch@venable.com](mailto:kwrobisch@venable.com) or 202-344-4327.*

**Florida Beacon**

**Published Quarterly by the Florida Association of Environmental Professionals**



**2017 FAEP Conference at the Capital**  
**Annual Statewide Conference and Training Symposium**  
**Sponsorship and Exhibitor Package**

Dear Potential Sponsor & Exhibitor,

The [2017 Florida Association of Environmental Professionals Annual Conference and Training Symposium](#) will be in Tallahassee and features over 60 speakers under various relevant topics, which are sure to draw a wide variety of participants. This year's "Conference at the Capital" is being hosted by the Tallahassee Area Association of Environmental Professionals and will take place September 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> at the Four Points by Sheraton in downtown Tallahassee. Please look at these exciting [sponsorship and exhibitor opportunities](#), available on a first come, first served basis. Our most exclusive options are highlighted below:

- ✓ **Title Sponsor:** SOLD to [Hopping Green & Sams](#)
- ✓ **Reception Sponsor:** SOLD to [Flatwoods Consulting Group](#)
- ✓ **Gold Sponsors:** Some are Still Available. As a Gold Sponsor for \$1,500, you will receive the advertising amenities listed, which includes either an exhibitor booth, worth \$750, or an exclusive representation/sponsorship of one of the six field trips and one complimentary registration.

In addition to these exclusive sponsorship opportunities, we will be offering Silver, and Break sponsorships. All the details on the benefits of these sponsorships and how to secure them are provided in the [Sponsorship and Exhibitor Package](#). If you don't see a sponsorship that matches your needs, please let us know, as there are other opportunities available. There are limited Exhibitor spaces so don't delay in securing your space. Thank you for your generosity and support and we look forward to seeing you at the FAEP Conference at the Capital in September.

Sincerely,  
Danielle Irwin & Elva Peppers  
2017 Conference Co-chairs





## 2017 CONFERENCE SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Benefits of Sponsorship	Event/Title Sponsor (1 available)	Reception Sponsor (1 available)	Gold Sponsor or Field Trip Sponsor	Break Sponsor (7 available)	Silver Sponsor
Recognition in Conference Name	SOLD	SOLD			
Recognition on Welcome Signage	x				
One Page Ad in Program	x				
Verbal Recognition throughout the conference	x				
Exhibitor Space	x	x			
Room Upgrade for Sponsor Representative	x	x			
Recognition at Reception	x	x			
Break Sponsor – Additional Recognition	x			x	
Choice of either an Exhibitor Space or Sponsorship of a Field Trip - Additional Recognition			x		
Acknowledgement in Publicity Material, Emails, Notices, Website	x	x	x	x	x
Recognition on Conference Signage (Commensurate to Sponsor Level)	x	x	x	x	x
Acknowledgement in the Program (Commensurate to Sponsor Level)	x	x	x	x	x
Complimentary List of Attendees	x	x	x	x	x
Attendee's Nametag Labeled as "Sponsor"	x	x	x	x	x
Complimentary Registration	3	2	1	1	1
<b>Sponsorship Level</b>	\$3,500	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$750	\$500

## 2017 CONFERENCE EXHIBITOR OPPORTUNITIES

Commitment	Cost
Early – By August 1	\$650.00
Standard – After August 1	\$750.00

**All Exhibitors will receive:**

- ✓ One six-foot table with two chairs
- ✓ One full event registration
- ✓ Logo in the final program
- ✓ Link from conference website
- ✓ List of attendees
- ✓ Nametag labeled as "Exhibitor"

Exhibitor space will be assigned on a first come, first served basis and exhibitor spaces are limited.



**Tri-Colored Heron by Todd Boring  
TBAEP 2016 Photo Contest First Place Winner**



**Venable brings a full range of resources to environmental issues and can provide counsel and advocacy in all areas of environmental law including:**

- ▶ Environmental matters arising under federal statutes including the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Clean Air Act;
- ▶ Florida Environmental Resource Permitting (ERPs);
- ▶ State and federal transportation and infrastructure permitting and advising; and
- ▶ Environmental due diligence.

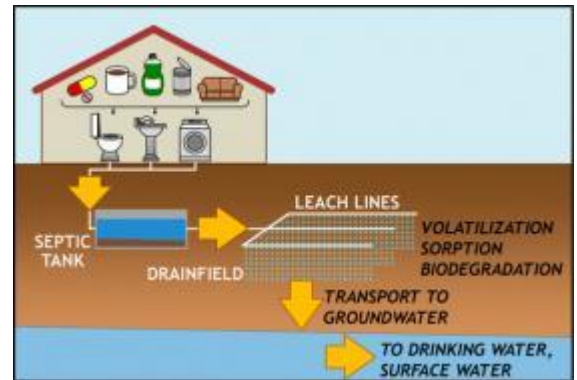
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## **Septic systems are a major source of emerging contaminants in drinking water**

A new analysis shows that septic systems in the United States routinely discharge pharmaceuticals, consumer product chemicals, and other potentially hazardous chemicals into the environment. The study, published June 15 in the journal *Environmental Science & Technology*, is the most comprehensive assessment to date of septic systems as important sources of emerging contaminants, raising health concerns since many of these chemicals, once discharged, end up in groundwater and drinking water supplies.

Known as contaminants of emerging concern (CECs), these types of pollutants are frequently detected in U.S. rivers, lakes, and drinking water supplies. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency does not currently regulate them in drinking water. Many emerging contaminants are hormone disruptors. Read full article [here](#). *Environmental News Network*



# MORE TRENCH

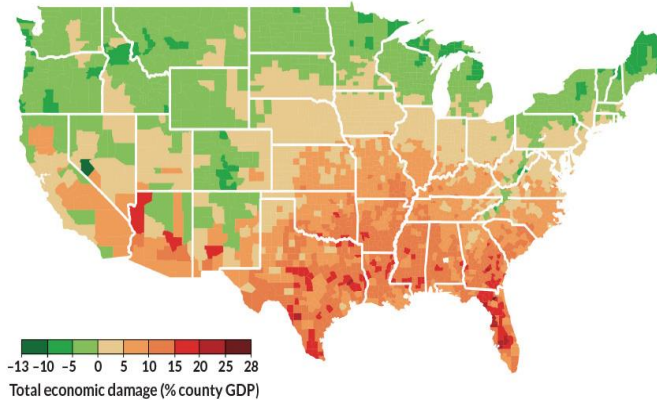
*...since 1931.*

**Florida Beacon**

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## Climate change could exacerbate economic inequalities in the U.S.

Counties in the South will pay the greatest price, simulation predicts



**HEATING UP** Climate change will hurt the economies of some U.S. counties more than others, a new study suggests. Changes in each county's gross domestic product by 2080-2099 are shown (negative values indicate economic gains).

Climate change may make the rich richer and the poor poorer in the United States.

[Counties in the South face a higher risk of economic downturn](#) due to climate change than their northern counterparts, a new computer simulation predicts. Because southern counties generally host poorer populations, the new findings, reported in the June 30 *Science*, suggest that climate change will worsen existing wealth disparities.

"It's the most detailed and comprehensive study of the effects of climate change in the United States," says Don Fullerton, an economist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign who was not involved in the work. "Nobody has ever even considered the effects of climate change on inequality."

Researchers created a computer program called SEAGLAS that combined several climate simulations to forecast U.S. climate until 2100, assuming greenhouse gas emissions keep ramping up. Then, using data from previous studies on how temperature and rainfall affect several economic factors — including crop yields, crime rates and energy expenditures — SEAGLAS predicted how the economy of each of the 3,143 counties in the United States would fare.

By the end of the century, some counties may see their gross domestic product decline by more than 20 percent, while others may actually experience more than a 10 percent increase in GDP. This could make for the biggest transfer of wealth in U.S. history, says study coauthor Solomon Hsiang, an economist at the University of California, Berkeley. In general, SEAGLAS predicts that counties in the lower Midwest, the South and the Southwest — already home to some of the country's poorest communities — will bear the brunt of climate-caused economic damages, while counties in New England, the Great Lakes region and the Pacific Northwest will suffer less or see gains. For many of the examined economic factors, such as the number of deaths per year, "getting a little bit hotter is much worse if you're already very hot," explains Hsiang. "Most of the south is the hottest part of the country, so those are the regions where costs tend to be really high."

The economic gaps may get stretched even wider than SEAGLAS predicts, Fullerton says, because the simulation doesn't account for wealth disparities within counties. For example, wealthier people in poor counties may have access to air conditioning while their less fortunate neighbors do not. So blisteringly hot weather is most likely to harm the poorest of the poor.

Research Institute in Washington, D.C., a nonprofit research organization. For example, people in coastal regions could mitigate the cost of sea level rise by flood-proofing structures or moving inland, she says.

Continued on next page



Not all researchers, however, think the future is as bleak as SEAGLAS suggests. The simulation doesn't fully account for adaptation to climate change, says Delavane Diaz, an energy and environmental policy analyst at the Electric Power

And the economic factors examined in this study don't account for some societal benefits that may arise from climate change, says Derek Lemoine, an economist at the University of Arizona in Tucson. For instance, although crime rates rise when it's warmer because more people tend to be out and about, people being active outside could have a positive impact on health.

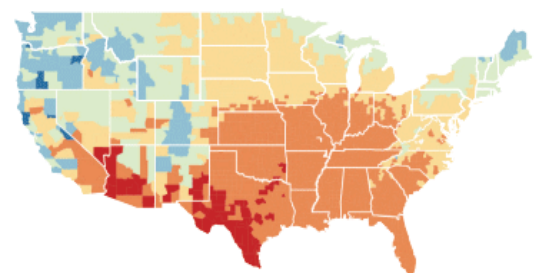
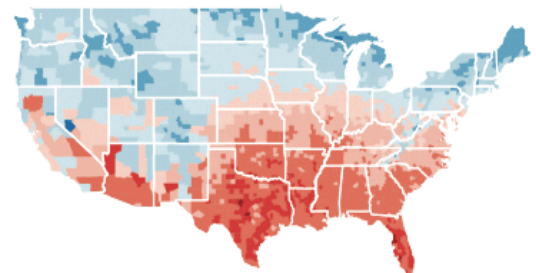
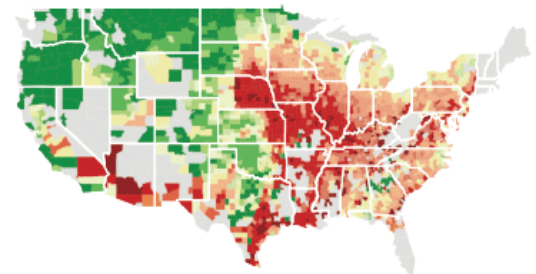
But SEAGLAS is designed to incorporate different societal variables as new data become available. "I really like the system," Lemoine says. "It's a super ambitious work and the kind of thing that needs to be done."

S. Hsiang et al. *Estimating economic damage from climate change in the United States*. Science. Vol. 356, June 30, 2017, p. 1362. doi: 10.1126/science.aal4369.



### Counting the cost

New research simulated climate change in the United States through the end of the century, assuming greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase, and predicted economic impacts at the county level. These maps show how agricultural yields (top), annual death rates (middle) and energy expenditures (bottom) may change from their 2012 levels by 2080–2099.



S. Hsiang et al/Science 2017

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## Camera-trap research paves the way for global monitoring networks

Biodiversity loss is one of the driving factors in ecosystem change, on par with climate change and human development. When one species, especially a large predator, disappears from an area, other populations will be affected, sometimes changing entire landscapes.

In recent years, there have been numerous calls for coordinated global monitoring networks to understand and mitigate the effects of ecosystem change and biodiversity loss around the world. A new study led by Lindsey Rich, who recently completed her doctorate in wildlife conservation in Virginia Tech's [College of Natural Resources and Environment](#), demonstrates that camera traps are one of the most effective methods of collecting this type of data.

Rich, along with researchers from universities, government agencies, and nonprofit organizations all over the world, compiled camera-trap data from 12 countries to evaluate the interchange between fine- and broad-scale processes impacting 96 species of mammalian carnivores, ranging from Arctic foxes to Sumatran tigers.

To begin the project, Rich reached out to national and international colleagues who were working on camera-trap research, including Marcella Kelly, professor in Virginia Tech's [Department of Fish and Wildlife Conservation](#), and five of Kelly's former graduate students: Zach Farris, S. Sunarto, Kanchan Thapa, Mamadou Kane, and Claudia Wultsch.

Camera traps, which are usually attached to trees or metal fence posts, allow researchers to collect data 24 hours a day in all weather conditions. They rely on motion- and heat-sensing technology to detect passing animals and then generate time- and date-stamped photographs.

Each researcher submitted camera-trap data collected during previous studies, along with a standardized data sheet including information from each specific project.

"That's the strength of camera-trap data," Rich said. "It can be used to address multiple questions at multiple spatial scales, and doesn't just have to be shelved after a single project."

Once Rich had collected data from each researcher, she worked with doctoral candidate Courtney Davis and Assistant Professor David Miller of the Department of Ecosystem Science and Management at Penn State University to analyze and compile the data.

"The initial stages can be a labor-intensive process, because you might be working with tens or hundreds of thousands of images, and you have to go through each and classify it based on the species photographed," Rich explained.

Once the data was compiled, the researchers were able to use an occupancy modeling framework to estimate the probability that a particular carnivore species occupied each area, and how these species were affected by the availability of prey, habitat characteristics, and human influence.

Rich discovered that her research supported the ecological principle that despite differences in landscape and geographic region, prey availability can fundamentally determine carnivore distributions. The research also affirmed the notion that carnivore populations are affected by human development and influence.

"Globally and for the majority of study areas, carnivores were more likely to occupy areas with greater prey resources," she said. "We also found that globally and for several specific study areas, carnivores were more likely to occupy protected areas, such as national parks, that were further from major roads."

Rich noted that the study incorporates diverse design methods and that fine-scale information about landscapes and human development wasn't readily available for every region represented in the study.

In the future, she explained, a global network collecting similar data will want to standardize camera-trap field methodologies to improve inferences, ensure that those inferences are reflective of the landscape, and allow researchers to look at species changes over long periods of time.



*Camera-trap data from 96 carnivore species photographed across 12 countries, including this Sumatran tiger in Indonesia, were used to evaluate patterns in carnivore occupancy and richness across multiple spatial scales. Photo by S. Sunarto/WWF.*

“We used the best spatial resolution data available at the time, but as information on vegetation, water availability, and human development becomes available at finer resolutions and broader spatial scales, other researchers conducting similar studies should take advantage of it,” said Rich, who is currently a post-doctoral researcher at the University of California, Berkeley.

Despite some limitations on the study, Rich is encouraged by the ease of bringing together so many collaborators from across the globe.

“All of the co-authors were incredibly receptive to contributing their data, including those I’d never worked with in the past,” she said. “Working together to build this collaborative effort was exciting, and it demonstrates that this type of effort can be achieved. Being able to bring together vast amounts of data in a global network will allow us to ask new questions and provide information at a pace necessary to keep up with policy and management decisions to address major environmental challenges in the future.”

The research also affirmed the notion that carnivore populations are affected by human development and influence. *Virginia Tech*



*At global and local scales, as well as for individual species like this spotted hyena photographed in Botswana, data collected by camera traps support the concept that prey availability determines where carnivores are distributed. Photo by Lindsey Rich/Panthera*



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Transitional Plant Identification,  
Wetland Soils and Wetland  
Delineation Workshop in June!**

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## Advanced Modeling Technique Suggests Extreme Coastal Sea Levels More Likely

Improving projections for how much ocean levels may change in the future and what that means for coastal communities has vexed researchers studying sea level rise for years, but a new international study that incorporates extreme events may have just given researchers and coastal planners what they need.

The study, published on July 7<sup>th</sup> in [Nature Communications](#) uses newly available data and advanced models to improve global predictions when it comes to extreme sea levels. The results suggest that extreme sea levels will likely occur more frequently than previously predicted, particularly in the west coast regions of the U.S. and in large parts of Europe and Australia.

“Storm surges globally lead to considerable loss of life and billions of dollars of damages each year, and yet we still have a limited understanding of the likelihood and associated uncertainties of these extreme events both today and in the future,” said Thomas Wahl, an assistant engineering professor in the University of Central Florida who led the study. He is also a member of UCF’s Sustainable Coastal Systems Cluster.

The study was conducted to make data about extreme events a part of the ongoing research and planning required to help communities prepare now for conditions that may be dramatically different in the not-too-distant future.

Read more at [University of Central Florida](#)

## Upcoming Conferences and Workshops

Event	Date	Place
Georgia Assn. of Water Professionals 2017 Annual Conference & Expo	Jul. 16 – 19, 2017	Savannah, GA
NSPE Professional Engineers Conference	Jul. 19 – 23, 2017	Atlanta, GA
National Ground Water Association	Aug. 8 - 9, 2017	Arlington, VA
DOE 2017 Energy Exchange Training & Trade Show	Aug. 15 – 17, 2017	Tampa, FL
GTEC Underground Storage Tank Management & Compliance	Aug. 25, 2017	Atlanta, GA
The 6 <sup>th</sup> Water Expo	Aug. 30 – 31, 2017	Miami, FL
Georgia 24 <sup>th</sup> Annual Safety, Health, & Environment Conference	Sept. 6 – 8, 2017	Savannah, GA
<b>FAEP Annual Conference at the Capital</b>	<b>Sept. 13 – 15, 2017</b>	<b>Tallahassee, FL</b>
WEEC 40 <sup>th</sup> World Energy Engineering Congress 2017	Sept. 27 – 29, 2017	Atlanta, GA
3 <sup>rd</sup> Southeast Brownfields Conference	Oct. 1 - 4, 2017	St. Petersburg, FL
FRC 23 <sup>rd</sup> Annual Florida Remediation Conference	Oct. 5 – 6, 2017	Orlando, FL
ASCE 2017 Convention	Oct 8 – 11, 2017	New Orleans, LA
MGP 2017, 7 <sup>th</sup> International Symposium & Exhibition on the Redevelopment of MGP Sites	Oct. 16 – 18, 2017	New Orleans, LA
Georgia Rural Water Association Fall Conference	Oct. 23 – 25, 2017	Helen, GA
American Water Resources Association Annual Conference	Nov. 5 – 9, 2017	Portland, OR
Georgia Brownfields Association Southeast Brownfields Workshop	Nov. 7 – 9, 2017	Atlanta, GA
IWC International Water Conference	Nov. 12 – 16, 2017	Orlando, FL
National Brownfield Training Conference	Dec. 5 - 7, 2017	Pittsburgh, PA
FRC 23 <sup>rd</sup> Annual Florida Remediation Conference	Dec. 7 – 8, 2017	Orlando, FL
FAEP shares information about conferences pertaining to the environmental professions. FAEP does not endorse any of the referenced conferences.		

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