

ROGER REMPEL, P.Eng., FEC

EDUCATION	B. Sc. Civil Engineering (with Distinction), University of Manitoba, 1991
ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES	Professional Engineer, APEGM, 1993 to present APEGM Councillor - 2010 to present Chairperson: APEGM Advocacy Task Force (ATF) - 2012 to 2013 Committee Member: APEGM Public Interest Review Committee (PIRC) - 2014 Committee Member: APEGM Council Strategic Plan Committee - 2013 to 2014 Committee Member: APEGM Executive/Finance Committee - 2014
OTHER ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES	Alternate Warden: Ritual of Iron Ring Camp 8 - 2009 to present Committee Member: ACEC Manitoba (formerly CEM) Energy, Science and Technology Committee - 2013 to present President: ACEC Manitoba - 2006 to 2007 Vice President: ACEC Manitoba - 2005 to 2006 Director: ACEC Manitoba - 2000 to 2004 Chair: ACEC Manitoba Public Awareness Committee and Awards Event Committee - 1998 to 2004
EMPLOYERS SINCE GRADUATION	Stantec Consulting, Senior Environmental Engineer - 2010 to present TetrES Consultants Inc. - Managing Principal - 1991 to 2010
QUESTIONS FROM THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE	<p>1) In your view, what is the single most important issue facing the professions today, and why?</p> <p>The largest challenge facing our professions is the need for effective and prioritized response to the growing impacts and costs induced by intensified extreme weather events and expanded operating conditions resulting from climate change. Existing codes and standards are currently predominantly based on historical climate, often without consideration of climate shifts that can induce wider ranges of future operating conditions for the systems we design today.</p> <p>As higher incidents of infrastructure damage occur when these systems are exposed to conditions they were not designed for, the public will look to our professions to adapt in a manner that protects the safety of the public and maintains the expected service life of society's engineered assets. Our designs will likely be challenged by end-users and insurance companies in cases where our design has not considered these expanded operating conditions. If this challenge is not met, we risk diminishing the public trust and confidence in our professions.</p> <p>2) Why is self-regulation and the responsibility given to us by government and the public important?</p> <p>Self-regulation is important because it allows government to maintain control over the practice of the professions and their services, without a need for the government itself to maintain the specialized expertise that would be essential in regulating those professions directly. In the case of the many disciplines of professional engineering and geoscience, the responsibility and required expertise to regulate is maintained by a requirement that our self-regulating body develops, maintains and enforces rules and standards. These rules and</p>

standards, including obligations such as regular CPD reporting, combine to ensure that the services by the regulated professions are provided in a competent and ethical manner.

3) What do you think the public's expectation is from the practices of engineering and geosciences?

Public expectations of our professional practices are high – such that the public expects that our response to challenges will always be met with solutions that will work safely and in a manner that will not damage the environment. We are relied upon by society as problem solvers and solution providers, and the public simply expects engineers and geoscientists to apply their specialized expertise to develop solutions that continue to be effective and safe in a rapidly changing global environment.