



Granite State Geologist

The Newsletter of the Geological Society of New Hampshire,
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Website: <http://www.gsnh.org/>

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

As geologists, we are ingrained to study the world through the approach of unraveling long-term processes, to understand how heat, pressure, flow, erosion, and time shaped our current scenery. Traditionally, this “time” took a lot of time. Yet, time is one constant that never seems constant. One day's events can seem like a year. Let's reflect on the speed at which our science is evolving. It was only 60 years ago when Wegner's continental drift theory was proven... after nearly 50 years of rejection I remind you.

Much of the science evolving today is focused on processes that are happening before our eyes; big changes that occur in a micro-second of geologic time. From our immense geospatial databases we can identify features, evidence, of how rapid events have played a major role in geologic history. We've seen landslides, volcanism, fluvial processes instantaneously change a landscape forever. And, we've seen the landforms adjust afterward. We know the river will continue to flow and to form a new riverbed. Plants and flowers will emerge from new formations.

Right now, we hear and see the rumblings of a governmental shift of tectonic magnitude (how many puns can I fit in here?). After decades of building processes and regulation, in a matter of months, we are facing discreditation of our work, facing losing data streams that we see as fundamental. Colleagues are worried whether their office door will be locked tomorrow. Researchers are questioning “will I have funding?” Many know that if there is no regulatory pressure, much of their work doesn't happen.

Time will tell us the magnitude of this quake. We don't need to debate where the fault is. Instead, stand by the science, support

those around, and remember that as a diverted river continues to flow so will we.

-- Abby

DATES TO REMEMBER

April 8, 2025 – **New Hampshire Geological Survey Annual Mapping Workshop 2025**. Hybrid; NHDES/online.

April 12-13, 2025 – **Southeastern New Hampshire Mineral Club 2025 Rock, Gem and Mineral Show**, Dover Elks Lodge #184, 282 Durham Road, Dover, NH. <https://www.senhmc.org>

April 24, 2025 – **GSNH Spring dinner meeting**. At the Red Blazer in Concord; see section below and page 16 for a reservation form.

May 3-4, 2025 – **New England Gem & Mineral Show 2025**. Coolidge Hall at the Topsfield Fairground. <https://www.northshorerock.org/>

June 12, 2025 – **GSNH summer Board meeting**. Online.

June 28-29, 2025 – **Gilsum Rock Swap 2025**. Gilsum Elementary School and Community Center, 640 Route 10, Gilsum, NH. <https://gilsum.org/rockswap/>

April Meeting Announcement

The next GSNH meeting will be held on Thursday, April 24 at the Red Blazer Restaurant at 72 Manchester Street, in Concord, NH. See page 16 for a reservation form.

Speaker: Marisa Palucis, Department of Earth Sciences, Dartmouth College

Presentation: *Mars on Earth: Using terrestrial analogs to quantify rates and processes controlling Martian landscape evolution*. The presentation will focus on why we care about Mars, how we have used geomorphic landforms to understand Mars' past climate, and why we think that Mars' past may have resembled the modern-day Arctic. Dr. Palucis will then discuss a few case studies on how her research group is using arctic landscapes to understand the role of ice on creating sediment, transporting sediment, and generating the landscapes we now see on Mars.

Pricing: Advance reservation: Member (dues paid): \$50.00 / Non-member \$60.00
At the door: Member (dues paid): \$55.00 / Non-member \$65.00
Student with valid student ID (reservation required): \$25.00

When: Thursday, April 24: Doors open and cocktail hour starts at 5:30 PM, meeting starts at 6:30 PM

Please RSVP to Sharon Lewandowski by noon on April 17 to receive the advance reservation discount: sharon.lewandowski@des.nh.gov

What's Your Board Been Doing?

The GSNH Board of Directors met on Thursday, March 20th via Zoom. They primarily worked on logistics for the events coming up this year:

- The April dinner meeting will be Thursday April 24th – see more information on the previous page.
- There was discussion about topics for the summer field trip - stay tuned for this!
- The October dinner meeting is going to honor the contributions of John Cotton to geology in New Hampshire.

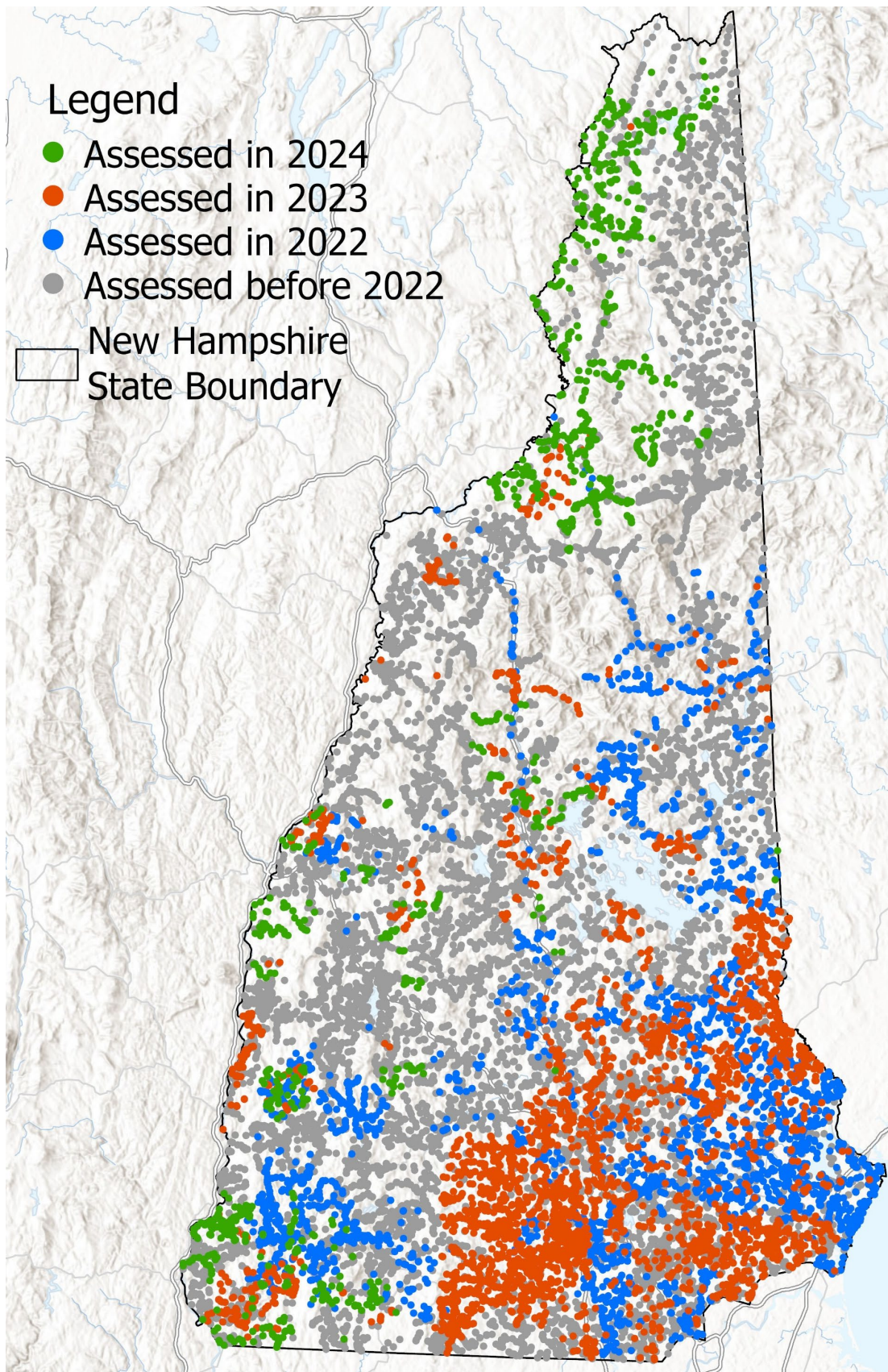
New Hampshire Geological Survey Update

By Shane Csiki, State Geologist and Director

March 2025

After what has seemed like a more typical New Hampshire winter, NHGS is gearing up for another upcoming summer of active work across the State. As you know, all of our work is site-project based, and we have quadrangle geologic mapping upcoming once again in the Nashua area, the Lakes Region, Lancaster, and in the area of Second Connecticut Lake. Our groundwater monitoring network expansion project continues, and we will be supervising the drilling of additional monitoring wells to maximize the utility of our network to understand groundwater levels. In addition to these geoscience data collection and management activities, NHGS also has a role to provide support, where needed, to the State's municipalities. That support is also site specific, but always with the needs of New Hampshire as a whole in mind.

In January and February, Brian Hauschild, Rebecca LeCain and I, with members of the State Stream Crossing Initiative, and Southwest Region Planning Commission (SWRPC) met with the towns of Marlborough and Winchester. Both towns have had issues with their stream crossings (culverts) in recent years. Over the past 15 years, NHGS has been deeply involved with partners across the State in the collection of stream crossing data to understand those most at risk for failure. With about 80% of stream crossings now assessed, emphasis is shifting to focus on keeping the database updated as conditions at a crossing change in the future. We are starting to work with towns to discuss with them how such an effort should evolve and any potential role for towns in these efforts. The towns themselves are contending with how to manage their infrastructure effectively while simultaneously the State Stream Crossing Initiative partners, inclusive of NHGS, is seeking a solution to keep the stream crossing data updated given the resources expended upon its collection.



Stream crossing data summary

In 2024 NHGS received a Wetland Program Development Grant to, among other things, work with Marlborough, Winchester, and SWRPC to iron out how municipal involvement with the stream crossing data might look. This included examining the existing statewide stream crossing assessment protocol and developing a streamlined version with certain attribute fields that are within the capacity of towns to collect and keep updated, to be enabled to submit data directly to the statewide stream crossing database, and to provide training to the towns on data collection. The meetings with Marlborough and Winchester so far have been productive and fruitful, yet they have highlighted some challenges. One challenge is that towns have very limited resources to maintain datasets, particularly one such as the statewide stream crossing initiative. This spring, NHGS will be providing a training to both towns on the existing stream crossing assessment protocol to enhance their understanding and to obtain their feedback on any potential parameters to consider adding to the protocol that may be of benefit to the towns and their needs.

The collection of robust data to understand New Hampshire's landscape features serves as a critical base to understand Earth processes in the State and is very important to the mission of NHGS. The applied use of that information by our towns and the public is even more important. Engaging towns, which have a use case for stream crossing data, is a great first step as NHGS and its partners work on plans to keep this robust statewide dataset current. Marlborough and Winchester have already helped provide valuable input to start steering the course for New Hampshire as a whole. We will keep you posted on how this effort, and the solutions that are developed to keep the stream crossing data updated, evolve.

Call for Articles

Have a geological story you want to share with your fellow geologists? Did you go on a field trip or just see a cool geological feature in your travels? Feel free to submit to the GSNH newsletter, published quarterly. The submission deadlines are March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1, but content can be submitted any time for inclusion in the next newsletter article. Send to jlambert@nobis-group.com. For more details, see the submission guidelines at the GSNH website: <http://www.gsnh.org/submission-guidelines.html>.

January 2025 Meeting Recap

Our January meeting was held on Thursday, January 16 via Zoom. Nelson Eby, GSNH Society vice president and professor at UMass Lowell, gave a presentation on the Killer Lakes of Cameroon.



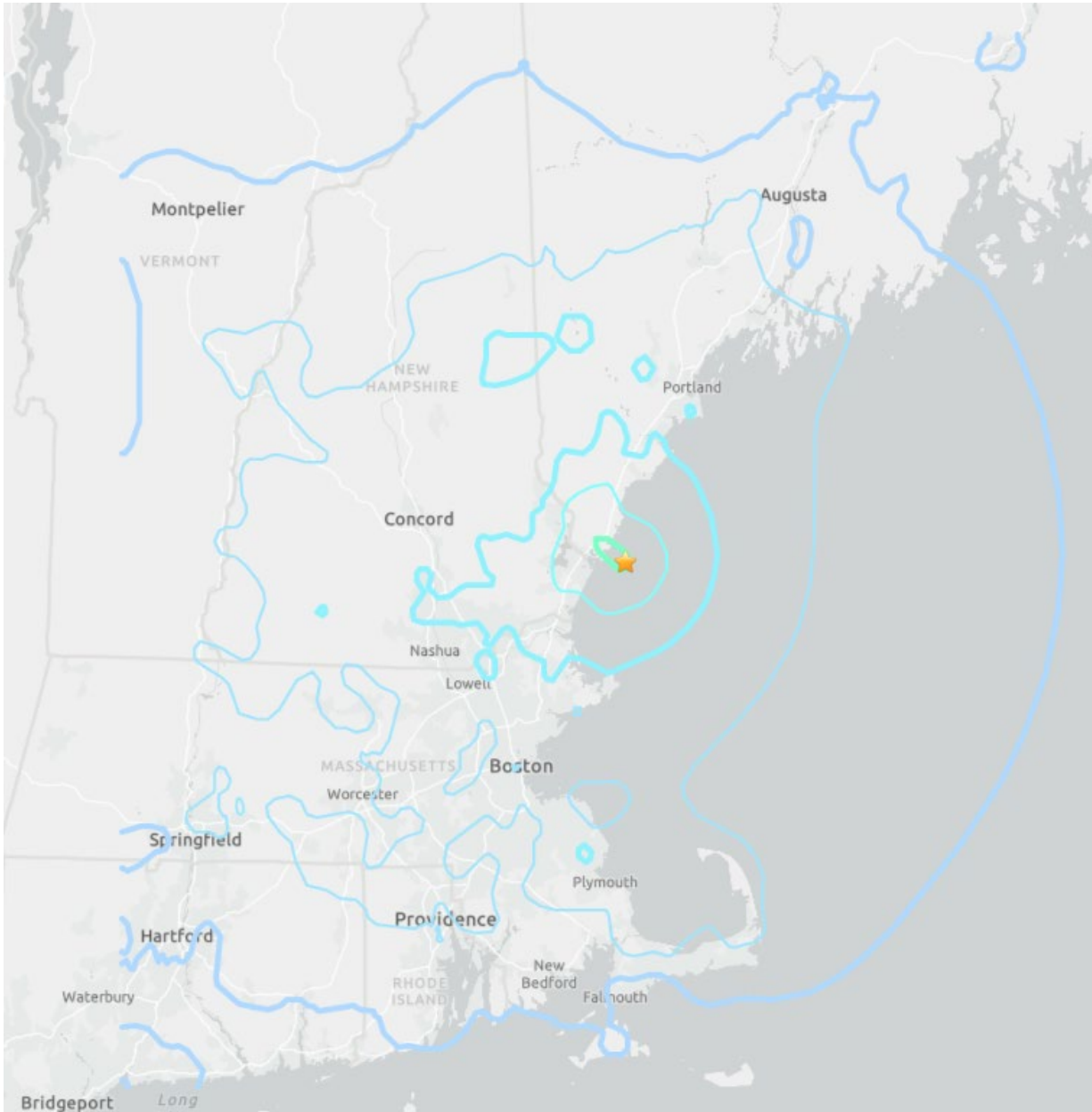
Lake Nyos

On the night of August 12, 1984, 17 people were killed near Lake Monoun and two years later, on the night of August 21, 1986, more than 1700 people died near Lake Nyos (pictured above) as a result of limnic eruptions (catastrophic lake overturn) that triggered the release of massive amounts of carbon dioxide. The presentation discussed the role that geology played in these disasters.

Magnitude 3.8 earthquake – 9km southeast of York Harbor

U.S. Geological Survey: <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/us6000pmk3/executive>

A large area of New England felt a magnitude 3.8 earthquake on January 27, which was located southeast of York Harbor, Maine at a depth of 10.6 kilometers. It was reportedly felt as far north as Bangor and as far southwest as New York City, and generally could be felt throughout southern and central New Hampshire.



Map of shaking impact: <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/us6000pmk3/map>

Articles discussing the earthquake:

Portland Press Herald, January 27:

<https://www.pressherald.com/2025/01/27/4-1-magnitude-earthquake-felt-across-southern-maine/>

Seacoastonline:

<https://www.seacoastonline.com/story/news/2025/02/02/earthquake-maine-new-hampshire-usgs-experts-aftershocks/78099606007/>

New York Times, updated February 3:

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2025/01/27/weather/earthquake-map-tracker-boston-maine.html>

New USGS Product: Integrated Water Availability Assessments

U.S. Geological Survey, January 16, 2025: <https://www.usgs.gov/special-topics/integrated-water-availability-assessments/science/integrated-water-availability-0>

On January 16, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) released the National Water Availability Assessment, which consists of reports (scientific summary and interpretation of water quantity, quality, and use) and a data companion, which delivers model-based water supply and demand estimates.

Integrated Water Availability Assessments produced by the USGS Water Resources Mission Area (WMA) will provide estimates of water supply and demand in the past, present, and future. These assessments, or studies with an emphasis on quantifying and understanding [water availability](#), will investigate historical changes in water supply and demand and their causes, and help us identify where and when the Nation may have challenges meeting its demand for water because of insufficient water quantity or quality. Understanding water supply and demand will support better and more efficient water management for economic growth, protection of aquatic ecosystems, agriculture and energy production, and human population growth. These assessments will also support adaptive management in areas of emerging imbalance between water supply and demand.

What is the Water Resources Mission Area producing as part of its water availability assessments?

We have identified three high-priority outcomes, or products, for our water availability assessments:

PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES
National Water Availability Assessment Reports	Scientific assessments of water availability in the United States, completed every five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a comprehensive, scientific summary and interpretation of water quantity, quality, and use at a national level, using information delivered through the National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion (NWDC) and other projects of the Water Resources Mission Area and Water Science Centers
National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion (NWDC)	Regularly updated online information on water availability in the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deliver model-based estimates of water supply and demand over time and space, as well as estimates of the core components of water supply and demand• Provide long-term, multi-decadal projections to support adaptive management over different timescales
Regional Water Availability Assessments	One-time scientific assessments of water availability in different	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a more detailed assessment of water availability than will be possible at the national scale• Provide insights across regions to help explain national patterns

	hydrologic regions across the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide targeted data collection, research, and model development to improve national models while addressing selected needs of local stakeholders
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These three products are designed to be interdependent:

- Models underpinning the [National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion \(NWDC\)](#) will be used for interpretation in the [National Water Availability Assessment reports](#).
- Activities in each [Regional Water Availability Assessment](#) will help fill gaps in national models, improving future versions of the National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion (NWDC).
- Activities in the Regional Water Availability Assessments will also provide detailed and variable case studies to help explain national patterns identified in the National Water Availability Assessment reports.

The USGS Integrated Water Availability Assessments Program is coordinating the delivery of these three products.

National Water Availability Assessments

The [National Water Availability Assessments](#) will provide the synthesis and interpretation of water availability in the past, present, and future. These assessments will be modeled in part after the previous [national assessments conducted by the Water Resources Council](#) in the 1960s and 1970s. They will also build on more recent reporting by the USGS on national water use and water quality conducted through the WMA’s [Water Availability and Use Program](#) and the former National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program. These new assessments will include more model predictions, allowing us to fill in spatial and temporal gaps in our monitoring records; evaluate water quantity, quality, and use at the same time; and make forecasts into the future.

The National Water Availability Assessments will also provide insights into regional and topical aspects of water availability. For example, the National Water Availability Assessments may use results from the Regional Water Availability Assessments to better understand the behavior of individual water-availability components and help explain broader regional and national patterns. The National Water Availability Assessment reports may also consider topical issues that cut across multiple components of water availability, such as wildfire and its effects on water quantity, quality, and use.

Because of the large scope of the National Water Availability Assessments, they will be produced on a five-year cycle to allow enough time for generation of new information, synthesis, interpretation,

review, and publication. Additional products that are smaller in scope, like data visualizations, short topical summaries, and journal articles, will be released in the years between the national assessments.

National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion

The [National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion](#) (NWDC) will provide regularly updated online information about water quantity, quality, and use of the Nation’s surface and groundwater. The information in the National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion (NWDC) will cover past conditions over multiple decades as well as future projections over multiple decades. This centralized delivery of model and trend information will complement the centralized delivery of observational data in [USGS Water Data for the Nation](#) (WDFN).

The National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion (NWDC) will allow people outside USGS to use webservices and APIs to pull data and model predictions into their own models, map viewers, and other tools. It also will allow users to interactively visualize and explore the data online through mappers and dashboards.

Regional Water Availability Assessments



Map of current Regional Water Availability Assessments. Sources/Usage: Public Domain. [View Media Details](#)

[Regional Water Availability Assessments](#) will be conducted in medium-sized watersheds that are representative of larger regions throughout the Nation. These assessments are designed to capture a range of conditions in major drivers of water availability. Some regional water availability assessments occur in [Integrated Water Science Basins](#), which represent a wide range of environmental, hydrologic, and landscape settings and human stressors of water resources. Models, tools, and supporting data developed for the National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion and National Water Availability Assessments will provide a starting point for the Regional Water Availability Assessments. In turn, the regions will provide a test bed for innovative methods and approaches in data collection, trend analysis, research, model development, and assessment of water availability. These innovations will be designed to inform the Regional Water Availability Assessments and improve the accuracy of national models and assessments.

The Regional Water Availability Assessments have two main tasks:

TASK	DESCRIPTION
Focused assessment of regionally relevant threats to water availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address regionally important water-resource questions in ways that support local stakeholders and improve national-assessment capacity
Base evaluation of regional water supply and demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an integrated and comprehensive assessment of factors affecting water quantity, quality, and use in each region • Answer the same questions as the National Water Availability Assessments but with more detail and greater focus on important regional water issues

Renew Your Membership for 2025!

Consider renewing your GSNH membership for 2025 today! With your membership, you get a discount on dinner meetings and field trips, information of upcoming events of interest to the geological community, voting privileges at Society business meetings, and automatic subscription to this newsletter! Membership dues also help to support outreach for the greater community, including teaching grants.

See the last page of this newsletter for a membership renewal application.

Other Geology News:

See below for a roundup of recent geology articles that caught the interest of GSNH members:

New evidence suggests megaflood refilled the Mediterranean Sea five million years ago

From University of Southampton, January 21, 2025.

<https://www.southampton.ac.uk/news/2025/01/new-evidence-suggests-megaflood-refilled-the-mediterranean-sea-five-million-years-ago.page>

A new study provides evidence that a “megaflood” refilled the Mediterranean Sea in one massive flooding event that lasted between two and 16 years. Scientists had previously thought that the Mediterranean had refilled gradually, over a period of 10,000 years. However, in 2009 an erosion channel was discovered that extended from the Gulf of Cadiz to the Alboran Sea, suggesting that the flooding was a single event. Scientists investigated the morphology of ridges in a corridor across the Sicily Sill, which once separated the western and eastern Mediterranean basins. The morphology of the ridges suggests erosion by large-scale, turbulent water flow and samples indicate that they contained material deposited quickly and with immense force. Computer models show that the flood may have changed direction and become more intense over time, reaching speeds of up to 72 miles per hour and eroding more material over longer distances.

Original study:

Micallef, A., Barreca, G., Hübscher, C. et al. Land-to-sea indicators of the Zanclean megaflood. Commun Earth Environ 5, 794 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-024-01972-w>

Mining company eyes NH facility

By Mara Hoplamazium, NHPR, February 8, 2025.

From the Concord Monitor:

https://concordmonitor-nh.newsmemory.com/?publink=2d050d4c1_134f884

Phoenix Tailings, based out of Massachusetts, is planning on opening a facility in Exeter, New Hampshire to produce rare earth metals from tailings (mining waste) in 2025. The Exeter plant is expected to produce dysprosium, terbium, a neodymium-praseodymium alloy, and a ferro-dysprosium alloy, with a goal of producing 200 tons of metals and alloys per year without air or water emissions, or waste material.

Deep Groundwater Might Be a Sustainable Solution to the Water Crisis

By Claudia Bertoni, Fridtjov Ruden, Elizabeth Quiroga Jordan and Helene Ruden, Eos, February 27, 2025. <https://eos.org/opinions/deep-groundwater-might-be-a-sustainable-solution-to-the-water-crisis>

Groundwater supplies 50% of the world’s drinking water and 25% of its agriculture. These percentages can be far higher in arid regions, making groundwater a critical resource for hundreds of millions of

people. Groundwater accessed is usually shallow, but contamination and overuse from droughts and over-development have limited shallow groundwater availability. Deep freshwater exploration has not been pursued systematically on a regional scale in most areas. Recent studies have revealed that deeper aquifers (between 400 and 1,000 meters deep) may hold significant reserves of groundwater, and may even extend offshore at the Horn of Africa, Sicily, and Tunisia.

Students Walked Past This Rock for 20 Years. It Turned Out to Host 66 Dinosaur Footprints from the Jurassic Period.

By [Sarah Kuta](#). From Smithsonian Magazine, March 13, 2025.

Paleontologists discovered that a slab of rock on display at an Australian high school contained 66 footprints made by 47 individual dinosaurs – the largest number found on a single slab in Australia. The slab had been originally rescued by a geologist who worked at the nearby coal mine and donated it to the school. Paleontologists were able to characterize the slab and count the full number of tracks once years of chewing gum were removed, and advanced 3D imaging and light filters were used to tease out previously hidden details.

Forget about rare earth minerals. We need more copper.

By [Scott Neuman](#), NPR, March 16, 2025.

<https://www.npr.org/2025/03/16/nx-s1-5327095/copper-rare-earth-minerals-mining-electronics>

Rare earth minerals have gotten a lot of attention recently, but copper shortages could be just as concerning. Copper demand has surged in the last 20 years, with prices up nearly 75 percent since 2020. At the same time, the world's largest copper mines such as those in Chile, Peru, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are struggling to meet demand. Mining company BHP says that existing mines will produce around 15% less copper in 2035 compared to 2024, and the average grade of copper ore has diminished by around 40 percent since 1991, as the more readily-accessible copper is extracted.

New Study Finds Rising Salinity Levels in NYC Croton System Reservoirs

By NYC Environmental Protection, March 21, 2025. <https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/news/25-010/new-study-finds-rising-salinity-levels-nyc-croton-system-reservoirs>

The New York Department of Environmental Protection released a comprehensive study on rising salinity in New York City's famously high-quality water supply. Salinity levels tripled in 30 years in the system's New Croton reservoir, which is the most suburban system and provides approximately 10 percent of the water supply. The city's water supply is the largest municipal water supply in the U.S. and provides more than 1 billion gallons of water per day to nearly 10 million residents.

Legislative Committee Update – December 2024

By Tom Fargo

Below is a list of 2025 NH General Court (House and Senate) Bills that are potentially relevant to members of the Geological Society of New Hampshire. This table lists bills identified by keyword searches completed on December 17, 2024, repeated on March 18, 2025.

Bill Number	Title	Bill Description	Bill Status
Key Word “Environ”			
HB 392 Previously LSR 2025-0058	directing the dissolution of the department of health and human services' office of health equity, department of environmental services' functions for civil rights and environmental justice, and the governor's council on diversity and inclusion.	This bill directs the dissolution of the department of health and human services' office of health equity, department of environmental services' functions for civil rights and environmental justice, and the governor's advisory council on diversity and inclusion.	Referred to Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs, currently retained in committee
HB 97-FN Previously LSR 2025-0132	making an appropriation to the department of environmental services for wastewater infrastructure projects.	This bill makes an appropriation (currently listed as \$15 Million) to the department of environmental services for eligible wastewater projects.	Referred to Finance, currently retained in committee
HB 526-FN Previously LSR 2025-0466	establishing a climate change and damage division in the department of environmental services.	This bill establishes a climate change and damage division within the department of environmental services, establishes a director of the division, and enumerates the duties thereof. Estimated total annual cost: \$822,000.	Referred to Science, Technology and Energy, Majority Committee Report: Inexpedient to Legislate 01/21/2025; Full House voted to lay on table 02/06/2025
HB 306 Previously LSR 2025-0467	establishing a commission to study the short and long-term impacts of pending national and regional carbon pricing mechanisms on New Hampshire's citizens, businesses, institutions, and environment.	This bill establishes a commission to study the short and long-term impacts of pending national and regional carbon pricing mechanisms on New Hampshire's citizens, businesses, institutions, and environment.	Referred to Science, Technology and Energy, Majority Committee Report: Inexpedient to Legislate 01/21/2025; Full House voted to lay on table 02/06/2025
HB 707 Previously LSR 2025-0579	requiring the department of environmental services to establish a site-specific setback distance for proposed new landfills.	This bill establishes a formula for determining the distance for which a new landfill shall be located from a perennial river, lake, or coastal water.	Referred to Environment and Agriculture, results of Committee vote on 03/18/2025 are not yet posted.

Key word searches with no returns: **geology, mineral, rock, soil**

GSNH T-Shirt Order Form

	Number of Shirts	Price per Shirt	Total
GSNH Small T-Shirt		\$18.00	
GSNH Medium T-Shirt		\$18.00	
GSNH Large T-Shirt		\$18.00	
GSNH Extra Large T-Shirt		\$18.00	
		Subtotal	
Shipping & Handling costs		Shipping & Handling	
One Shirt	\$4.00	Total	
Two Shirts	\$7.00		

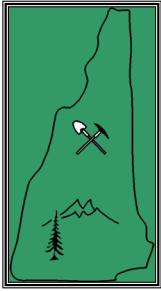
Ship to:

	Name	
	Street Address	
	City, State, Zip Code	
	Phone #	

(in case of questions about your order)

Please make checks payable to "GSNH" and mail with this completed order form to:

GSNH
P.O. Box 401
Concord, NH 03302



Geological Society of New Hampshire



Topic: Mars on Earth: Using terrestrial analogs to quantify rates and processes controlling Martian landscape evolution

**Speaker: Dr. Marisa Palucis,
Department of Earth Sciences, Dartmouth**

Thursday, April 24, 2024

**Location: Red Blazer, Highlands Room
72 Manchester Street
Concord, NH 03301**

5:30 pm Social Hour - 6:30 pm Dinner - 7:15 pm Speaker Presentation

RSVP by noon on Thursday, April 17 to get the reservation price

Advance Reservations: _____ Member (Dues Paid) \$50.00
_____ Non-member \$60.00

- Students \$25.00 with valid student ID card (Reservation Requested)
- Member at the Door \$55.00
- Non-Member at the Door \$65.00

Checks payable to: GSNH

_____ Please indicate special food issues – leave blank for none.

GSNH will also accept dinner reservations by e-mail, which will then allow you to pay at the door.

Reply via e-mail to Sharon Lewandowski, Sharon.A.Lewandowski@des.nh.gov or

Mail to: **Sharon Lewandowski, GSNH Dinner Meeting,
PO Box 401,
Concord, NH 03302.**

Please note that e-mail reservations constitute an agreement with the Society for which you will be responsible to pay, whether you are able to attend or not, unless you cancel your reservation by noon the Tuesday before the dinner.

Name(s) _____

Address: _____

Your phone or e-mail: _____

The dinner and lecture program counts as 2.0 hours of CEU contact hour credit.



MEMBERSHIP & RENEWAL APPLICATION

Geological Society of New Hampshire

PO Box 401, Concord, NH 03302

Name: _____

(Please print clearly)

E-mail: _____

Renewing Members: Only update this section if you have changes to your contact information (including email) or educational history.

New applicants: please complete this section.

Preferred address/email to receive GSNH Communication: ___ Home or ___ Business

Home Address:

Business Address:

Home address lines

Business address lines (Employer):

Home Telephone: _____

Office Telephone: _____

New Hampshire PG # (if applicable) _____

Education: Degrees received or in progress:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Degree, Major, College or University

I volunteer to help with one of the following committees or tasks:

- Membership Committee, Legislative Committee, Giving a talk at a meeting, Regulations Committee, Education Committee, Events Committee, Communications Committee, Other

- Regular Member (Annual Dues \$20.00)
Student Member (Annual Dues \$10.00)...Please complete Education section above.

Make checks payable to "Geological Society of New Hampshire." Note that GSNH dues are not deductible as a charitable contribution, but may be deductible as a business expense. Please return this completed application form with any necessary corrections and a check for the appropriate dues to the GSNH at the address above. The Society's membership year runs from January 1 to December 31.

Signature: _____ Date: _____