Institute’s Long-Term Objectives to be Studied

By Ernest K. Lehmann
1985 AIPG President

In the past, some Presidents of AIPG have chosen to write more or less regularly for The Professional Geologist, in a “President’s Column”. I would like to revive that tradition, giving you the assurance that these columns will be reasonably short and not in every issue. I hope to address issues of concern to the Institute and the geologic profession, and thereby to provoke discussion and stimulate thought about these issues. The TPG, the Executive Committee, and I will welcome your comments.

However, before talking about issues facing the Institute, let me offer my thanks and praise for the sound fiscal management of the Institute during 1984 under the stewardship of President Dean Grafton. Your Institute is in a sounder financial condition than ever and the groundwork has been laid for many years of successful operation.

To address the issues facing AIPG and the profession and

1985 Public Relations Program
To Boost AIPG Certification

AIPG will continue its public relations program in 1985, designed to inform Members, special target audiences, and the general public about the purposes and programs of the Institute.

The Institute’s PR Plan is designed to enhance the image of AIPG and its Members by:

- Elevating the awareness of Members and potential Members of the value and advantages of AIPG certification, thereby maintaining and increasing Membership.
- Publicizing the meaning of professional geologist certification by the Institute among selected publics.
- Promoting an understanding of what is required of those who are certified by AIPG.

Over the past months, progress towards these public relations goals has been made. A media relations effort has been initiated to better educate Members, the press, and the public at large on AIPG programs and services and on the Institute’s value as a certifying body. An ongoing flow of information has been directed at those audiences.

Additionally, a major AIPG objective has been to solidify relations between itself and allied societies. Through regular written communication and face-to-face meetings between our President and the leaders of other geologic organizations, the Institute is making a conscientious effort to work with our counterparts to our mutual benefit.

for the Institute to engage in a successful program in the future, the Institute needs to continually evaluate and formulate a coherent and explicit set of long term objectives. It needs to set for itself milestones through short term goals, and then to achieve these by well chosen strategies and short term tactics. That does not mean that the objectives are immutable. Rather, they need to be periodically examined and modified or amended as fits the circumstances.

To define our objectives, we need to look at our Institute’s fundamental purpose. The Institute’s purpose or mission, if you will, as stated in its Constitution is as follows:

a. To strengthen the geological sciences as a profession.

b. To establish professional qualifications for geological scientists.

c. To establish ethical standards for geological scientists.

d. To establish ethical standards for the public and geological sciences from nonprofessional practices.

e. To monitor governmental activities affecting the geological sciences.

f. To communicate with the public.

This mission may be divided simply into four major areas of action:

- Certification
- Education
- Representation
- Information

These four areas of activities provide a handy way to assess how we allocate both our monetary and non-monetary resources.

In the coming months, I hope to share with you your Executive Committee’s decisions on how the Institute should strive to fulfill its mission and allocate its resources in 1985 and the years ahead. I also hope to discuss in this column some of the problems that I feel we, as a profession, will face in the years ahead.

Advanced Degrees No Longer Credited
Towards Work Experience Requirement

Everyone concerned is reminded that, as a result of the Constitution and Bylaws amendments approved by the Membership effective December 31, 1984, advanced degrees no longer count towards the five years of professional work experience required for AIPG certification.

All applicants must now have five years of experience as a professional geologist before applying for Institute Membership.

This change in requirements in effect increases the length of professional experience necessary for certification by AIPG.
AIPG Offers Appointments Help

Institute President Ernest K. Lehmann has written the following letter to Interior Secretary William Clark:

The American Institute of Professional Geologists is a national group of over 4,500 geologists organized to represent professional geoscientists in their relationships with government, education, and the public. The Institute is dedicated to the support of professionalism and the highest ethical standards among practicing geologists in the United States. Throughout its 23-year history, the AIPG has been active in addressing, speaking, and representing the geosciences in all legislative, political, and public matters affecting the practice of geology and related earth sciences.

There are many earth-science related issues facing our nation today, particularly in the areas of applied geoscience, such as minerals resource development. Your Administration and AIPG both recognize that competent, qualified office holders are needed for leadership.

Within the Department of Interior, there are numerous appointive positions, particularly those in programs related to energy, minerals, water, and other aspects of applied geoscience, that could and should be filled by geologists. The AIPG would like to offer its assistance in identifying suitable candidates for positions that require knowledge and understanding of the earth sciences. We are in a position to provide an outside professional view on position requirements as well as to assist in assessing and screening prospective candidates for given positions.

I would appreciate having a member of your staff contact me at your earliest convenience to advise me how the American Institute of Professional Geologists may assist in assuring that qualified persons continue to be appointed to key geoscience-related positions in the Department of Interior.

AAAS to Act on AIPG Affiliation Request

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) has acknowledged AIPG's application for affiliation. William D. Carey, AAAS Executive Officer, sent this letter to 1984 Institute President Dean Crafton:

Thanks very much for your letter of December 21 and the material you shipped under separate cover. The Committee on Council Affairs will meet on April 1, 1985, in the AAAS Board Room at 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Several weeks in advance, I will let you know when the Committee is scheduled to take up AIPG's application for affiliation with AAAS. The Council meeting will be held in Los Angeles on May 30. We will send you details later in the year.

No Answer From IRS on Ruling

Disappointingly, the Institute has still not received a reply from the Internal Revenue Service following AIPG's written objections to IRS' recent ruling that receipt of an overriding-royalty interest is a taxable event. IRS has, however, acknowledged receipt of the Institute's letter. Richard H. Manfreda, Chief, Individual Income Tax Branch, IRS, advises that a member of his staff, Mrs. Lois L. Cooper, (202) 566-3625, will reply to AIPG on the questions it has raised on this ruling.

Revenue Ruling 83-46 in effect would have geologists who get a royalty interest for their efforts in discovery undertakings include in gross income the fair market value of these royalty interests. This requires an accounting and reporting of these royalty interests as a taxable event. Since the early 1940s, the receipt of the same has been treated under GCM 22730, 1941-1 CB 214 as a "pooling of capital" and a nontaxable event with income being reported only as received.

AIPG has asked that Rev. Rul. 83-46 be reconsidered, reversed and rescinded. The Institute has protested the new ruling as contrary to the law and to the long-held position of the Internal Revenue Service, as well as being contrary to the position of the U.S. Congress. AIPG feels this change in IRS position takes away an important incentive in the very risky and expensive business of prospecting for, finding, and developing energy resources.

AIPG Exhibit at AAPG Meeting March 24-27

Executive Director Vic Tannehill, President Ernie Lehmann and members of the AIPG Executive Committee will be at the Institute's booth at the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) Annual Meeting in New Orleans, March 24th through the 27th.

The AAPG meeting will be held at the New Orleans Convention Center. The exhibits will open at 3:00 P.M., Sunday, March 24th. AIPG Members are urged to stop by the AIPG display and say "hello." The exhibits will close at 1:00 P.M., Wednesday, March 27th.

A get-together luncheon is being scheduled for AIPG Members and guests attending the AAPG meeting. Date, time and place will be announced.

Reservations may be made at the AIPG booth, although they are not essential. Spouses and guests are welcome. Come if you can. President Lehmann will informally address the group. The plan is to adjourn no later than 1:30 P.M.

AIPG's Finances Finish "On-Target" In 1984

Executive Director Vic Tannehill reports that the Institute's preliminary year-end 1984 Balance Sheet and Income and Expense Statement both look to be right on target. He notes as a "bottom line" that AIPG's preliminary unaudited operations for the year are actually better than forecast, and that the Institute should return some $50,000+ to "Member's Equity" as mandated by last year's Executive Committee.

Code of Ethics Available at No Charge

A copy of AIPG's Code of Ethics is yours for the asking. Just write or call Headquarters. The Code has been printed on heavy 8½" x 14" parchment stock. Very suitable for framing, it is hoped that Members will obtain and proudly display this set of principles under which Institute Members work...and live.
What has the Institute Done to Fulfill its Purposes?

1. It has certified the competency of thousands of Professional Geologists for the protection of the public.
2. It has established and enforced a Member Code of Ethics.
3. It has actively sought to increase its Membership amongst qualified individuals, thereby increasing the number of Certified Professional Geologists.
4. Toward better education of geological scientists, it has carried out a program of voluntary reviews of college and university geology departments by fielding visiting Member ad hoc committees. It also offers a program of self-evaluation of those departments through an annual survey of their curriculum, staffing and physical assets.
5. It has fostered and encouraged continuing professional education among its Members.
6. It has urged its Members to monitor and influence Federal and state legislation having geologic implications.
7. It has retained representation in Washington for governmental affairs purposes.
8. It has arranged for testimony by knowledgeable Members on pending Federal legislation and/or proposed regulations.
9. It has issued, and/or is preparing to issue, informational booklets on Oil & Gas Development and Exploration, Alaska Lands, Metals & Minerals, Ground Water, Hazardous Waste and Radioactive Waste.
10. Where state registration of geologists was or is in the offing, it has sought to assure that such legislation and regulation would provide for reciprocity and apply to all geologists, not just selected special subgroups.
11. It has carried out public relations programs to enhance the profession, the Institute, and its Members.
12. It has advised Member geologists of vacancies in senior government positions and has encouraged them to seek positions for which they are qualified.
13. It has required that, as a condition of AIPG Membership, all its Members must belong to one or more scientific or technical geologic societies.
14. It has held annual meetings, including educational programs on professional topics.
15. It has encouraged its Sections to hold similar educational meetings at the local level on a regular, ongoing basis.
16. It has regularly published and widely distributed an informative newsletter.
17. Through a series of prominent awards for service to the Institute, the profession and the public, it has recognized the contributions of deserving geologic scientists.
18. It has fostered inter-society cooperation, particularly on matters of certification, through its Inter-Society Advisory Group (ISAG).
19. It has offered an exclusive, low-cost group professional liability insurance program to its Members.
20. Through its Associate affiliate program, it has sought to encourage younger geologists to be professional, and through its distinguished Membership has furnished role models for them in areas of professional and ethical conduct.
21. It has encouraged the free flow of information and opinion among its Members by providing them with valuable opportunities to come together and to work together through AIPG for their mutual benefit.

AIPG Membership Efforts Succeed

Two hundred fifty-five Membership applications and 42 Associate applications were received at Headquarters during 1984, according to the final year-end report.

The Texas Section led all Sections of AIPG with 29 Membership applications during the past year. The Northeast Section was in second place with 22 applications, and the Pennsylvania Section was close behind with 20 Member applicants for ‘84.

The Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota-Wisconsin, Ohio, and Virginia Sections of the Institute all were in “double digits”, having done quite well with their applicant solicitation efforts last year.

AIPG Sections in Arizona, the Carolinas, Idaho, Illinois-Indiana, Iowa-Nebraska, Kentucky, Minnesota-Wisconsin, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia exceeded the ‘84 Member applicant goals they had set for themselves.

The largest number of Associate affiliate applicants received and accepted during 1984 were the eight from AIPG’s Northeast Section. Texas had five Associate applicants and Oklahoma four. The Colorado, Illinois-Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio Sections all recruited three Associate applicants each last year. Sections in the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois-Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, the Northeast, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming all met their 1984 Associate applicant goals.

It is also clear from this tabulation of 1984 results which Sections need to increase their activity to encourage Membership and/or Associate affiliation in the Institute, and which ones most likely will continue to do a good job of helping AIPG to grow.

Applications Need Prompt Action

Membership applications coming into Headquarters with everything in order are being processed rapidly and thoroughly. Applicants are, however, still having difficulty getting their sponsors to reply promptly with letters. Sponsors should submit such letters within 30 days of receiving the request from Executive Director Vic Tannehill. Nothing does more to hurt potential AIPG Members—and cause hard feelings—than to have applications delayed for months by a Member’s failure to reply, positive or negative, to a request for a recommendation.

Section Screening Boards are asked to complete processing of new applications within two months of receipt. Headquarters is now advising the Secretary-Treasurer Richard J. Anderson of the date it submits applications to Screening Boards. In this way excessive delays in application processing will be documented with the hope that unnecessary delays can be eliminated, or at least cut down.

AGI Schedules Meeting; Grafton to Attend

Dean Grafton, 1984 President of AIPG and its Delegate to the American Geological Institute (AGI) Member Society Council plans to attend the next meeting March 27, 1985. The Council will convene in the Jasperwood Room of the Hotel Hilton, New Orleans, during the Spring meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG).

AIPG has been a Member Society of AGI for twenty-two years, and it plans to continue an active role in directing AGI’s affairs. Purpose of the Council is to provide advice and recommendations to AGI’s Executive Committee.

FEBRUARY, 1985
Energy-Interior Merger Report Due

White House officials are considering a merger of the Energy and Interior Departments and have ordered the preparation of plans to combine the two, sources say.

Interior Secretary nominee Donald Hodel said he does not know whether President Reagan has been presented with the idea of merging Energy and Interior. Administration sources say that White House counselor Edwin Meese is the primary booster of that proposal.

But Hodel indicated that such talks are taking place within the Administration in the wake of William Clark’s surprise announcement that he intends to resign as Interior Secretary at the end of March.

Reagan, according to one Interior official, will try to sell Congress on the merger with the argument that it could reduce the Federal deficit.

During the 1980 campaign Reagan, echoing conservative wariness of the growing Federal bureaucracy, said he would eliminate the Energy Department, created during the Carter Administration. The President feels its functions could be carried out more efficiently elsewhere. Presumably the Defense Department would take over DOE’s nuclear weapons functions.

A White House spokesman, noting that Congress has been cool toward eliminating the Energy Department, said that “asking for the study does not constitute asking for elimination of the Department.” Reagan, it is said, remains committed to his goal of abolishing DOE. His aides say any decision is “months away.”

In another merger matter, in December Interior spokesman were saying that the Administration had buried the idea of merging the Army Corps of Engineers with Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation. But the President last month revived it—just two days after Clark announced his resignation.

Penalty Levied for Late Dues Payment

Per the Institute’s Bylaws:
ARTICLE XI. Finances
Section 2--Dues
Annual membership dues are due and payable on the first day of January.
Any member whose dues are in arrears for more than ninety (90) days after the due date shall be suspended from the Institute but may be automatically reinstated upon payment of dues in arrears and a penalty of an amount determined by the Executive Committee.

The late payment penalty mentioned above has been set at $20.00. Checks for payment in full must be received at Headquarters by March 31st to avoid the “late payment” penalty.

Membership Demographics Update Started

Along with their 1984 dues payments, Members have been updating information on their “vital statistics.” A major effort has again been made to assure accuracy and completeness of every individual’s record. Inquiry forms have been mailed to some Members whose record was incomplete.

A feature story giving updated Institute membership “demographics” is being prepared for an upcoming issue of the AIPG.

AIPG will soon be able to recalculate a variety of useful demographic statistics regarding its Membership, as the staff has now keyed in most of this new data.

Reagan Picks Hodel, Herrington

President Reagan has chosen Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel to head the Interior Department replacing William Clark. And White House Personnel Director John S. Herrington has been named by the President to succeed Hodel at the Energy Department. Both nominations were to go to the Senate for confirmation.

Hodel, 49, is a former utility executive and undersecretary at Interior for James G. Watt. Hodel will replace Clark, Reagan’s longtime aide who is returning to private life.

Chief White House spokesman Larry Speakes, who announced the personnel changes January 10th, said the President has ordered Herrington to study how to eliminate the Energy Department.

Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, a Reagan supporter and Chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, predicted Senate confirmation of Herrington “won’t be a cakewalk.”

Time for Members to Get Involved
Your Institute Needs Volunteers

AIPG is made up of over 4,700 Members from industry, government, consulting and academia. Yet, the Institute has just two employees to serve this large and growing membership.

How, you might ask, can the high level of AIPG activities be carried on so successfully with a Member-employee ratio of roughly 2,300-to-1? The answer lies in one of the most outstanding characteristics of AIPG—unselshless volunteer efforts and major amounts of time freely donated by Members, supported by their employers.

Some specifics of the extensive work accomplished by volunteers within the Institute are:

> Nine Members serve on AIPG’s Executive Committee, the Institute’s governing body.
> Thirty-five Members gave advice and counsel through their service on the Advisory Board.
> The thirteen Standing Committees of the Institute involve over two hundred Member volunteers.
> Ad Hoc AIPG Committees, formed by the President as needed to address short-term projects, involve the efforts of an additional 75 members.

At the Section level, important statewide activities of AIPG are carried out by elected Section officers, Committee appointees, and many other dedicated and willing volunteers. Over 200 Members each year contribute their time, talents and energy (and in some cases money) to serve in various capacities with the Institute’s 35 Sections.

There are other Member volunteers, unlisted and unsung, who also contribute in a variety of ways to the betterment of the profession of geology...through AIPG.

These are the reasons why an organization of nearly 5,000 Members functions, grows and prospers with a staff of only two. The involvement of volunteers in carrying out the Institute’s activities is why so many good things can be accomplished...and why dues can be kept as low as they are.

Are you one of the volunteers for AIPG? If not, why not? There are so many needs (and opportunities) for your help. You can find many forms of service that will suit your abilities and interests. As always, those who contribute the most realize the greatest satisfaction from their Institute Membership. You owe it to yourself to become more active in AIPG. Get involved—it’s good for everyone.
Letters to the Editor...

Dear Sir:

To me, the most important facets of the problem (of reciprocity) are:
1) The long-term interests of the U.S., in connection with domestic mineral discovery and production, are best served by utilizing experienced geologists whether or not they are resident in any given registration state.
2) The right of any state to exercise control over geologists who practice geology within that state as consultants by requiring those geologists to be registered (in the name of public welfare) cannot be denied.
3) In addition to education, experience must be recognized.
4) Mandatory written test requirements for registration, without regard to experience, will limit the pool of competent, experienced geologists available for consulting because many retirees will not be willing to spend the money and time required to meet such restrictive rules.
5) Written tests do not provide any insight to the geologist's ethics or practical judgement and therefore do not protect the public against these two most serious flaws one might find in an applicant. The individual's experience record is, by far, the best gauge.
6) Unnecessary hurdles for registration either on the basis of recognition of the combination of education and experience or on the basis of reciprocity do not protect the public but benefit established consultants by tending to limit competition and use of experience.

I recognize that certain types of geological practice demand more knowledge of local geology than others—specifically some engineering geology. However, some types of geology, mineral exploration for example, benefit by broad experience.

I believe that because of item 2), above, only an act of Congress can curb the self-interest "protectionism" of some groups and thereby open up reciprocity, at least for mineral exploration and production geologists. Such an Act must use as its rationale the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 (Public Law No. 91-631) and the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980.

Such an Act might be phrased as follows:

Whereas it is in the interest of the United States of America to encourage the orderly discovery of minerals which are used in domestic commerce and industry and,

Whereas the experience gained by geologists in mineral exploration and production in the various states of these United States of America and/or foreign countries is a valuable asset which, if properly used, can greatly facilitate the orderly discovery of minerals in the United States and,

Whereas this Act is required to maximize the pool of responsible and experienced geologists available for use in the orderly process required for the discovery of minerals in the United States, an objective that is consonant with the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 (Public Law No. 91-631) and the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980;

It is hereby decreed that no state, county or local licensing authority shall require a written test from an experienced geologist who applies for initial registration or recognition of valid registration of a registrant by another licensing authority for the purpose of public practice of geology for mineral exploration and/or production within the limits of such licensing authority. The applicant's record of education, experience and integrity shall govern the licensing authority's acceptance, conditional acceptance, or rejection of the application. Such application shall be acted upon in a timely manner with notification of the licensing authority's decision to the applicant in six months or less.

This Act does not preclude the licensing authority from requiring that an applicant with less than the stated years of experience (see definitions) pass a written examination.

The above would require inclusion, under definitions, of a definition of a geologist, a mineral exploration and/or production geologist and an experienced geologist. The definition of geologist would include educational requirements. To give credibility to the emphasis on experience, I believe that an "experienced geologist" should have at least ten (10) years of post graduate experience of which not more than three years of post graduate study or teaching can apply for credit.

I cannot see any solution that will solve the whole problem of reciprocity. I feel that the only effective measure to counter unduly restrictive requirements that are contrary to the best interests of the U.S. must come from Congress. The above proposal would not deny the various states their right to regulate the practice of geology for the "public" under the proposed Act or to deny (or revoke) registration (or reciprocity) to an unethical or incompetent geologist.

The key to this partial solution, which could help many geologists, is to link it to the two Mineral Policy Acts.

Sincerely,

Ora H. Rostad
CPGS 1869

Dear Sir:

The lead article in the December, 1984 Professional Geologist on "Professional Self-Regulation" promulgates self-regulation, in part through "...association's efforts to police their membership." As a member of AIPG, I feel that we have a solid code of ethics and we do "police" our members. My concern, however, is that AIPG is inactive in policing of "outsiders," affecting our profession. Who really regulates, for example, the hiring of professionals to responsible geology/mining positions (except a handful of states).

There are plenty of examples of arts-history-economics, etc. majors performing our work, -who regulates that? I am all in favor of self-regulation, but I am opposed to self-flagellation. The AIPG could contribute significantly in protecting its members and its profession from outside interference. Such a "member service" could then, at least in part, justify our high membership dues.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Rabchevsky
CPGS 2416

1985 AIPG ANNUAL MEETING
SEPTEMBER 18-20, 1985
ST. PAUL HOTEL
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FEBRUARY, 1985
NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Dean Grafton, 1984 President of the Institute, is serving as this year's Chairman of AIPG's Nominating Committee. The four members of the committee serve staggered two-year terms. Besides Grafton, present members include: Larry D. Woodfork, M. O. Turner, and Norman Olson.

The purpose of the Committee is to recommend two candidates for each of the offices of AIPG President-Elect and Vice President. Per the recent amendments to the Institute's Constitution and Bylaws, in each odd-numbered year it also recommends two candidates for the office of Secretary. In each even-numbered year it also recommends two candidates for the offices of Editor and Treasurer. All candidates must be Members in good standing.

For 1985, the Committee will nominate two Members for election to a one-year term (1986) as Institute Treasurer.

The Committee identifies candidates and determines that they are qualified and willing and able to serve if elected. It endeavors to choose candidates so as to insure occupational and geographic diversity among the officers.

The Executive Committee is to receive the list of recommended candidates by May 1st. It has the authority to revise, reject or substitute names as it considers desirable. Action of the Executive Committee in approving the nominees is final.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

William G. Murray, 1985 Chairman of the Institute's Governmental Affairs Committee, reports that it is considering proposals and, as appropriate, it will submit recommendations to the President and/or Executive Committee on positions the Institute might take on proposed Federal legislation or regulation having important implications for professional geologists.


The Committee, in cooperation with the AIPG Washington Representatives, the Executive Committee and the Executive Director, is to maintain surveillance of legislative and regulatory matters on the Federal level. It seeks to increase AIPG's impact and visibility on legislation and regulation affecting the profession at the national level.

The Committee also prepares and/or recommends or arranges for—on its own initiative or at Executive Committee request—AIPG position statements and testimony on pertinent Federal legislative and regulatory matters. It assists in presenting AIPG's positions before appropriate Federal agencies, Congressional Committee hearings, etc.

Its 1985 goals are:

1. Work with the Executive Committee, Executive Director, and Washington Representatives to arrange AIPG-sponsored luncheon meetings (with speakers) to which area geologists, selected Congressmen, and Congressional staff and agency officials are invited.

2. Assist the Washington Representatives in preparation of at least eight news releases on AIPG positions on issues before Congress or agencies.

3. Help to prepare testimony for hearings and present to or locate presenters for testimony.

4. Develop with the Washington Representatives a contact program of AIPG Members with their legislators on key issues. Furnish the Executive Committee a report by June 30, 1985, for such a program.

5. Work with the Executive Director to organize a Washington Conference to be held April 15, 1985, and sometime in April, 1986.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS

Donald W. Levandowski will continue in 1985 as Chairman of AIPG's Educational Affairs Committee.

Dr. Levandowski reports that the Institute's 1984 survey of undergraduate programs is being typed at this time. It will be mailed to all geology departments shortly. Requests for on-site evaluations of departments continue to come in. AIPG has established a network of volunteers to handle such requests.

Many Members have volunteered to serve on AIPG evaluation teams. Chairman Levandowski is contacting these 50 or so volunteers and is organizing them into regional "task forces" that can and will respond to calls from Department Heads for evaluation of their school's program.

Members of the Educational Affairs Committee are: Paul H. Moser, Ted V. Jennings, Michael E. Davis, Thomas Z. Jones, Allen Perry and Travis H. Hughes.

It is the Committee's assigned responsibility to generally:

1. Act as a liaison between AIPG and the educational and academic community.

2. Review and report on matters affecting professionalism or professional geologists in the academic community.

3. Where and when requested, assist in the evaluation of geological education in colleges and/or universities.

MEMBER SERVICES

The Committee will be headed again this year by Gary E. Melickian. Their basic assignment is to:

1. Monitor and review all services, programs and activities of the Institute to ensure that they adequately and properly fulfill Members' and Associates' professional needs.

2. Evaluate such services, programs and activities and make constructive recommendations for change, as necessary.

3. Give advice and counsel on maintaining an equitable balance of Institute services to the various employment categories of membership: Academicians, Consultants, Corporate, Government, Independents and Retirees.

4. Give advice and counsel on ensuring adequate Institute services to the various classifications within AIPG: Members, Associates, and Applicants.

Environmental Legislation Roundup

Environmentalists feel 1985 will be a bummer year for passage of legislation they favor. Despite the loss of several supporters in the House, they still have plenty of backing there. And they gained three allies in the Senate: Democrats Paul Simon of Illinois, Tom Harkin of Iowa, and Albert Gore, Jr., of Tennessee.

On the other hand, when William Ruckelshaus resigned as head of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administration lost a respected advocate of reforms that could make environmental laws more effective, yet less burdensome to industry.

Here's what to expect in four major areas:

► SUPERFUND. Watch debate on proposals to extend Superfund, the $1.6 billion program to clean up hazardous waste sites. The government's authority to replenish Superfund's coffers through a levy on chemicals and petroleum expires in September. Cleanup has begun on only about half the 786 sites on the EPA's hit list. Legislators, the Administration, environmentalists and industry want to keep the program afloat. But they can't agree on how much money is needed and who should pay. An end-of-session vote in the last Congress killed a provision that would have raised the Superfund to $6 billion. This time around, says the National Wildlife Federation, industry could get saddled with $7.5 to $10 billion.

► CLEAN WATER. Efforts by an unusual coalition of industry and environmentalist groups to revise the Clean Water Act last session went down the drain when Congress ran out of time. The coalition is likely to stick together in 1985 because the proposed legislation gives both business and the Green Lobby something each wants. The result may be fine-tuning of the Act—somewhat tougher standards for business to meet in removing pollutants from factory wastes, but more time to clean up such waste.

► TOXIC CHEMICALS. The chemical industry would like Congress to keep hands off the 1976 Toxic Substances Control Act, which regulates hazardous materials. That's unlikely. Groups led by the Environmental Defense Fund want to strengthen the law. In a proposal that could impose heavy costs on the chemical industry, they want tougher toxicity tests for both new and existing chemicals.

► CLEAN AIR. Four years ago, reform of the Clean Air Act to cut down on paperwork and make it easier to open new plants was a top goal of the Administration. But the problem of finding ways to control acid rain—which environmentalists claim is largely caused by sulfur dioxide emitted by coal-burning power plants—has clouded the issue. Until the acid rain question is resolved, chances for reform of the Clean Air Act are slim. Chances are good for the reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act, which is likely to expand EPA's authority to put limits on the levels of contaminants in the water supply.

President May Name Science Czar

The Administration is expected to shoot down a suggestion by the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness calling for the creation of a new Science & Technology Dept. to consolidate government research activities. Instead, some Administration aides are considering the designation of a Cabinet-rank 'science czar' with the power to coordinate other agencies' scientific programs and R&D budgets.

Reagan aides believe that, while maintaining the current pace of R&D funding is a good idea, the deficit-reduction drive makes a new department ill-advised. What's more, dozens of congressional committees now oversee portions of science spending, and none of these panels would willingly acquiesce to a dilution of its authority.

The government spends some $50 billion annually on various R&D activities, but no one is in charge of coordinating the spending. If Reagan goes along with the plan for appointing a Science Secretary—sans department—a good bet for the post is White House Science Adviser George A. Keyworth II. Agency officials credit him with helping to keep the R&D budget growing while other domestic programs were being cut.

Denver Map Center Closing Denied

Recent rumors that the U.S. Geological Survey was moving or closing its Denver Map Distribution Center have proven false. According to John Dragonetti, Assistant Director for Intergovernmental Affairs for the U.S. Geological Survey, the rumors started when some map inventory was shipped back to Reston for storage because Denver had run out of space. These rumors first surfaced back in 1984 and were a concern of AIPG's Advisory Boards at their October meetings.

FEBRUARY, 1985
Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed

By Russ Wayland
AIPG Washington Representative

House Interior Committee Shakeup. Chairman Udall wants a smaller Committee. It has had 42 members, to be cut perhaps to 36. Eight Democrats and a Republican were defeated November 6 or did not seek reelection. The subcommittees will be reorganized, Udall said, and the emphasis will be on oversight rather than on new legislation.

Underground Injection Control Program. EPA published its final regulations 11-15-84 on programs it will itself administer rather than leave to the states. (49FR45292-45318). Much of it is for Indian lands only.

Interstate Air Pollution. EPA has now formally denied petitions filed by Pennsylvania, New York and Maine in 1980 and 1981 claiming that polluted air from Midwestern states reduced their air quality and caused acid rain. The basis of denial was that claims of injury were not adequately supported. (49FR48152-48157).

Environmental Legislation. Bills that passed the House in the 98th Congress but died in the Senate are expected to have a more friendly reception in the 99th. Nine Senators seen as pro-environment were elected in Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa and Tennessee, and 22 Republican Senators who will be up for reelection in 1986 will be improving their environmental credentials. Reauthorizing the hazardous waste superfund will be a high priority.

Interagency Task Force on Visibility Impairment. The 1977 amendments to the Clean Air Act of 1970 called for special protection of visibility in certain Federal lands such as national parks and wilderness areas, and established as a national goal the prevention or remedying of visual impairment resulting from manmade air pollution. Now the EPA has established a Visibility Task Force with representatives of the National Park Service, BLM, the Forest Service, DOE, DOD, AND TVA. Note that the proliferation of scattered wilderness areas will limit or even eliminate many forms of mineral and other development that could cause regional haze over a wilderness area, even if there are no clearly visible plumes. EPA has also published proposed rules on state implementation plans for visibility (49FR42670).

DOE Special Research Grants Program. Rules are proposed for grants for energy research, including basic geosciences. The goal in geosciences is "to develop a quantitative, predictive understanding of the energy-related aspects of geological, geophysical and geochemical processes within the earth and at the solar-terrestrial interface." (49FR44590-44599).

The EPA Superfund Hazardous Site List Grows. With 244 new sites added to the priority list of hazardous waste sites, the Superfund cleanup list has grown to 786 and is projected to double within two years. Included in the 786 sites are 36 federal sites. About 4 percent of the sites are mining-related.

Mining Waste Standards. The reauthorized Resource Conservation and Recovery Act granted EPA authority to change standards for mining wastes later found hazardous. General guidelines for recommending sites for high-level nuclear waste repositories in geologic formations were published 12-6-84 by DOE as final regulations. Included were 36 pages of analysis of the public comments received on the draft regulations (49FR47714-47770).

Draft Environmental Assessments for Nuclear Waste Sites. DOE is publishing for 90 days of comment its draft environmental assessments (EAs) for nine possible repository sites in six states (LA, MS, NV, TX, UT, and WA). Later, DOE will finalize most of the EAs, seek Presidential approval, and commence site characterization activities. The draft EAs can be requested in advance by writing to: EA, Dept. of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20581 (49FR47801).

NRC Geologic Waste Site Issues. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has released "Issue-Oriented Site Technical Positions" (IOTPs) for several potential geologic repository sites in Washington, Nevada, Texas, the Permian and Paradox Basins, and Gulf Coast domes. Phone 1-800-368-5642, ext. 74426 for copies. (49FR46418-46428).

Uranium Mill Tailings. The American Mining Congress is challenging EPA's active site standards in court as not premised on a finding of significant risk and not reasonable in terms of costs and benefits. The Environmental Defense Fund is also challenging EPA, but on the grounds that the standards do not require the lowest feasible limits possible.

Landsat Transfer Opposed by OMB. The contract between NOAA and EOSAT transferring the Landsat System from Commerce to this new partnership of Hughes and RCA provides for a subsidy of $500 million while EOSAT develops a market. So far OMB will not authorize the subsidy, either by reprogramming of authorized funds or by a supplemental appropriation from the 99th Congress. If the situation continues, EOSAT might withdraw.

USGS Map Price Increase. Effective 1-1-85, standard topographic quadrangles will cost $2.50, and maps at 1:100,000 or 1:250,000 will cost $4.00. Other new prices are listed in 49FR48389, including those for geologic and hydrologic maps.

Regulations for OCS Non-Energy Minerals. The Minerals Management Service requests comments by 4-8-85 on the desirability of issuing new regulations to govern exploration for OCS minerals other than oil, gas and sulfur (49FR47871).

Known Geologic Structures. BLM has problems in making these determinations. In the Fort Chaffee case, the District Court required BLM to apply strict geologic data and reasoning. But petroleum geologic and reservoir engineering competence are spread thin in BLM's geographically dispersed organizational structure. Information from nearby drilling and from seismic surveys is sometimes in the wrong field office, if it exists at all in bureau offices. Supervision is largely by persons without the necessary skills and experience in oil and gas exploration. Currently, leases won in lotteries are being held up while KGS determinations languish in the absence of decisions that would require or not require competitive leasing. At least two investigations are currently underway at Congressional instigation, and Secretary Clark also has a new four-member team looking into the problem, with a mid-January reporting date. However, BLM has corrective internal actions already underway in the forms of a special training program and of reconsolidation of qualified personnel in some western locations. AT BLM request, the National Academy of Science is working on the redefinition of what constitutes a known geologic structure. Also, BLM has a contract with a qualified private firm to do the detailed geologic work on KGSs in some western states.
WEST VIRGINIA

Annual Meeting

The Section's Annual Meeting was an all-day affair in Charleston on October 26, 1984 with about 25 in attendance. The morning session was a short course entitled "The use of expert witnesses in geotechnical litigation" by Stuart Waters, W.Va. Dept. of Highways. In the afternoon, three technical papers were presented:

"Hazardous Waste Disposal in W.Va." by Tim Laraway.
"Overview of Hydrocarbon Production in the Appalachian Basin - A Glance at the Forest" by Pat Burns and Bob Claus.

Officers for the next two years were elected as follows:

President - Tom Jones
Vice-President - Gene Haney
Sec.-Treas. - Kim Walbe
Editor - Peter Lessing
Executive Committee: Frank Fonner, Mary Friend, Phil McClung, and John Bader

The day's events were capped off with fine food and drink.

Notes

Porter Brown and Larry Woodfork received Distinguished Service Awards at the annual Eastern Section meeting of AAPG.

Berke Thompson and Dan Long received National certificaties for 25 years meritorious service from American Assoc. of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO). Berke also presented a paper at the S.E. Transportation Geotechnical Eng. Conf. discussing a bridge suffering from subsidence.

Frank Fonner serves on the Rock-Core Logging Standards Subcommittee of AEG.

Peter Lessing has been named to the Advisory Board for the State's Coal-Mine Subsidence Reinsurance Program.

The USGS has recently published "Combined Geologic Map and Radar Image, W.Va." It's a nice job, but the geological interpretations are very shaky.

The 16th Annual Appalachian Petroleum Geology Symposium is scheduled for March 11-14, 1985 in Morgantown. The overall theme is a potpourri of geology and it should be another "good show." Details are available from the W.Va. Geological Survey.

New Publications of West Virginia Geological Survey

Water Use in West Virginia for 1982: Circular 35
West Virginia Mineral Producers Directory, 1984: MRS-1

Devonian Shale Stratigraphic and Production Study

This project, officially entitled "Geostatistical Analysis of Devonian Shale Stratigraphic, Production, and Completion Data in West Virginia" is a new West Virginia Geological Survey project with the Gas Research Institute of Chicago.

The primary objective will be to develop what should be the most complete Devonian shale database in the Appalachian basin. Particularly, detailed data on stratigraphy, completion zones and techniques, initial flow tests and pressures, and annual production rates will be added to the existing database. These data will be manipulated to determine any correlations between a well's productivity and the completion zone and/or technique. Products generated will be at least 3 county oil and gas reports covering 9 counties, and computer-generated maps of oil production and probability of success.

NEVADA

As you know, Nevada has no registration for geologists. The professional status and recognition afforded by membership in AIPG is a definite plus, personally and in furtherance of the geology profession. AIPG is needed to unite, inform, and assist geologists. The organization shows healthy growth both nationally and in Nevada. AIPG has been active for over 20 years and now has more than 4,500 members. AIPG is increasingly influential at National and State level government, and in providing practicing geologists news of their profession relative to legislation, registration, professional liability, standards of practice and resource policies, to name a few. A technically and socially active Nevada Section in the near future is entirely possible with more member support. I have been a member since 1974 and I can honestly say there is no other organization that can provide similar benefits and recognition for its members.

Robert F. Kaufmann
Former Membership Chairman
Nevada Section AIPG

CAPITOL

The Capitol Section has been active in the last several months and has confirmed their Section meeting plans through April, 1985. On October 11, 1984, 20 AIPG members and guests, representing geologists from the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Smithsonian Institute, Papadopoulos and Associates, and Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., descended into one of the subway tunnels of the Washington, D.C. Metro in Wheaton, Maryland. The tour was conducted jointly by Gerald Le Fevre, a geologist with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and Phillip Custer, Assistant Vice President of ILBAU America, Inc., the contractor. ILBAU America is employing a hard rock tunnelling technique used successfully in Europe which entails excavating an arch-shaped tunnel, then spraying the exposed rock surface with gunite.

The first dinner meeting of the Section was held on December 12, 1984, at the International Hotel at Baltimore-Washington International Airport. The dinner meeting topic was "Western Maryland Gas Potential--Fact or Fantasy" and featured two dynamic speakers, Ken Schwarz (CPGS 3383), Program Chief of the Maryland Geological Survey, and Ken Ranlet, Manager of the Exploration Division of Ladd Petroleum. Mr. Schwarz reviewed the structural geologic set-
ting of Western Maryland and focused on two gas producing areas. Mr. Ranlet provided a perspective from the private sector, discussing the acquisition of mineral rights and drilling exploratory holes.

On January 15, 1985, the Section held its second business meeting--luncheon at George Washington University. The featured speaker was Paul Carney, Director of Land Management for the Genstar Stone Product Co. Mr. Carney's presentation was entitled, "Profile of a Quarry/Mining Operation within a Developing Urban Environment."

The second dinner meeting of the Section will be held in the Washington area on Tuesday, April 16, 1985, and will feature a geologist from EXXON's Houston office discussing oil exploration in the Outer Continental Shelf. Any TPG reader interested in our meeting schedule is encouraged to contact Jeff Sgambati, Section President, in the Annapolis area at (301) 268-7730, Jim Pittman, Section Vice President, in the Baltimore area at (301) 383-2772, or Doug Nauman, Section Secretary-Treasurer, in the Washington area at (301) 982-2800."

Douglas Nauman
Secretary-Treasurer

TENNESSEE

The Officers elected for the Tennessee Section of AIPG for 1985 are as follows:

President & Screening Board Chairman - Donald R. Smith, 4562
Vice President and Membership Chairman - Robert A. Miller, 1906
Secretary-Treasurer - Glen N. Pruitt, 4162
Registration and Legislation Chairman - Dr. Walter L. Helton, 5074

UTAH

A sample of interesting questions from a recent questionnaire on geologic hazards in Utah. (from Utah Geol. & Min. Survey, Circular 74, 1983)

1. Do you think the average citizen is aware of the major geological hazards in Utah? Yes 23% No 77%
2. Do you feel that you are adequately informed about the geologic hazards in your area? Yes 39% No 61%
3. Do you think it is the responsibility of government to inform the citizens of geologic hazards that might affect them? Yes 95% No 5%
4. Do you feel that your planning and zoning commissioners are adequately informed about the geologic hazards in your area? Yes 16% No 61% Don't know 23%
5. Should county commissioners require subdividers to evaluate geologic hazards on their properties before development begins? Yes 91% No 9%
6. Should the government require a geologic investigation of potential sites for all critical facilities (hospitals, etc.) before construction? Yes 98% No 2%
7. Would you like to see statements disclosing geologic hazards required in real estate transactions? Yes 88% No 12%
8. Should federal loans be approved for construction in hazard prone areas? Yes 27% No 73%

OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Section, AIPG will hold its Annual Business Meeting and Convention in Oklahoma City March 16, 1985, and we are extending an invitation to all to join us. Our theme for this year's Convention is "Ethics and Professionalism". Although the full schedule has not been completed, the events are being planned around the following time frame.

Friday, March 15, 1985
Evening - Formal Cocktail Party

Saturday, March 16, 1985
Morning - Lecture and Seminar Period (2 hours)
Noon - Oklahoma Section Annual Business Meeting followed by informal luncheon
Evening - Sit down Banquet preceded by Cocktail Hour. Speaker: Henry Bellmon, Oklahoma's former Governor and U.S. Senator. Subject: The Need for Ethics and Professionalism in the Oil and Gas Industry.

The meetings will be at the Vista International Hotel, Waterford, Oklahoma City. This is our newest and finest hotel which opened just this past December. Reduced room rates have been made available for Friday and/or Saturday nights.
We look forward to an excellent meeting and a fine turnout.

Robert A. Northcutt
President

Management Programs for Entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurs often need help in sharpening their management skills. Two programs that get high marks from entrepreneurs:

- The Presidents Association of the American Management Associations, P.O. Box 319, Saranac Lake, NY 12983, (513) 891-1500, Ext. 408. A 2½-day course for chief executives of smaller companies (500 employees or fewer) and a 5½-day course for presidents are offered throughout the year.

The Professional Geologist
Our Members Make the News...

The Four Corners Geological Society has recently published Volume III of "Oil and Gas Fields of the Four Corners Area." General Chairman Nick Thomaidis, CPGS 3639, wrote the following message:

"It is with great pleasure that we dedicate this publication to three pioneer oil men of the Four Corners Area: Robert S. Brieftinstein, Walter J. Osterhoudt, and Sherman A. Wengert (CPGS 108). Bob, Walt and Sherm are Emeritus Members of the Four Corners Geological Society, each having over twenty-five years of active membership. Through the years, they have given unselfishly of their time and talents for the betterment of the Society, its members, and the oil and gas industry in the Four Corners area. We are honored to have them as members and we are proud to present the dedications to them which follow."

When Volumes I and II of Oil and Gas Fields of the Four Corners Area were completed in 1978, we vowed to publish a third volume in five years to include field papers missed in Volumes I and II and new discoveries from 1978 through 1982. Thanks to the efforts of Jim Fassett (CPGS 1399), Greg Martin, Allen Middleman, Bill Hamilton, and all of the authors who wrote papers, this book has been completed on schedule. A special thanks to Kent Cardon of Celsius Energy Company, Jim Hopkins and the drafters at El Paso Exploration Company, and Dick Sheets of Southland Royalty Company for drafting services. Thanks are also due to Elliott Riggs (CPGS 4537) for obtaining and preparing captions for much of the art work used as filler material in this volume.

I want to personally thank George Roth, Ed Mickel (CPGS 3539), Dennis Irwin (CPGS 3471), Harold Brown, Paul Matheny, and Jim Hornbeck, who wrote papers and responded when asked to do "just a couple more papers."

IN MEMORIAL...

Sadly, still more letters have come back, following the sending out of annual AIPG dues notices, advising that the Member has passed away.

In the last 30 days we have been informed of the deaths of these Certified Professional Geological Scientists:

Neil B. Steuer, CPGS 1824, died November 21, 1984. He had been a consultant living in Redmond, Oregon.

Bobby G. Preston, CPGS 3486, is no longer with us. Bobby, who worked for Arabian American Oil Company in Tulsa, Oklahoma, died November 11, 1984.

Eugene R. (Bob) Schroeder, CPGS 839, died in Chengdu, China, November 26, 1984. He was on a contract with the Chinese Government (CNOGEDC) for his company, De Golyer & MacNaughton. His wife Mary Ann wrote: "I feel Bob epitomized the image of a professional geologist. His skills, integrity and application of these in his life made him respected by all with whom he came in contact."

Wyoming Section Hits FOGRMA

The Bureau of Land Management’s new Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management and Accounting, (FOGRMA). Regulations have caused considerable concern in Wyoming and elsewhere. While no one is in disagreement with the intent behind promulgation of FOGRMA rules, the Wyoming Section has gone on record opposing what they feel are "unrealistic & onerous" regulations.

In particular, the Section feels that FOGRMA regulations are in part assuming or duplicating other State and Federal rules & regulations on drilling, production, and operations, the rules have serious long range implications for oil operators, particularly smaller operators, independents or individuals, and the system of fines is without precedence in government-industry relationships. For example, if BLM can’t collect fines from an operator, they will look to non-operating partners or even lease owners. The concern here is that these FOGRMA regulations will eliminate outside investment capital as the lease owner could end up holding the bag for fines without having any responsibility for the violations.

The Section’s initial suggestions for changing FOGRMA include setting a $1,000 cap on fines, allowing time to correct deficiencies before invoking a fine, excluding non-operating partners and lease owners from fines, clarification of some subjective items and requiring competent inspectors to enforce the regulations. In addition, the Section believes the regulations should be rewritten to eliminate their adversarial nature and that more public involvement is necessary in redrafting of the regulations.

Pursuant to correspondence, private and public meetings with their Congressional Delegation and Department of Interior Officials, the Section reports some progress has already been made. In January, BLM officials agreed to an interim $1,000/inspection ceiling on fines. BLM also agreed to the new round of public hearings held in January and February.

1985 Membership Directory Going to Press

The Institute’s Membership Directory for 1985 is about to go to the printer. It is scheduled to be mailed out in May.

Copies will be mailed to all Members and Associates by Headquarters; and they will also be distributed to libraries, federal and state government agencies and business firms. The ’85 Directory will also be available for purchase from Headquarters at $15.00 a copy, postpaid.
Comments Asked On Applications

Each month's issue of the TPG carries the names and addresses of applicants for AIPG Membership or Associate affiliation. The main purpose of publicizing these current applicants—as mandated by the Institute's Bylaws—is to alert present Members that the individuals have applied. If a Member has any factual information as to any applicant's qualifications, whether that information is positive or negative, it is the Member's duty to promptly write Headquarters.

According to the Institute's Bylaws: "An objection to any applicant by a Member shall be submitted in writing to the Executive Director within thirty (30) days of the official mailing date of the circularization of the name of the applicant to the Membership, with a full statement of the reasons for the objection."

Such information will be kept strictly confidential and will be used only so far as necessary for Headquarters, Section Screening Boards, the reviewing national officers, and possibly the Executive Committee to review and make their recommendations or decisions on accepting or rejecting the applicant for certification or affiliation.

Where's My Refund? Call IRS Number

Starting in March, the IRS will offer a special phone number to call if your refund check hasn't arrived. The automated refund service number will be toll-free in 26 cities in 21 states. Taxpayers elsewhere must pay for the calls. Here's how it will work: after you call the phone number in the nearest city (to be listed in your forms booklet), a computerized voice will ask you to recite, or with a pushbutton phone tap in, your Social Security number, another number corresponding to your filing status, and the amount of the refund you expected to get.

Seconds later, the voice will tell you one of three things: the IRS needs to process your refund aren't up yet; there is a problem with your tax return and you should call an IRS toll-free number to get help from a human; or, you guessed it, your check is in the mail!

Postal Rates to Rise Effective Feb. 17th

Postal rates for various classes of mail will rise an average of 9% in February. The boosts will include the first increases in four years for Express Mail service. Under the new rates approved by the Postal Service Board of Governors, the cost of First Class mail (typical letter) will jump to 22c. Second Class mailings of newspapers and magazines (such as this TPG) will get a 14% price hike, while Third Class bulk mail costs will rise by 13.8%. Because of the growing volume of Third Class mail, this rise will mean that bulk mailers will pay a larger share of Postal Service costs, postal officials say.

This round of increases in rates should place the Postal Service on a breakeven basis, reversing operating losses that totaled $453 million in the year ended Sept. 30th.

GNP Held to Low Level; Profits Drop

The cumulative effect of high interest rates and allied problems finally caught up with the U.S. economy in the Third Quarter, resulting in holding the GNP growth rate to just 1.9% after inflation—the lowest level since 1982. And corporate profits dropped 7.3% from the Second Quarter. Also, the index of leading economic indicators fell 0.7%, the third decline in five months.

Trying to prevent the so-called growth recession from turning into the real thing, the grand arbiter of interest rates, the Federal Reserve Board, cut its discount rate.

Superfund Could Cost More Than $12 Billion

The Superfund toxic waste-dump cleanup program could cost $11.7 billion in its present form and possibly twice that much, the Environmental Protection Agency has told Congress. EPA said the eventual cost could be an overwhelming sum if forced to expand to cover new threats.

EPA's worst-case "central estimate" of cleanup costs, $22.7 billion, was $6.7 billion higher than the possible upper-limit that former Agency Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus had projected earlier this year, based on 1,800 to 2,200 cleanups. The Agency's new low estimate was given as $7.6 billion.

The Agency has released a stack of studies nearly three inches thick. The 1980 Superfund law required EPA to make its report and estimates of future costs. The law set up a $1.6 billion revolving fund, financed in part by taxes on chemical raw materials, to finance cleanups. It expires in September.
Social Security Deduction Higher

The Social Security (FICA) deduction from your paycheck is higher this year.

The Social Security tax for employees and employers is 7.05 percent in 1985. Last year, employees paid 6.7 percent while employers paid 7.0 percent.

Also, the "wage base"--the maximum amount of earnings on which Social Security taxes are paid--rises from $37,800 last year to $39,600 this year.

People who earn $37,800 or less a year won't notice as big a change in their Social Security deductions as workers in higher income brackets.

If your earnings are $37,800, you will pay $132.30 more into Social Security this year.

On earnings of $39,600 or more, the Social Security tax in 1985 will increase by $259.20. This larger increase reflects the higher taxable wage base for 1985.

Employers now match, dollar for dollar, the Social Security taxes paid by employees.

The Social Security law provides for additional increases in the tax rate and wage base in future years. These increases are to help keep the Social Security system on a sound financial footing.

The table below shows the tax rate for 1986 and later years. The earnings base will rise automatically according to increases in average wage levels.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES EACH WILL PAY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>7.15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>7.51%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990 and later</td>
<td>7.65%</td>
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</tbody>
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Leisure Time Actually Shrinking

How much leisure do we have today? Not as much as you might think. Leisure time has actually been shrinking and the workweek lengthening since the early Seventies, says a study by Louis Harris for Philip Morris. The average American had only 18.1 hours per week of real leisure last year. That compares with 24.3 hours in 1975 and 19.2 hours in 1980.

Meanwhile, the average workweek rose from 40.6 hours in 1973 to 43.1 in 1975, 46.9 in 1980 and 47.3 hours last year. Harris defines real leisure as time spent other than working, going to and from work, household chores, shopping, going to school or sleeping--totally free time in other words.

Harris attributes the drop in leisure partly to the floods of new information now available through computers; handling it keeps people on the job longer. More workers are white-collar and salaried; they put in longer hours. Finally, says Harris, more women with children are working today, and handling both a job and a family leaves little leisure time.

Paradoxically though, the arts are flourishing. Apparently Americans are using their decreased leisure time more carefully. Adult attendance was up last year over 1980--9% for movies, 7.4% for the theater and 18% for popular music concerts. Ballet and opera attendance, too, went up in 1984, by 46% and 41% respectively.

IRS to Eye Employee Car Expenses

Starting this year, the Internal Revenue Service is becoming even more demanding of those who either have a company car or who use a personal car for company business. Basically, the IRS is now requiring the driver of such cars to keep a written record of each trip by auto: date, to where, whether for personal or business purposes, exact mileage, etc.

And now the firm's accountants must at year-end ask drivers who have a company car, or who are reimbursed for use of their personal car, for a written statement verifying all miles driven, indicating whether they were on company business or personal.

The IRS requires companies to charge employees—as compensation—for personal use of a company car. And IRS regulations (and company rules) prohibit any reimbursement for personal miles driven by an employee using his own car. The IRS hasn't set the amount to be charged, but it has been using 20.5 cents per mile in similar cases.

Since this will be considered compensation, the employee must pay income taxes—Federal, State and local—as well as Social Security taxes on the total. The company will also have to pay payroll taxes (FICA, Unemployment Comp., Workers Comp.) on the amount.

Perhaps A Shortage of Employees?

The U.S. civilian unemployment rate dropped from 7.4% in October to 7.2% in November, equaling a prerecession low in April 1981. Some economists, surprised by the decline, said it could signal renewed strength in the economy. Others pointed out that two-fifths of the employment gains were in retail establishments, possibly reflecting—only a bigger Christmas boom than the seasonally adjusted figures had allowed for.

Retail stores in many suburbs around the country are beginning to report the first signs of employee shortages. Store managers say they are having a hard time finding clerical help.

Even if unemployment picks up again—and that's the consensus forecast—the longer-term outlook is bright because of demographics. Baby-boomers and women seeking jobs for the first time swamped the labor market in the 1970s, but now there are less of them. In the last half of that decade an average of 2.8 million people joined the labor force each year.

Midwestern States Reverse Population Losses

Several Midwestern states reversed population losses, the recent big gains by Texas slipped somewhat and other states began losing people over the last year, according to a Census Bureau report.

Overall, the United States population climbed to 236.16 million as of July 1, 1984. That's up 2.16 million from a year earlier and is 9.6 million more than were counted in the 1980 census.

The new 1984 figures show Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa growing again, after having lost population in 1981 and 1982. And Illinois continued its growth trend, begun last year after having suffered losses earlier.

On the other hand, the Bureau said, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Wyoming suffered population declines in 1983-84. It also noted that the previous high rate of growth reported for Texas, Louisiana and Colorado slowed perceptibly.

FEBRUARY, 1985
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Applicants for membership must meet AIPG's standards as set forth in its Constitution on education, experience and competence, and personal integrity, and for Associate status, the same except for experience. If any Member has any factual information as to any applicant's qualifications in regard to these standards, whether that information might be positive or negative, please mail that information to Headquarters within thirty (30) days. This information will be circulated only so far as necessary to process and make decisions on the applications.


*FRANK, Thomas R., 8303 Valley Avenue, Juneau, AK 99801. Sponsors: Wilson Brown, Steven Lowell, Dan Pavey, Dave Heatwole, Donald Stevens.


MELVIN, Robert J., 2899 West Arkansas Avenue, Denver, CO 80219. Sponsors: Blair Roberts, Jan Kraslon, Russell M. Dyer, Robert W. Rogers, Robert Marbury.


ROBERTS, James V., P. O. Box 482, Paonia, CO 81428. Sponsors: James Pendleton, Eugene Shearer, Roy Cox, Graeme Major, Phillip Saletta.


TAYLOR, Marsha L., 2134 Carpenter Drive, Owensboro, KY 42301. Sponsors: Tom Bruns, Ron Alexander, James F.

Howard, Ralph Thomas, Jim Bredar.


NEW MEMBERS

Take a minute to call and welcome these new members into the Institute. Invite those from your state to become active in Section affairs.

BECKMAN, Charles A., CPGS 6756, Grand Rapids, MI

BECK, Frederick M., CPGS 6757, Yarmouth, ME

COLLINTINE, Michael G., CPGS 6758, Madison, WI

NARKUNAS, James, CPGS 6762, Latham, NY

RAPIER, William F., CPGS 6759, Plano, TX

RIEGER, Robert B., CPGS 6760, Houston, TX

THOMAS, Charles M., CPGS 6761, Columbia, MD

UPHOF, Thomas L., CPGS 6763, Dallas, TX

N.Y.C. to Build Garbage Incineration Plants

With a never-ending supply of garbage and few places to put it, New York City's Board of Estimate approved plans to build five garbage-incineration plants, one in each of the five boroughs. The plants, which would cost more than $1.25 billion, would become the world's largest resource-recovery operation and would process more than half of the 22,000 tons the city spews out every day.

Neighborhoods near the proposed plants are certain to protest, and some consumer activists expressed concern that emissions from the incinerators could be hazardous. City officials said there is little risk and added that they must build the plants because the city will run out of landfill space in 15 years.

Increasingly, U.S. cities and towns are considering resource-recovery facilities to get rid of their garbage, particularly in the East, where available space in landfills--the principal dumping grounds for solid waste--has decreased. Though landfills are cheaper than resource-recovery plants, which typically generate energy by burning waste at extremely high temperatures, the incinerators allay some environmental concerns and can provide communities with unexpected savings in energy costs.

Moving?... don't forget to send AIPG your new address!

Name__________________________________________
Organization________________________________
Street________________________________________
City/State/Zip__________________________________
New phone numbers______________________________
Office ( )________________________Home ( )__________

THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
Independent Contractors Useful

An independent contractor may solve some problems for a firm swamped with work but reluctant to hire additional employees. Deloitte Haskins & Sells, one of the Big Eight accounting firms, says a contractor can relieve an employer of liability for federal employment taxes, local taxes and regulations, retirement and other benefits, and administrative costs.

But, says Deloitte Haskins, small business owners should not rush into hiring contractors but should compare the fees they charge with the cost of having the job done by one or more employees. With a regular employee, an owner could be eligible for the targeted jobs tax credit, for example.

The Internal Revenue Service closely monitors the status of independent contractors, and if the agency ever determines that a contractor is in fact being treated like an employee, an owner could be hit with back employment taxes and penalties. Deloitte Haskins recommends checking with the IRS for an advance ruling on the worker's status.

In addition, if an owner pays annual fees or commissions of $600 or more to an independent contractor, he must file an information return with the IRS.

The accounting firm advises small businesses to consult their tax advisors and attorneys before hiring independent contractors.

Gasoline-Powered Auto's Future Assured

The gasoline-powered automobile will keep going into the next century, says a report put out by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's International Automobile Program. The report, prepared by representatives of seven countries and 14 auto companies, says: "The conventional internal-combustion-powered 4- to 5- passenger vehicle will not be threatened in the next 20 years by energy crises or by such alternative powertrain technologies as turbines or electrics."

Varied styles and models will proliferate, and fuel efficiency should be much higher, since the 75-mile-per-gallon cars can be built with present technology. The MIT researchers expect passenger car ownership to rise to nearly 407 million in 1990 and 536 million in the year 2000, up from about 310 million in 1979.

But if Western manufacturers continue to improve productivity, Third World and Eastern bloc plants will be less of a factor. There will be less advantage in building cars in low-wage areas, and the report says: "The number of components on which costs can be cut is likely to decline."

Incorporation Guide for Small Businesses


The book covers the advantages, costs and risks of incorporating. Readers will discover how incorporating affects the way a company is managed and taxed, how it changes an owner's legal and financial liability and how it affects the employees.

There is information on what kinds of businesses may not lend themselves to incorporating and what other forms of organizing are available, with their advantages.

For those who have decided to incorporate, the book provides a step-by-step guide through the financial, legal, technical and organizational aspects of incorporating.

The book is available from Amacom Books, Trade Sales, 135 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Membership Information

The American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), founded in 1963, is a professional rather than scientific or technical society. It is the only nationwide organization which certifies the competence and ethical conduct of geological scientists in all branches of the profession. A voluntary individual membership association, AIPG presently has more than 4,700 members and 200 Associates in the U.S. and abroad, organized into 36 State Sections. AIPG Members practice in all specialty fields and are employed in industry, consulting, independent, oil production, government or academia. The Institute's National Headquarters is in Arvada, Colorado. It also maintains an office in Washington, D.C.

AIPG'S CONSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES ARE TO:

1. Improve the professional application of geology for the good of the general public.
2. Assure proper geologic input to Federal and State law-making and rule-making processes.
3. Enhance and preserve the standing of the profession.
4. Standardize and maintain highest professional standards.
5. Communicate and evaluate the professional qualifications and conduct of Member geologists.
6. Ensure adherence to an uncompromising code of ethics by Members.

AIPG SERVICES:

CERTIFICATION — The Institute certifies, through a rigorous peer review process, the professional competency of Member geologists.

EDUCATION — AIPG provides educational programs to improve the professional skills and abilities of Members, including short courses, seminars, meetings, and educational publications and materials.

INFORMATION — The Institute disseminates information on a wide variety of matters related to professional geology through its monthly newsletter, annual directory, "Information central," and lending library.

REPRESENTATION — AIPG uniquely serves as the organization to convey the viewpoints of professional geologists to government, education and the general public and to make factual, constructive input to those groups.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AIPG MEMBERSHIP:

(See the Institute's "Constitution and Bylaws" for details. Fully completed applications must be accompanied by a $95 check—$75 national dues and $20 processing fee.)

1. TRAINING — college degree with 30 semester hours in geology or related earth science;
2. EXPERIENCE — a minimum of five years in geology or other geological occupation after the award of a baccalaureate degree;
3. PERSONAL INTEGRITY — record of adherence to highest professional and ethical standards as expressed in the Institute's Code of Ethics;
4. SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP — regular/full membership in a qualifying geologic society;
5. PERSONAL SPONSORS — five professional geologists, three of whom must be AIPG Members, must vouch for an applicant's professional qualifications through letters of recommendation.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AIPG ASSOCIATE AFFILIATION:

(See the Institute's "Constitution and Bylaws" for details. Fully completed applications must be accompanied by a $95 check—$35 national dues and $20 processing fee.)

1. TRAINING — college degree with 30 semester hours in geology or related earth science;
2. PERSONAL INTEGRITY — adherence to highest professional and ethical standards as expressed in the Institute's Code of Ethics;
3. SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP — membership in a qualifying geologic society;
5. PERSONAL SPONSORS — three professional geologists, one of whom must be an AIPG member, must vouch for an applicant's professional qualifications by signing the application

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FEBRUARY, 1986
SAVING ON MORTGAGES

Americans in growing numbers are buying homes on 15-year, fixed-rate mortgages and saving thousands in interest costs. The 15-year mortgage still has less than 10% of the market, but bankers say demand is rising fast, particularly among older and more affluent buyers who can afford the higher monthly payments. First, a 15-year mortgage may carry an interest rate 0.5% lower than a conventional 30-year loan, and the buyer, of course, pays far less interest over time. A $50,000 mortgage at 13%, for example, would cost $633 a month for 15 years, while borrowing for 30 years at 13.5% would run $573 a month. But the homeowner will pay only $113,940 over the life of the 15-year mortgage, instead of $206,280. The 15-year mortgage has become so popular, in fact, that since last June the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (Freddie Mac) has issued nearly $700 million worth of 15-year securities to back them.

THE STABLE LABOR POOL

Job-hopping is supposed to be an all-American sport, but a report published in the Labor Department's Monthly Labor Review says that once U. S. workers settle into a career, they are generally considerably less mobile than is thought. On the basis of the current population survey of January, 1983, the report notes that one in six workers has been with his or her employer at least 15 years. The rate at which women switch jobs rose over the last two decades, it says.

Most teenagers had held jobs for a year or less, and workers 20 to 24 had short tenure, too, but older workers are far less mobile. More than 33% of those aged 35 to 44 had been with the same employer for 10 years or more, and among those 45 and over, nearly 33% had been at their jobs for at least 20 years. If these patterns continue, author Ellen Sehgal expects about half of all workers aged 30 to 34 who stayed put for 10 to 14 years to stay at least 10 more years, and nearly 40% of workers aged 25 to 29 to do the same.