President Vetoes Clean Water Act Funding

99th Congress Passes New Environmental Legislation

Congress overwhelmingly passed four major environmental bills. As a result, the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) already heavy work schedule will become even busier as it takes steps to implement changes and new programs mandated by the new legislation. A brief summary of the four bills follows:

Safe Drinking Water Act: Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Law 99-339) were focused on reducing contamination of drinking water by industrial chemicals and pesticides, expanding the law’s prior emphasis on reducing bacteria and other traditional contaminants. Major provisions require EPA to set standards within three years for 83 specified drinking water contaminants such as benzene and EDB; require monitoring of public drinking water systems for all contaminants; require states to establish “wellhead protection areas;” and, establish a demonstration assistance program for state and local governments to protect sole source aquifers.

Superfund: A massive increase in the Superfund hazardous-waste cleanup program was approved by amendments to the Comprehensive Emergency Response Compensation and Liability Act (Public Law 99-499). The legislation provides a

Paid Your 1987 Dues? Most Members Have

Headquarters is very pleased to report that an all-time high number of Members and Associates have already paid their 1987 dues.

Second notices went out late last month to those whose 1987 Institute dues had not been received. Third and final notices will be mailed January 1st, the deadline date for dues payments per AIPG’s Bylaws.

Members who do not pay the required annual fee to renew their Institute Certification before February 15, 1987, will, reluctantly, have to be suspended from the AIPG Membership rolls as of that date and will be assessed a late pay penalty to be reinstated thereafter.

A reminder: Members may prepay their AIPG dues for the next three years in order to save some tax dollars. The new Federal tax law effective January 1, 1987, limits thereafter a taxpayer’s “Miscellaneous” deductions (for those who itemize) to amounts exceeding 2% of adjusted gross income. That means many Members, beginning with payments they make next year, will probably no longer be able to take a tax deduction for professional society dues.

AIPG will now permit Active or Retired Members or Associates to pay Institute dues three years in advance (1987-1988-1989)—provided that their check must be received at Headquarters by December 31, 1986.

$9 billion, five-year program compared to $1.6 billion for the past five years. The money will be raised through a $2.75 billion tax on petroleum (with imported oil taxed at a higher rate than domestic oil), a $1.4 billion levy on chemical feedstocks, $2.5 billion from a new broad-based corporate tax (applicable to all companies with taxable income exceeding $2 million), $1.25 billion from general revenues and $0.6 billion from cost recovery and interest. In addition, $0.5 billion will be raised by a 0.1 cent-per-gallon tax on motor fuels to pay for cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks.

Highlights of non-tax provisions include cleanup standards; an aggressive cleanup schedule that requires long-term work to begin at no fewer than 375 sites during the next five years; a cleanup program for underground storage tanks; new reporting requirements to inform communities about dangerous chemicals handled in the area; and a new research and demonstration program for hazardous-waste treatment technologies.

Of particular interest to geologists, the new law gives limited new liability protection to Superfund cleanup contractors. Such contractors will no longer be subject to strict liability or joint and several liability in suits brought in Federal courts relating to release of hazardous substances. Contractors would be liable only if they are at least found to have been negligent. However, state laws are not preempted and therefore contractors will remain subject to liability under state tort laws. EPA is given discretion to indemnify contractors for negligent acts if the contractor cannot obtain (Continued on Page 6)

Amendment Balloting Results

Results of the vote on a number of proposed amendments to AIPG’s Constitution and Bylaws will be announced shortly. A ballot and copies of the proposed amendments were mailed First Class to each Institute Member in mid-October. The Teller’s Committee opened and counted ballots and certified results December 16th.

Return of ballots was excellent as a record number of Members voted.

New Executive Committee to Meet

The 1987 AIPG Executive Committee will hold its First Quarter meeting Saturday, January 24th, in Norman, Oklahoma.

Among the important items on its agenda will be to decide on the Institute’s goals and budget for the coming year.
Computerized Information System

AIPG's new Computerized Information System (CIS) continues to serve hundreds of callers. The number of individuals accessing CIS, which is on a computer at the Institute's Arvada national office, averaged nearly 50 a week during October and November.

CIS can be reached through a telephone "modem" and with appropriate communications software. Callers may contact the CIS to read information by connecting their computer to AIPG's by calling (303) 431-1332 and following the directions on the screen.

CIS provides instant access to the latest AIPG information and data on subjects such as Institute policies; legislative, regulatory and legal news; calendar of events; statistics; directories of National and State Section officials; publication and insignia items ordering; Membership requirements; Certification processing; Constitution and Bylaws; Member services, etc.

The AIPG CIS, which is in operation from 8 AM (Mountain Time) Mondays through 4 PM each Friday, is readily accessible by any computer or terminal capable of telephone modem hookup to a "host" system. An IBM PC, XT or AT or compatible units are excellent choices, but most other systems (Apple, CPM, etc.) can be used as well.

Work on 1987 Directory Underway

Executive Director Vic Tannehill and 1987-88 Editor Ed Nufer have begun preliminary work on AIPG's 1987 Membership Directory. Format and content will be similar to the '86 publication, which was very well received by the Members and the general public alike.

Members are advised that they must note any changes in their personal data printout (on their 1987 dues bill) and return the form to Headquarters no later than January 25th if such changes are to be included in the 1987 Directory.

Those whose 1987 dues are not received at Headquarters by February 15, 1987, must be suspended and their names will not appear in the '87 Directory.

It is expected that the Directory will be prepared, printed and distributed by mid-April next year.

Thanks to AIPG Committee Volunteers

The 1986 officers and Executive Committee have expressed their appreciation to the hundreds of Members who volunteered and served on the various Standing and Ad Hoc committees of the Institute this year. A great deal of good was accomplished, in large part due to their unselfish efforts on behalf of AIPG.

Governmental Affairs Conference

AIPG will hold its Seventh Annual Governmental Affairs Conference in Washington, DC, Monday, April 13th. The meeting will be held at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, 1143 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., in the District. All Members are invited to attend and guests are welcome. Advance registration is not required.

The primary purpose of this Institute-sponsored Conference is to hear from key Federal governmental officials about current matters of concern to professional geologists. The Conference will also provide attendees with the opportunity to express their views on specific legislative and regulatory issues.

Institute 1987 President Charles J. Mankin will welcome the group, as will Executive Director Vic Tannehill.

Starting at 9:00 A.M. at the Ramada Renaissance, the program will begin with a general discussion of governmental relations for geologists. AIPG leaders will give brief remarks on various aspects of the subject and will answer questions.

Several Federal officials will then make presentations to the Conference on timely topics. A question-and-answer period will follow their talks.

Lunch, preceded by an 11:30 A.M. cash bar, will be served at Noon, at which time Conferees will be joined by Members and guests from the Washington area. A featured luncheon speaker will be announced shortly.

As was done this year, tentative plans call for the Institute to also videotape the 1987 Conference and to then make the tapes available to Sections for their use in Member educational programs. Videotapes of the '86 Conference proceedings were viewed at a number of AIPG Section meetings.

"Jobs" Bulletin Board Busy

A computerized "Jobs" Bulletin Board continues to be open through AIPG National Headquarters to any Member, non-member or employer who has access to a computer with a telephone modem. It includes both "Positions Wanted" and "Employment Available" Sections. Those phoning into AIPG's CIS may enter their qualifications and availability directly, as well as view listed employment opportunities with companies or corporations, as well as consultants, or expert witnesses.

Employers or geologists seeking employment who do not have access to a modem-equipped computer, may mail a notice (100 words or less) directly to AIPG's Headquarters. Such notices will be entered on the computerized "Jobs" Bulletin Board.

Institute Leaders Active Behind Scenes

The Institute's elected national officials are working behind the scenes at high Federal governmental levels to keep the Administration and other political decision-makers informed and concerned about the problems the geologic profession currently faces and implications for national security.

Meetings recently between AIPG Members and key political officials seem encouraging; an attitude of helpfulness and a better understanding of the urgency is growing among those who can take action.

The consensus among Institute Members continues to be support for a repeal of the Windfall Profits Tax, repeal of the Fuel Use Act, expansion of exploration on Federal lands, curtailment of importing of refined products and natural gas deregulation.
Member Retention Very Important

AIPG does not concentrate so much on attracting new Members that it forgets to keep the ones it already has. The cost of retaining a present Member is much lower than the cost of getting someone new to join, considering the effort and expense. It is a lot easier and less expensive to make proper efforts to keep the Members we already have.

The reason some societies suffer high attrition rates is related more to their failure to meet changing Member needs with appropriate services than it is to the poor economy or other external factors.

AIPG understands the importance of learning about its Members. How old are they? What exactly do they do for a living? Why did they join the Institute in the first place? What persuades them to remain Members? What are they looking for through AIPG? Executive Director Vic Tannenhill uses the answers to such questions to carry out an active Membership retention program.

Present Members, too, need to be involved in Member retention. A call from a Member will often persuade someone to keep up his or her Membership. Members can help keep other Members in the Institute—and they can convince former Members to rejoin.

Some of the Membership retention activities by Headquarters:

**We focus on Member services.** We continually monitor our Member’s needs and do what we can to provide them with appropriate services through AIPG. And we reexamine what we do and assess each activity annually to determine if it continues to be worthwhile.

**We always promptly answer our mail and telephone calls.** There is no substitute for giving Members a quick response. We make certain our staff answers letters or phone calls the same day they are received.

**We never stop reselling the values of AIPG Membership.** Members may forget about the value of Institute Certification unless we remind them. We continually tell Members what AIPG is doing for them...and for the public and the profession.

**We respond to dropouts.** If a person drops Membership, we try to find out why, and we send a personal letter or note, or we call, urging him or her to reconsider and renew. Sections also followup.

Applicants Must First Contact Sponsors

Those considering applying for AIPG Certification are reminded that they **must** first contact each sponsor they may list on their application form and confirm that each **will** so serve.

Applicants are required to verify in advance that a potential sponsor for their Institute Certification will reply to the Institute’s inquiries—in strict compliance with the AIPG Constitution and Bylaws, and Executive Committee policies and procedures.

If it is subsequently discovered that an applicant failed to directly ask his sponsors to serve as such, and to get an affirmative answer, **before** his or her application was submitted, withdrawal may result.

If a potential sponsor originally listed on an application should later determine that he or she cannot, for whatever reason, or does not in fact now wish to, be a sponsor, Headquarters (without revealing the name of the “dropped” sponsor) asks the applicant to furnish another.

Continuing Education Programs Vital Function of the Institute

One of AIPG’s most important functions is to provide educational programs designed to bring about improvement in the professional skills and abilities of Members. Toward this goal, AIPG sets up national, area and local meetings, produces publications, offers various educational materials and carries on informational communications with Members. The objective of each of these activities is to help Members perform their tasks better now and to prepare them to cope with future changes in the profession.

Programs for AIPG annual meetings always include outstanding speakers and educational offerings to give attendees information on professional skills and techniques that they can take back to work and put into profitable practice on the job. Members have the opportunity to exchange ideas formally and gain knowledge that helps them be even more thoroughly professional.

The thirty-five AIPG Sections hold meetings regularly, usually with an educational program covering an important topic of interest to professional geologists. By attendance at these “Share Your Knowledge” Section meetings, Members increase their know-how not only of their specific branch of the geologic sciences, but of other branches as well. Section meetings provide Members the opportunity to associate with fellow geologists who have an appreciation for learning and are willing to share their knowledge.

Some of the most valuable benefits of AIPG Membership are opportunities to make important personal contacts and chances to share ideas and to learn from fellow professionals. Through AIPG, Members have many opportunities to meet fellow professional geologists and learn from them. Because geology as a science is constantly changing and evolving, professional geologists must keep current if they are to move forward and progress.

Responses Required With Dues Payments

Members remitting their 1987 Institute dues are again reminded to please complete and return both the upper and lower portions of the billing form along with their payment.

The computerized printout of personal data should be checked over carefully. Kindly fill in all blanks and mark any changes. In addition, Members must: (1) check their newly-revised Geologic Specialty Code or Codes; (2) check their new Employer Category Code; and, (3) circle as appropriate one or more of the “qualifying” society acronyms to indicate which they are a member of.

The October, 1986, TPG carried the revised-for-1987 Key to Codes of Specialty Field of Practice and new Employer Category Codes.

To remain a Member of AIPG, the Institute’s Constitution and Bylaws require continuing membership in a “qualifying” society approved by the Executive Committee. AIPG Members and Associates must indicate which qualifying societies they are currently a member of. If this is not done, payments cannot be accepted, and will be returned by Headquarters.
Letters to the Editor...

TO THE EDITOR:

As a current member of AIPG's Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Land Use, I would like to comment on Bruce Stinchcomb's letter in the September Geotimes. Late last year, we recognized a problem with the wording in the part of the Code of Federal Regulation that regulates activities on national forest-system lands pertaining to the 'protection of objects or places of historical, archaeological, geological or paleontological interest'. Somehow, 'paleontological' was added to the list prohibiting digging or removing of prehistoric, historic or archeological resource, structure, site, artifact or property. According to the code now in effect, it is against regulations to pick up a fossil on forest-system lands, 36 CFR 261.9 (g) and (h).

Our Washington office, Minerals & Geology Division, was notified and, with the help of AIPG Members Gary Glass and A. Gordon Everett, began the process to amend the regulations. Since regulations are issued under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, we could not modify them through the memorandum process. The amended version of 36 CFR 261.9 (g) and (h), deleting 'paleontological', was submitted to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was approved by the Secretary and the Office of Management & Budget and has been published in the Federal Register as 'an interim rule with request for comments'.

One issue concerns the potential use of special closures under 36 CFR 261.53 for protection of objects of geological or paleontological interest. The Forest Service is responsible for wise management of all resources on National Forest-system lands. That regulation gives the local forest supervisor the authority to regulate use on a site-specific basis if the situation warrants. If that is applied, a special-use authorization would be required to excavate or remove materials specified in the closure order.

It is Forest Service policy to involve professional, scientific and academic communities in defining sensitive resources and the degree of protection needed. Stinchcomb's apprehension is shared by many. The Forest Service is committed to making paleontological resources on National Forest-system lands available for all legitimate activities and to facilitate their research and study.

F.B. Mullin
U.S. Forest Service
Rocky Mountain Region
CPGS 1716

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to respond to Mr. Robert Paschall's letter which appeared in the October, 1986, issue of the Professional Geologist. I wish to congratulate Bob for so eloquently describing in capsule form the history of Registration for Geologists in California and its affect on AIPG membership.

The working geologist, of which there were a great number at the time that registration laws were passed in California, vigorously opposed registration. After several years of hard work it became obvious that political pressure and civil engineers were going to register geologists under the civil engineers act whether the geologists wanted it or not. In our own defense, geologists found a legislator to sponsor the registration bill. At least for a while, the registration board was controlled by geologists.

I would like to repeat Bob's warning, that registration boards become political animals. AIPG is still an important professional organization after state registration is implemented. Hopefully geologists will not abandon AIPG once registration is in place. For those of you who can foresee registration for your state in the future and have not read Bobs comments, I suggest you do so.

Louis F. Villanueva
CPGS 1307

Suspended Members Will Lose Privileges

According to AIPG's Constitution and Bylaws, suspended Members—as of the date of their suspension—must cease using the Institute's seal in any form, including in advertising or on business cards or letterheads. They may not call themselves a "Certified Professional Geological Scientist" (CPGS) or a "Certified Professional Geologist" (CPG), nor may they use those acronyms after their AIPG Membership is terminated.

AIPG can, will, and has taken legal action against those not entitled to use its seal, certification titles or their acronyms. The Institute means to continue to vigilantly protect the public and guard the rights of Members to the status and prestige that comes with earning AIPG certification.

Upon suspension, former members must return all AIPG insignia (stamps of the seal, steel embossing dies, Membership certificates, etc.) to Headquarters, as the Bylaws state. The Institute is prepared to take legal action to recover such items from suspended Members if they do not voluntarily surrender them.

The Institute's Code of Ethics, printed in dark blue ink on a cream-colored heavy parchment, is shown here. Comes with gold metal frame and glass. Suitable for wall mounting. Size 8 ½" x 14". Available from Headquarters for $15.95, including shipping.

Page 4
1987 Advisory Board Meeting Minutes and Report

Chairman Sam Evans, 1987 AIPG President-Elect, convened the 1987 AIPG Advisory Board Meeting, held at the Keystone Lodge in September at Keystone, CO, at 11:30 A.M. Nineteen AIPG Section delegates, plus Evans, attended the meeting.

Chairman Evans stated that, on the important issue of membership, we need quality members. He explained that 1,570 AIPG Members (35% of total) were born between 1922 and 1934 and when those members retire, the annual loss in dues to the national organization is estimated at $94,000. The point he was making is that we must work harder on obtaining new Members to replace, in effect, the older Members who leave active Member status. Mr. Evans said that we’ve tried “one-on-one” contacts to attract prospective members and realistically, it can work; we need to continue this approach. The Advisory Board, he concluded, is a very important part of AIPG.

Ted Clark, Northeast Section, emphasized there are eight states in his Section and they are the leading Section for new AIPG applicants. The (Indian) Summer 1986 issue of their newsletter, pp. 12-14, contains a proposal for increasing the work experience for AIPG applicants from five to eight years. Additionally, the Northeast Section Screening Board requires that at least two of the applicant’s sponsors be from outside the company (agency) where he/she is employed. Ted presented this information to the 1987 Advisory Committee, saying their section officers are now awaiting responses to the mailout requesting comments from Northeast Section Members.

Don Hook, Texas Section, spoke on the AIPG screening procedure at Section level. He is disappointed in the makeup of the screening board form. (He found out from among the 1987 Advisory Board delegates that not all Sections use a standardized form.) Don asked what might be done to encourage more in-depth information on the applicant. He added that too little space is allowed on their form to write a narrative about the applicant. He suggested that each Section develop an in-depth evaluation, especially on those items that might not appear in the standard sponsor letter.

Bobby Timmons, Florida Section, said we need to exercise extreme care and caution in selecting Screening Board members. Kentucky and Missouri delegates agreed, adding examples from their screening experience.

Ted Clark explained that his Section has nine Screening Board members, headed by Angelo Tagliacozzo and that they have a detailed system of questions that their board members utilize. Don Hook then asked if it would be feasible to have a standardized national form. Jim Vincent, Kentucky Section, expressed the preference that each Section devise its own form.

Chairman Evans then called for nominations for Advisory Board Members (four) to the 1987 Executive Committee of AIPG. He appointed, first, a Tellers Committee composed of Larry Johnson, Minnesota-Wisconsin; Phyllis Garman, Tennessee; and, Bob McKeagney, Alabama. Nominees were: William Street, Wyoming; James Erwin, Oklahoma; Donald Hook, Texas; Elisabeth Guerry Newton, Virginia; and D. Theodore Clark, Northeast. Written ballots were collected and the Tellers Committee went into isolation.

Don Hook moved that the Executive Committee seriously review and revise the AIPG Application Form (for example, include telephone number and address of each sponsor) and devise a national screening form; seconded by Clayton Johnson, Missouri. Discussion: President Travis Hughes explained that a similar standard form for the sponsor letter had been considered, but rejected, several years ago by the Executive Committee. Jim Vincent, Kentucky, added that sponsor letters seem to be the biggest obstacle to efficiently process an application. Motion passed; Florida and Kentucky opposed.

In other business, Kenneth Euge, Arizona, read a recommendation from a letter to him from Ed Dapples (August 10, 1986) in which Dr. Dapples suggested the recommendation be placed on the Advisory Board agenda. The recommendation became Mr. Euge’s motion: “To recommend to the Executive Committee that Registration of Geologists by States be urged to all Sections of AIPG, and initiative legislative action be taken by all Sections of AIPG.” The motion was seconded. Discussion: Susan Landon, Colorado, said she is opposed to National AIPG telling the state sections how to run this aspect of their affairs. She would favor AIPG taking a stand that each state be encouraged to develop definitions of “geology”, “geologists”, etc. Ed Dapples explained that, although AIPG has a certification process, the courts pay less attention to a certified geologist than to a registered geologist. There is increased pressure put on individuals (in all professions) for better status in the eyes of the public. In Arizona, he said, geologists have hired a consultant to prepare an examination that will be recognized as valid in a court of law. Russ Slayback, Northeast, declared that over the past dozen years this issue has been discussed and past Executive Committees have maintained present policy after much discussion. There would be “wholesale defection” if this policy changed, according to Mr. Slayback. Ned Wehler, Pennsylvania, countered with his opinion that AIPG will have a mass exodus if we don’t support registration in all states. AIPG needs to become the “home for registered geologists.” Motions were rejected.

Chairman Evans announced the results of the election. The four Advisory Board Members on the 1987 AIPG Executive Committee are: James Erwin, Oklahoma; Donald Hook, Texas; Elisabeth Guerry Newton, Virginia; and, William Street, Wyoming.

ENVIRONMENTAL...Continued from Front Page

liability insurance.

Asbestos: In what one Congressman has called, “the sleepier environmental issue of the year,” legislation was approved to require schools to inspect for asbestos and implement abatement actions if hazards are found. The Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, Public Law 99-519, directs EPA to set standards for inspection, cleanup and disposal of asbestos in schools. States must adopt a program at least as stringent as the EPA model.

Clean Water Act: Congress approved a $20 billion reauthorization of the Clean Water Act of 1972, including $18 billion for grants and loans for construction of local sewage treatment plants. But, on November 6th, President Reagan vetoed the extension, saying the proposed spending “exceeds acceptable levels.” In a memorandum explaining the reasons for his pocket veto, the President said the bill did make some improvements in the Act, including expansion of Federal enforcement authority and easing the regulatory and financial burden on cities. “We will work diligently with the 100th Congress to address this concern,” he said. Reagan had proposed $6 billion to keep the Federal grant program.
Status of Regulatory Agendas

Federal agencies published their semiannual regulatory agendas in the Federal Register of October 27, 1986. The agendas provide the status and summary of regulations under development, revision or review at the agencies. Among those regulations:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

National Energy Policy Plan. The Department of Energy (DOE) is soliciting public comments and holding a series of public hearings on the next National Energy Policy Plan (NEPP). The agency prepares the biennial report to Congress on energy policy and steps taken to ensure the Nation’s energy security. The report now being considered by DOE will be sent to Congress in 1987. Public hearings were held in Salina, KS, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago and Sacramento between November 17th and 21st. DOE Contact: Margaret Sibley, (202) 252-5325. Cite: 51FR, October 17, 1986, p. 37059.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Hazardous Waste. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a proposed rule to subject generators of 100 to 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste per month to the same standards as larger generators with respect to accumulation of hazardous waste in tanks prior to off-site shipment. The proposal would require the smaller generators to perform periodic leak assessments on their tanks, provide secondary containment for all new and leaking tanks and provide secondary containment for all existing tanks by the time they reach 15 years of age. Deadline for public comments: January 7, 1987. EPA Contact: William Kline, (202) 382-7917. Cite: 51FR, October 9, 1986, p. 36342.

Waste Minimization. EPA has published a final rule on certification of waste minimization on Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest. The rule provides information on the agency’s intent and reasoning for the certification which differs for small and large generators. Essentially, large generators must certify that they have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated “to the extent economically practicable,” while small generators will only need to certify that they have made a “good faith effort” to minimize waste. Effective date: September 22, 1986. EPA Contact; Robert Axelrad, (202) 382-4761 or RCRA Hotline, (800) 424-9346. Cite: 51FR, October 1, 1986, p. 35190.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION


Denver Offers Job Resource Center

The Resource Center, with help from the Denver Geological Society and the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, is helping displaced professionals in energy and natural-resource industries look for new jobs. Write to Cindy H. Midkiff, Laventhal & Horwath, Suite 588, 50 South Steele Street, Denver, 80209. Phone: (303) 355-7504.

Task Force Studies Oil, Security

President Reagan has established a special task force to study how the oil industry crisis is affecting national security and input from energy related organizations or individuals is needed, according to William F. Martin, Deputy Secretary at the Department of Energy and chairman of the group.

The task force will include representatives from the departments of Energy, Interior, State, Defense, Commerce and Treasury; officials from the National Security Council, the Office of Management and Budget; the Environmental Protection Agency; and, other appropriate agencies.

Martin, speaking to the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Independent Petroleum Association in Tulsa last month, said the task force has been charged with assessing the current energy situation and the outlook for the 1990s and then reviewing potentially workable energy policies—including an oil import fee—that could strengthen the national security.

"The President is committed to a strong domestic oil industry and has mandated that we will not be overly dependent on a cartel again," Martin said.

The task force will focus on four major issues: the macro economics of the worldwide energy situation; how the U.S. oil industry can respond to a changing world oil market; the defense implications of increased dependence on imports; and, the effect current trends have on energy intensive industries, he said.

The group will report its findings to the President and the cabinet by year's end, Martin said.

Increasing dependence on the Middle East is the biggest threat to the national security, he said. In less than one year oil imports have soared from 27 percent of the United States total energy consumption to 40 percent and projections indicate that imports could climb to 50 percent or more by 1990.

Water Resources Omnibus Bill Passes

For the first time since 1976, Congress agreed on an omnibus water projects bill for conservation and development of water resources and improvements of water resources infrastructure. The legislation authorizes construction of at least 262 new projects by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, including 41 port development projects, 113 flood control projects, seven major inland lock-and-dam projects and a variety of others for water supply, recreation and beach erosion control.

About $16.3 billion is authorized for the projects, but a far larger share of the project costs must be borne by users and local governments than in the past. Two new user fees, one for port users and another for inland waterway users, will be implemented. President Reagan, pleased with the shift to increasing local cost sharing and user fees, is expected to sign the bill, H.R.6, into law.

AIPG ANNUAL MEETING
October 13-17, 1987
Hyatt Regency Hotel
Lexington, Kentucky

Page 6
Supreme Court Antitrust Decision

Under the Reagan Administration, the Federal Trade Commission has continued to go about the job for which it was created: ensuring that competition continues to prevail in the U.S. economy.

The irony of that role is, that to ensure unfettered competition by some, the agency must impede the business and professional activities of others.

At one time, that regulatory oversight focused primarily on trade and manufacturing industries, but the U.S. Supreme Court’s June, 1986, decision against the Indiana Federation of Dentists was a historic turning point in establishing the FTC’s authority in regulating professions.

Ruling that the dentists did not have the right to refuse to supply records and X-rays to insurance companies as part of a cost-containment effort by the companies, the Court signaled by a 9—0 vote a loss, in this case, of immunity from antitrust action. Even more important, the case may apply to all professionals.

The 80 dentists from Lafayette, Anderson and Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the voluntary federation, had no desire to go down in legal history, but the litigation is very noteworthy.

The 1979 FTC complaint charged that the federation’s policy constituted an unfair method of competition and conspiratorial restraint of trade.

Overturning a 7th District Court of Appeals decision, the Supreme Court said that the federation’s collective activities were in violation of Federal antitrust laws.

“When competitors seek to inhibit new forms of competition,” FTC Commissioner Andrew J. Strenio, Jr., said at a recent Washington, DC, conference, “they often claim restrictions benefit consumers. While the commission will consider all good faith claims, mere invocation of quality concerns will not insulate anticompetitive conduct from scrutiny.”

Attorneys in societies and associations representing other professions are studying the Indiana decision to discover the Court rulings’ implications for the antitrust parameters of their professions.

Little Action Taken on Liability Crisis

Despite extended debate, the only action taken by Congress aimed at mitigating the liability insurance crisis occurred in the final days of the session when the Product Liability Risk Retention Act, Public Law 99-563, was approved. The purpose of the new law is to make it easier for professionals, businesses, governmental entities and other groups to form collective purchasing and self-insurance groups for most types of liability insurance. It broadens a 1981 law that allowed the formation of risk groups only for product liability insurance.

Legislators recognized that the law is not a cure-all for liability insurance problems, but expressed hope that it would provide some relief by facilitating insurance alternatives and promoting competition. The Federal law preempts state insurance laws by allowing a risk group chartered in one state to forego having to obtain charters from other states where its “members” may operate. However, all states will retain authority to require proof of financial stability.

Far-reaching product liability reform legislation died on the Senate floor in October after no action in the House.

New Retirement Laws Passed

As it adjourned, Congress passed two measures that will encourage healthy senior citizens to think twice before walking away from their jobs. One bars companies from forcing employees into retirement at any age. The other could increase pension payouts for active workers age 65 and up.

Business fought hard to keep the mandatory retirement option. For one thing, the change reduces an employer’s power to shape its work force. Firing older workers could be messier and pension costs might be more difficult to plan. Another fear is that costly age-discrimination suits could become more prevalent.

The new Federal laws come at a time when 13 states, including populous California, Florida, New Jersey and New York, have already outlawed the mandatory retirement age. After January 1st, all U.S. companies will be required to do the same. In addition, employers will have to let those who stay on past age 65 continue to accrue pension benefits. And older workers starting new jobs will be eligible to participate in their new employers’ pension plans.

The lawmakers’ intent: encouraging workers to remain productive well into their senior years.

Experts predict that ending mandatory retirement could mean at least an 18% increase in over-70 workers by 1990. They believe the new rules on pension eligibility will still raise that number. Yet such a result would be a reversal of current trends. The average retirement age, now 63, has been falling for 25 years. Companies are using early retirement incentives to pare work forces and cut costs—and workers are leaving their jobs earlier than ever before to enjoy leisure time.

Today, of 19.1 million people over age 70, only 1.1 million work.

Business interests, for their part, fret that the new legislation could result in planning and morale problems. By raising uncertainties about just who will be staying on through age 70 and beyond, the new rules, they say, interfere with their ability to plan for pension costs, groom new employees as replacements and make room at the top for talented younger workers.

Some corporate officials worry about the potential emotional fallout. These employers assert that they already “carry” some older workers whose productivity or interest in the job is waning as they approach retirement. Allowing an older worker to exit with dignity on a schedule well known to everybody in the company can save embarrassment and keep up morale, they say.

Yet with all the opposition, business would have accepted the changes had they been accompanied by one important quid pro quo: provisions to limit damages and jury trials in age-discrimination cases. Corporate lobbyists lost that battle. Now they worry that companies will face an increasing number of lawsuits challenging employers’ decisions to fire older workers. Since 1971, there has been a 12% jump in the number of age-discrimination charges brought against employers, including a 12% increase from 1984 to 1985.

Champions of the legislation dismiss such fears. They note that the proportion of age-discrimination lawsuits brought by workers over 65 is extremely small. Most workers who file lawsuits are in their 50s. Their complaints focus on being fired, forced to retire early or passed over for promotions.

Studies show that veteran employees take less sick leave than younger ones—and have high morale to boot.
Suggestions Given for 1986 Year-End Tax Strategies

At Midnight this December 31st the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 will end. In its place is an all-new tax code, which will be known as the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

In 1987, tax deductions, income exclusions and credits in the current code won't be worth as much as they are now. Or they'll be completely out or available only to a few, subject to many restrictions.

Here are some basic tax-avoidance strategies to consider before New Year's Eve:

- Don't make any more money than you have to this year, if you can defer income until next year. Based on current tax brackets, the government will take a much larger share of your dollars this year.

  The top bracket now carries a 50% rate, but next year the top rate will be 38.5%. In 1988, there will be only two brackets and the higher one will drop to 28%. If your boss wants to give you a raise or bonus, ask him/her to wait until January.

- Does somebody owe you money for professional fees? Don't take payment until after the new year.

  Deferring rental income could be particularly attractive, not only because of the lower rates next year, but also because that income might be used next year to balance any non-cash losses from real estate tax shelters. Next year, those non-cash losses can't be used to offset regular income.

  If you have money sitting in a money market or savings account, buy some short-term Treasury bonds that mature next year. That means the interest that you would have earned on that account for the rest of this year will be converted into interest income for 1987.

- Close some deals, pay some taxes. If you can speed up a deduction into 1986, do it because next year, the same deduction (if it's even allowed) won't be as valuable because of the lower overall tax rates.

  In addition, the standard deduction will increase from $2,480 for single taxpayers in 1986 to $2,570 in 1987 and $3,000 in 1988. For married couples filing joint returns, the standard deduction will jump from $3,670 now to $3,760 in 1987 and $5,000 in 1988.

- If you want to itemize, move as many deductions as you can into this year. Here are some possibilities:

  There Really is No Free Lunch

Under the new tax law effective in 1987, companies may discover just how much they spend on travel and entertainment and they'll need to keep more paperwork. Starting January 1st, companies may deduct only 80% of business meals and entertainment costs.

Firms will have to keep more detailed records of such expenses. Though the Internal Revenue Service hasn't set detailed guidelines, time, date, place and purpose of the lunch will have to be recorded.

Companies will have to do three things to meet the new rules:

1. Implement a formal travel policy and teach employees record-keeping.
2. Separate non-deductible, partially deductible and fully deductible expenses. Example: airline and room expenses are 100% deductible; meals and shows with clients are 80% deductible; and, gifts for secretaries aren't deductible.
3. Set up a central account for meals and entertainment expenses.

If you're buying a house, try to close the deal this year. Even though the "points" on the mortgage will be deductible next year, the deduction will be worth more this year.

Prepay your property taxes. Like mortgage interest and financing costs, property and real estate taxes will remain deductible under the new tax law, but again, the deduction won't be worth as much.

This is the last year that the Federal government will allow you to deduct state sales taxes, and on major purchases, that can amount to a nice little deduction for 1986.

The same principle is true if you're remodeling your house. Buy the materials this year. If a contractor is doing it, cough up the cash by December 31st.

- Think miscellaneous. Next year, miscellaneous deductions will be subjected to a floor—an amount below which you can't deduct—equal to 2% of adjusted gross income. Most taxpayers can kiss their miscellaneous deductions farewell after 1986. Pay for next year's safe-deposit box. Extend your professional society membership and journal subscriptions.

- Give things away. This is especially important for people who don't itemize deductions. After 1986, non-itemizers won't be able to deduct charitable contributions.

- Restructure your debts. Starting next year, only mortgage interest will be fully deductible as an interest expense. So pay off your credit-card balances and installment loans before Congress starts phasing out that deduction next year. (Only 65% of it will be deductible in 1987, 40% in 1988, 20% in 1989, and 10% in 1990).

- Medical expense deductions. They already are limited to the amount that exceeds 5% of adjusted gross income. That floor will rise to 7.5% in 1987, making qualification even tougher. So if you need surgery or other high-cost procedures, get them done now.

- Retirement. Even though there will be new restrictions on individual retirement accounts, you still have until next April 15th to make your 1986 contribution and deduct it.

Finally, thank your Representative or Senator for this swell new law by contributing to his campaign, or that of his opponent. But make that contribution by December 31st; this is the last year that political contributions will be deductible.

Congress Sidetracks Nuclear Energy Issues

Nuclear energy issues took a back seat during the second session of the 99th Congress. Concerns generated by the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union stymied attempts to pass any nuclear-related legislation.

The major casualty of Chernobyl was the reauthorization of the Price-Anderson nuclear liability insurance program. The current act is due to expire August 1, 1987, and although plants currently operating would continue to be covered after that date, any new plants coming on line would not be insured under the Federal Program unless the law is reauthorized.

Efforts to get Price-Anderson legislation to the House and Senate floors failed during the last week of the session. Both bills will have to be reintroduced and gain committee approval again when the Congress reconvenes in January.

Another victim of the Chernobyl disaster was the efforts to simplify the nuclear licensing process and to encourage the use of standardized plant designs. Licensing reforms bills were introduced and hearings were held in both Houses, but none managed to be reported out of committee.
Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed

By Russ Wayland
AIPG Washington Representative

Access to withdrawn military lands. A new, special mining law passed the Congress as part of a military land withdrawal extension bill. The bill’s main purpose was to renew six bases in Nevada, Alaska, Arizona and New Mexico that are on public lands. The law requires the military departments and Interior to work together to identify lands in the bases that are suitable for opening to the operation of the Mining and the Mineral Leasing Acts. Mineral patents would be for the mineral deposits only. Regulations will indicate how and how much surface may be used incident to mining. As other military bases on public lands come up for extension of their withdrawals, the minerals provision will presumably be included. Credit goes to the Minerals Exploration Coalition, the American Mining Congress and knowledgeable Congressional staff members.

Regulations being developed. Federal agencies are required to semiannually announce the areas they have in mind for future regulations. The current Unified Agenda appears in two volumes of the Federal Register of 10-27-86. The following is a selection of numbered items of probable interest to some geologists:

* Forest Service. No. 130—In coordination with BLM, an updated fee policy for rights-of-way is in the drafting stages.

* National Bureau of Standards. No. 177—For Federal agency use, codes for aquifer names and geologic units are to be adapted from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) determinations to facilitate exchange of information.

* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. No. 233-236—New or revised regulations for four marine sanctuaries are in process. No. 238—Deep seabed mining regulations for commercial recovery would provide some security of tenure.

* Fish and Wildlife Service. No. 1011—Revised regulations will govern mineral exploration and development in the National Wildlife Refuge System where the mineral rights are vested in other parties.

* National Park Service. No. 1062—Management of mining claim activities will be revised, as will No. 1063 and No. 1084—minerals management of non-Federal mineral rights.

* Bureau of Indian Affairs. No. 1115-1117 and No. 1120 will concern mineral leasing in Oklahoma. No. 1121 will concern mineral leasing on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. No. 1119 will concern negotiated oil and gas agreements. (No. 1158 already concerns contracts for mining.)

* Mineral Management Service. No. 1202—Regulations governing mining operations on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) are under consideration. No. 1212—Oil and gas OCS operating regulations are being consolidated. No. 1214 would extend protection of proprietary data until a subsequent OCS lease sale.

* Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. No. 1255—A court challenge requires revision of the regulation on protecting the hydrologic balance in underground mining.

* Bureau of Land Management. No. 1288 vaguely suggests that changes are coming in regulations governing oil and gas exploration on Federal lands. No. 1304 concerns management of paleontological specimens collected on public lands, a languishing effort.


* Nuclear Regulatory Commission. No. 3854—Licenses and radiation safety requirements for those who conduct such operations as well-logging and subsurface use of radioactive materials in tracer studies.

Restrictions on land disposal of hazardous waste. The final 18 pages of rules have been issued by EPA. With them are 64 pages of explanation harking back to the proposals made last January on which comments had been invited. 51FR40572-40654

Oil, gas and geothermal industry waste. By law, these wastes are exempt from EPA regulation as hazardous waste until EPA reports to Congress, gets public comments, makes regulatory determinations and then gets Congressional authority to issue them. As a first step, EPA now has a technical report available on these wastes. Court-ordered deadlines necessitate unaccustomed EPA haste. 51FR40251

New or different hazardous-waste management systems. EPA is proposing standards for owners and operators of miscellaneous units that are not covered by existing standards. The purpose is to allow flexibility for innovation while still meeting environmental protection requirements. Among the miscellaneous units that would be permitted would be underground mines and deactivated missile silos. The term “landfill” might be redefined to exclude thermal, chemical or biological treatment. Comments are due 12-22-86. 51FR40726-40739

Non-asbestos tremolite, anthophyllite and actinolite. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has commented on its stay of its asbestos regulations as they would otherwise apply to these specified non-asbestos minerals. The stay expires 9-21-87, giving OSHA time to consider doubts cast by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) as well as by the R. T. Vanderbilt Co. and various trade associations on the necessity or manner for regulating these minerals when they are non-asbestosiform. Public comments are possible, although not yet clearly invited. 51FR37002

Critical materials inventory. The Critical Materials Act of 1984 called for an inventory. In recent testimony before a Senate committee, the acting chairman of the National Critical Materials Council said that the Council has chosen to emphasize the criticality of copper, aluminum, cobalt, chromium, ferrosilicon, titanium and germanium while noting problems with gallium arsenide and other advanced materials.

Policy to encourage OCS leasing. On 6-6-86 the President announced an initiative to preserve the Nation’s energy resources. In response, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) has identified five OCS oil and gas policies and offers them for public comment at 51FR39810. They are (1) returning to the former minimum bid level of $25 per acre, (2) using some form of work commitment, (3) employing variable rentals, (4) offering larger sized tracts, and (5) deferring payment of 80 percent of the bonus on leased tracts. These policies are briefly discussed in the announcement. Comments are due 12-30-86.
MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN

On November 6th, the Section held its Sixth Annual Seminar and Business Meeting in Hudson, Wisconsin. The character of our profession is rapidly changing across the Nation. Once-strong petroleum and mineral interests have been replaced by geotechnical, environmental and groundwater career opportunities. Having served as an Advisory Board member of the National Executive Committee, I am well aware that AIPG must serve the needs of our Members, both technically and professionally. Continuing education is the future trend of AIPG and is necessary to maintain the high technical standard of our ever-expanding profession.

Recognizing the above, the topic for our Section’s Annual Meeting was Hazardous-Waste Sites—Wrestling with the Regulatory Nightmare. Being a dual-state Section has always offered some unique challenges in terms of gathering our total Membership for the Annual Meeting. In this particular case, it permitted an informative seminar designed to educate people working in Wisconsin and Minnesota on the administrative and legal frameworks which control hazardous-waste site investigations. Speakers representing the legal profession shared their experiences in dealing with the regulatory process, explained difficult areas of process compliance and discussed liabilities for second and third-party concerns.

A panel discussion constituted the last portion of the seminar. Attendees were given the opportunity to submit written questions which were addressed by the five assembled speakers and the conference audience. This format provided an interesting exchange of ideas and opinions regarding the various systems controlling and monitoring geologists’ work activities in the two states.

The seminar was followed by our Annual Section Business Meeting. At that meeting we disclosed our new Section officers and elected representatives from both states to the Section Executive Committee. The new slate of officers for 1987 is: President, Larry Johnson; Vice President; and, Secretary-Treasurer, Judy Costello.

The Planning Committee assembled an outstanding group of speakers. Their remarks will aid attendees and their employers to function efficiently in adjacent states. The Conference subject was timely and pertinent to work activities.

Terry Swor
President, Minnesota-Wisconsin Section

OHIO

Annual Banquet Information

The Ohio Section of AIPG held its annual banquet and meeting November 21, 1986, in Columbus. Speaker was Dr. Charles J. Mankin, State Geologist of Oklahoma and the Institute’s incoming President. The banquet started at 6:00 P.M. with a social hour, followed by dinner, a short meeting and then our speaker.

The title of Dr. Mankin’s talk was, Geopolitics of Natural Resources. We heard an informative and interesting talk on how we as professional geologists should interact for the benefit of the public and our profession.

Sam Stowe and John Voytek were in charge of arrangements. A number of guests and spouses joined us for this event.

Executive Committee Announces Candidates for Ohio Section Offices

Election of AIPG-Ohio Section Officers has been concluded and results will be announced shortly. Ballots were mailed out with the last newsletter.

No December Luncheon Meeting

Due to the Holidays that are almost upon us, and our annual banquet and meeting in November, the Ohio Section Executive Committee has decided not to hold the regular monthly luncheon meeting in December. Plan to attend the third Thursday of January when we will resume this monthly event. Speaker and place will be announced.
Section Newsletter Items Wanted

Again I ask for your help and assistance in finding worthy, timely and useful information for publishing in the Section's Newsletter. Any meeting announcements, calls for papers or other information for AIPG Members should be forwarded to me at 351 King Avenue, Columbus, OH 43201.

Your efforts will be appreciated by all, especially myself. This is your newsletter, I only type it, edit and mail it for you.

If you know of someone changing jobs, if you know of a job opening, a new office opening up or some other piece of information, please send it along. Our next newsletter is scheduled to be published in early January.

John E. Voytek, Jr.
Ohio Section Newsletter Editor

TEXAS

The Annual Meeting of the Texas Section was held on October 2nd through the 4th. Attendance at the "Forum" was estimated at 15 persons while the afternoon business meeting and panel discussion drew between 50 and 60 Members and students. The "Forum" talks were very well presented and well received. The panel discussion was excellent with each of the panel members providing valuable insights into their geoscience specialties. We had 27 students, representing seven institutions of higher learning, attend the panel discussion. For those who could not be with us, you missed a worthwhile experience.

The Section Executive Committee met on Friday morning and passed motions concerning the following actions: Advance the Ad Hoc Committee on Honors and Awards to Standing Committee status; recommended that a registration fee be charged for future annual meetings; recommended that an annual budget be prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee at the Spring Executive Committee meeting; and, referred a proposal for an Outstanding Earth Science Teacher Award to the Ad Hoc Committee on Honors and Awards for further deliberation.

The Section Membership report shows 30 applicants have been or will be processed by the Screening Board. To reach our goal of 100 new Members we will each need to contact qualified applicants. Since our goal was established at the April 9, 1986, Executive Committee meeting, we have until April 5, 1987, to reach our goal.

I know we can do it, if we try hard enough.

Robert Richter
Texas Section President

Charles A. Brinkley, Secretary-Treasurer Texas Section AIPG, presented the 1986 Treasurer's Report and Stephanie V. Hrabar, Editor Texas Section AIPG, led an open discussion of the Texas Section Annual Meeting at the Chapter's meeting Friday, November 21st. Penny Nelson handled arrangements.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City Chapter

The Chapter held its regular monthly luncheon meeting Friday, October 24th, in Oklahoma City. Topic for the program was: Current Strategies for the 1986 Tax Reform Act. The presentation was made by Linda Maggard, Tax Consultant, and a spirited discussion followed. Meeting arrangements were made by W. Carey Fields.

Tulsa Chapter

The Tulsa Chapter of the Oklahoma Section-AIPG met November 20th for lunch. Attendees heard an excellent presentation titled The Prospect for Ultra-Deep Gas by Dr. Colin Barker, Professor, University of Tulsa. Carey Fields was in charge of arrangements.

COLORADO

The Section held its regular monthly luncheon meeting in downtown Denver November 17th. Richard B. Taylor, Office of Mineral Resources, USGS, and Rusty Dersch, U.S. Forest Service, spoke on The Mineral Resource Potential of the San Isabel National Forest, South Central Colorado. The talk discussed how the evaluation of mineral resource potential is conducted and presented the specific results for the Sangre de Cristo and Wet Mountains. Susan Landon was responsible for arrangements.

FLORIDA

The Section held an evening meeting Friday, October 3rd, in Lakeland. An Executive Committee Meeting was conducted at 6:00 P.M., followed by a social hour and then dinner. The program was on Registration of Geologists in Florida; Section Organizational Plan for 1987; and, Nomination of Officers for 1987. Tim Varney was in charge of arrangements.

Bob Westly
Florida Section Newsletter Editor

Robert Avant, Manager at Peat, Marwick Mitchell & Co., presented an informative talk titled What a Big-8 accounting firm can do for you, the CPG and he also introduced the near-future availability of his firm's Executive Briefing on the 1986 Tax Reform Act at the AIPG Houston Chapter meeting Friday noon, October 17th. The meeting was coordinated by Penny Nelson and Roland Wright.

Moving?

send AIPG your new address!
Our Members Make the News...

Michael E. Shiang, CPGS 7055, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has been promoted to Associate of Geraghty & Miller, Inc., groundwater consultants.

Herschell H. Nixon, CPGS 1817, has opened an office as a consulting geologist at 811 Dallas Street, Houston, Texas 77002, (713) 655-7313. He has thirty-four years of experience with major and independent operators.

Steven H. Harris, CPGS 582, is President-elect for the Rocky Mountain Section of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. The Aapg Section meeting will be held in Bismarck, North Dakota, during August, 1988. Harris is President of the consulting firm of Harris, Brown and Klemer, Inc., and has been an independent geologist in Bismarck since 1952. He is a Charter Member of the AIPG and was the first Dakotas Section President.

Hydrogeologist-geophysicist Richard W. Davis, CPGS 2350, has been named as Principal Associate of Heinrichs GEOEXploration Company and Associates, Inc., of Tucson, AZ, specialists in subsurface geological analysis. Davis will head expansion of GEOEX’s practical and applied engineering geology, geophysics and geochemical services, particularly in the areas of production and environmental geology and ground-water related problems, including pollution and waste disposal. Davis’ firm, Geotechnical Corporation of Laramie, Wyoming, consultants in engineering and ground-water geology and geophysics, principally to the coal, uranium, petroleum, civil engineering and related industries, will provide GEOEX with major in-house computer expertise and facilities.

Gus H. Goudarzi, CPGS 1069, Herndon, Virginia, has been honored by the Society of Mining Engineers (SME) with its Distinguished Member Award for outstanding or notable contributions to the technology or professional activities encompassed by the Society.” One of the 11-person SME Distinguished Member Class of 1986, Goudarzi participated in the installation services at the Fall SME Meeting Welcoming Luncheon and Awards Ceremony September 8th at St. Louis, Missouri.

Benjamin F. Hoffacker, Jr., CPGS 267, has been named Honorary Member of AIPG’s Texas Section. Ben was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He earned a bachelor degree from Lehigh University in 1946 and a masters degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1948. Ben began his geological career with the old Stanolind Oil and Gas Company. After receiving his masters degree he was employed by the South Penn Oil Company. In 1951 he migrated to Abilene, Texas, where he accepted a geological assignment with the Seaboard Oil Company, which was later merged with the Texas company. He later joined the Monsanto Chemical Company as a regional geologist in Eastern Arizona, the Mid-continent area and West Texas. In early 1962, he formed an association with Grover, MacCurdy and Hoffacker in Midland, Texas. In 1970 he became an independent operator and consultant in Midland where he currently resides.

Ben has served the Texas Section diligently as Secretary-Treasurer from 1966-68, as Vice President, in 1969-70 and as President, he served as a Representative from District 1 in 1981-82, as a member of the Historical Committee 1982-84 and the District 1 Membership Committee 1983-86.

In addition to service to the Section, he has been a member of the national Institute's Ethics Committee, the Government Affairs Committee and consented to be a candidate for Vice President in 1986. He is also a member of AAPG and served as a District Representative. He is a past President of the Abilene Geological Society and Chairman of the Stratigraphic Committee of the Abilene Society, member of the West Texas Geological Society and Chairman of the Environmental Geology Committee, a Vice President of the Permian Basin Petroleum Association and Chairman of the Scholarship Fund.

James Wheeler
CPGS 109

How to Obtain Congressional Documents

BILLS, REPORTS & PUBLIC LAWS

In Person:
House and Senate bills, reports and public laws are available in the Senate Document Room, SH-B04 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510.

Members of the public may obtain one free copy of up to six items. There will be a charge for multiple copies of one item and any items over the limit of six.

By Mail:
Mail orders for House and Senate bills, reports and public laws should be sent to: Senate Document Room, Hart Senate Office Bldg., B-04, Washington, DC 20510.

When ordering by mail include as much information as possible to identify the document you are seeking. Payment may be made by cash, check, money order, credit card (VISA, MasterCard, Choice) and through GPO deposit accounts. Prices for each document include postage and handling. No tax is charged.

For questions and information on Congressional bills, reports and public laws, call (202) 224-7860.

Members of the public may obtain one free copy of up to six items by mail. Include necessary payment for multiple copies of one item and any items over the limit of six.

HEARINGS & PRINTS

In Person:
Unless otherwise noted, all House and Senate hearings and prints can be purchased at the Government Printing Office. The address is: Congressional Sales Office, Government Printing Office, 710 North Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, DC.

By Mail:
Mail requests for hearings and prints should be sent to: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, DC 20402-9315.

When ordering by mail, again, include all information. Payment may be made by cash, check, money order, credit card (VISA, MasterCard, Choice) and through GPO deposit accounts. Prices given for each document include postage and handling. No tax is charged.

For questions and information on Congressional hearings and prints, call (202) 275-3030.
IN MEMORIAM...

Word has been received at Headquarters of the death of John D. Burns, CPGS 6899, on August 2, 1986. He was a professional geologist living in Bluefield, West Virginia, and had been employed by Pocahontas Land Corporation.

Retired Member William R. Paine, CPGS 728, passed away September 12, 1986, according to a notice just received by the AIPG National office. Paine had lived in Lafayette, Louisiana.

We note with regret the message recently sent to Headquarters advising us of the death of Robert W. Crebbs, CPGS 3079. He was an Independent in Houston, Texas.

It was sad to receive word that Morton Q. Peterson, CPGS 3039, died August 2, 1986. He had been associated with Martin Exploration, Inc., Shreveport, Louisiana.

Jackson M. Barton, CPGS 393, died June 29, 1986, according to a note just received at the National office. He had lived in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and was affiliated with Carless Resources, Inc.

Norman K. Flint, CPGS 1812, professor emeritus of the geology department of the University of Pittsburgh, died of cancer October 18, 1986, in his Pittsburgh home. Flint, 65, had been at Pitt for 35 years when he retired in 1983.

He received his bachelor's degree from the University of New Hampshire in 1944. He earned his master's degree in 1946 from Ohio State University and his doctorate degree there in 1948.

He served on the board of directors of the Squaw Run Area Water Shed Association; Fox Chapel Land Conservation Trust; O'Hara Township Planning Commission and the Long Range Planning Commission.

He was also a member of Fox Chapel United Methodist Church; Geological Society of America; Pittsburgh Geological Society; Pittsburgh Athletic Association; and, Fox Chapel Racquet Club.

Surviving are his wife, Margaret Fairbanks Flint, two daughters and two sons.

Hugh B. Montgomery, CPGS 976, 57, died at his Bailey, Colorado, home July 3, 1986, after a long bout with cancer. He spent the last month of his life working on articles and cassette tapes designed to aid other victims of cancer. He had fought the disease for 17 years.

In his last article, he wrote of his feelings for people. "I care for you as I do for me. Then every day and experiences within it make me look forward to sharing the next day with you also. And when there might not be anymore days as they are known by earth's life force, then they become, if not irrelevant, another adventure to anticipate."

Montgomery urged victims of any illness to look fully at their lives. "Do not let the circumstances of a short part of your life lived in sickness deny you your energy, your existence, your reality now and eternally. Be sick, be well, be perfect. The goal is the journey through life and the journey is the essence of you. Travel well what works for you and use it. What works for others, they should do likewise."

Montgomery served Park County, Colorado, as Chairman of the Democratic Party from 1981 until 1984 when he ran for County Commissioner. While unsuccessful in that race he did serve an appointment as interim commissioner after the election. He was appointed to the select Democratic Directions 2000 Commission and served on it until his death. He was also a member of the Park County Board of Adjustment for four years.

Montgomery was born in Elmira, New York. He was educated at the University of Rochester in New York and at Penn State University.

Pursuing a career in geology, he attained the position of director of the Division of Minerals, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, which he held from 1957 until 1965 when he began a private geological consulting career.

He moved to Colorado in 1978 and served as a geological consultant in the western states until his illness prohibited further business pursuits.

Montgomery is survived by his wife Pat, his mother and six children.

New GAO Documents Available Free

The following Publications can be obtained free of charge by writing the U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20877 or by calling GAO at (202) 275-6241.


NUCLEAR WASTE: ISSUES CONCERNING DOE'S POSTPONEMENT OF SECOND REPOSITORY SITING ACTIVITIES. (GAO/RCED-86-206FS), August 11.

NUCLEAR WASTE: COST OF DOE'S PROPOSED MONITORED RETRIEVEABLE STORAGE FACILITY. (GAO/RCED-86-205), July 25.

HAZARDOUS WASTE: EPA'S CONSIDERATION OF PERMANENT CLEANUP REMEDIES. Report which explains the function of the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program as a solution to the cost/research barriers to selecting permanent treatment technology. (GAO/RCED-86-17BR), July 7.

EPA Publishes Guide on Radon Risk

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Centers for Disease Control have published a new booklet entitled: A Citizen's Guide to Radon—What It Is And What To Do About It.

The 16-page publication (055-000-00258-4) is available at a cost of $1.00 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Dept. SSMC, Washington, DC 20402.

In announcing the new booklet, the press release stated: "The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Centers for Disease Control have made this information available to help people to understand the radon problem. Radon comes from a natural breakdown of radioactive decay of uranium which may be found in contaminated soils. This radioactive gas may increase a person's risk of developing lung cancer when exposed to an above-average level of radon in homes. A person's risk of developing lung cancer depends upon the concentration of radon and the length of time a person is exposed. Radon levels can be detected by several methods; however, some methods may be more expensive than others. Scientists estimate that about 5,000 to about 20,000 lung cancer deaths a year in the United States may be attributed to radon."
APPLICANTS RECEIVED

Applicants for Certification 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.


BOEHNKEN, David W., 408 Mertland Avenue, Dayton, OH 45431. Sponsors: John Bee, John Heckard, Brent Huntsman, Don Turner, Gerald Yahne.


*LOYD, J. Michael, 2515 Center West Pkwy., No. 10-0, Augusta, GA 30909. Sponsors: James Furlow, Bruce G. Campbell, Jeffrey S. Haag.


POWERS, J. Kevin, 1210 W. County Road East, A-1211, St. Paul, MN 55112. Sponsors: Michael R. Burke, Russell G. Slayback, Thomas P. Clark, Gil Gabanski, Jerry Rick.

RABIDEAU, John H., 5064 S. 875th East, No. 6, Salt Lake City, UT 74196. Sponsors: Galen Williams, Ben Everitt, Floyd Moulton, David Verdin, LaMont Sorenson.


ROTHSCHILD, Edward R., 4413 N. Oakland Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53211. Sponsors: Jerry Kubal, James Geraughty, Vince Amy, Ken Bradbury, Mary Anderson.


*WARMUS, Paul J., 1735 Chestnut Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32789. Sponsors: Dave L. Tarbox, Carlos R. Lemos, Gerald E. Seaburn.


WRIGHT, Robert J., 5 Goshen Court, Gaithersburg, MD 20879. Sponsors: John W. Gableman, William D. Lilely, Muriel Mathez, Ora Rostad, Herman T. Schassberger.


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.

BARNETT, Richard S., CPGS 7209, Missouri City, TX
BOOK, Paul R., CPGS 7200, Blaine, MN
CLEVELAND, Gaylord, CPGS 7199, Chugiak, AK
COOPER, James J., CPGS 7208, Sparks, NV
HAAG, Jeffrey S., CPGS 7207, Houston, TX
JANDERS, David J., CPGS 7217, Littleton, CO
LYNN, C. George, CPGS 7198, Brookfield, WI
MANNON, Michael R., CPGS 7206, Barbourville, WV
NELSON, Joel M., CPGS 7218, Sand Springs, OK
PETRUS, Richard T., CPGS 7205, Dallas, TX
PROFFITT, John J., CPGS 7197, Anchorage, AK
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Public Image of Engineers

(Excerpted from the National Research Council NEWS REPORT, October, 1986)

The American public holds engineers in high esteem, but has only a vague idea of what they do, a report commissioned by the National Academy of Engineering (NAE) has found.

The report, prepared by the Public Agenda Foundation, is based on a series of six “focus groups,” five with college-educated adults and the sixth with congressional aides and staff. Focus groups involve in-depth discussion of an issue with a small group of subjects who are carefully chosen to be representative of various viewpoints. The report is the second part of an NAE project on public awareness of the contributions of engineering and technology.

In the first report, the Public Agenda Foundation summarized the findings of existing surveys on public attitudes toward technology and engineers. Many of those surveys revealed attitudes substantially similar to those held by the college-educated focus group participants.

According to the two reports, public attitudes toward engineers, engineering and technology include the following:

• Engineers have an unusually high degree of integrity and are generally not to blame for technological accidents, mishaps or disasters such as the explosion of the space shuttle.

• Policymakers and government officials should hear more directly from engineers about the development and use of new or risky technology; but the technical experts should not have the final say in whether to proceed with the technology.

• Engineers typically cannot communicate well with non-engineers and many have “poor social skills.”

• Engineering is a desirable and high-prestige career and most people would not mind if their son or daughter married an engineer or became one themselves.

• American engineers, with the possible exception of auto engineers, are the best in the world, possibly exceeded only by the Japanese.

• Americans have great faith in technology and believe it has done more good than harm.

• Legislative leaders mistakenly believe that Americans define “new technology” in terms of nuclear power or the arms race. The public definition is much more mundane: VCRs, computers and other innovations that change daily life, often for the better.

Changing Career Values Studied

Over half the college graduates surveyed had more than one employer in the 18 months after graduation, according to a new study from the CPC Foundation, Changing Career Values: Professional Employees in the 1980s. Only 13% expected to be with their present employer for five years.

The study, conducted by Dr. David Hopkins at the University of Denver, found that the group of new professionals was willing to work hard and pay their dues. They expect hard work, good performance and increased work experience to pay off, but see risk-taking, organizational commitment and office politics as unimportant and unnecessary for career status. The respondents’ preferred job attributes were interest and self-satisfaction, use of skills and abilities, recognition for good performance and opportunity for personal development.

Copies of the 126-page study are available at $14.95 each from the CPC Foundation, 62 Highland Avenue, Bethlehem, PA 18017.

Membership Information

The American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), founded in 1963, is a professional rather than scientific or technical society. It is a 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 35 State Sections. Collectively, 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:

• Improve the professional application of geology for the good of the general public.
• Secure proper geologic input to Federal and State law-making and rule-making processes.
• Enhance and preserve the status of the profession.
• Establish and maintain highest professional standards.
• Continuously evaluate the professional qualifications and conduct of Member geologists.
• 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 serves as an 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 sciences;

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.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AIPG ASSOCIATE AFFILIATION:

(See the Institute’s “Constitution and Bylaws” for details. Fully completed applications must be accompanied by a $55 check—$35 national dues and $20 processing fee.)

1. TRAINING — college degree with 30 semester hours in geology or related earth sciences;

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.

4. PERSONAL SPONSORS — three professional geologists, one of whom must be an AIPG member, must vouch for an applicant’s professional qualifications through letters of recommendation.

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☐ SEND MEMBER PACKET ☐ SEND ASSOCIATE PACKET
HOW TO WRITE AND PUBLISH ENGINEERING PAPERS AND REPORTS. Herbert B. Michaelson, Institute for Scientific Information, 1986, 182 pp., paperback, $14.95. The first three chapters of this second edition discuss the objectives and motivations for communication. Chapters 4 through 17 explain the techniques for planning and writing. Later chapters give methods of publication and presentation. A pervasive topic throughout is the author’s role as strategist, which is summarized in the last chapter. The scope covers formal writing for technical audiences—manuscripts on research, development or analysis of engineering conferences. Examples are given for trade magazines, internal company reports and theses and reports for the academic community.

THE EXPERT WITNESS HANDBOOK: A Guide for Engineers. D. G. Sunar, Professional Publications, Inc., 1985, 73 pp., paperback, $6.95. The author begins with an explanation of the function of the expert witness in the legal terms and procedures. This includes what to expect from a subpoena and how to give a deposition. Preparing for court testimony, including hints for cross examination, is also explained. Suggestions offered are for establishing a forensic consulting business, how to establish a reputation as a successful expert and how to assess fees. Appendices include two sample contracts, addresses of relevant professional agencies and societies and recommendations for conducting a literature search.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS FOR ENGINEERS. Alastair S. Gunn and P. Aarne Vesilind, Lewis Publishers, Inc., 1986, 153 pp., hardcover, $18.95; softcover, $13.95. This book is divided into two parts—Basics of Ethical Thought as Applied to Environmental Problems; and, Case Studies and Readings in Professional Environmental Ethics. It is written for engineers who sense that the practice of engineering can raise some disturbing questions. A few include: Do engineers overemphasize the technological function, ignoring or forgetting the duty to sustain and enrich our lives? and, Do engineers regard the service to humans as the only form of ethical behavior, with no thought for the rest of nature except as a resource?

TURNING POINTS: Self-Renewal at Midlife. Sol Landau, with Joan M. Thomas, New Horizon Press, 1985, 181 pp., $13.95. "Midlife crisis has become a household word," notes the author of this book, before he explores all the changes—physical, emotional, spiritual—that can precipitate crisis. Midlife can be a period of special insight, he believes, during which people can assess what really matters to them, reexamine goals, revitalize their lives. Chapters explore divorce, widowhood, burnout, career changes and retirement.

WRITER’S GUIDE TO PERIODICALS IN EARTH SCIENCE. 2nd edition. 40 pp., 6 x 9, $3.95 prepaid. Select the best publications for publishing your research results, and submit your manuscript in a form the editor is most likely to accept. This handy guide supplies details of 57 major publications in earth science—subject, editor, publisher, address and phone number, frequency, circulation, trim size, style, typeface size, art requirements—and includes an appendix with names, addresses and phone numbers of 81 other geoscience periodicals.

GUIDELINES FOR REVIEWERS OF GEOLOGICAL MANUSCRIPTS. Harold E. Malde, 36 pp., 6 x 9, $3.95 prepaid. Learn what to look for in the presentation of a paper and how to review the significance, soundness and completeness of content. John C. Reed, Jr., contributed an invaluable checklist for reviewing geologic maps and Wallace R. Hansen wrote the forward.