Attention—Department Chairs

When geoscience departments receive AGI forms for updating the Directory of Geoscience Departments, they will also receive a special form inquiring about earth-science teacher preparation. The data will help the National Center for Earth Science Education in its work on precollege science education and its assessment of the decline in geoscience enrollments. Forms will be mailed soon. Please complete these promptly.

AGI Survey of Geologists Shows Devastating Effect on Employment in Energy-Related Fields

The American Geological Institute (AGI) reported at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Petroleum geologists (AAPG) in Los Angeles, the results of detailed examination of employment figures from its 1986 North American Survey of Geoscientists.

In that report Dr. Marvin E. Kauffman, executive director of AGI, indicated that more than 20% of geoscientists directly related to the energy industry showed "devastating effects" from the recent downturn in employment. That percentage includes those who identified themselves as totally unemployed ("abject unemployed") and those "functionally and professionally unemployed."

This figure compares realistically with the 25% reported by the AAPG from a poll of its members in August 1986. During that AAPG survey, respondents checked "unemployed" for what Kauffman called "abject unemployed" and for those he called "functionally and professionally unemployed" if their "current income is dramatically below what it was in say 1981."

It was noted that such figures within the energy industry rivaled those of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

AGI's recently released Summary, North American Survey of Geoscientists, U.S. Section, showed slightly more than 4% of the entire geoscience profession categorizing themselves as "unemployed." Many recently unemployed were difficult to sample adequately, and many others appeared reluctant to take on that designation if they were working anywhere.

Analyses of income by age and years of professional experience demonstrated the full impact of the current situation. (Typical examples would be geoscientists between ages 50 and 54, with more than 25 years of professional experience, reporting less than $20,000 annual income!) These groups are by any definition extremely adversely affected by the slump in the energy industry.

The full final report of the AGI Survey is expected to be published in August.

(AGI News Release, June 7, 1987)
D & O Liability Crisis Heats Up

More than 90 percent of chief executives of America's leading corporate and non-profit institutions believe that the country is experiencing a deep crisis with respect to directors' and officers' liability issues, according to a survey by Peat Marwick & Company, a New York City-based international accounting and consulting firm. The survey was conducted among nearly 8,000 chief executives and directors in the corporate and not-for-profit sectors.

Overall, nine in 10 of those surveyed said they believe that problems in the area of directors' and officers' liability were damaging the quality of organizational governance in the United States, and one in 10 stated that "considerable" damage has already been done. Of those surveyed, about one third consider the problem to be of crisis dimensions already, and about 60 percent said that a problem exists that may grow into a crisis. Only 6 percent replied that no crisis exists.

When asked who or what is mainly responsible for the D & O problem, two thirds of the respondents said that lawyers and juries granting large awards were important contributors. In addition, about 44 percent cited heavy publicity about large settlements, 40 percent pointed to the legal concept of joint and several liability, and 22 percent listed judges as a cause. Nearly half blamed the insurance industry.

(From Association Management, April 1987)

Policies Adopted by Executive Committee in April Meeting

The following policies were officially adopted by the National Executive Committee at their April meeting in Washington DC. Adopted 4-12-87

American Institute of Professional Geologists
ANNUAL MEETING POLICY

A. ANNUAL MEETING OBJECTIVE

The objective of the institute's annual meeting is as follows:

1. Conduct the official annual business meeting of the membership;
2. Provide a forum for the incoming/outgoing advisory boards, committees, etc. to aid the Executive Committee in its decisions;
3. Provide a program for continuing education by means of speakers, workshops, etc;
4. Provide for the opportunity to recognize members for their service to the institute and/or profession;
5. Provide a forum for members to interact and exchange ideas.

B. BIDS BY SECTIONS TO HOST

Annual meeting host sections are selected by the Executive Committee three years in advance. Any section of AIPG wishing to host the event may offer to do so by writing the president and/or the Executive Committee. Receipt of proposals shall be no later than September 1st of the year in which the selection is to be made.

The Constitution and Bylaws of the institute mandate that an annual meeting will be held. The sections are aiding the institute by undertaking this responsibility. The institute will advance to the host section, upon written request, up to $1,500. The institute does not agree to underwrite any losses that exceed this amount. By bidding to host the AIPG Annual Meeting, a section indicates its willingness to accept the risk, to take the full responsibility for all financial transactions and to bear all losses (over $1,500), and by so doing to take any excess of income over expense. If the host section received advanced financial support and there is an excess of income over expense, the institute shall be reimbursed for the amount of the advance, to the extent of such excess.

All proposals to host the annual meeting received from sections will be reviewed by the Executive Committee. A selection will be made at the final quarterly Executive Committee meeting of the year. The section selected will be promptly notified, and agreements and arrangements will be officially confirmed via a letter to the section president from the institute.

C. DATE AND SITE

The designated host section may select the date, city and facility for the annual meeting.

The host section will insure in its meeting date, city and facility that there will be no conflict with other geological society meetings that would compete for and/or detract from attendance.
The geographical location of the annual meeting should be reasonably accessible by air and ground transportation.

Within 18 months of the date of the meeting, the host section should provide the Executive Committee with written confirmation of (1) the agreed-upon dates and location (city and hotel) and (2) the name of the general chairman.

The annual meeting steering committee should consist of the general chairman, vice chairman, technical program chairman, arrangements chairman and a spouses' program chairman.

D. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The host section general chairman will, no later than 12 months before the event, submit a proposed schedule of social events, speakers, educational activities, etc., together with a tentative budget of proposed expense and estimated income, to the Executive Committee for consideration and approval.

Any and all contractual agreements in connection with the annual meeting (including the hotel contracts) are to be made in the name of the host section. The properly designated official of the host section is to sign the contracts. The institute’s Bylaws state: ARTICLE VIII Sections. Section 2—Functions and Limitations: “No section shall have the power to bind the institute by its action.”

The host section treasurer will be its annual meeting committee treasurer. Responsibility for that financial function may not be split. The section treasurer is clearly legally responsible for all its financial transactions—including the annual meeting if it hosts one. Such responsibility may not be delegated to another. In particular, a separate “annual meeting” checking account should not be opened by the host section.

The host section may solicit financial contributions for the meeting in the form of advertisements, funding of “ice breakers” and other activities such as field trips and sports e.g., golf, tennis. The contributions shall be received only from those companies or persons who are directly associated with the field of geology.

E. PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION

The program chairman should submit annual meeting publicity items to the institute’s editor for use in The Professional Geologist (TPG) throughout the year. The national office will handle national publicity, advertising and promotion and news media coverage for the event, as requested by the host section.

F. MEETING REGISTRATION FORMS

Meeting and hotel registration material forms will be mailed to all members by the host section. Headquarters will provide mailing labels when requested. The hotel reservation and meeting registration forms should be mailed to the membership at least 90 days in advance. Arrangements may be made with the editor to include the meeting forms in TPG.

G. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HOST SECTION GENERAL CHAIRMAN

The liaison between AIPG Executive Committee and the host section will be the host section AIPG Annual Meeting general chairman. He or she may be invited to attend meetings of the Executive Committee and, in any event, will submit written reports to the Executive Committee on meeting plans and progress.

American Institute of Professional Geologists
POLICY REGARDING EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT FOR MEETING ATTENDANCE BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Adopted 4-12-87

Beginning in January 1988, AIPG will reimburse, if requested, members of the Executive Committee for all reasonable and proper expenses associated with Executive Committee meeting travel.

American Institute of Professional Geologists
POLICY ON RECOGNIZING EARTH SCIENCE INSTRUCTION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL AS PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE CREDIT TOWARD AIPG CERTIFICATION

Adopted 4-13-86

AIPG recognizes that the teaching of earth science in high schools is an important aspect of education. We respect those geologists who have chosen teaching as their profession. AIPG will recognize the teaching of earth science at the high school level as professional experience credit towards AIPG certification, provided that teaching was (is) the primary activity of the applicant and earth science was (is) the main academic course taught by the applicant.

Have That Dream House Checked For Radon

Add this question to your checklist when you consider moving: Radon? The naturally occurring radioactive gas is harmless outdoors. But indoors it can build up to concentrations that can boost the odds of your getting lung cancer.

Problems with radon are not confined to just a few hot spots. In most states, the EPA estimates, 5% to 10% of homes contain levels that exceed the agency’s guidelines.

When you are ready to offer a bid on a house, tell the agent that you want to arrange a radon test. A University of Pittsburgh laboratory can provide charcoal canisters, at $12 each, for collecting radon particles from the air. Contact the Radon Project, P.O. Box 90069, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15224; phone (412) 687-3393. One canister should go in the basement, and at least one in the living quarters. After seven days, you mail the devices back for analysis; figure on waiting another week for results.

Your state health department has names of local outfits that meet the EPA’s testing standards. If time is short, some can test with an electronic detector in 24 hours or less, for $100 to $250.

State health departments also have free EPA booklets, A Citizen’s Guide to Radon and Radon Reduction Methods, and may recommend contractors to do any necessary work on the home. Make sure your agreement requires the contractor to take new samples to prove that the repairs did the trick.
FINAL PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

“THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST IN THE PRACTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENGINEERING GEOLOGY”
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
OCTOBER 13-17, 1987

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Please Print—Complete All Information

AIPG (Member #)

Name (Last Name First)

(Nickname)

Spouse (Only if attending)

Company

Address

City

State Zip Code Country

Check appropriate fees (make checks payable to AIPG). 

PRE-REGISTRATION .......................................................... $70.00 $ ____
(After September 1, 1987 $85.00)

SPouse/GUEST REGISTRATION .......................................... $10.00 $ ____
(Does not include membership luncheon)

CONSULTANTS’ WORKSHOP .............................................. $20.00 $ ____
(After September 1, 1987 $25.00)

ICE BREAKER ........................................................................ Complimentary

KENTUCKY HORSE PARK AND HEADLEY-WHITNEY MUSEUM TOUR, WITH LUNCH AT SPINDLETOP ................................................................. $30.00 $ ____

ANNUAL BANQUET (per person) ......................................... $25.00 $ ____

TRIP TO KEENELAND RACE COURSE FOR LUNCH IN CLUBHOUSE AND AN AFTERNOON AT THE RACES .............................................. $35.00 $ ____

SCENIC FIELD TRIP TO NATURAL BRIDGE STATE RESORT PARK AND LUNCH AT LODGE ........................................................... $25.00 $ ____

TOTAL $ ____

For pre-registration discounts, mail this form with check or money order made payable to AIPG by September 1, 1987 to: Paul Howell
USDA-SCS
333 Waller Avenue
Lexington, Kentucky 40504
HOTEL RESERVATIONS
HYATT REGENCY LEXINGTON
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS
1987 ANNUAL CONVENTION
October 13-17, 1987

Accommodations and Rates

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Your room block is being held until September 23, 1987. After this date reservations will be accepted on an availability basis only.

Arrival Date ____________________________________________
Departure Date __________________________________________
Name ___________________________________________________
Address ________________________________________________
Phone __________________________________________________
Name(s) of additional person(s) sharing room

Check-in Time: 3:00 p.m.
Check-out Time: 12 Noon

Reservations will be held until day of arrival unless one night’s deposit is received, or guaranteed by credit card.

_____ Hold until 6:00 p.m. only
_____ Reserved with deposit of $ _______________________
_____ Bill my credit card

Master Card # ________________________
American Express # ____________________
Visa # _______________________________
DC/Carte Blanche # ____________________
Expiration Date _______________________
Signature _____________________________

Detach and mail to: Hyatt Regency Lexington
Reservations Department
P.O. Box 1370
Lexington, Kentucky 40507

Reservations may also be made by calling 606-253-1234
or 800-228-9000

Attention: Reservations should be made as early as possible to secure one of the 125 rooms allotted by the hotel for this meeting. This is racing session in Lexington and rooms will be scarce, so act early.

JULY, 1987
Registration and Certification: U.S. Teachers and National Certification

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Staff Writer

The first serious effort to create a national teacher-certification procedure got off the ground in May when a broad-based group of educators, union leaders and public officials announced formation of a national board to set standards for the profession and issue credentials to teachers.

Creators of the board, organized by the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy, said the certification panel will enforce much more rigorous standards than are required by current state teacher licensing procedures. The board hopes to alter significantly the teacher-selection process, enhancing the quality and status of the profession.

Formation of the board, which will operate as a nongovernmental, voluntary certification system, begins a unique experiment that can succeed only if accepted voluntarily by many teachers or mandated by local school boards or state officials.

Because the board has been formed with the support of the nation’s two teachers unions and associations representing governors, state legislators and state superintendents, its proponents predict it will gain wide support when it begins issuing certificates in three to five years.

“This will mean for the first time in the history of this nation that we will be setting high standards for American teachers,” said former North Carolina governor James B. Hunt Jr., who headed an eight-month planning process. He announced creation of the panel, to be known as the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, at a news conference in San Diego.

While most states require teachers to pass at least a basic skills test and complete undergraduate degrees, the board will use a much more complex system of certification, moving away from tests that measure knowledge of subject matter and teaching skills.

The board hopes to rely on assessment of actual teaching skills as well as written and oral testing. It may also require that teachers hold undergraduate degrees in liberal arts or subjects other than education and complete one-to two-year postgraduate internships, said Scott Widmeyer, a Carnegie Forum spokesman.

The board may also offer advanced certification in specific subjects, similar to the board certification process used in medical specialties.

The board, which will be operating by the fall, will spend the next several years determining standards and how teaching skills should be assessed.

“This is a difficult task . . . but there seems to be an understanding among the profession that we need to improve the quality of teachers coming in,” said California Superintendent Bill Honig, whose state employs 200,000 elementary and secondary teachers and will hire 85,000 new teachers in the next five years.

“Either we deliver the goods, or we’re going to lose public education. We have to transform teaching into a true profession,” Honig said.

The board will eventually include 50 to 60 members. The fact that two-thirds of its members will be teachers or educators was criticized by a school administrators group.

“This approach is nothing more, nothing less than an attempted takeover of America’s schools by the teacher unions,” said June Gabler, president of the American Association of School Administrators. She said she supports the board but called for a better balance of educators and administrators.

Establishment of the board is part of a movement to upgrade teaching. The Fairfax County School Board voted Thursday to strengthen the on-the-job evaluation system that will become the basis for the Washington area’s first merit-pay plan for teachers.

In conjunction with the Carnegie announcement, 40 college and university presidents, headed by Stanford University President Donald Kennedy, yesterday announced plans to upgrade their teacher-training programs and use their camp uses to add momentum to the education-improvement movement.

The certification board was recommended a year ago when the Carnegie Forum called for drastic changes in the way the country recruits, trains and pays teachers.

Other recommendations, which are under consideration in several states, include elimination of the undergraduate degree in education, establishment of a special group of better paid and more experienced “lead teachers” and a merit-pay plan that allots bonuses to schools based on student performance.

Carnegie also recommended last year that lead teachers working year-round earn average salaries of $65,500, that advanced certificate holders earn $42,000 for 10 months and that certified teachers earn $35,500. The current average teaching salary is about $25,000.

American Federation of Teachers President Albert Shanker, calling the board a “major development,” said the union may eventually accept only members who are board certified or have “reached a certain level of standing.”

The other major teachers union, the National Education Association, expressed reservations about the Carnegie recommendations last year. But Vice President Keith Geiger said yesterday that the organization backs the certification board because most of the board members are practicing teachers.

In addition to educators, the board will include public officials, parents and business leaders. An interim panel will be comprised of the 33-member planning committee that established the board, including Hunt and New Jersey Governor Thomas H. Kean (R).

The cost of running the board will eventually be met by fees from applicants. The estimated $50 million cost of setting up the process over the coming years will be picked up in part by the Carnegie Corp., with which the Forum is affiliated, and remaining funds are being solicited from private companies and organizations.

EDITOR’S NOTE: The above is an interesting article with regard to a recognized need for certification by a profession which already has extensive licensing or registration by states.
ALASKA

Robert Forbes was unable to speak at our April meeting due to illness. Wyatt Gilbert filled in on short notice. He thanked the organization for its support of the DGGS and presented a very sobering picture of the current status and prospects at DGGS.

The Executive Board prepared a statement for the Anchorage Plating Board expressing concern about the proposed Turnagain Northeast Subdivision (in the Turnagain Slide Area). Copies of the statement are available from the secretary. Call Linda Okland at 248-2166.

COLORADO

The June meeting was a members-only session continuing the theme of how we can improve AIPG to make it a more vibrant and viable professional organization.

AGENDA: WHERE DOES AIPG GO NOW?

Invitations stated: "COME PREPARED to succinctly STATE your GUT LEVEL FEELINGS, OPINIONS, AND CONCERNS about AIPG. What you like and dislike about the organization. NO LONG DISSERTATIONS giving reasons for your feelings—we want your feelings. We want to give everyone a chance to speak. This is the reason for meeting in the evening.

We will begin with a short review of AIPG's purpose, history, and schisms with other certifying organizations. Some former members will briefly tell us why they resigned. Then we want to hear from you. We want simple statements beginning something like the following:

'AIPG is not representing me on the issue of . . .'
'We should have more meetings about . . . '
'I could get more geologists to join if . . . '
'The Executive Committee should clarify the Institute's position on . . . '
'The Colorado Section should do more (or less) . . . '

Please prepare for this meeting by:
1. Reviewing the Executive Committee's editorial and the President's column in the most recent Colorado Professional Geologist.
3. Jotting down some notes so that you can make succinct statements.

During the meeting, the section's Executive Committee will be taking notes in order to prepare a questionnaire so that we can get your opinion on the issues that are important to you. We will summarize what you say and the questionnaire results for publication in the CPG and will send it to National. We cannot adequately represent you if you won't tell us how you feel what the important issues are, and what we should do to improve the section and the institute."

EDITOR'S NOTE—And what a meeting this must have been! The Colorado Section newsletter included a nine-page manuscript based on the theme. I am including this in the August issue, under "Why AIPG?" Congratulations to the Colorado Section—I know all readers of TPG will find the contributions as fascinating and stimulating as I did.

OHIO

Thursday—July 16, 1987
Dinner at 5:30—OUTDOOR BBQ—ADMISSION $3.00
At the NWQA offices and outdoor park area,
6375 Riverside Drive, Dublin.
Meeting will start at 7:00
"The Activities of the Ohio Geological Survey During its Sesquicentennial,"
Buzz Collins—Chief, Ohio Geological Survey

24th Annual AIPG Meeting
Lexington, Kentucky
"The Professional Geologist in the Practice of Environmental and Engineering Geology"

Concrete plans have been made for the 24th Annual Convention to be held in Lexington, Kentucky to be held October 13-17, 1987. In addition to technical sessions, special events have been planned to make your stay in Lexington more memorable. Events such as walking tours of historic areas, bus tours of the famous Kentucky Horse Park, an afternoon at the race track and a field trip to the Natural Bridge State Park are planned. The guest speaker at the annual banquet will be U.S. Senator Wendell Ford.

Legislative update: The Ohio Section of AIPG has several packets of information on how to write to your state representative and state senator, complete with sample letters. If you are interested in these packets, please contact either Curt Coe or John Votyek. (See 1987 AIPG Directory.)

Why should you be interested? Here are just a few examples:

Both the Ohio House and Ohio Senate currently have Ohio's budget bills in front of them. The budgets of Resource Management and resource protection agencies will determine the future of Ohio's resources.

The Ohio Senate passed an amended Senate Bill 100 on 5/13, redefining waters of the state so as not to include ground water. If it passes the house, ground water will no longer be protected under the oil and gas regulations. This might also mean severe cutbacks in matching federal grants. The amended Senate Bill 100 also allows unregulated brine disposal for commercial and private oil and gas wells. The full impact of this bill is still being looked at.

The Ohio House has before it a companion bill, HB 251, which would allow unregulated brine waste disposal from Mississippian Wells. ODNR estimates that 18,000 oil and gas wells would be allowed this "exemption."

The House also has HB 423, which would not allow a hazardous waste storage site within 5000 feet of a "buried valley aquifer." (Note: no definition of a "buried valley aquifer" in the bill leaves it up to interpretation of lawyers.)

JULY, 1987
HB 1 deals on tort and insurance reform, limits “deep pocket” liability to a reasonable share based on involvement. Right now, liability payments are assigned to those with the deepest pockets, even though they may not have been directly involved in the matter.

HB 235 and SB 102 establishes fair rules governing product liability.

Whether you are for or against these legislative actions is not the issue. Getting involved is! Those of you who attended the 1986 Annual Banquet will remember the words of AIPG’s President Charles Mankin when he asked the question, “Why are lawyers and politicians making rules governing our natural resources and the geosciences?” Your representative needs your expert input so he can make a knowledgeable decision.

The following are condensed results of a questionnaire through which the Ohio Section polled its members. 14 responses out of 143 sent:

1. Should the section dues be raised? Y-4 (29%) N-10 (71%)
   If yes, by how much additional? $5-3 (75%) $10-1 (25%)
2. Seek sponsorship for the newsletter? Y-10 (83%) N-2 (17%)
   9 (64%)—Sell only business card ads
   3 (21%)—Sell general space (by the inch)
   2 (15%)—Just list contributors
3. Will you buy space in the newsletter? Y-1 (8%) N-11 (92%)
4. (I didn’t pad the number for this one)
   12 (85%)—I enjoy the newsletter as it is now
   2 (15%)—I like the newsletter but . . .
   a) “Continue the updates on State and Regional programs—projects—laws, etc., raising the knowledge of the members; AIPG should take stronger positions on issues as a group and lobby or testify at hearings.”
   b) “More committee reports, more general geologic opportunities.”
5. Will you write articles for the newsletter? Y-5 (38%) N-8 (62%)
6. Do you support registration of geologists in Ohio? Y-10 (77%) N-3 (23%)
   Other comments received under “6”:
   a) “go for licensing, like engineers; geologic profession needs to be raised up in the public’s eye; and the public needs protection”;
   b) “Read ‘Buried Treasure’ (OEC Ground Water Strategy)”;
   c) “I am already certified through AIPG”;
   d) “I would register”;
   e) “The only way to protect the public and the profession. Too many laymen practicing geology”;
   f) “I support registration only if Ohio does not ‘fully’ accept AIPG certification as a means of registration”;
   g) “All working geologists should be registered—keep it simple”;
   h) “I support it, but I don’t see much chance”;
   i) “Improves legal status and public recognition”
7. Will you work on a committee for the registration?
   Y-8 (57%) N-6 (43%)
8. Position paper topics:
   a) Registration of geologists in Ohio (Julie Weatherington-Rice);
   b) Position on geologic hazards, Ground water strategy, Funding of state programs (Don Calhoun);
   c) Anything dealing with ground water (Tom Naymik);
   d) Common sense to EPA enforcement (no name);
   e) State personnel policies (ie: Geologist positions with 2 courses in Geology) (Jim Schmidt);
   f) Acceptance of AIPG certification as a means of registration in Ohio (no name);
   g) Mineral exploitation and exploration (Joe Mancuso);
   h) State hiring practices for geologist, Solid/Hazardous Waste, Reasonable use of ground water, ODNR/OEPA Budget and Funding (Herb Eagon)

AIPG Ohio Section officers and committees are the following:
President Curtis Coe; Vice President John Voytek; Secretary-Treasurer; Stanly Norris; Executive Committee—Ralph Bernhagen, Kathryn Epp, Gregory Klosterman; Committee Chairmen—Herb Eagon—screening board, Dick Anderson—scholarship, Mark Rowland—regulatory and legislative, Sam Stowe—membership.

TENNESSEE

A final count of ballots for officers of the Tennessee Section AIPG for the 1987-88 year gave the following results: President Robert H. Barnes; Vice President Lawrence C. Weber; Secretary-Treasurer Ronald P. Zurawski. Barnes is succeeding H.R. Beaver.

Earth Science Teaching

The American Geological Institute and the National Science Teachers Association are working together to make a national earth science examination for grades 9 through 12. Similar examinations in chemistry and physics have been available for some time, and a national examination in biology is in the final planning stage. The pilot version of the earth science exam is expected to be completed in May. Such examinations help in curriculum development and let teachers compare student’s scores with those of other students in the U.S.

AGI notes that most earth science teaching occurs in grades 7 through 9. Data collected by Iris Weiss for the National Science Foundation indicated that earth science courses represent only 3% of all science classes taught in grades 10 through 12.

Since most science teachers teach more than one subject, AGI feels that earth science courses are needed to train teachers from other fields. The statistics collected by Weiss show that 24% of those teaching science in grades 7 through 9 and 27% of those teaching grades 10 through 12 have not taken an earth science course. For biology, those figures are 3% and 7% respectively.
Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed

by Russ Wayland
AIPG Washington Representative

Congressional committee staffs. From 1965 to 1985, House committee staff increased from 571 to 2,009, while Senate committee staff increased from 509 to 1,080. Committee staffs research issues, organize hearings, draft bills, form coalitions or interest groups, and often advise their elected bosses on which way to vote. Elected officials rarely have the time for reflection and unhurried communication. Committee staffs are generally considered to hold the most desired staff jobs in Congress. In contrast with staffs who work in member’s personal offices, they don’t spend much time responding to constituent mail or catering to the boss’s personal whims. They more often have a higher profile and the opportunity to get good private sector jobs after leaving Capitol Hill. (National Journal, 5-16-87)

Congressional hearings. On 6-23-87 a House Interior subcommittee will hold oversight hearings on the 1872 mining law. Other subcommittees are holding June hearings on ground water, ranging from a Senate committee oversight hearing on EPA and USGS ground water programs to hearings on HR2320 (Miller, D-CA); HR791 (Gejdenson, D-Conn); HR2253, (Schueer, D-NY); S20, (Moinihan, D-ND); and S1102 (Burwick, D-ND). There is sharp disagreement over what the federal role should be and over strategies for setting ground water protection and cleanup standards.

Pork barrel science. The trend is expanding. For example, last June the Congress ordered the Pentagon to pay for research projects totalling $56 million at nine universities. Defense officials protested that the projects hadn’t been reviewed to determine their worth. Indeed, two universities were not even prepared to say what kind of research they would do. The Pentagon has dutifully doled out the money, but apparently has little interest in the results. One Air Force spokesman said that, as for the findings, “We do not believe that Congress allows us to ask for the reports”!! As another example, Cornell University rejected $10 million offered it for a supercomputer solicited not by Cornell but by a computer firm that works with researchers at the university. A line-item veto for the President could keep some such congressional excesses in line. (National Journal, 5-23-87)

Coal actually available for development. The staff of the Senate Energy Subcommittee on Mineral Resources Development and Production is considering holding hearings on the percentage of coal actually available for development, as compared to the total coal resource.

High-level radioactive waste. S1266 (Evans, Murkowski and Hecht) would suspend current DOE repository programs and would direct Interior to find potentially suitable sites for a geologic retrievable repository, reporting by 1996 on at least nine such sites. In addition, DOE would be required to develop, by 2002, three additional sites suitable for monitored retrievable storage, pending identification and development of a permanent waste site by 2018.

EPA’s in-house research. Adjusted for inflation, EPA’s research budget is 20 percent below 1981. Although acid rain and superfund research has grown dramatically, this growth has been at the expense of other growth programs, especially water quality and energy, according to the committee report in HR2385. The report says that EPA conducts little basic research on environmental processes and chemical health effects.

Required publication in the Federal Register. During the second session of the 99th Congress (1986), 38 new laws require federal agencies to publish documents in the Federal Register. They are listed at 52FR iv (5-20-87).

Liners and leak detection for hazardous waste land disposal units. EPA is proposing to require that new landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles and land treatment units utilize an approved leak detection system. They would require the same for some ground disposal units, and they would require double liners and leachate collection systems under specified circumstances. Hydrogeological reports are specified in several parts of the proposed rules. Comments are due 7-28-87. The discussion runs for 53 pages and the proposed rules for 40 pages, at 52FR20218-20311.

Construction Quality Assurance for Hazardous Waste Land Disposal Facilities. EPA has available a technical guidance document (a CQA) with the foregoing title. A CQA plan is to be submitted during the permitting process for a specific site. It concerns foundations, dikes, soil liners, membrane liners, leachate collection systems, and final cover systems. A CQA plan also gives the responsibilities and authority of all persons to be involved in the project; the qualifications of the quality assurance personnel; the inspections and tests that will be used; the sampling activities intended; and the reports and other documents to be prepared. 52FR22380

Corrections to land disposal restrictions. EPA has published a number of corrections to rules on hazardous waste management published earlier at 51FR40572. See 52FR21010-21018.

Amended drinking water regulations. EPA’s regulations 40CFR 141, 142 and 144 have been amended to be consistent with the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments of 1986. The underground injection control program is affected. 52FR20672-20676

Ground water protection from pesticides. EPA is holding open meetings of its Working Committee on Ground Water Protection and Disposal, in Arlington, Virginia on June 22 and 23. The agenda includes agricultural chemicals in ground water strategy; the National Survey of Pesticides in Drinking Water Wells; federal and state agency reports; and proposed legislation currently in Congress. 52FR20779

Response to a catastrophic earthquake. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has revised and finalized its plan for the federal response to such an earthquake, and has gotten 25 other federal departments and agencies to sign a letter of agreement. Federal support is supplemental to state and local response. 52FR21371

El Malpais National Monument, and Grants Conservation Area. HR403, passed by the House and now in the Senate, would establish the 114,000-acre monument to protect lava flows, craters and other geologic features in north central New Mexico. Surrounding the monument would be a 263,000-acre conservation area in which BLM would be required to prohibit mining.

Yttrium and lanthanum for superconductors. Several congressional offices are looking for information on the occurrence and availability of these and other rare earth elements.
critical to the development of the new superconductor technology. Also, there is some thought on Capitol Hill for “federal coordination of high-temperature superconductor research and development.”

Public land appeals. Interior’s Office of Hearings and Appeals has now specified the time limit on filing for reconsideration of appeals at 60 days, replacing “filed promptly” in 43 CFR 4.21(e). 52FR21307. Elsewhere a new provision is proposed to establish a procedure enabling a party to submit privileged or confidential information as evidence and to request limitation on the disclosure of that evidence. Comments are due 7-6-87. 52FR20755

“Fragile and historic” lands unsuitable for mining. The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) has amended 30 CFR 782 to eliminate the requirement of a finding of irreparable damage. The changes result from litigation. Also, the definition of fragile lands is changed to remove buffer zones adjacent to areas where mining is prohibited. The definition of fragile lands includes uncommon geologic formations, paleontological sites, natural landmarks, and areas where mining may result in flooding. 52FR18792

Coal mined incidental to other mining. OSMRE is proposing expansion and clarification of its regulations of 30 CFR 700, et al. These rules concern individual mine excavations where less than one sixth of the tonnage of commercially valuable mineral recovered over the life of mining is coal. Comments are due 8-10-87. 52FR20546-20552

Powder River coal region data adequacy standards. A federal state task force has come up with recommended levels of data to be acquired prior to the leasing of delineated coal tracts. The standards are for geology, soils reclamation, hydrology, wildlife, air, cultural resources, socioeconomics, vegetation, and land use. Copies are available at the Wyoming State Office, BLM, Cheyenne, WY 82001. 52FR20160

More public lands to be classified as unsuitable for coal leasing and mining. Based on a study by the Office of Technology Assessment and on Secretarial decisions, the BLM proposes to clarify or modify those sections of 43 CFR 3420 and 3460 that relate to the 20 different coal unsuitability criteria in the land use planning process. Unsuitability criteria are to receive increased emphasis during the multiple use assessment screen of land use planning. Joint determinations with other affected surface management agencies are to be required. Types of mitigation that might be required must be identified if lands are found eligible for further consideration for coal leasing. 52FR18404-18408

Examples of the results of BLM land use planning. Based on the final Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) for the Grand Junction Resource Area, Colorado, an additional 171,000 acres have been withdrawn from mineral entry, although 300,000 acres of known coal lands have been classed as acceptable for further leasing. Four wilderness study areas totalling 166,000 acres are recommended for wilderness designation, and eight areas covering 23,240 acres are designated as areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) with no surface occupancy for minerals exploration. 52FR18749. As another example, decisions based on the final RMP/EIS for the Piceance Basin Resource Area, CO, create five ACECs; allow for potential future oil shale leasing for open pit mining on 27,303 acres and for underground mining on 207,295 acres; reserve a multiminerall zone (76,595 acres) from future commercial oil shale mining until improved recovery rates have been proven; allow for potential future coal leasing on 29,610 acres; and continue oil and gas leasing and development subject to an “umbrella” environmental assessment. 52FR18461

A new military land withdrawal. In Otero County, New Mexico, BLM has withdrawn 608,000 acres of public land for the McGregor Range at the request of the Secretary of the Army. Mining claims, mineral leasing and geothermal leasing are specifically excluded, subject only to prior existing rights. The area will be used for training, weapons testing and other defense-related purposes. 52FR18960

National Public Lands Advisory Council. The council, after a tour of BLM-managed lands in Alaska, will have an open meeting in Anchorage on 6-19-87. 52FR18750

Environmental Impact Statements (EISs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Comments due</th>
<th>52FR page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Innokro NWR, AK</td>
<td>8-10-87</td>
<td>21628</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kanuti NWR, AK</td>
<td>7-12-87</td>
<td>21629</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kodiak NWR, AK</td>
<td>7-6-87</td>
<td>21366 &amp; 20648</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yukon Delta NWR, AK</td>
<td>7-22-87*</td>
<td>21367 &amp; 18963</td>
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<td>Uranium mill tailings sites, Rigle, CO</td>
<td>7-13-87</td>
<td>20636 &amp; 20142</td>
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<td>Big Cypress NP, FL</td>
<td>7-5-87</td>
<td>21380</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Hi-Line RMP, MT</td>
<td>8-28-87</td>
<td>21376 &amp; 20519</td>
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<td>Great Swamp NWR, NJ</td>
<td>6-29-87*</td>
<td>20142 &amp; 19212</td>
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<td>Jefferson NF, VA</td>
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BLM District Advisory Council meetings: 52FR page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Craig, CO, on 7-22-87</td>
<td>20472</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salmon, ID, on 7-14-87</td>
<td>22394</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, NM, on 6-15-87</td>
<td>19207</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roswell, NM, on 6-24-87</td>
<td>19208</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle Mountain, NV, on 7-14-87, at Tonopah</td>
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<td>Cedar City, UT, on 6-30-87, at Kanab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vernal, UT on 7-2-87</td>
<td>20161</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rawlins, WY, on 7-9-87, at Lander</td>
<td>21629</td>
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</table>

Books of Interest to Professionals

High-Tech Survival Kit: Managing Your Stress. By Alan A. McLean, M.D., 1986. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10158-0012, 98 pp. plus appendixes, $19.95. If you think technology has changed your life too quickly, turn to this book for relief. It identifies the job pressures on high-tech workers and explores healthy and unhealthy stressors—on and off the job. The book also includes a coping checklist, a stressors checklist, and work health and stress surveys to help you assess your own stress level.

The Plateau-ing Trap: How to Avoid It in Your Career... and Your Life. By Judith M. Bardwick, 1986. AMACOM, a division of the American Management Association, 135 W. 50th St., New York, NY 10020, 209 pp., $17.95. What is the plateau-ing trap? It’s the sense that your career is stalled, your work is no longer exciting, and the future promises merely more of the same, according to Bardwick. To help you extract yourself from the trap, her book describes the three types of plateau-ing—structural, content, and life—and offers no-nonsense strategies for revitalizing a career as well as minimizing the problems plateau-ing causes in organizations.


Beach, John, "Coces of Ethics: Court Enforcement through Public Policy": Business and Professional Ethics Journal 4:53-72, Fall 1985.


Honor in Science: (New Haven, CT: Sigma XI, 1984).


Letters to the Editor . . .

DEAR EDITOR:

With regard to the comments which Mr. Hook expresses in his May 1987 letter, experience can be an important factor in one's progress toward geologic achievements. However, as the multiple hypotheses theory demonstrates, it is seldom that the scientific method (even in the most experienced hands) results in a unique solution.

I suggest that the present structuring of A.I.P.G. admirably accommodates its memberships' pursuit of the broad goals of professionalism which leads to community respect. It would be most difficult and divisive (especially among peers) to, for instance, differentiate between "run of the mill," "pretty good" or "exceptionally good" geologists.

Robert E. Chancellor
CPGS—80

DEAR EDITOR:

Michel T. Halbouty, Frank Conselman and Grover Murray are members whom I recommend be listened to. Further, the founders' Statement of Purpose should be enhanced and preserved in every possible way. Please, a suggestion: In the TPG, print our "purpose" in each and every issue along with the Executive Committee names and addresses.

Wilbur E. McMurtry
CPG-272

EDITOR'S COMMENT: Thank you for an excellent idea. We should have been doing this for years. Implementation begins with this issue.
TO THE EDITOR

I read with no surprise the Letters to the Editor in the April and May issues of TPG about the growing concern among some institute members over political lobbying for state registration of geologists and, in addition, the suggestion that exploration geologists operate worldwide without need of certification and that AIPG certification is sufficient. Also, I read with deep concern elsewhere in TPG about the plight of hundreds of unemployed geologists.

Perhaps many of those geologists would be employed if our profession did more to protect and assist its colleagues. Perhaps the public would not be at the mercy of professional engineers practicing geology and pseudo-hydrogeologists practicing hydrogeology if we had given more attention to our profession. Perhaps the courts in our nation would acknowledge the legality of geologists' testimony and we could help alleviate some of the "Too Many Lawsuits" mentioned in the April TPG if we had paid more attention to our profession. Perhaps young geologists working in mineral-resources assessment could sign off their own work rather than pay a registered professional engineer to do it if we had paid more attention to our profession.

The day of exploration geology providing almost the sole opportunity for geological employment is gone. The profession of geology has already passively abdicated to engineers a number of areas which should rightfully fall under the profession of geology. Many geologists have extensive training and experience with resource and reserve assessment, soil mechanics, slope stability, hydrology, and hydrogeology, and yet are forced to take a subservient position to the "Registered Professional Engineer." If we are to compete for employment in the areas of hydrology, foundation assessment, superfund cleanup projects, waste management projects, and a myriad of other areas which offer great opportunities for qualified geologists, we had better assist geologists in obtaining every advantage possible, including registration, or our profession will be subject to an unfriendly takeover by the engineering profession.

In most states AIPG certification has no legal status with the courts. It has no legal status with state and federal regulatory agencies and is not recognized as the basis for legal certification of any report or document. Lacking such status, it also has little credibility with the public. So, the question arises, what is its value besides hanging on the wall in an attractive frame? If AIPG cannot help the profession be more competitive in the national job market, then what is its purpose? We already have more learned societies and "good ole boy" clubs than most of us can afford, so if AIPG is determined to be just another society then maybe we do not need it.

Why can't geologists be bold in protecting areas of employment they are best qualified for? Why do we continually yield areas of the earth sciences to other professions? Why are most earth science courses in our public schools taught by geographers, chemists, or biologists, and in many cases even non-scientists? Could it be because we do not promote our own profession beyond academe? Could it be because we are more interested in the theory of plate tectonics and astrogeology than we are in providing the nation with a certified professional geological work force? I am not criticizing academe, because they are doing their job and doing it well; however, even the academic community needs increased job opportunities for its graduates or it cannot survive. Check the current enrollment of geology majors nationally. We have convinced students that geology is a rewarding profession to enter, but we do not want to dirty our hands in an attempt to assure that a job will be available to them in some geological field, even if it isn't petroleum geology.

The situation is further exacerbated by geologists who have achieved a comfortable degree of success and espouse noble causes rather than working to secure better opportunities for young geologists who are just entering the profession. Successful professional geologists can afford to be unconcerned, but that does not provide jobs and professional security that our young professionals expect and deserve. Also, increasing the experience requirement for AIPG certification to 10 years would be totally counterproductive. If AIPG is truly concerned about serving the needs of all professional geologists, it must provide the leadership, guidance, and support our profession desperately needs.

AIPG should dedicate itself to becoming to geologists what the National Society of Professional Engineers is to the engineering profession. If some organization doesn't take bold steps in this direction in the near future, then future geologists may not be able to write letters to the editor like this one because there may not be any profession of geology to be concerned about.

Donald C. Haney
CPGS-4053

DEAR EDITOR:

My compliments on your TPG newsletter. It looks and reads better than ever. Your time and effort are appreciated.

Members of the Texas Section executive committee and I noticed an editorial on professionalism and certification by D.L. Hook in your May issue that also appeared in our state section newsletter. However, your copy did not carry the footnote that appeared in our newsletter, which I believe is important. As editor and Executive Board member in Texas, I respectfully request that the opinion of individual members be identified as such, most especially when these individuals occupy executive positions in state sections or national organizations.

Your cooperation will be appreciated. Keep up the good work on TPG.

Stephanie V. Hrabar
CPGS-4485

Editor's note. Ms. Hrabar's comments are pertinent and appreciated. TPG is the official newsletter of the institute. TPG's purposes are to provide news to members and to provide members with opportunity to express themselves to the entire membership. "Letters to the Editor" permit members to express themselves informally. Divergent views will be expressed. No opinion is binding upon the institute unless endorsement has been officially sanctioned by the Executive Committee. Even sections cannot set policy binding upon the institute (see Article VIII Section 2 of the Bylaws). Therefore, personal opinions and statements under "Section News" can also be diverse, controversial, and yet available to all members.

Don Hook's letter that appeared in TPG came directly from Don. None of the opinions stated therein are attributed to other than the credited source. His letter stimulated thought and response from several readers. One response appears in this issue.
**SCHEDULE**

**"THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST IN THE PRACTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENGINEERING GEOLOGY"**

**TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS**

**October 13-17, 1987**

**Hyatt Regency Hotel**

**Lexington, Kentucky**

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**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:00-6:00</td>
<td>Registration for Professionals</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Registration after September 1, 1987)</td>
<td>85.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Registration for Spouse-Guest</td>
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**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14**

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-5:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Hyatt Suite</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:45-10:45</td>
<td>1987 Advisory Board Meeting</td>
<td>Hyatt Suite</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td>Hyatt Suite</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-12:00</td>
<td>1987 Advisory Board Meeting</td>
<td>Hyatt Suite</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:15-1:15</td>
<td>1987 Executive Committee Luncheon</td>
<td>Hyatt Suite</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30-4:30</td>
<td>1987 Executive Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Hyatt Suite</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-3:00</td>
<td>Consultants’ Workshop: (Limited to 40 persons) THE NEW TAX LAWS &amp; THEIR IMPACT. $20 Fee. ($25 Fee after Sept. 1, 1987)</td>
<td>Wyandotte Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:15-4:30</td>
<td>Symposium on Status of Earth Science Education in Public Schools of U.S.</td>
<td>Patterson Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00-8:00</td>
<td>Complimentary Ice Breaker at Victorian Square for registered professionals and registered spouse or guest (Open bar, hors d’oeuvres, band, security)</td>
<td>Wyandotte Room</td>
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**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15**

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>8:00-5:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Pre-Function Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00-4:00</td>
<td>Hospitality Room</td>
<td>Wyandotte Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-3:00</td>
<td>KENTUCKY HORSE PARK AND HEADLEY-WHITNEY MUSEUM TOUR WITH LUNCH AT SPINDLETOP HALL (30 Fee. Based on a minimum of 40 Persons)</td>
<td>Patterson Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:15</td>
<td>Welcome, Introductions, and Announcements by Larry Rhodes, General Chairman and Paul DuBois, Kentucky Section President</td>
<td>Main Lobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15-10:15</td>
<td>Technical Session I</td>
<td>Patterson Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15-10:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td>Patterson Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-12:00</td>
<td>Technical Session II</td>
<td>Wyandotte Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-1:30</td>
<td>AIPG General Membership Luncheon (Included in Professional Registration Fee) Charles J. Mankin, presiding Welcome by Scotty Baesler, Mayor of Lexington</td>
<td>Patterson Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30-3:00</td>
<td>Technical Session III</td>
<td>Patterson Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00-3:15</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:15-4:45</td>
<td>Technical Session IV</td>
<td>Patterson Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00-7:00</td>
<td>Social Hour (Cash Bar)</td>
<td>Patterson Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00-9:30</td>
<td>AIPG Annual Banquet ($25 Fee) U.S. Senator Wendell Ford, After-dinner Speaker Awards Presentation</td>
<td>Regency Ballroom</td>
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**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16**

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<td>8:00-12:00</td>
<td>Hospitality</td>
<td>Wyandotte Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:00</td>
<td>Past President’s Breakfast</td>
<td>Duck Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00-9:00</td>
<td>Kentucky Section Annual Meeting</td>
<td>Hyatt Suite</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-11:00</td>
<td>AIPG Annual Business Meeting</td>
<td>Patterson Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-5:00</td>
<td>TRIP TO KEENELAND RACE COURSE FOR LUNCH IN THE CLUBHOUSE AND AN AFTERNOON AT THE RACES ($35 Fee per person) Men must wear coat &amp; tie, no exceptions!</td>
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**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17**

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<tr>
<td>8:00-3:00</td>
<td>SEMI-TECHNICAL GEOLOGIC AND SCENIC FIELD TRIP TO NATURAL BRIDGE STATE RESORT PARK WITH LUNCH AT THE LODGE ($25 Fee) Minimum 30 persons; Maximum 40 persons.</td>
<td>Main Lobby</td>
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<td>*Self-Guided Walking Tours, beginning at Hyatt Regency Hotel and including such points of interest as the Mary Todd Lincoln Home and Hope- ment (Hunt-Morgin) home, can be taken at any time during the day.</td>
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**TECHNICAL SESSIONS**

**Technical Session I**

**Donald C. Haney, Presiding**

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:15</td>
<td>THE GROWING NUMBERS OF GEOLOGISTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY—WHERE ARE THEY COMING FROM AND ARE THEY QUALIFIED? by John W. Williams, Professor of Geology and Chairman of the Department of Geology, San Jose State University, San Jose, California; Vice President of the Association of Engineering Geologists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>ASSESSING HYDRAULIC BASELINE CONDITIONS IN A DISTURBED SYSTEM, HANFORD SITE, SOUTH CENTRAL WASHINGTON STATE by Linda L. Lehman, President, L. Lehman &amp; Associates, Inc., Burnsville, Minnesota</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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**Technical Session II**

**James F. Howard, Presiding**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>PRINCIPLES OF GROUND WATER MONITORING IN KARST TERRAINS by James Quinlan, National Park Service, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky and Ralph O. Ewers, Geology Department, Eastern Kentucky University.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>ASSESSMENT OF ‘DRAMATIC’ AS APPLIED TO KENTUCKY HYDROGEOLOGICAL SETTINGS by Lyle V.A. Sendlein, Professor of Geology and Director, Industrial Mining &amp; Minerals Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>INTERACTION OF GEOLOGIC FACIES CONTROLS WITH GROUND WATER CONTAMINANT MIGRATION by James F. Howard, Senior Hydrogeologist, Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Santa Ana, California.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>GENERAL MEMBERSHIP LUNCHEON</td>
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</table>
Applications 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 as far as necessary to process and make decisions on the applications.

Applications Received—April 1987


BODYCOMB Jr., Frederick M., 7323 S. Quince Ct., Englewood, CO 80112. Sponsors: Don Fullerton, Mel Smith, Fred Kadey, J. D. Murphree, R. O. Y. Breese.


CROMWELL, John E., 2199 Topanga Skyline Dr., Topanga, CA 90290. Sponsors: Robert Karinauskas, Stuart Hughes, Don Van Buskirk, Lynn M. Preslo, Charles Comstock.

NEW MEMBERS

MAY 1987

ABBSALON III, John R., CPGS 7303, Marietta, GA
BARNWELL, Charles E., CPGS 7304, Anchorage, AK
BAUGHMAN, William A., CPGS 7305, Monroeville, PA
BOEHNKER, David W., CPGS 7306, Dayton, OH
BRIGGS, John P., CPGS 7307, Ione, CA
DONNELSON, Kenneth D., CPGS 7308, Phoenix, AZ
DUNNEWALD, John B., CPGS 7309, Lakewood, CO
FULTER, David R., CPGS 7310, Marine-on-St. Croix, MN
GETCHALL, Frank J., CPGS 7311, Wycoff, NJ
KEILL, Donald D., CPGS 7312, Fairbanks, AK
KENT, Adrian W., CPGS 7313, Reno, NV
OPSTAD, Erik A., CPGS 7314, Anchorage, AK
RAWLISON, Stuart E., CPGS 7315, Fairbanks, AK
ROBBINS Jr., Gerald D., CPGS 7316, Hueber Heights, OH
SCHMALZ, Robert F., CPGS 7317, State College, PA
SCHMITZ, Darrel W., CPGS 7318, Brandon, MS
NEW ASSOCIATES
MAY 1987

ALLEN III, Boyd, A365, Beverly, MA
KAHRS, Lawrence E., A366, Highland Mills, NY

Members in the News

Gary E. Eichler, CPGS-4544, has been named a vice president of Blasland, Bouck & Lee of Florida, Inc., (dba Blasland, Bouck & Lee), a Syracuse, New York-based engineering and hydrogeologic consulting firm.

Mr. Eichler was previously the water resources and industrial process manager for the Denver-based firm of CH2M-Hill.

Mr. Eichler will be located in temporary offices at 621 NW 53rd Street, Suite 240-11, Bonca Raton, Florida 33431.

Conrad Gazzier, CPGS-4706, has been named director of the Bureau of Geology, Mississippi Department of Natural Resources. The Bureau of Geology, created in 1850, is one of the oldest geological surveys in the country.

Gazzier, a native of Bayou La Batre, Alabama, is presently a consultant for Sunbelt Geological Services in Northport, Alabama.

A graduate of the University of South Alabama where he received a bachelor of science degree in geology, Gazzier earned his master of science degree in geology at the University of Mississippi.

Prior to founding Sunbelt Geological Services in 1980, Gazzier was assistant director of operations at the Mississippi Mineral Resources Institute at the University of Mississippi. He has also served on the staff of the Alabama Geological Survey and as a senior hydrogeologist/environmental geologist for LaMoreaux Associates in Lakeland, Florida.

Gazzier is a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Alabama Geological Society.

SENIOR GEOLOGIST JOINS DAMES & MOORE

Wallace A. Jensky, II, CPGS-4724, a senior geologist with 14 years of applied geologic experience, has joined the Santa Barbara geosciences staff of Dames & Moore, engineering and environmental consultants. He will be involved with geologic, hydrogeologic, and hazardous and toxic substances assessment and management projects.

Prior to joining Dames & Moore, Jensky was the manager of exploration for Argo Petroleum Corporation in Santa Monica, California.

He is a registered geologist in California and a certified petroleum geologist. His professional affiliations include membership in G.S.A., A.A.P.G., and A.I.P.G. Jensky, his wife, Leslie, and their twin daughters live in Thousand Oaks, California.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants is pleased to announce that Dr. James F. Howard, CPGS-2536, senior project hydrogeologist, formerly of Howard Consultants, Owensboro, Kentucky, has joined its Santa Ana, California, office—Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 203 North Golden Circle Drive, Santa Ana, California 92705, (714) 835-6886, (213) 581-7164.

GOVERNOR HAYDEN NAMES KANSAS GEOLOGIST SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

TOPEKA—Governor Mike Hayden Monday named Dr. Stanley C. Grant, CPGS-4736 Indepedence, Kansas, as Secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Grant assumed the secretary’s responsibilities June 18.

“I am pleased to announce the selection of Dr. Stan Grant to serve as my new Secretary of Health and Environment,” Hayden said. “He is a certified professional geologist and is currently a partner in Grant Geological Services, a business established seven years ago in Independence, providing consulting, geological and technical services.

“For five years before starting that business, he served as the director and state geologist for the Iowa Geological Survey.”

Dr. Grant received his Ph.D. in geology in 1971 from the University of Idaho. He also holds a M.A. in geography from the University of Wyoming and a B.A. in geology from Coe College. In 1953 he was named a distinguished graduate of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps and retired from the Air Force Reserve at Lt. Col. in 1980.

“Dr. Grant assumes the top position at KDHE at a critical time for the state of Kansas,” Hayden said. “There are important decisions facing this state agency, including the safe disposal of low-level radioactive waste and access to adequate and affordable health care for our citizens. I am confident, however, that Dr. Grant is well-qualified to assume these responsibilities and I look forward to his active involvement in the Hayden administration.”
welcoming back healthier employees

employees who return to work after a mental illness and rehabilitation usually are successful, but their supervisors and co-workers need to be prepared for their return.

according to an article in training & development journal, published by the american society for training and development, alexandria, virginia, serious mental illness strikes in nearly one fifth of all american families, yet few companies have programs to help rehabilitated employees re-enter the workplace. in addition, few companies consider what help their co-workers might need.

by creating programs to integrate mentally restored employees, companies can gain capable and dedicated workers, without suffering setbacks in co-workers' performance. re-employing the formerly mentally ill should be no different from rehiring workers who are absent due to former physical illness."

(from association management, april 1987)

in memoriam . . .

w. d. hardeman, cpgs-179, a charter member, died at his home on old hickory lake. he was tennessee state geologist for about 24 years, and then worked with the tva and the u.s. bureau of mines. after retiring, he continued private work as a geologic consultant.

all of us who were associated with bill have a great sense of loss. bill was active until the heart attack that was fatal. he was an outstanding state geologist and a very fine person.

the purpose of aipg is to strengthen the geological sciences as a profession with all reasonable actions, to establish professional qualifications, to certify those qualifications to the public, and to evaluate continuously the ethical conduct of its members. further, the institute establishes ethical standards to protect the public and geological sciences from nonprofessional practices, monitors governmental and other activities affecting the geological sciences, and communicates with the public.