1987 Annual Meeting

Lexington, Kentucky, the host city for this year’s Annual Convention, has much to offer its visitors. It is located in the heart of the “blue grass country,” famous for its race horses. Two other delightful local products are bourbon whiskey and pottery.

Geologically, Lexington is located in the Cincinnati Arch, where the sedimentary column is eroded down to the Middle Ordovician Lexington Limestone. The weathered limestone makes a rich clay soil.

Historically, the first log blockhouse was constructed in 1779. The settlement grew rapidly and by 1788, as the tax book records, 1425 tithables, 621 slaves, 2,466 horses and 10 carriages made up the community. The city directory, published in 1806, showed Lexington had 104 brick houses, 10 stone and 187 log or frame structures by that time. By 1820 Lexington was the largest and “wealthiest town” west of the Allegheny Mountains, accept for New Orleans. Trade in Lexington flourished as it became the supply point for pioneers moving westward. The journey from Lexington from the eastern markets took about 40 days of hazardous travel.

Frontier life in Lexington by 1800 gave way to cultural refinements. Transylvania College was founded in 1780 and continues to this day. The University of Kentucky was established in 1865 and adds its beauty and amenities to this charming city.

In the center of town, a courtyard was created between 16 Victorian-era buildings to form interior shops and a breathtaking atrium. This is called Victorian Square, where we plan an evening’s entertainment during the AIPG Annual Convention. There are shops to fit every taste, from art to local crafts. During the convention, free walking tours are being scheduled of the historical areas of Lexington.

Do plan to attend and bring your spouse to our 1987 Annual Meeting. In addition to the attractions offered above, we are planning an afternoon at the horse races, a bus tour of the Horse Park and Headley-Whitney Museum, and a field trip to the Natural Bridge State Park. We have 125 rooms on hold at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, so join us for an instructive meeting and scenic outings.

The theme of our annual get-together is “The Professional Geologist in the Practice of Environmental and Engineering Geology.” Watch TPG for further announcements.

DOE STUDY ‘DISAPPOINTING’ TO OILFIELD SERVICE INDUSTRY LEADERS

Houston, Texas, March 1987—The Department of Energy’s study of the national security aspects of the current decline in oil prices, released today, is a “disappointing” document, according to Philip Burguiere, president of the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association. “It fails to offer an ‘action plan’ for solving the problems facing America’s energy industry,” commented Burguiere.

Burguiere’s views were shared by Don B. Sheffield, chairman of the International Association of Geophysical Contractors (IAGC), and Joe Dunbar, president of the Association of Oilwell Servicing Contractors (AOSC). These industry association leaders met with DOE officials recently to provide input for the department’s just-released study.

“The document fails to come to grips with the severe recession that is crippling this nation’s energy industry,” commented Burguiere.

Burguiere noted the DOE report, authored by Deputy Energy Secretary William F. Martin, listed such options as levying of a tariff or import fee, repeal of the Windfall Profit Tax, tax incentives to attract investment, repeal of the Fuel Use Act, and improved access to federal public lands as ways to improve the economically depressed energy sector, but did not specifically recommend any of them.

“All of these changes are needed,” said Burguiere, “particularly something to enhance short-term price stability. But unless the Administration offers a priority plan of action, nothing is likely to happen, and OPEC’s self-serving pricing policies will continue to distort the international market for oil.”

“Oil imports have increased by 800,000 bbl/day since OPEC changed its pricing policies a year ago,” noted Burguiere. “In the same time frame, oilfield manufacturing and service employment has fallen from 377,400 to 247,500; the U.S. drilling rig count of 761 is down 60% from its December 1983 level; the number of well servicing rigs has fallen to 2,669, which is 34% of the number of available rigs; and the 151 land and marine seismic crews operating in the United States in February represents a 49% decrease from the same month in 1986 and a 75% decrease from February 1981.”

“Statistics like these are not the result of free market forces, but rather the outcome of a calculated campaign on the part of foreign governments to drive American firms out of business and increase U.S. dependence on foreign oil,” concluded Burguiere.

From IAGC, 1987
Excluding "general science," "supporting research," "environment," "conservation," and "other" R&D, oil and gas research still accounts for only 1.3% of the DoE's non-defense budget request for fuels research (Figure 1). Independent concerned organizations, associations, and ad hoc committees have joined together to endorse federal support for research activities that will increase U.S. oil and gas production.

**Insufficient U.S. Hydrocarbon Fuel Production Affects All Americans**

Inadequate domestic fuel production, especially for transportation, will result in import levels that endanger the nation. America's security, economic stability, and fiscal and trade balances are at stake. Unlike other commodities, transportation fuels permeate our entire economy and way of life and have no significant near-term alternatives.

Three times in the last 14 years, the policies of Middle Eastern governments have thrown our economy into turmoil. Twice, we faced abrupt, massive price escalations that tore at the very fabric of our society. More recently, an oil and gas price collapse brought a devastating economic depression to our oil-producing areas, seriously threatening overall U.S. oil and gas production capacity.

Comparing U.S. national economic indicators before and after OPEC price shocks reveals the pervasive impacts of oil price increases on our economy. Today each 1% reduction in GNP translates into a $40 billion reduction in U.S. output. Each 1% rise in unemployment means the loss of more than a million jobs. These are risks that affect all Americans.

Total U.S. energy independence is not yet an attainable goal, but the nation must maintain its liquid fuels production capacity as a prerequisite to assure its goal of "adequate petroleum supplies at reasonable prices." At a time when the need to maintain our productive capacity is greatest, our ability to do so is at its lowest point in decades.

More than 40,000 "stripper wells" were abandoned last year, with many more to follow. The active rig count is the lowest since 1940 when rig count records began. The seismic crew count is at its 1935 level. The oil and gas extraction labor force is 60% of its 1982 level. More than 25% of professional petroleum geologists are unemployed—in some regions, 35%. Undergraduate enrollment in geology and petroleum engineering at the 10 leading universities is 29% of its 1981 level.

Meanwhile, the low cost of fuels has stimulated demand. Consumption rose 5% in 1986. The supply-demand gap was filled, of course, by imports. Total imports grew by 31%, with OPEC accounting for two-thirds of the total increase. Each time their capacity utilization exceeded 80% in the 1970's, OPEC was able to raise prices dramatically and maintain them at high levels for years. If recent trends continue for 2-4 years, OPEC will again reach 80% capacity utilization while the U.S. will import more than 50% of its requirements, compared to its previous high of 48% in 1977.

Dependence on high levels of imported oil is unacceptable to a nation seeking balance in orderly international trade. Subtraction of oil imports would have given the U.S. a positive merchandise trade balance until 1983. In the last two months of 1986, our oil import "habit" caused the export of $100,000,000 per day from our economy to those of countries who sell us oil.
Tort Reform: The Debate in a Nutshell

Several arguments are commonly used by those opposing tort and other civil justice reforms. Not all criticisms of proposed reforms can be answered in the space available here, but here are responses to a few most frequently heard counter-attacks.

ONTARIO, CANADA, ENACTED REFORMS IDENTICAL TO THOSE BEING SOUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES AND YET CONTINUES TO EXPERIENCE INSURANCE PROBLEMS AS SERIOUS AS THOSE IN THE U.S.

Attorneys familiar with both systems reject the comparison and point out that the Ontario system, despite its reforms, is still similar in many respects to practices in many of our states. For example, joint and several liability is observed in Ontario as it is in many states here. Ontario has the "collateral source rule," "prejudgment interest, comparative negligence and more. The $100,000 limit on pain and suffering has been circumvented by Ontario courts, which award damages under a different name. Also, Ontario has several laws not observed in the U.S., including one which allows damages to be given to a larger group of relatives than in the U.S. and another which allows the awards to be "grossed up" to cover future taxes. Depending on the case, this "gross up" can run from 50 to 300 percent of an award.

TORT REFORMS SHOULD NOT BE PASSED BECAUSE THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT INSURANCE PREMIUMS WILL BE REDUCED AS A RESULT.

It is nearly certain that premiums will increase if nothing is done. Reform should slow the rate of increase and should make insurance more available.

The only experience to date with tort reform is in the medical practice field. States that passed tort reforms in the medical malpractice area are enjoying lower increases in insurance rates than other states. For example, California passed medical malpractice reforms about ten years ago. Although the constitutionality of one of the major provisions was in litigation until 1985, medical malpractice insurance rates in California rose only half as much as the rates in the rest of the U.S., according to a representative of California's medical association who testified before the Minnesota House last session.

New York's Insurance Department recently concluded that liability rates could be reduced by seven percent because of the effectiveness of their new tort reform statute.

Several factors can cause delay in realizing savings or improvement. Courts can take years to completely review the new law. Even if the law is upheld, the parties' rights are uncertain in the meantime. If the new law is thrown out by the courts, as recently happened with the 1985 Minnesota dram shop liability reforms, insurance companies which reduced rates or wrote policies they otherwise wouldn't have, are still bound by the terms and rates of their contract.

Because of the "long tail" for many claims, insurers won't have experience upon which to judge the reforms until many years later.

Also, the effect on claims depends on the nature of the reform itself. Some reforms are more form than substance.

FLORIDA RECENTLY PASSED TORT REFORMS, INCLUDING A LIMIT ON NON-ECONOMIC DAMAGES AND MODIFICATIONS OF JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY AND THE COLLATERAL SOURCE RULE, YET TWO RECENT INSURER FILINGS CLAIM THE REFORMS WILL NOT REDUCE RATES.

Among other things, those using this argument usually fail to provide other relevant facts. Other insurers which have filed rates have shown an effect on rates. The two filings mentioned involved specialties that were not affected by the specific reforms passed in Florida. The major reforms in Florida's new law sunset in less than four years. This is less than the statute of limitations for many claims.

JURY AWARDS HAVE NOT RISEN EXCESSIVELY AND INSTEAD MIRROR INCREASES IN AVERAGE WAGES, MEDICAL COSTS, LIFE EXPECTANCY AND POPULATION GROWTH.

It is true that jury verdicts for relatively small cases have remained almost constant when adjusted for inflation. However, Rand Corporation studies have shown that, for litigation which involves large stakes and complex issues, awards are increasing rapidly. One study shows that the average jury award to prevailing plaintiffs increased (in constant 1979 dollars) from $58,000 to $225,000 from the first half of the 1960's to the first half of the 1980's. Other studies confirm this result.

For certain risks, jury verdicts have risen even faster. Other Rand Corporation studies found that during the 1970's:
- Average product liability verdicts doubled;
- Contract and business tort verdicts were up more than 250%;
- Slip and fall and road hazard verdicts were up 830%;
- Medical malpractice verdicts were up 700%.

Again, these increases are measured in constant dollars.

If you hear an argument criticizing tort reform generally or any specific changes, please let me know. We will research it to determine its accuracy. If the criticism is valid, we should be modifying our position accordingly. If it is not accurate, we would like the opportunity to respond.

(From Minnesota Business View February, 1987)

Displaced? Don’t Despair

Many displaced managers between the ages of 50 and 60 often believe they’re too old to find a good new job. But that’s not usually the case, says the Chicago outplacement firm of Challenger, Gray & Christmas.

The firm reports that most of these older managers do indeed find jobs; in fact, it takes them only a week longer than younger managers, averaging about 3.2 months in the second quarter of 1986.
Efforts to Create Legal Definition of Geologist End in Oklahoma

By Bob Vandewater

Efforts to create a legal definition of the term professional geologist are dead for this legislative session but may resurface next year.

Geologists are split on the need for such a definition.

The bill was close to being killed by the Senate Judiciary and Retirement Committee when Sen. Ray Giles, D-Pocasset, decided to pull the bill.

Giles said he may not bring up the bill again before 1988.

The proposed definition would be "a person of good character and reputation who has passed at least 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours of work in geology at an accredited institution of higher education and has done either one of the following:

- Graduated and accumulated five years' experience, or
- Not graduated but gained 10 years of professional experience."

The purpose, according to the bill's backers, is twofold: to head off possible registration of professional geologists and to ensure that only such professionals can issue certain geological reports.

"I would be out of a job if this bill goes through," said Kirk Kolar, an Oklahoma City area geologist. Although he has just a couple years of experience, he runs his own company that assembles oil and gas prospects, buys leases and sells these packages to petroleum firms.

But independent Oklahoma City geologist Leroy Gatlin said the bill would be good for his profession.

First, said Gatlin, there is a movement sweeping the United States for state registration of geologists in a manner similar to registration or licensing of professionals like engineers, nurses, doctors and lawyers.

Registration may unfairly limit geologists' mobility by stopping them from crossing state lines to do their work, Gatlin said.

The American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) says registration now is required in 12 states—Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, North and South Carolina, Oregon and Virginia.

Most of these are states where geologists mainly do work unrelated to oil and gas and are less migratory than petroleum workers, said Fred Dix, executive director of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), Tulsa.

Registration that keeps petroleum industry geologists from moving freely to work on projects may hinder oil and gas exploration, said Dix.

Gatlin said Giles' bill also would forbid anyone who is not a professional geologist, as defined by the bill, from giving geological reports or testimony for state agencies, or from preparing and distributing a prospectus or circular "used in a public or private offering."

Anyone presenting geologic material required by a law, rule or administrative order but not prepared by a professional, as defined by the bill, "shall have committed civil fraud," the bill says.

Kolar said proposed limits on materials for public or private offering may stop him from assembling and selling drilling prospects to oil companies. But Gatlin said the provision is meant to apply only to public and private offerings of "securities," a word not mentioned in the bill, however.

Gatlin said some people in the past called themselves professionals when, in fact, they had little experience.

Giles' bill would "upgrade the testimony given to commissions and others so they can at least be sure the person testifying is an expert," said Gatlin.

He said a panel of long-time geologists, including representatives from the AIPG and AAPG, determined they probably did not consider themselves to be experts until they had about 10 years of experience. Thus, they believed they were lenient by recommending Giles' bill letting degree-holding geologists qualify as "professional" after five years, he said.

(From Sunday Oklahoma, March 15, 1987)

Geologist Advocates Video, PBS to Convey Oil Patch's Trying Times

Just how bad are things in the Oil Patch? Bad enough that the Society of Independent Professional Earth Scientists wants to make a video to get the message across that not only is the oil industry in danger, but so is national security.

Al Wadsworth, an independent consulting geologist from Houston, brought the suggestion to the Denver Chapter of SIPES when the group gathered for lunch at the Petroleum Club recently.

What Wadsworth has in mind is a sort of round table moderated by somebody who's not a politician and who's respected by a large segment of the public—like actor James Stewart.

Wadsworth wants the public to know where our energy problems lie, problems, he said, that nobody east of the Mississippi seems to be aware of except maybe U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington.

Noting that the public doesn't care if one goes broke or not, Wadsworth pointed to the need to educate viewers—possibly on the Public Broadcasting System—on what the oil industry is about. The geologist would start by rebutting the No. 1 misconception of an oil glut, he said. "Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, Oklahoma and other states are pumping oil at full capacity. Where's that oil going? We don't have a glut in our nation."

Some people think the United States should use up OPEC's oil first but, Wadsworth noted, oil wells aren't a hydrant that can be turned on and off.

Yet another misconception is that the United States is running out of oil but everybody here, he told the SIPES gathering, has a good prospect in mind.

Wadsworth wants to get the message across that, once the independent oil and gas industry has collapsed totally, OPEC will boost crude oil prices to $30 or $35 a barrel.

James Stewart is OK, but if the independents want to communicate to younger viewers, they might consider somebody like Tom Selleck or Madonna.
PROFESSIONALISM AND CERTIFICATION

I have been pondering a difficult and somewhat controversial subject and would like to pass along some thoughts.

I believe that the words professional and certified have special meaning to the lay public. They connote confidence, quality, knowledge, endorsement, acceptance and credibility. These words describe very big shoes for AIPG members to wear. If we are to wear them well, we must maintain, if not strengthen, our high professional standards. We must be ever watchful for any deterioration of public confidence. We must anticipate changes in the public attitude even before they occur and address them immediately.

I believe that it is only a matter of time until registration is forced upon us, whether or not we like it or agree with it. I sometimes question how favorably our certification requirements would be received by a tough-minded registration board. Perhaps our best preparation would be to stiffen our membership requirements. When AIPG was organized, the founding members established minimum requirements for membership and accompanying certifications. Initially, eight years of post-college degree experience were required. Now we have reduced this experience to five years. Did we enhance our public image? Did we make ourselves more professional? I think not.

Apparently I am not alone in this concern because recently the Northeast Section - AIPG informally proposed that we return to the eight-year requirement. I would go them one better. I would require ten years’ experience. I would establish three levels of membership—Associate, Regular and Certified. Associate requirements would remain unchanged. Regular membership would be granted after only a minimum of five years of post-college degree experience in the practice of geology. Certification would be reserved for geologists who have practiced geology for a minimum of five years as a Regular Member (requiring a total of ten years) during which they demonstrated the ability to perform original work and to make prudent decisions or recommendations based upon that work. Regular Members would be known as Professional Geological Scientists and would be issued a PGS number and an appropriate certificate. Certified Members would be known as Certified Professional Geologists and would be issued a CPG number and an appropriate certificate. Only Certified Members would be entitled to use the seal of the Institute.

I would require that applicants for all levels of membership secure sponsors whose statements collectively would account for and attest to the entire professional career of the applicant. A sponsor should be able to speak from first-hand knowledge. Experience with Company A should be attested to by a sponsor from Company A, or failing that, by a sponsor who had personal knowledge of the applicant’s activities during that particular time frame. Likewise for the professional experience with Company B, Company C, etc.

Letters to the Editor . . .

EVOLUTION

DEAR EDITOR:

With respect to the science/creation debate, I provide the following opinion which members may share.

Evolution, or what is referred to as the theory of evolution, as conceived by Charles Darwin in his Origin of Species, 1859, and simultaneously by A.R. Wallace (1823-1913), is based on observable and verifiable facts that are the cornerstones of the modern sciences of biochemistry, paleontology, paleoanthropology and, most recently, DNA.

Creationism, by contrast, is a philosophical concept based on faith, religious tradition and belief in supernatural or divine origin of species and man by spontaneous creation.

Although both concepts form the framework of our culture, they are separate entities. One satisfies our spiritual and moral needs, while the other is purely intellectual and materialistic. Science does not accept anything on faith alone. Thus “scientific creationism,” as advocated by some, is self-contradictory, a nonentity.

As to the place of man in the evolutionary process, which is of course the basis of the controversy, striking discoveries in recent years of fossils and particularly skulls of hominids unearthed in Africa, Asia and Europe and dated from over 3 million years (Australopithecus) and through successive evolution to 30,000 years ago (Cro-Magnon), with the brain capacity equal to that of modern man, leave no doubt as to the process of evolution of ancestors of man.

The appearance of our ancestors’ skulls may not be flattering, but we should be proud to have evolved the courage to face facts.

Victor Oppenheim, CPGS-3965

(Continued on page 16)
CALIFORNIA

With the departure of California Section President Lisa Worthington to New York (We all wish her good luck in the Big Apple!), President-Elect Steve Testa has hit the ground running as president. Steve is vice president of West Coast Operations for Engineering Enterprises, Inc., Long Beach, California. Our new president-elect replacing Steve is Jon Lovegreen. Jon holds a B.S. degree in geology from U.S.C. and an M.A. degree in geology from Columbia University. He is a principal in the firm Applied GeoSciences, Inc. of Tustin and has worked for Slosson and Associates, Unocal, Raamaot & Associates, Lamont-Doherty Observatory, and Woodward-Clyde. Jon is a CPGS and CEG and RG in California. We wish Steve and Jon much success in their roles on the executive committee of the California Section. Thanks to Past-President Wally Jensky for aiding the transition referendum.

LEGISLATIVE ALERT!

- Senate Bill 7, reintroduced this year by Senator Cranston, would freeze about two-thirds of the federal desert lands in California as either wilderness or national park land.
  Recreational as well as commercial interests would be severely restricted, including energy and mineral exploration. The bill sidesteps local citizen input as well as the BLM’s survey of mineral potential of the desert to be completed by 1989. The bill appears to be so cumbersome and restrictive that some wildlife groups and the California Chamber are against it. For more information, contact the California Section newsletter editor for literature on Don Fife, Tustin. Senator Wilson and Governor Deukmedjian should hear your views!

- State Senate Bill 86 was introduced to eliminate State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists.
  Senator Daniel Boatwright has introduced a bill to eliminate the State Board of Registration for Geologists. As you know the board is funded from registration fees so there is no financial impact on the state if it is eliminated. We understand that the only reason for this proposal (SB 86) is the lack of enforcement action by the board.

  Some form of registration of engineering geologists in California is a necessity for the health and safety of our citizens because of the growing responsibility of geologists in the engineering and environmental science areas. The citizens of California need protection from inexperienced and unqualified persons who purport to practice the science of geology.

  The bill is in committee. You can express your opinion on this matter of importance to all geologists in California by writing to your state senator, to Senator Boatwright, or to Senator Joseph B. Montoya, chairman of the committee hearing the bill.

KANSAS

The editorial on p. 11 of March TPG was incorrectly credited to Will Gilliland. Credit for the fine submissions from Kansas correctly belongs to Stan Grani, the Editor for the Kansas Section.

KENTUCKY

FROM THE PRESIDENT. As a matter of information, current section officers, chairmen and committee members for 1987 are the following: President Paul D. Dubois; President-Elect John C. Philley; Vice President Louis R. Ponsetto; Secretary/Treasurer Paul Howell; Newsletter Editor John C. Philley; Meeting Board—James K. Vincent, Chm., Wallace W. Hagan, Gregory W. Hartsough; Legislation/Regulation Committee—Ronald W. Yost, Chm., Michael Sanders, Mickey Hancock; Membership Committee—Edward N. Wilson—Eastern Kentucky, David A. Williams—Western Kentucky; Program Committee—Lou Ponsetto, Chm.

One of my goals for this year is to compile a directory for the Kentucky Section using data from national headquarters to facilitate this endeavor. Currently, it seems many geologists are relocating, so please be sure to contact the section secretary (Paul Howell) as well as national headquarters in the event your address and phone number change.

October is quickly approaching and we all need to begin shaping personal plans to attend the national meeting in Lexington. Larry Rhodes, general chairman for this meeting, and those working with him will have spent two years planning by the time the meeting occurs. On behalf of the section, I express our thanks to this committee. I don’t know of any better way to show our appreciation and support for their efforts than to make sure the meeting is well attended by those of us in Kentucky. (Editor’s note: There is a revised schedule for the meeting elsewhere in this issue.)

Recently, I have been in touch with the Executive Committee as well as Wallace Hagan and Bill MacQuown regarding the registration bill. Based on input from Wally and Bill as well as reaction from the Executive Committee, it seems there is a consensus to forego an effort to gain passage of a registration bill during the 1988 general assembly. There are numerous reasons why it would be more practical to await the 1990 session, but briefly: we have lost some of our past support through the election process; our attention is somewhat divided currently with the national meeting approaching; and the economic climate in many phases of geology is currently necessitating concentrated energy just to manage our own individual businesses.

We have already seen that we cannot win a monetary battle to push for registration. We more likely need a “grass roots” approach whereby we can gain more friends among the legislators and the engineers. This doesn’t necessarily take a lot of money (which we don’t have) but it does take time. 1990 really isn’t very far off. We applaud the outstanding efforts of Wallace Hagan and Bill MacQuown, but the time is now right perhaps to re-think our approach.

Headquarters for the annual fall field trip conducted by the Geological Society of Kentucky will be the Drawbridge Inn at Ft. Mitchell, KY. The trip is scheduled for September 24, 25, and 26. The trip will deal with the stratigraphy and engineering geology in northern Kentucky. Roy Kepferle, associate professor of geology at Eastern Kentucky University, will lead the trip.
NORTHEAST

EDITORIAL LUCK OF THE DRAW

Poker players will recognize the title of this piece as the
overriding influence in any night’s game. Poker is a game of
chance, a game of psychology, and a game of skill, but skilled
players, audacious players, odds players—all recognize the
luck of the draw, that magic that allows a novice to clean the
table. On any given night, the most skilled and best-prepared
poker player may find it best to hunker down and cut his
losses, while his buddy, who may be equally skilled or just
dumb lucky, has a night to remember.

Michael Halbouty (CPGS-10), one of the legendary oil
finders of our profession, has repeatedly written on the
 cyclical nature of employment for geologists. His focus has
been largely the boom or bust nature of the oil and gas
business, but it remains an economic subcycle that affects our
entire profession. Today, in 1987, those of us who exercised
our superior wisdom to choose careers in hydrogeology or en-
vironmental geology are falling over ourselves with self-
congratulations.

How many of us, however, hoped to be petroleum
goologists? How many of us have envied our classmates who
were making the big bucks for Shell, Exxon, Mobil, Chevron,
Magnolia (that’s a memory test for our older readers), or
some of the big-spending independents? And how about the
“hard-rock guys”, our classmates who gravitated to less
 lucrative but solid “career jobs” in the mining industry for
Anaconda, Kennecott or St. Joe, who could at least afford to
buy a house, even if it was in a company town? How times
have changed!

The luck of the draw has now swung to our side of the
table, and we effete easterners are now raking in the chips.
Just why is it that BMW doesn’t make a 4-wheel drive car for
field work? The lawyers who control the federal and state
legislative process and spend so much effort feathering their
own nests have accidentally feathered ours. CERCLA,
RCRA, TSCA, SEQRA, SDWA, ECRA, CWA—how we
love those acronyms—just like the Defense Department.
Reagan’s farewell address should warn the nation, as
Eisenhower did for similar reasons in 1961, about the in-
sidious power of the environmental preservationist complex.
A bit tongue-in-cheek? Of course, but it sure is fun to be a
hydrogeologist nowadays.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND IN MEMORY OF
ANGELO TAGLIACOZZO

Your participation in support of this memorial to Angelo is
encouraged. Please send your contribution check (payable to
“Angelo Tagliacozzo Memorial Geological Scholarship”) to
NE/AIGP, c/o Mr. Fred Troise, Geraghty & Miller, 125 East
Bethpage Road, Plainview, NY 11803. Be sure to note if your
employer will provide matching funds. For further informa-
tion, call Mr. Troise at 516-249-7600.

The Northeast Section Executive Committee and the
Tagliacozzo family thank you for your generous support of
this memorial.

The schools receiving scholarships for 1987 are Alfred
(NY), Amherst (MA), Boston College (MA), Boston
University (MA), Brown (RI), Central Connecticut State (CT), Cor-
nell (NY), Dartmouth (NH), Fairleigh Dickinson (NJ),
Hobart & William Smith (NY), University of Massachusetts
(MA), State University of New York (NY), Northeastern
(MA), Queens-CUNY (NY), RPI (NY), Rider (NJ), Rutgers
(NJ), and Vassar (NY).

HONOR ROLL

Of those who have contributed to the Angelo
Tagliacozzo Memorial Geological Scholarship through

Individuals
Richard H. Young
D. Theodore Clark
David H. Speidel
Nicholas Valkenburgh
Joseph A. Sinnott
Richard Barbour
Lawrence & Maureen Gatto
Robert Blauvelt
Mr. & Mrs. Ross
Russell G. Slayback

FIRMS

Dunn Geoscience Corp.
Geraghty & Miller, Inc.
Leggette, Brashears & Graham, Inc.
CA Rich Consultants, Inc.

Jay Lehr, CPGS-2748, is at it again! If you haven’t read his
eritorial “Let the Consultant Beware!” in the March-April
issue of Ground Water, find a copy and give it your time. Any
hydrogeologist who has ever found it necessary to subcon-
tract to a major engineering or management consulting firm
will recognize the truth in Jay’s diatribe against the “Beltway
Bandits” and their obscene business ethics. As we have noted
previously, Superfund is a massive ripoff, and Jay properly
identifies the rippers, the EPA contractors who use subcon-
tractors’ qualifications and then have all the work done by
their own underqualified and inexperienced staffers. Well
done, Jay—keep on swinging away!

NE/AIGP SPRING MEETING
MAY 15 AND 16, 1987,
WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

On Friday afternoon, May 15, NE/AIGP members will
have the opportunity to tour an oceanographic vessel
(schedule permitting). Following a group dinner, members
will reconvene for a presentation on the structural geology of
the Gulf of Maine by USGS Researcher Ann Hutchinson of
Woods Hole.

Saturday activities are still being planned, but they will be
focused on acquainting NE/AIGP members with the exten-
sive resources and accomplishments of Woods Hole.

As these plans are tentative, additional information will be
presented as it becomes available. Until then, be sure to circle
May 15 and 16 on your calendar. Get out of your rut ... and
come to the Hole!
1987 NE/AIPG SCHEDULE

May 15  • Spring Meeting (For All Members)
April 20  • Executive Committee Meeting*
July 24  • Executive Committee Meeting*
July 27  • NE/AIPG Ballot To Be Mailed
September 25  • Fall Meeting (For All Members)
September 26-27 • Executive Committee Meeting*
October 13-17 • NE/AIPG National Meeting, Lexington, KY
October 15-17 • Executive Committee Meeting*
December 7 • Executive Committee Meeting*

*All Northeast Section Executive Committee meetings are open to NE/AIPG members.

Meetings are conducted from 4 p.m. to approximately 6 p.m. at Gibbs & Hill, Conference Room 15A, 11 Penn Plaza, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, save for those sessions held in conjunction with the spring and fall section meetings.

NEVADA

Our first quarterly meeting of 1987 was very well attended both by the membership and by prospective new members. Newly elected officers Ray Irwin and Steve Friberg made presentations regarding the objectives and programs that have been proposed for the coming year.

Nevada’s executive committee sees additional responsibilities for the membership in the educating of our elected officials regarding wilderness, mine taxation and hazardous waste cleanup. We cannot rely totally on the Nevada Mining Association (NMA) to represent all of us, particularly as many members’ views would not be adequately addressed by NMA.

Following dinner, Dale McChie, CPA, gave a short presentation on the new tax law and how it may affect many of us. Areas of concern to many members are the loss of 20% of all meal expenses that are not reimbursable by a client, reporting requirements relating to payments from foreign companies, the advisability of S versus C corporations, partnerships, proprietorships, etc. The question of when a subcontractor of an independent contractor is to be considered an employee may be especially important to many of us. Mr. McChie shared his opinions very generously and no doubt saved many of us a trip to our own advisors on some of these questions.

The Nevada Section Executive Committee has decided to not ask for section dues for the current year. The cost of the quarterly meal will be kept at $16.00 provided there are no increases in the menu prices. We must, however, pass along the meal cost to members and guests that make reservations but fail to show. The Nevada Section can no longer absorb this cost.

The National AIPG sponsored a booth at the April GSN Symposium. This will help in the growth of both the section and the national organizations.

The Executive Committee is concerned about the recent Assembly Bill No. 161 proposed by Marvin Sedway (Democrat, Las Vegas) which will impose a $16.50 fee for each ounce of gold produced in Nevada. Such a law, if passed, will pose serious problems with the precious metals mining industry in this state. We are sending letters to all senators and assemblymen, as well as our governor. A.B. 161 will reach the assembly floor sometime in mid-March. Note that 27 of the 42 members of the assembly are sponsoring this proposed bill. Members and other interested persons are encouraged to testify before the assembly about the detrimental effects this bill will produce. Anyone desiring to contact the AIPG officers for further information. Governor Bryan has stated that he will not veto this bill if passed by both houses. We strongly urge the Nevada Section members to immediately begin a letter-writing campaign to the governor and as many of the members of the Houses as possible. Writing separate letters to the individual elected officials has a greater impact rather than a blanket letter to the legislature. It is vital that all of us act immediately on this matter. It will be only several short weeks before A.B. 161 could become law.

OKLAHOMA

1987 SUMMER SCHEDULE OF SPEAKERS/PROGRAMS-OKLAHOMA SECTION AIPG, OKLAHOMA CITY DISTRICT


The following were elected to Emeritus Member: Mr. Bob Hancock, CPG-44; Mr. John J. Rupnik, CPG-618; Mr. Lon B. Turk, CPG-277; Mr. Arthur R. Erickson, CPG-536; Mr. Albert L. Repecka, CPG-539; Mr. Frederick H. Strothmann, CPG-729; Mr. Jerome M. Westheimer, CPG-293; and Mr. Garth W. Caylor, CPG-454.

AIPG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN NORMAN

The National Executive Committee of the AIPG met on January 24 at the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education on the campus of the University of Oklahoma in Norman. Charles J. Mankin, director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, is the current AIPG president.

On Saturday, the Executive Committee put in a full day at their meeting, hearing reports from the president, the standing committees, and the ad hoc committees, as well as reviewing new and old business. The group approved the budget for this calendar year and had a substantial discussion of the directions and priorities of the institute. The major thrust of
the institute's upcoming activities will be toward recognition of professionalism and the practice of professional geology. After arriving in Norman on Friday, the committee members were given a tour of the new Energy Center that is under construction at OU. Part of the building has been completed and now houses the OU School of Geology and Geophysics. The School recently moved out of Gould Hall, a building it had shared with the Oklahoma Geological Survey. After the tour, the committee members enjoyed a reception and dinner at the Commons Restaurant at OCEE. A number of Oklahoma Section members as well as staff members from the OGS also attended the dinner.

OKLAHOMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

The current count of members in the Oklahoma Section is 292, with approximately two-thirds in the Oklahoma City area and about a third in Tulsa. While the section gained 8 new members last year, many more members moved out of Oklahoma due to the current situation in the petroleum industry. This has caused a significant decline in revenue for the section, so some belt-tightening will be in order this year. Other items discussed included the Geologist Bill that will be on the agenda of the Oklahoma Senate, the search for a chairman for the Regulatory and Legislative Committee, the purchasing of plaques, candidates for the Outstanding Earth-Science Teacher Award and the Outstanding Geologist Award, and an audit of the section’s finances.

President Coe announced that the Ohio Section will offer its assistance to KY for the 1987 Annual Meeting and that the Ohio Section will co-sponsor the Annual Midwest Ground Water Conference scheduled in Columbus—October 1988. February's meeting was a huge success. Over 20 people attended dinner at the Drake Union on the OSU campus and heard David Nielsen of IEP discuss the “New ASTM Section on Ground Water Monitoring and Well Construction.”

Our thanks goes out to the OSU Sigma Gamma Epsilon and the OSU Geology Department for their assistance. Another meeting at OSU will be held in April. Be sure to reserve dinner 1 week in advance.

OHIO SECTION HISTORY TO BE WRITTEN

Al Walker has agreed to write a short history of the Ohio Section of AIPG. Al is one of the Charter Members of AIPG and should be able to provide a valuable insight into our history. If you have any information that might be of help to Al, please contact him.

Thank you in advance, Al, for this valuable work.

OHIO-AIPG AND THE FUTURE OF GEOLOGY AS A PROFESSION

Dick Anderson, Chairman
AIPG Scholarship and Intern Program

The depression in the petroleum and mining industries has turned many promising undergraduates away from geology as a career. Enrollments are falling and the available manpower in the 1990's may well be inadequate should the economy improve.

The question before us is, “What can AIPG do to encourage students to major in the earth sciences?” We need innovative ideas which can be implemented by the Ohio Section. The following are possibilities:

- Organize an industrial intern program for part-time employment during the school year (including summer work), emphasizing the industrial aspect of geology.
- Establish an AIPG award for the best senior thesis in geology.
- Take an active part in high school Career Days, using slide presentations and printed material.
- Endow a scholarship at an Ohio college for a student majoring in geology.
- Collect and consider YOUR ideas.

Are you interested in serving on a committee to accomplish this? If so, contact me at 614/451-2423 or Curt Coe for more information.
PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO AIPG MEMBERS

1986 Field Trip Guidebooks are available from Kent State University. Subjects include these: Devonian and Mississippian strata in Geauga County ($4), Pleistocene stratigraphy of the lower Cuyahoga Valley ($7), Geomorphology of the NE Ohio Lake Erie shoreline ($5), Localization of Sr-F-Zn-Pb mineralization in NW Ohio Mound structures ($5) and Landslide occurrences in Summit Co. ($5). For a more detailed listing and information on how to order these publications, contact the Geology Department at Kent State University, 216/672-2680.

The Directory of Ohio's Water Management Associations and Organizations is available from the Water Resources Center, Ohio State University, 1791 Neil Avenue, Columbus, OH 43201.

OHIO SECTION OFFICERS


MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO AIPG MEMBERS

The Ohio Oil and Gas Association will hold its winter meeting at the Ohio Center in Columbus on March 18-19. Contact OOGA at 614/587-0444.

Ohio Sedimentology IX, sponsored by Ashland College, will be held at the Mohican State Park Lodge in Loudonville, OH, on April 3-4, 1987. A full program is planned for the two-day event including round table discussions, displays and field trips. For more information contact James Noel at Ashland College at 419/289-4142.

Bowling Green State University will host two talks presented by William Fisher, director of TX Bureau of Econ. Geo. on April 2, 1987. “Marginal Oil & Gas and Geologic Futures” at 4 p.m. and “The Price of Oil” at 7:30 p.m. Contact the Geology Department at 419/372-2886.

New Technology in Geotechnical Engineering will be the topic of an April 14 & 15 meeting in Hershey, PA. Contact John Damrath at 614/265-1088 or write Victorio Porto, PennDOT, Box 2926, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

The Computer Oriented Geological Society (COGS) will have a meeting on April 27 in Columbus. Dr. J. William Miller will talk on “Statistical Modeling & Computer Simulation of Exploration Drilling at the Austinville Lead-Zinc Mine. On May 18, COGS and OGS (Ohio Geologic Society)

will join forces at the Harley Hotel in Columbus to discuss “Computer-Aided Mapping and Database Development at ODNR-Division of Geologic Survey” presented by Larry Wickstrom. For details contact Larry Wickstrom at 614/265-6598.

The Ohio Geologic Society will hold an April 27 meeting on the “Stratigraphy and Petroleum of Berea Sandstone in Larkin and Williams Fields, Midland and Bay Counties, Michigan” presented by Mr. George R. Gunn, Sun Exploration, Dallas, TX. Contact M. Jay Cavender at 614/863-1241 for details.

PENNSYLVANIA

AIPG's Pennsylvania Section has provided $1000 in contributions toward the production of a landmark volume titled The Geology of Pennsylvania. More than 120 other individuals and organizations all over the state also gave generously to this project.

The Pittsburgh Geological Society initiated the original concept for the volume and has overall responsibility for seeing that The Geology of Pennsylvania is written, reviewed, and edited. More than 70 authors from all over Pennsylvania and elsewhere are involved in preparing the book's 57 chapters under the guidance of the editor, Dr. Charles H. Shultz, Professor of Geology at Slippery Rock University. Manuscripts for about 85 percent of the book have been received and are undergoing review. It is projected that the overall manuscript will be finalized by mid-1987.

WYOMING

FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND/OR REGULATION

The Wyoming Section suggests keeping track of and reporting on the following legislation:

1. Senate Bill 28-59—An act to “revitalize” oil and gas production in the United States. A major bill by ten senators, it is in the hands of the finance committee.

2. Simultaneous Leasing Bill.


4. The proposed 43CFR Part 3190—Delegates authority to the states for oil and gas inspections of wells, fields, and leases (a proposal in the Federal Register).

5. Top officials in nine federal departments were ordered by President Reagan to review energy-related national security concerns caused by falling oil prices and rising imports.

The report was due by the end of 1986 but maybe will be out in March, 1987. We would appreciate knowing the results and having a summary of the reports.
Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed

by Russ Wayland
AIPG Washington Representative

State-imposed environmental regulations on federal-owned land. In a 5 to 4 decision, the Supreme Court said that California could require a company to obtain a state permit for open-pit limestone mining, even though the U.S. Forest Service had already given its approval. The case was closely watched as a battle over federalism as well as a major environmental dispute. (California Coastal Commission v. Granite Rock Co.)

Proposed additions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. Interior proposes additions to the system as it was established in 1985. Included would be undeveloped coastline in large embayments, such as Chesapeake Bay and Narragansett Bay, and some coastal barriers not composed entirely of unconsolidated sediments. This would add New England bedrock and glacial deposits, carbonate cemented and mangrove shorelines of Florida, and cheniers of Louisiana. Also to be added would be privately-owned undeveloped barriers held for conservation or recreational purposes if the owner proposes development that would be inconsistent with the purposes of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982 (CBRA). It would be up to Congress to legislate the proposed amendments to the CBRA. Comments on the proposed recommendations are due 6-23-87. The system is described on 379 maps and in 21 volumes that can be seen at localities listed in 52FR9618. Inclusion in the system prohibits federal expenditures, assistance, or flood insurance. By adding major “associated aquatic habitat” behind barrier islands to the areas where development is discouraged, the recommendations would increase the system from 453,000 acres to 1,460,000 acres.

Wetlands acquisition. With the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 and a new Office of Wetlands Protection created in EPA, and with oil industry bonus and royalty money funneled to EPA through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, acquisition of wetlands will be stepped up beyond that which was possible earlier with duck stamp money. The National Wetlands Inventory, which dates from the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977, is well along in categorizing and mapping all the wetlands in the lower 48 states. The data aid in acquisitions and in estimating the status and trends in the destruction of wetlands.

SPOT v. Landsat. Pictures from the civilian French spacecraft, SPOT-1, are being purchased by the Pentagon, according to news reports. SPOT’s resolution is 10 meters, against Landsat’s 30 meters. The Pentagon’s own satellites are reputed to have a resolution of about two inches, but for broader area coverage a lower resolution is acceptable. The future of Landsat is still tied up in the problem of the funding of EOSAT. The Defense Mapping Agency has long been a user of Landsat data, but a DMA spokesman told the press that SPOT’s sensors “give us some unique advantages in the identification of foliage or geology.”

Natural resource damage assessments. Interior as lead agency has now published additional final regulations for government-wide use by authorized federal and state officials. It established simplified “type A” procedures for assessing damages to natural resources from a discharge of oil or a release of hazardous substances and compensable under either CERCLA or the Clean Water Act. This rule supplements the rules published 8-1-86 (51FR27674) and is applicable only to assessments of damages for injuries to natural resources in coastal and marine environments. 52FR9042-9100

Penalties for non-protection of archaeological resources. The four principal federal agencies managing large acreages of federal and Indian lands (Interior, Forest Service, TVA and Defense) have jointly proposed uniform regulations governing civil penalties under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Comments are due 4-30-87. 52FR10342

Re-determination of protected archaeological resources. In 1984, government-wide uniform regulations were published at 48FR1016 under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. The Act additionally provides that each federal agency should supplement these regulations with rules appropriate to lands under its jurisdiction. An Interior Department task force with representatives from most of its bureaus has now come up with final rules which include provisions for determining loss of archaeological interest. “Any interested individual may request in writing that Departmental Consulting Archaeologist review any final determination by the federal land manager that certain remains are not, or are no longer, archaeological resources.” 52FR9165

Public land management planning schedules. The coordinated planning schedules for BLM and Forest Service are both published in the same 4-7-87 issue of the Federal Register at 52FR11129-11136. This should make it easy for the public to see when planning activity will be underway in coming years. Of particular concern are adjoining areas which share common resource issues and management concerns and which will require close interagency coordination. Comments on both schedules are due 5-7-87. The time remaining to question or ensure the adequacy of consideration given to minerals, water resources, and geologic hazards in these plans appears to be limited to the next few years. Once finalized, these plans will strongly guide the land-use decisions of the land managers. The plans are not readily changed thereafter.

Mining claims in the National Park System. Patented claims and valid unpatented mining claims exist legally in 27 park units. Most of these claims were on public lands later incorporated in new or expanded units of the system. Proposed revisions of the regulations make it clear that 30CFR Part 9A applies regardless of the means of access to a claim. Although adequate and feasible access to inholdings in Alaska is guaranteed by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), the proposal provides that claims are to be regulated regardless of the means of access. They must possess an approved plan of operations, the same as elsewhere in the system. Comments are due 5-18-87. 52FR10866

Upper Delaware River Management Plan. The National Park Service has available the final EIS and proposed management plan. No action will be taken on the alternatives in the plan until May at the earliest. Copies are available at offices in Philadelphia, PA, and Narrowsburg and Fosterdale, NY. 52FR10270. Comments on the final EIS are due 5-4-87. 52FR10799

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), Nevada. Despite the presence of the Las Vegas metropolitan area, BLM found 153,345 acres, or 43 percent of the area under study in five of the 19 study areas in Clark County, to be suitable for wilderness designation by Congress. Comments on the final EIS are due 5-4-87. 52FR10823 & 52FR10799

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), California. Of the 19 WSAs studied by BLM in the mountainous Bishop and Caliente areas of east central California, only two have acreage that will be proposed as suitable for wilderness (Continued on next page)
designation by Congress. The two areas, at Sacatar Meadows and Southern Inyo, total 38,867 acres, or 13 percent of the total area of the 19 WSAs. 52FR9947 & 52FR9958

Landfill surface impoundments and waste pile closures. Current EPA regulations (40CFR Parts 264 and 265) provide for two options. One is to place a highly impermeable cap over the dewatered unit and then monitor it for 30 years, taking corrective action if leachate contaminates ground water. The other is to remove or decontaminate all waste residues and contaminated subsoil. In the interest of increased technical flexibility for situations not addressed by these broad nationwide closure standards, EPA is now considering four alternate options, all involving ground water contamination, and would like comments on them by 5-18-87. 52FR8712-8722 (See also 52FR8704-8709, interim status standards for owners and operators.)

Compounds of metals are added to the toxic chemicals list. EPA inadvertently omitted listing the compounds of 16 metals to the provisions of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986. Also supplementing the original list, published at 52FR3479, are chlorophenols and cyanide and glycol compounds. 52FR9538


Licenses and radioactive safety requirements for well logging. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has amended its regulations by consolidating in 10CFR part of the basic safety requirements for well logging. Formerly the requirements were scattered and were not specific to well logging. The effective date is 7-14-87. 52FR8225-8242

Effluent limitations on gold placer mining. EPA continues to work toward establishing guidelines and performance standards. It has now conducted a field testing program at eight mines in Alaska and has devised a new economic methodology to analyze the impacts on the placer mining industry of installing pollution control technology. As a result it is considering several new regulatory options. EPA’s efforts and preliminary proposals are discussed at length at 52FR9414-9434. Comments are due 5-8-87.

Minerals from South Africa. The State Department has exempted 10 South African minerals from the provisions of the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 because they are “unavailable from reliable and secure sources.” They are andalusite, antimony, asbestos, chromium (including ferrochromium), cobalt, industrial diamonds (natural), manganese (including ferrosiliconmanganese), platinum group metals, rutile (including titanium-bearing slag), and vanadium (including ferrovanadium). South African uranium ore and oxide are specifically banned by the Act, but uranium hexafluoride for processing into fuel rods for re-export is licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Data on non-fuel minerals and metals. The Bureau of Mines has updated its list of commodity specialists who can be called by telephone for statistical information in advance of publication. 52FR8539

Cooperative fossil energy R&D ventures. The Department of Energy (DOE) is holding meetings and otherwise soliciting proposals from industry for cost-shared research and development (R&D) ventures. The objective is to develop new “technology and approaches that could be effectively applied to the expanded use of the vast variety of U.S. domestic fossil energy resources, including specifically coal, oil, gas and shale. ... The pooling of knowledge and resources, inherent in this approach, enables a broader base of technology and commercial leadership in the hands of the private sector.” 52FR9328

Geothermal research. DOE wants to hear from state agencies who would like a cost-share on state-oriented research on those aspects of geothermal energy (hydrothermal systems) that are not being studied by private industry. The state share of the cost can be as little as ten percent. 52FR8505

Special management of lands in Idaho. BLM is proposing to amend four management framework plans in Lemhi and Custer Counties to provide for 11 Research Natural Areas (RNAs) or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). Approximately 13,000 acres are involved. 52FR8982

Cobalt-rich manganese crusts, Hawaiian EEZ. The Minerals Management Service and the state of Hawaii have jointly prepared a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) relating to a proposed lease sale off the Hawaiian Archipelago and Johnston Island. Three hearings at Hawaiian locations are scheduled for 5-27 to 29-87, and written comments are due 6-25-87. 52FR9958

Prelease prospecting for marine minerals. The Minerals Management Service has proposed rules for prelease prospecting that would apply to OCS minerals other than oil, gas and sulphur. They concern applications for a prospecting permit, prospecting plans, obligations of permittees, reporting, record-keeping, suspension of activities, and penalties. Environmental effects are differentiated between those prospecting activities with no significant impact and those with potential impact. Geological and geophysical information is to be protected by the secretary from public disclosure for 20 years. The activities of permittees do not give rise to any rights to a lease, but they do give a permittee a basis for a competitive bid for a lease. Comments are due 6-24-87. 52FR9758-9766

Proposed regulations on supplementary OCS lease sales. The current five-year OCS oil and gas leasing schedule calls for four supplementary lease sales. The sales would be for lease blocks where bids have been rejected in regular lease sales, or for blocks forfeited by the highest qualified bidder. Also, the MMS could offer development blocks where geological and geophysical data indicate they are part of a single geologic structure on which drilling has already indicated the presence of hydrocarbons. The proposed regulation would not apply to Gulf of Mexico areas, where regular leasing is accomplished annually. 52FR9672

National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. The public and industry are asked to express any interest they may have in a competitive lease sale in the NPR-A in 1989. Comments are due 5-1-87. 52FR10417

Environmental Impact Statements (EISs):

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BLM District Advisory Council meetings:

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Bills Target Radon Threat

Legislation introduced in Congress this week would mandate a nationwide survey of radon in schools and earmark $30 million in federal funds to help states develop programs to deal with the threat posed by the radioactive gas.

Congress is also considering a bill that would amend the tax law to allow the cost of radon mitigation repairs to be deducted from federal income taxes as a medical expense.

Radon, a naturally occurring gas found in areas with uranium-rich soil, has long been recognized as a hazard to mine workers but emerged as a major public health issue only last year when the Environmental Protection Agency found that one in eight American homes has radon levels equal to the risk of smoking half a pack of cigarettes a day.

The gas poses no threat in the open air, but can build to hazardous levels when it seeps into enclosed spaces, such as schools and houses. The EPA considers radon the leading cause of lung cancer in nonsmokers and estimates that the gas is responsible for as many as 20,000 lung cancer deaths in the United States each year.

Congress last year authorized the EPA to conduct radon health research and develop radon mitigation techniques, but the new bills would significantly increase the amount of assistance EPA could give states for a wide range of radon-related efforts, as well as address the problem of radon in schools for the first time.

“The increase in national attention to the radon problem has increased the public demand for assessment and control of radon contamination . . . and much of this increased public demand is falling on state governments,” said Sen. George J. Mitchell (D-Maine), who introduced the bill earmarking federal money for state programs. “State governments, which are in the front lines of the radon response effort, need our help in getting their programs up and running.”

Mitchell’s bill would give the EPA $10 million a year for the next three years to disburse as seed money to states initiating radon-related programs. Mitchell said the bill is not intended to establish a long-term commitment of federal funds for state radon programs but rather to help states get programs under way.

Working in conjunction with the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, EPA will be reviewing radon problems in as many as 200 homes to select 15 to 20 homes as demonstration models for remediation efforts.

An EPA spokesman said the Maryland health department is looking for families in Montgomery, Howard and Carroll counties who have had a radon test done by an approved EPA testing company and have had results indicating they have at least 10 picocuries of radon per liter of air (pCi/l). The EPA recommends remediation if a home is found to have more than 4 pCi/l. Some homes in the area between Baltimore and Washington have been found with radon levels as high as 100 pCi/l.

“We are extremely excited about this very unique opportunity to work side by side with the federal government in this effort,” Gov. William Donald Schaefer said as the program was announced last month.

Schaefer said work on the selected homes would be paid for by the federal government in an effort to gather information on how radon enters homes and ways to prevent it. Radon is generally believed to leak into homes through cracks in basements and holes such as open drains and sump pumps. The EPA is conducting similar remediation demonstrations in other states, including New Jersey, which is known to have some of the worst radon problems in the country.

(From Washington Post, March 21, 1987)

Five Steps To Independence

Leaving a corporate job to run your own business involves five stages, say consultants Robert W. Bly and Gary Blake, who conduct seminars to prepare would-be entrepreneurs for the world of self-employment. They recommend these steps for those considering their own businesses:

1. Analyze the reasons you are unhappy with organizational life. Is it because you hate your boss, you do not have a sense of accomplishment, you are not rewarded for initiative or your work does not reflect your real interests? Are you ready to take charge of your life? Do you realize that a positive attitude, hard work and a challenging goal can probably bring you success?

2. Assess the options. Do you have a business plan? You can start a small business, buy a small business or go into consulting or free-lancing. Alternatives are moonlighting, job sharing, franchising, working part time or working for somebody else’s small company. Get advice from people you trust and make a list of pros and cons. Decide early whether you are willing to go into debt and how deep.

3. Plan your escape. Start saving money as an income cushion. Study everything in your present job that will help your new career. Write a step-by-step plan, including goals, operating costs. Consider home office or rented space, buying or renting furniture and equipment. Plan services—messengers, typing, printing, accounting, legal.

4. Escape! Don’t resign until you are financially and emotionally ready, with health and life insurance to replace company benefits you will lose. Give a month’s notice. Be firm but friendly. Cooperate with your replacement and tie up loose ends. Don’t boast about your new venture.

5. After escape, keep active, be businesslike, print a brochure, get your company listed in directories. Relax; you’re not going to make a million dollars the first three weeks. Set priorities for use of your time, but include some personal time each day. Go after clients professionally, but get the first one soon, even if you have to work for free or very little. A good product or service is not enough. It needs public recognition. That means public relations, associations, networking. Get accounting help to manage credit and collections and plan quarterly tax payments. Monitor expenses, employee performance, customer satisfaction, revenues and profits. The same creative energy it took to start the business will help find solutions to its problems.

(From Nation’s Business, March, 1987)
A Pre-Flight Checklist

Do you really want to leave the corporate nest for an independent life?

There are lots of rewards to be gained by being on your own, but there are penalties too.

One of the first steps in deciding whether to leave salaried employment to run your own business is to take stock of your attitudes, to analyse your feelings about the changes that will ensue.

Here is a checklist to help you evaluate how you feel about the benefits of autonomy against the drawbacks.

Go down the first part of the checklist and put a plus sign next to the benefits that are important to you. Then move to the second part of the list and put a minus sign next to every drawback that seriously concerns you.

If the minus signs outnumber the plus signs, say consultants Robert W. Bly and Gary Blake, “security is probably dearer to you than autonomy, and you might be happier staying where you are.”

Benefits of Autonomy

( ) Can make more money
( ) Work when you please
( ) Work at home
( ) Make decisions without consulting others
( ) Being a big fish, even if it is in a little pond
( ) No co-workers to contend with
( ) Flexibility of small business
( ) Can take risks and reap rewards
( ) Tax savings
( ) No boss to cater to
( ) Can do as you please
( ) Can pick your own projects
( ) Freedom from boredom

Drawbacks of Autonomy

( ) No regular paycheck
( ) Longer hours
( ) Need to supply your own office
( ) No one to bounce ideas off
( ) Loneliness
( ) Absence of financial resources of a large corporation
( ) Can suffer personal financial loss if the business fails
( ) No corporate perks or benefits
( ) Must answer directly to clients
( ) Responsible for running a company
( ) Must be motivated enough to work without supervision
( ) Hectic, demanding schedule
( ) Miss being in a big pond

From Out on Your Own: From Corporate to Self-Employment, by Robert W. Bly and Gary Blake, © 1986 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Members in the News

Jutta Hager, CPGS-7041, and Dorothy Richter, CPGS-7033, have been very busy with their independent firm, Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc. The firm has several subcontracts for state-funded projects lined up for the spring in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Richard K. Hosfeld, GCPG-6770, a specialist in waste management, has joined the staff of the Madison office of Dames & Moore, environmental and engineering consultants.

His professional affiliations include membership in the Association of Engineering Geologists and the Association of Ground Water Scientists and Engineers. Hosfeld is a certified professional geological scientist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and a licensed geologist in the states of North Carolina and Indiana.

Jim O’Brien, CPGS-6063, has joined HMM Associates as a project manager/senior hydrogeologist in the Hazardous Waste Investigations and Remediation Support Division. The firm, headquartered in Concord, Massachusetts, provides hazardous materials consulting and environmental engineering services to government and industry.

Joseph A. Sinnott, CPGS-1997, has a new position as state geologist of Massachusetts. His new address is State Geologist-EOEA, 100 Cambridge Street, 20th Floor, Boston, MA 02202.

William J. Siok, CPGS-4773, has joined Whitman and Howard, Inc., Engineers and Architects, Wellsley, MA, as vice president and head of the hydrology department. In this position, he is directing and managing the firm’s expanding professional services in the areas of ground water analysis and monitoring, as well as solid and hazardous waste management.

Julian Soren, CPGS-2301, has retired from the USGS and is continuing his work on a faulted structure in the Port Jervis trough.

Fred L. Troise, CPGS-6974, for the past five years the director of marketing at Geraghty & Miller, Inc., Ground Water Consultants, has been promoted from associate to vice president of G.&M., Inc.

David Woodhouse, CPGS-3742, has joined the firm of Quest Environmental Sciences as a vice president and principal. He will manage the Quest consulting practice in hydrogeology and waste management.
IN MEMORIAM . . .

Joseph Leopold Adler, CPG-658, died on March 5 at the age of 90.

Rebecka Albert, CPG-539, died in March. More information will follow.

Robert B. Mitchell, CPGS-2301, of Houston passed away in February.

Robert Spencer Young, CPG-580, of Ruckersville, Virginia, passed away March 17, 1987. Bob received his M.A. in geology from the University of Virginia and his Ph.D. from Cornell University. His career was rich and diverse. He founded North American Exploration in 1964 and Exploration Service in 1980 with his wife Jean.

New Services Provided by Headquarters

Our National Headquarters is now providing a new service. The AIGP has a computerized information system, via telephone modem, to take advantage of three free services:

- Computer-matching job referral.
- A computerized referral system to match available-for-consulting members with individuals, companies, or governmental organizations looking for the services of a qualified, professional geologist.
- A computerized way to refer qualified member professional geologists willing to serve as expert witnesses in court cases and at administrative hearings.

The headquarters’ telephone number in Denver is (303) 431-0831.

Books on Professional Subjects

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BUSINESS INFORMATION SOURCES. Sixth Edition. Edited by James Woy, 1986. Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226, 878 pp., $188. This directory lists sources of business information, including on-line databases, for more than 1,000 business topics, such as advertising, bankruptcy, retail trade, securities, investments, and computers.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTING: A GUIDE TO THE PROFESSION. Second Revised Edition. Edited by Milan Kubr, 1986. International Labor Office, Washington Branch, 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20006, 611 pp., $35. Consulting and change, the consultant-client relationship, and professionalism in consulting are only a few of the topics covered by this wide-ranging guide to the profession. It also includes the client’s 10 commandments, several case histories, and a bibliography for consultants.

Tapes Available from Governmental Affairs Conference

The Seventh Annual Washington Governmental Affairs Conference for AIGP was held April 13. The proceedings were videotaped. The three-hour tape may be borrowed at no charge. This could be available for a “workshop” session. The conference topic was “Domestic Oil and Gas Exploration and Development: Status, Federal Policy, and Recent Developments.” Contact Executive Director Tannehill for copies.

Annual Meeting

The 24th annual meeting of AIGP will be in Lexington, Kentucky, October 13-17, 1987. The meeting theme is “The Professional Geologist in the Practice of Environmental and Engineering Geology.” For information or answers to questions, contact General Chairman Larry Rhodes at (606) 278-9466.

Late Arrival—Montana Section Fieldtrip Announcement

Although this announcement did not make it in time for “Section News”, it appears that Don Wirth has an excellent field trip, meeting, and program planned for Saturday, June 6. The trip will depart from Fishtail at 9:00 a.m. A visit to a platinum/palladium mine in the Stillwater Complex is planned as well as a tour of an old chrome mining site. The evening dinner speaker, Jack Fanshawe will speak on Oil and Gas Provinces of Montana. Contact Don at (406) 657-6841.
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PROFESSIONALISM...Continued from page 5

My underlying purpose is to make the Certified level of membership more prestigious in the eyes of one’s peers and in the eyes of the general public. Certification would not be an entitlement that accompanies general membership. To achieve it and its attendant privileges, one would have to plan for it, earn it and then apply for it. Certified Members would be recognized as displaying strong scientific attitudes in geology. They would be known for their abilities to collect and carefully examine all the facts, to assess and evaluate their relative importance and to formulate a solution which satisfactorily explains all the facts and relationships. I think that experience is the key factor which should distinguish Certified Members and Regular Members. I think that this experience should reflect tenure, responsibility and quality of work.

I am a proud professional, fiercely proud. I am proud that AIPG carefully examined my professional credentials and found that I was fully qualified to be known as a Certified Professional Geologist and to be issued CPG #2773. I would be more proud if the requirements for certification had been more demanding. I want always to be identified with a professionally elite corps whose members are characterized by their outstanding abilities and their credibility. I want my professional memberships to signify that I have achieved credentials which place me far above the run-of-the-mill geologist.

I hope that you do too.

Donald L. Hook
CPG-2773

AIPG Needs Your Help

Editor's note: A new part of the 1987 Directory will include committee chairpersons from the past three years. In composing that new section, it struck me how often the same names appeared to serve again and again. At the Executive Committee meeting on April 12, our president Charlie Mankin had to report that a number of positions on standing committees yet remain unfilled. The chance to serve on a national committee is certainly a rare opportunity. It exists now and all members should take advantage of this. In having served on AIPG committees since 1980, I can report that doing so was challenging, rewarding and valuable. The input and particularly the active participation of our new members with fresh ideas is requested. Contact either President Mankin or Executive Director Tannehill at their phone numbers or addresses shown on this page. AIPG is the sum of what we each contribute.