Implications for Reciprocity?

A federal appellate court has struck down a Virginia Supreme Court requirement that nonresident attorneys who wish to practice in the state must take the Virginia bar examination, no matter how long they have practiced elsewhere. The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said the rule violated the Constitution's stipulation that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

The decision came in the case of Myrna E. Friedman, associate general counsel for ERC International Inc. in Vienna, Va. Friedman, a Maryland resident and member of the District of Columbia Bar, sought and was denied membership in the Virginia State Bar because she did not live in the state.

The Virginia Attorney General's Office had requested the federal court to uphold the residency requirement as a reasonable way to ensure the quality of Virginia attorneys. But the three-judge panel at the Richmond-based court said the requirement was "a means of economic protectionism with the attendant adverse effect of disrupting interstate harmony." The court said the law tended to prevent lawyers living in the District of Columbia and Maryland from competing with Virginia lawyers.

LAST WORD!
ANNUAL MEETING OCTOBER 13-17

A reminder, the Hyatt Regency Hotel will only hold our room allotment until September 23, 1987. Our convention is in the horse racing season in Lexington and accommodations will be hard to find. So please, plan on joining us October 13 thru October 17, 1987 and make sure your reservations are in before the deadline.

Jack Walsh, CPGS 4895
AIPG Publicity Chairman

Profile of Geoscientists

There are approximately 120,000 geoscientists in the U.S., of whom 32% are geologists, geochemists and other earth scientists, 29% are petroleum engineers, 22% are geophysicists, 8% are mining engineers, 5% are geological engineers, and 4% are hydrologists, according to a survey by the American Geological Institute. By employer category, 50.0% work in the petroleum industry, 11.7% in government, 9.1% in the mining/minerals industry, 7.5% in academia, 6.7% in engineering and geoscientific consulting, 2.5% in research and related employment, 3% work for other employers with geoscientific requirements, 6% are retired, and 4% are unemployed.

Other demographic characteristics of U.S. geoscientists include the following:

- By highest degree, the geoscience population is comprised of 62% bachelor's degrees, 27% master's degree and 11% Ph.D.'s. About 29% of geoscientists hold degrees in other fields.
- The average geoscientist is qualified in 2.4 geoscientific specialties. Depending on the occupational category, 10% to 85% do not have degrees in their practicing specialty.
- The median age of geoscientists is 43, while the median annual income is $50,000. Over half (52%) of all geoscientists have worked for 15 years or more, and geoscientists will typically work for four or more employers.
- Ninety-five percent of geoscientists are male, 96% are Caucasian, and 97% are U.S. citizens.
- According to the survey, in 1987, 700 to 900 geoscience graduates will be hired as follows: fewer than 100 in academia, fewer than 100 in government, 300 to 400 in the petroleum industry, 150 to 250 in the mining/minerals industry, 100 to 200 in engineering and geoscientific consulting, and fewer than 100 in both R & D and with other employers. By occupational category, 350 geologists, geochemists and other earth scientists will be hired, in addition to 180 petroleum engineers, 150 mining engineers, 100 geophysicists, about 200 hydrologists, and fewer than 100 geological engineers.
- The short-term forecast predicts that major integrated oil companies will hire 70 to 80 percent of all graduates hired by the oil industry. Major oil companies can predict their hiring only 9 to 12 months in advance and noted that about half of the 1987 graduates hired will be petroleum engineers.

(From North American Survey of Geoscientists, available from the American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22302.)
Environmentalists Hail Coal Ruling

By Joan Lowy
Rocky Mountain News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Environmentalists claimed victory this week when the Interior Department issued coal-lease regulations that may end a decade of controversy over whether those with federal mineral-rights leases have preference over the rights of property owners.

The regulations, which were printed Wednesday in the Federal Register, affect 109 lease applications containing nearly 7 billion tons of coal in five western states, including Colorado.

The rules require far more stringent environmental and financial reviews of coal-lease applications before they can be granted by the Interior Department.

In many areas of the west, the federal government retains the mineral rights to large areas of land even though the surface of the land may belong to private owners. Legally, the government’s rights are dominant over the rights of private owners.

If the government were to lease its mineral rights to coal companies, those companies could strip-mine coal on land belonging to private owners. During President Reagan’s first administration, Interior Secretary James Watt caused considerable controversy when he proposed approving coal leases that would have forced the loss of some farms and ranches in Wyoming.

The new rules are “a clear victory for environmental and citizen groups who fought this issue for years,” said Patrick Sweeney, executive director of the Western Organization of Resource Councils. “If the Interior Department follows the letter and spirit of these rules, potential environmental and personal disasters can be averted.”

The new rules don’t stop the department from approving the coal leases but require it to take into account the economic and environmental impact those leases might have.

“Some of them will go through. Maybe a lot. But before, the Department of Interior was ready to rubber-stamp a lot of them,” said resource council spokesman David Masselli. “Now they will have to jump through a lot more hoops, and it gives us a much better chance to fight them.”

Radon list expands

The Environmental Protection Agency has issued a new list of organizations that can measure indoor-radon amounts accurately, as part of its Radon Measurement Proficiency Program.

An organization sends its radon detectors to E.P.A., which exposes them to precise radon levels in its laboratories. The detectors are returned to the organization, which reads radon exposure levels on the detectors and returns the results to E.P.A. If the readings are accurate within acceptable ranges of error, the organization will be listed.

E.P.A. does not accredit or certify an organization, or recommend or endorse a detector. The list is only an information source, said J. Craig Potter, E.P.A. Assistant Administrator for Air & Water.

The program is voluntary, part of E.P.A.’s effort to provide information about radon. Write to Radon Technical Information Service, Research Triangle Institute, Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, N.C., 27709. Phone: 919-541-7131.

‘The program goes a long way toward preventing fly-by-night firms from blighting the public through phony measurements,’ Potter said.

Geologists Unearth Crime between Rock, Hard Place

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Armed only with microscopes, crime-fighting geologists have helped convict a kidnapper, locate a stolen Cadillac and send a killer to death row, and they say their rock-solid methods should be used by more police.

Many departments don’t make use of “forensic geology” to solve crimes, which is a pity because “there are cases that could benefit from it if law enforcement knew it was an option,” says geologist John S. Rapp, who detailed such cases in July’s issue of California Geology magazine.

“I don’t think geological evidence will play a role in many cases, but when it does, it’s highly convincing,” said Ruth Saavedra, a deputy California attorney general fighting the appeal of twice-convicted murderer Gerald Frank Stanley.

Stanley, now 42, had served four years in prison for the 1975 second-degree murder of his second wife and was suspected in the still-unresolved disappearance of his third wife when he was convicted of the August 11, 1980, first-degree murder of his fourth wife in Lake County, northwest of Sacramento.

During the penalty phase of that trial, Rapp testified that microscopic examination of pebbles found on the floor of Stanley’s car showed they matched gravel used to bury another murder victim, 19-year-old Renee Wright, near an oil well in neighboring Colusa County.

While Stanley never was charged with Wright’s slaying, Saavedra said, “The tie-in with the murder of Renee Wright, which was in great part attributable to the geological evidence, put the lock on the box.”

“It was the most ‘Perry Mason’ evidence I’ve ever seen in a case of this importance,” she added.

Stanley is now on San Quentin’s death row for murdering his fourth wife.

Rapp, a senior geologist and publications officer for California’s Division of Mines and Geology, discussed other cases described in the article in a recent telephone interview from Sacramento.

After the 1967 kidnapping of 10-year-old Kenneth Young, the son of a Los Angeles savings and loan president, diatomaceous soil was found in the kidnapper’s abandoned car.
The soil is made of skeletal remains of microorganisms called diatoms, and state geologists determined the diatomaceous soil in the car contained an odd mix of freshwater and saltwater diatoms.

The discovery helped convict Ronald Lee Miller by linking him to a quarry where the boy had been held captive and where the same odd mix was found, Rapp said.

The geologist also cited the 1958 case of the Cadillac stolen in Burlingame by two youths who drove to Monterey, got lost on mountain roads, ran out of gas, abandoned the car, then hitchhiked home to Burlingame, where police picked them up.

The youths couldn't remember where they left the Cadillac, but said they hitched a ride with a miner who held claims for chromite, mercury and benitoite, the state gem.

"Out of desperation, the police contacted Division of Mines and Geology for assistance," Rapp wrote. Staff geologist Salem Rice "was able to tell the Burlingame police the exact location of the car . . . (because) there is only one area in the state where chromite, mercury and benitoite occur together."

In Stanley's case, Rapp linked the wife-killer and the Wright killing by showing the gravel from Stanley's car and the oil well didn't occur naturally in Colusa County but came from Bakersfield, and the only load ever hauled north of Sacramento was put around the oil well.

"It was pretty fortuitous (for prosecutors) that this gravel only seemed to be in one section of the northern part of the state," said Bolinas lawyer Michael Satris, who is handling Stanley's appeal, which is unrelated to geological evidence.

In another case, would-be killer in Yuba County made his intended victim dig a grave, then shot him, but the victim escaped. During his attempted murder trial, the defendant argued he was simply checking his mining claim, not forcing the victim to dig a grave, Rapp said.

"I went up there and examined the property to determine if this could be a mining claim," he said. "There was no question it was not. He went to prison."

1986-87 MINING ENGINEERING ENROLLMENTS: EXTINCTION OF AN ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE?

The Human Resources Department of Consolidation Coal Company revealed in their 1986-87 Mining Engineering Enrollment and Graduate Survey that 106 new freshmen students entered the nation's mining engineering programs last fall.

A further breakdown of enrollments follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1980/81</th>
<th>1985/86</th>
<th>1986/87</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE</td>
<td>2,699</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.S.</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph.D's</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL GRADUATE</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Normally, about half the students who enter programs in science or engineering actually complete their degrees. The current enrollment of 106 freshmen will probably yield about 50 graduates in mining engineering within about 4 years. If the foreign students enrolled among those fifty are substracted, the number remaining constitute the number of new mining engineers available to the nation's industry and graduate programs four years hence.

Until recently, the nation's graduates in mining engineering and the nation's academic research in mineral extraction took place within 25 universities. Many of these are now in the process of phasing out their programs in mining engineering despite comments from industry spokesmen that there will be a continued need for highly-trained mining engineers in the future. The small number of students and the trend in closing departments could lead to perhaps 5 or less schools providing training and research in mining engineering.

The effects that a depressed domestic industry can eventually have on the ability of a nation to produce highly-trained people in areas for which there may be long-term critical need can hardly be demonstrated better than by the present plight of mining engineering. University administrators are under considerable pressure from regents and legislators to demonstrate fiscal responsibility. Promotion of large enrollments in fewer programs is a primary means by which "fiscal responsibility" is demonstrated. Programs characterized by individual attention, small enrollments, particularly cyclic enrollments such as in mining engineering and geology are prone to being phased out simply for political expediency at the state system or at the campus level.

As a result of lack of support for a domestic minerals industry, the nation may become dependent upon both foreign resources and the technical expertise needed to develop domestic deposits.

Experts up to Here

Time was when juries were supposed to listen to testimony and decide a defendant's guilt or innocence for themselves. But the liberalization of the Federal Rules of Evidence in 1975, and the subsequent relaxation of evidentiary rules in over 30 states, have changed that tiresome old notion. These days courts stand ready to accept just about anyone as an expert on something—allowing the resulting sworn testimony as admissible evidence in a court of law.

In those cases in which the witness actually does have an academic degree in a specialty, he or she (and not the court) now generally gets to determine the validity of evidence related to that specialty. For example, when Zenith Electronics Corp. charged Japanese manufacturers in 1980 with dumping foreign television sets in the U.S., a Pennsylvania federal trial court judge threw out testimony of several economic experts on the electronics industry, finding that their conclusions were based on unreliable data. But the Third Circuit Court of Appeals reinstated the testimony, ruling that it should be up to experts themselves, and not the courts, to decide whether data are reliable.

Previously, experts were prevented from stating opinions about the merits of cases. But current federal rules now encourage experts to do just that.

With expert witnesses so much in demand, computerized referral services are popping up everywhere. Gary Melickian, CPGS 1700, executive vice president of Washington, D.C.-based Expert Witness Network, has over 900 experts listed on his database for lawyers wishing to locate just the right sympathetic witness. Says Melickian, "All you need to run this business—besides ethics and smarts—is a computer, a telephone and a post office."

(Condensed from Forbes, July 13, 1987)
FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT 1988

STANLEY S. JOHNSON
CPGS 3472
Charlottesville, Virginia

**COLLEGE:**
University of Virginia

**DEGREES:**
B.A. 1958-63

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:**
Virginia Division of Mineral Resources

- Geologist 1963-70
- Section Chief 1970-83
- Chief Geologist 1983-present

**AIPG ACTIVITIES:**
- Secretary 1986-87
- President’s Certificate of Merit 1985
- President 1984
- Vice-President 1983
- Secretary-Treasurer 1979
- Annual Meeting Chrm (on four occasions)


RICHARD J. PROCTOR
CPGS 5091
Arcadia, California

**COLLEGE:**
California State University
UCLA

**DEGREES:**
B.A. 1954
M.A. 1958

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:**
Metro Water District of South California
Lindvall-Richter & Associates
California Institute of Tech.
Richard J. Proctor, Inc.

- Chief Geologist 1958-80
- Consultant 1980-86
- Visiting Professor 1975-78
- President 1982-present

**AIPG ACTIVITIES:**
- Co-Author Prof. Guide “Logging Rock Core” 1977
- Inter-Society Advisory Group 1983
- Executive Committee: AGI Representative 1983
- Vice President 1987

FOR VICE PRESIDENT 1988

GARY B. GLASS
CPGS 2503
Laramie, Wyoming

**COLLEGE:**
Bucknell University
Lehigh University

**DEGREES:**
B.S. 1962
M.S. 1964

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:**
Pennsylvania Geological Survey
Wyoming Geological Survey
Wyoming Geological Survey

**AIPG ACTIVITIES:**
- Chairman, Annual Meeting Arrangements Committee 1983
- Editor 1985-86


NORMAN K. OLSON
CPGS 1611
Columbia, South Carolina

**COLLEGE:**
Iowa State University
University of Iowa

**DEGREES:**
B.S. 1956
M.S. 1960

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:**
Core Laboratory, Inc.
Powers and Associates
Civil Engineering
Georgia Geological Survey
Southern Railway Company
South Carolina Geological Survey

**AIPG ACTIVITIES:**
- President 1984
- Advisory Board Representative 1984-85
- Nominating Committee 1985-86
- Advisory Board Representative 1986
Scientists Link Positive Outlook on Life to Good Health

People with negative personalities and emotional states appear to be more prone to chronic disease than those with a positive outlook on life, according to two researchers at the University of California at Riverside.

The scientists said their analysis of more than 100 published studies of the connection between personality and disease suggested that there exists a general "disease-prone personality" and that a stable emotional life is as important to good health as a nutritious diet and regular exercise.

"Not one study in hundreds has found that satisfied, laid-back, and sociable individuals are prone to chronic disease," said Howard S. Friedman, a psychology professor at Riverside who conducted the study with a graduate student, Stephanie Booth-Kewley.

Their study, which was detailed in the June issue of American Psychologist, statistically analyzed personality traits of thousands of victims of bronchial asthma, headaches, ulcers, arthritis, and coronary heart disease who had taken part in studies involving relationships between personality and disease.

The scientists found that, while there was no clear association of specific personality traits to specific diseases, such as hostility and heart disease, people with negative emotional states tended, in general, to suffer from chronic diseases.

—Kim McDonald

From Chronicle of Higher Education

Recruiters Say New Regs Put Burden on Job Seekers

Employment agencies are unhappy about regulations issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to implement the new immigration reform law. The regs, they say, could place a heavy burden on all job seekers, using personnel agencies or recruiters to help them find employment.

What troubles the agencies is that job candidates using their services are required to appear in person at each agency office trying to place them, in order to establish their identity and eligibility for employment under the new law. Letters or phone calls won't do, they say—it has to be a personal visit. For someone trying to land a berth in the aerospace industry, for example, that could mean traveling to each of the dozens of cities where aerospace manufacturing plants are located.

The INS may be getting ready to ease up on the tough new regs, however. A department spokesman said INS is taking a hard new look at the problem.

From CPA Client Bulletin, July 1987
DEAR DR. NUHFER:

The Colorado Section appreciates the advance notice of the proposed changes to the AIPG Bylaws contained in Vic Tannehill’s June 3rd letter to section presidents. I received this letter in time to have the proposed changes considered by both the section executive committee and the members present at our regular June meeting.

The reaction by various Colorado Section members to the proposed changes in the bylaws discussed below was unanimous on the part of the section executive committee and was unanimous or nearly so on the part of the section members.

Proposal 1—Eliminate Associate Affiliation

We strongly believe that the Associate affiliation should be retained. While we recognize that the number of associates is limited, we believe it is very important to permit younger geologists lacking the required experience to be part of AIPG. The early years of professional practice are perhaps the most important in forming the ethical standards of conduct which are critical to the AIPG’s reason for existence. Indeed we are considering whether to recommend a student class of affiliation. Without some sort of affiliation being available to these young geologists, how can they become aware of and take part in AIPG activities?

For example, in my own case, I became aware of and started attending meetings prior to having the necessary experience to qualify as a member. I even provided a program on expert testimony for a section meeting and was responsible for providing the information which led to the explosion of an AIPG member for violating the Code of Ethics during this period. This was prior to the adoption of the Associate affiliation and was made possible because Art Brunton, executive director at the time, put my name on the mailing list. But I had no way of paying dues to even cover the cost of postage. I was also able to meet and work with members who learned who I was and what I did and were therefore willing to serve as my sponsors when I became eligible to join.

AIPG should continue the Associate affiliation in order to provide a means for training, guidance, and institute participation for younger geologists who will one day be the institute. Since the institute claims, properly, to represent all classes of geologists, how can we abandon the class of younger geologists? Maybe we need to be more active in recruiting. Perhaps the lack of certification is a disincentive for younger geologists joining. But we need to provide a means of affiliation for these young geologists; they are our future.

Proposal 2—Revert to “CPG” from “CPGS”

We believe that this change is more likely to be counterproductive than anything else and do not support it. This is the one proposed change for which the position adopted by the section executive committee was not unanimously supported by all the section members attending the June 15th meeting. While most of us recognize that “CPGS” is more cumbersome than “CPG,” it is an abbreviation not used by anyone else and cannot be confused with the certification designation of other groups such as the “Certified Petroleum Geologist” designation granted by AAPG’s Division of Professional Affairs. Furthermore, while “Certified Professional Geological Scientist” may seem redundant to geologists, it is a broader term which is more acceptable to geophysicists, geochemists, hydrologists, and others who refer to themselves other than as “geologists.” We are unaware of anyone proposing that these earth scientists should not be AIPG members. Because these earth scientists do not refer to themselves as “geologists,” reversion to the old “CPG” would appear exclusionary or discriminatory. Indeed the fact that many college and university departments changed their names from “Geology” to “Geoscience” reflects the broadening scope of our profession.

Instead of changing back to “CPG,” we are considering whether to recommend changing the name of the institute to something like the “American Institute of Professional Geoscientists” or the “American Institute of Professional Geological Scientists” for precisely the reasons discussed in the preceding paragraph.

In summary, the overwhelming majority of those members of the Colorado Section expressing an opinion on this issue was against the proposed change.

Proposal 3—Change the Method of Amending the Bylaws

We support the proposal to restrict amending the bylaws to mail votes of the entire membership. Amending the bylaws by votes at the annual business meeting, which is attended by even fewer members than the small percentage of members who attend a particular annual meeting, disenfranchises most of the membership.

Proposal 4—Drop the Qualifying Society Requirement for Continued Membership

We strongly object to this proposal which would undermine the first of the three principle reasons for AIPG’s existence, namely competence; see the AIPG seal. We admit that requiring membership in a qualifying society is a very weak form of ensuring continuing education and competence, one which is far short of the specified continuing education requirements of other professions such as lawyers, accountants, and teachers. But it is at least a minimum below which we should not go.

We recognize the economic hardship this requirement may impose on our unemployed members who have been caught in the recent industry downturns and agree that AIPG should do what it can to help them. Indeed, while AAPG reported that 25% of its active members were unemployed, the same report stated that 35% of AIPG active members in Colorado were unemployed (AAPG Explorer, Nov. ‘86). Many of the Colorado Section members who did not renew their memberships this year did so for economic reasons. But economic hard times do not justify abandoning one of the primary reasons for the institute’s existence. To help our unemployed members we suggest consideration of lowering or forgiving AIPG dues or providing some sort of loan on dues support. We cannot support the proposal to drop continuing qualifying society membership for those members who continue or attempt to continue the practice of geology. (We have no objection to the provision made in the Bylaws for retired members since they have ceased practicing geology (Bylaws, Article 1, Section 3.D)).

(Continued on next page)
We also know that many AIPG members are members of several qualifying societies. When the economic hard times come, the question becomes which society memberships are dropped first if one can't afford all of them. This obviously is a personal decision. It is nice to know that for some, AIPG is the last society to be dropped. Nevertheless, if one is going to competently practice geology, some form of continuing contact with advances in our science must be shown. Continuing membership in a qualifying society is the form AIPG has chosen. Perhaps some alternative demonstration of keeping scientifically current can be devised and approved. But until then, we oppose dropping the requirement for membership in a qualifying society as a condition of continuing AIPG membership.

David Abbott, Jr., President, Colorado Section, AIPG

EDITOR’S NOTE: Similar correspondence received from the Northeast Section President, Robert Lamonica arrived too late for typesetting in this issue. However their section's executive committee expressed the following 1) Favors retention of Associate affiliation; 2) Favors “CPG” over “CPGS”; 3) Favors retention of the present By laws' amendment provision; 4) Favors retention of qualifying society membership requirement.

DEAR EDITOR:

I recently learned through a conversation with Joe Sinnott, state geologist in Massachusetts of some employment opportunities that may be of interest to our unemployed members. Massachusetts has recently enacted legislation requiring a hazardous waste assessment on all commercial properties before ownership transactions can take place. To implement this new law has required that a new Division of Hazardous Waste be set up within the Department of Environmental Quality Engineering. This created approximately 250 new positions for geologists, hydrogeologists, hydrologists, environmental scientists, etc. Most of the jobs created will be temporary, for a period of 2-4 years, but some will be permanent civil service jobs. There are variable pay grades, but all pay in excess of $20,000 per year with standard benefits. Interested parties should send a resume and request an application form from: Director, Division of Hazardous Waste, Department of Environmental Quality Engineering, 1 Winter Street, Boston, MA 02108, Phone (617) 292-5695.

The program is just beginning to gear up, so now is the time for interested parties to get in.

Larry D. Woodfork, CPGS 2370

DEAR EDITOR:

On July 24 I had the pleasure of talking with Travis Hughes, CPGS 3529. After a brief discussion about the heat and humidity both New York and Alabama were experiencing, the discussion switched to the fine people who give so much of their time and effort to AIPG. We discussed several individuals, all of whom have added strength to the Northeast Section. One individual, Richard H. Young, CPGS 3356, stands out as an unsung strength to our section. For the past several years, Dick has taken on the responsibility of publishing and distributing four Annual newsletters (each about 50 pages) and a yearly directory of the Northeast Section complete with individual photos of each member. He has almost single-handedly been responsible for obtaining the 45 advertisers that list their services and products in our newsletters and directory. This effort now defrays the cost of publishing and mailing the newsletters and directory. The newsletters and directory have, in my opinion, been the primary focal point of our section's growth and interaction over the past years.

I could not guess the amount of time Dick has put into this effort over the years. When you add to this his two years as section president and two more years as vice president, the time mounts up. Dick is not one to keep track of such things; he does it because he wants to, because he believes in AIPG and the value of the Northeast Section. When you come down to it, Dick Young, like many of AIPG's outstanding members, represents the standard of excellence against which individuals of all professions are measured.

We are fortunate to have individuals like Dick Young in our section, and I thank him for his contributions. I also thank Travis Hughes for his suggestion that recognition of Dick Young's efforts were in order.

Ted Clark, CPG 2646
Northeast Section

EDITOR’S NOTE: Dick, a big “Thank You” from me too, especially for your fine section newsletters. Your accomplishments should be an inspiration to every member.

THANK YOU, RUSS WAYLAND!

DEAR RUSS:

I once wrote you a rather critical letter regarding your “Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed.” Now I think it is time to write you another letter with exactly the opposite intention. The overall “tone” of your work is different now. I now don’t see all the approval of “Bureaucrats” (excuse me, a Freudian slip!) of the new regulations of which are slowly killing all productive work. You now even allow a little disapproval to show through at times. Your emphasis is greatly improved. You are now being helpful to working geologists.

I wish to thank you for the kind of report which you are now compiling. I know it takes a tremendous amount of research to dig out all the things you are finding. So, you have now changed one who was critical to one who commends you.

Roy H. Guess, CPGS 2894

EDITOR’S NOTE: I believe all of us owe Russ a note of thanks for the consistent hard work he provides for TPG's regular feature, “Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed.”
Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed

by Russ Wayland
AIPG Washington Representative

What if? What if the President had the line-item veto available to him, as do most governors? Would the Boland Amendment, so essential to the recent Iran/Contra hearings, be law? It was attached to a very important appropriations bill 12 days after the fiscal year was over. The operations of government would have had to close down if the President had not signed the appropriations bill. As Representative Hyde noted, “This is the way we legislate around here. After the fiscal year is over, when there’s no time to debate or understand, we pass this massive glob of legislation, where I challenge anybody in the building to know what’s in all of it.” Another irrelevant rider to major legislation may now be on its way to becoming law in our area of special interest. The merged Bumpers/Melcher bill on federal oil and gas leasing is to be attached to an important budget bill.

Clean Air Act extension. Many metropolitan areas are expected to fail to attain federal ozone and carbon monoxide air quality levels by a 12-31-87 deadline. Some 70 or 80 metropolitan areas would face economic sanctions unless the deadline is extended. The House and Senate are both struggling with bills. Markup could begin after the August recess.

Conflicts over Superfund. People who live near the thousand hazardous waste dumps are not the only ones frustrated. Despite the reauthorization signed 10-17-86, Congress is saying that EPA is ignoring specific language that was written into the new law after EPA disregarded the more general language in the original 1980 statute. EPA is frustrated by what it sees as conflicting signals from Congress—move swiftly to clean up the dumps, but don’t cut any bureaucratic corners. EPA officials are saying that these mixed messages are causing much of the delay. EPA Superfund Chief J. Winston Porter says “a lot of this process was invented by lawyers, but I’m trying to act like an engineer.” (National Journal, 8-8-87, p. 2030)

Ground water research bills. A House subcommittee is trying to combine and reconcile the USCS (HR791) and the EPA (HR2253) bills. Both would provide more technical information to states, which have the primary responsibility for ground water protection.

Geothermal relief bills. HR2794 (Matsui, D-CA) would eliminate the current requirement that developers must have a contract for delivery or utilization. The bill would allow extension of a lease containing a well capable of producing steam for up to 40 years. S1006 (Hecht, R-NV) is an identical bill. Interior and industry favor the bills. The main issue concerns buffer zones around units of the National Park System.

EEZ mining bill. With coastal state, industry, and environmentalist support claimed, HR1260 (Lowry, D-WA) is moving in the House Merchant Marine’s Oceanography Subcommittee. It would give the Commerce Department, through NOAA, sole jurisdiction for hard mineral leasing and management in the Exclusive Economic Zone, leaving Interior with only oil, gas and sulfur to manage under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA). Industry claims that leasing provisions in OCSLA that call for up-front payments to the government and exploration and development procedures would not protect the firms doing the exploration, and built-in OCSLA administrative delays and moratoria would not encourage a fledgling offshore mining industry. Coastal states want a guarantee that mining activities in federal waters are consistent with their federally approved coastal management plans.

Cave protection. HR1975 would make protection of federal caves a national policy and would require the Forest Service and Interior to issue a joint set of regulations for the preservation and management of caves in their lands. They would also be required to consider caves in their land use planning, but could withhold information on the location of caves.

Whither Landsat/Eosat? Two aging Landsat satellites remain in use, one transmitting only sporadically, the other expected to sputter out by the end of next year. Congress recently authorized cash for a new satellite to be launched in 1990, but the money may not be enough, even if appropriated. The private contractor, Eosat, has shut down most of its operations and laid off 700 people. Many customers, including U.S. government agencies, are buying satellite SPOT photos from a French competitor. Thus a “privatization” venture has gone sour, beginning in November 1985 when OMB decided to cutcommitted funds. Right now the Defense Department is by far Eosat’s biggest customer, following the collapse of oil industry orders. The USGS now has a contract to serve as a broker in the sale and delivery of SPOT photos to federal agencies. The Japanese are now moving toward being competitors. (National Journal, 7-25-87, p. 903)

Proposed ocean dumping sites. EPA has proposed and briefly described four sites for dredged material off Pensacola, Mobile, and Gulfport, Gulf of Mexico. 52FR92550. Comments are due 9-9-87. Elsewhere the proposal is for such a site off Portland, Maine, with comments due 9-8-87. 52FR27689

Indian tribal primacy in water management. EPA is proposing rules under which a tribe can be treated like a state rather than like a municipality in administering its own public water system. The rules would let the tribe have primary enforcement responsibility for its system, including underground injection control, later adding wellhead protection and sole-source aquifer demonstration programs. Eligibility for grants could follow. Comments are due 9-25-87. 52FR28112-28122

Ground water monitoring for hazardous wastes. Effective 9-28-87, the monitoring at treatment, storage and disposal facilities will require analysis for a specified core list of chemicals, plus any specified by EPA on a site specific basis. This replaces the old requirement for analysis of all constituents on Appendix VIII. The new list, Appendix IX, is at 52FR25942-25953. On the old list, chemicals were listed as they would exist in a pure state, as opposed to the forms they would be expected to take after being dispersed in the environment.

Metal-bearing and cyanide-containing hazardous wastes. EPA is trying again to establish standards and procedures for treatment and land disposal of the “California list”. An earlier attempt was made 12-11-86 at 51FR44714. This one is at 52FR29992-30038. Extensive analysis is presented for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel and selenium in waste waters and in other wastes. Discussions of problems with thallium and cyanide are also presented.

National Priorities List for uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA has published an updated NPL, now totaling 770 sites. The list is primarily informational, identifying sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health or the environment. 52FR27620-27647
High-level radioactive waste geologic repositories. Guided by the Conservation Foundation, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is establishing a high-level waste Licensing Support Systems Advisory Committee, a negotiating committee. Its first public meeting is scheduled for Washington DC 9-16 & 17-87. The committee consists of 14 first-tier members representing selected states, tribes, DOE, etc., whose views will constitute any consensus or disagreement. A second tier will be seated but will lack a vote. The interested public makes up the third tier, and will be able to comment. The objective is to develop recommendations for revision of NRC’s Rules of Practice (10CFR Part 2) related to the adjudicatory proceeding for the issuance of a license for a geologic repository. 52FR29024-29030

OCS drilling fluid toxicity. Environmental organizations have asked to be placed on EPA mailing lists to receive copies of Gulf of Mexico operator’s requests and justifications for the use of fluids more toxic than the specified 30,000 ppm limit for the suspended particulate phase. They will have 14 days to respond. 52FR26181

Air quality standards for particulate matter. EPA has categorized areas of the nation into three groups based on the likelihood that the existing state implementation plans must be revised. Listed are 68 areas where attainment is uncertain, including several metropolitan areas, and another 112 areas where there is a strong likelihood of the standard being attained. Areas with an adequate control strategy are not listed. 52FR29383

Alaska North Slope geologic bibliography. DOE plans to award the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys a grant on a cost-shared basis to computerize a bibliographic listing of all pertinent geologic literature for the North Slope of Alaska, including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Included are fossil energy resource characterizations, research and technology development, and technology transfer. Separately, DOE plans a cost-shared grant to the University of Alaska to assess and characterize the extent of natural gas in Alaska. 52FR29718

Alaska Land Use Council meeting. An open meeting of this federal state council is scheduled for 8-25-87 in Anchorage. One item on the agenda is the National Park Service proposed mining rule (30CFR9). 52FR28763

Mining claims in the National Park System. The comment period on the rules proposed 4-3-87 at 52FR10866 has twice been extended, this time to 9-4-87. 52FR28850

Thermal features in the National Park System. Congress delayed any geothermal leasing in public lands until public comments on the preliminary list of such features, published 2-13-87 at 53FR4700, could be revised and forwarded to Congress. The revised list of 22 features reached Congress on 6-30-87 and is published at 52FR28790-2880, thereby lifting the leasing moratorium. The 23 comments received are summarized for each of the 22 identified features.

Advisory Committee on Mining and Mineral Resources Research. This committee will meet 9-30-87 at Coraopolis, PA, and will tour the Bureau of Mines Pittsburgh Research Center on 10-1-87. The meeting agenda is a 52FR28872. Up to 30 visitors can be accommodated by advance arrangements.

Possible coal leasing in Colorado and Wyoming. The Green River-Hams Fork Regional Coal Team (BLM/State) will hold its first meeting 10-9-87 in Denver to consider the need for new federal coal leasing in the region. Written comments on the long-range market analysis are due 9-22-87. 52FR29074. Similarly the Powder River Basin Regional Coal Team wants comments on its long-range market analysis and expression of leasing interest by 9-30-87, and will hold a public meeting in Sheridan, WY, on 10-29-87. 52FR28609

BLM/State of Arizona land exchanges. Scattered federal lands in Coconino, Maricopa, Mohave and Yavapai counties, aggregating 11,650 acres, have been exchanged for 42,700 acres of state lands in Cochise, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai counties. The basis was equal value, the state acquiring lands with development potential and BLM acquiring inholdings with multiple use values. Descriptions are at 52FR28198. In addition, another moderately large exchange is under consideration for 66,700 acres of federal lands for 51,600 acres of Arizona state lands. 52FR27063

Nevada wilderness. S1138, supported by Senator Reid but not Senator Hecht, would designate about 600,000 acres of national forest lands. The opposition advocates 137,000 acres. Water rights and minerals are also at issue.

El Malpais National Monument and Grants National Conservation Area, NM. HR403 passed the House and is in the Senate. It would establish a 114,000 acre monument, a 263,000 acre conservation area surrounding the monument, and about 83,000 acres of new wilderness in the conservation area (without initially waiting for BLM’s wilderness study and review process to be completed). BLM would manage the conservation area. All lands would be withdrawn from mining, subject to existing valid claims. The New Mexico senators are sponsoring HR403.

Environmental Impact Statements (EISs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Comments due</th>
<th>52FR page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yuma WSAs, AZ</td>
<td>11-20-87</td>
<td>29447 &amp; 29426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunnison and Silverton</td>
<td>9-8-87</td>
<td>29445 &amp; 29426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSAs, CO</td>
<td>11-4-87</td>
<td>29445 &amp; 28601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncompahgre Basin RMP, CO</td>
<td>9-8-87</td>
<td>28608 &amp; 29426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf Ridge Nahcolite Solution Mining, CO</td>
<td>8-24-87</td>
<td>27850 &amp; 27861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument WSAs, ID</td>
<td>8-31-87</td>
<td>28601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Salmon River hydroelectric projects, ID</td>
<td>9-8-87</td>
<td>29446 &amp; 29426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLM District Advisory Council meetings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>52FR page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Alaska, AK, on 9-10-87</td>
<td>28872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safford, AZ, on 8-21-87</td>
<td>27589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukiah, CA, on 8-31-87</td>
<td>27862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Junction, CO, on 9-9 &amp; 10-87</td>
<td>28486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles City, MT, on 9-10-87</td>
<td>29736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casper, WY, on 9-22-87</td>
<td>29315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Springs, WY, on 9-3-87 at Kemmerer</td>
<td>29315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members in the News

Robert A. Manning, CPGS-1938, has been named the new manager of PBSL, Permian Basin Stratigraphic Laboratory (formerly Permian Basin Sample Laboratory). PBSL provides the oil industry with a graphic lithological log of wildcat and important field wells in the Permian Basin of West Texas and New Mexico. Manning’s new duties as manager of PBSL are in addition to his practice as a consulting geologist and founding partner of Lithic Exploration Company headquarters in Houston, Texas.
FLORIDA

Florida Board of Professional Geologists Potential Appointees

It is now official—the licensure bill became law on July 15, 1987. During the past few weeks several individuals have expressed an interest in being appointed to the Board of Professional Geologists. The licensure bill provides for such a board within the Department of Professional Regulation. The board shall consist of eight members, seven of whom will be appointed by the governor. Of the seven appointees five will be professional geologists. If you are interested in serving on the Board of Professional Geologists, please send a letter to my attention at the address indicated below. We will be preparing a list for submittal to the governor during the second week in August.

Tim Varney
President

OHIO

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) reports a 43 percent increase in the number of water wells drilled in Ohio during fiscal year 1987 compared to last year. Nearly 11,000 water well logs were filed with the Division of Water, the highest number recorded in one year since 1978. Trends in the number of well logs filed each year show a close correlation to the number of new homes being built, one indicator of the strength of the economy. The 10,664 new well logs brings Ohio to eighth in the nation for the number of new wells drilled.

Ohioans use a billion gallons of ground water a day, and nearly 50 percent of the population depend on it as their primary source of drinking water. Water well logs are vital to helping protect the quality and quantity of ground water for all Ohioans.

Contractors are required to file water well logs within 30 days of drilling or altering a well. The logs record information on well depth, types of geological formations surrounding the well and well design. The information is used to prepare county ground water resource maps. By locating a property on the map and referring to the color key, home owners or developers can determine how deep a well should be drilled and how much water per minute they can expect from the well. So far, 66 of Ohio’s 88 counties have been mapped, and the remainder are expected to be completed by 1992.

Anyone thinking of purchasing an existing home or building a new home should check the county ground water resource map or local well logs to make sure that they will have sufficient water supplies, advised John Voytek, administrator of the division’s Ground Water Resources Section. Home owners should ask their driller for a copy of the log and keep it with other important papers.

Well logs are also used to inventory Ohio’s ground water resources. As the need for water increases, there is growing competition for ground water resources between municipalities, industry and private residents. By comparing the water levels recorded in old logs to current levels, water well logs can be used to determine if private water supplies are being affected by large ground water users.

Comparing current water levels and production rates to those recorded on old logs can also help well owners find mechanical problems. If water levels remain constant but production falls, Voytek explained, the problem may be a build-up of iron or other deposits plugging the well.

Water well logs are now being used in a new program which should help maintain and improve the quality of ground water in Ohio. Ground water pollution potential maps are designed to determine an area’s relative potential for ground water contamination.

“By using pollution potential maps, communities can look at areas which are more vulnerable to ground water pollution to see if there are any unknown dumps, landfills or waste storage sites in those areas,” he said, “taking care of those problems first. The maps will also give planning commissions and zoning boards a tool to help make educated decisions about local development and the affects on local ground water resources.”

For more information about water well logs, ground water resources maps or ground water pollution potential maps, contact ODNR Division of Water, Ground Water Resources Section, Fountain Square, Building E-3, Columbus, Ohio 43224; (614) 265-6739.

Contact: John Voytek, CGPS 4777
Division of Water,
(614) 265-6739

MONTANA

A meeting of the Montana Section was held June 6, 1987. After gathering at the Dean Community Center, our group of 48 members and guests traveled to the Stillwater Mining Company’s platinum and palladium mine and mill site near the town of Nye. Dick Vian, Stillwater’s Chief Geologist, Jerry Doherty, Geologist, and Larry Millard, Mill Manager, gave talks on the geology of the Stillwater Complex, the milling operation, and the milling of the ore. Numerous questions and discussions were generated by the talks.

After the technical presentations, six lucky members were given an underground tour of the mine. The rest of us toured the mill and made an easy hike to an outcrop of the vertically dipping mineralized upper banded zone of the Stillwater Complex. Alistair Turner, Denver consultant and former chief exploration geologist for the Anaconda, Company, discussed the geology and structure of the Stillwater Complex. The discussion was interesting and the view across the Stillwater River beautiful.

The group next drove to the old Benbow chrome mine where Mr. Turner again gave a description of the geology and all enjoyed another spectacular view. The day concluded with a dinner at the Dean Community Center and an informative talk by Jack Fanshaw on the oil and gas provinces of Montana, including the north boundry of the Beartooth uplift.

It was a full and satisfying day. Many thanks to Don Wirth for organizing an exceptional meeting, and to the speakers for sharing their expertise with us.

The AIPG has published “A Guide to a Successful Job Search.” This was a popular handout at our June meeting.

(Continued on next page)
President Don Wirth has assisted the Montana Mining Association in identifying areas of mining potential in and near proposed federal wilderness.

Just a reminder that the AIPG annual meeting is in Lexington, Kentucky October 13 through 17.

Elmer G. Meldahl
Secretary/Treasurer

NEW MEXICO

Announcement of New Mexico Section Meeting
An annual meeting will be held on Saturday, September 19, 1987, in Albuquerque. The event will include a business meeting and a guest speaker, Charles Mankin, president of AIPG.

Please make every effort to attend this meeting. Any questions concerning this function are to be directed to Mr. Rhea Graham of Deuel and Associates.

Message from the Section President
The proposed bill on the registration of geologists (HB 341) did not advance beyond the legislative committee. Response from the geologic community was overwhelmingly against the act for many reasons including the following:
1. No real practical effect in preventing unqualified individuals from public practice of geology due to very weak enforcement powers;
2. Unnecessary interference by state government in private affairs;
3. Not enough notification given or time allowed for input on this proposal by members of the geologic community, including AIPG members.

A panel discussion on the state registration of geologists was held at the New Mexico Geological Society Spring Meeting in Socorro on April 3, 1987. Panelists were Alberto Gutierrez, Jim Clary, Jack Ahlen, Frank Kottlowski, and Pete Maggiore. Several geologists attending the meeting participated in the discussion. The majority were in opposition to registration.

However, this issue is not dead. The next appropriations session is 1989. During the interim, Jim Clary (work phone: 884-0950) and Alberto Gutierrez (work phone: 842-0001) have formed an informal committee to pursue this issue further. The committee is not official, but will act as a clearinghouse for your opinions and comments. Please contact either Alberto or me to provide your input.

From the responses to the questionnaire, it is clear that the majority of AIPG members of the New Mexico Section are opposed to state registration/licensing of geologists as proposed in House Bill 341. Committee members Clary and Gutierrez do not represent the AIPG in their general endorsement of registration; however, the section newsletter is being used as a forum to inform its section members about this current issue.

James H. Clary, CPGS 4901

Responses to Registration Questionnaire
In January, February and March, members of AIPG investigated the potential of state registration of geologists. A bill was introduced into the Senate, and a questionnaire concerning registration was sent out to AIPG members in New Mexico.

The results of the survey demonstrated an overwhelming negative reaction to registration for geologists in New Mexico. The reaction came from both AIPG members and other members of the geologic community. Generally, the bill, which was based on similar statutes in other states, was considered poorly written, unclear, and discriminatory. Engineering geologists and hydrologists were found to have mixed reactions to the bill. Few geologists associated with the minerals and petroleum industries supported the bill.

After numerous conversations and meetings with state geologists, it is apparent that if registration will be enacted in New Mexico, it would be restricted to the segments of the community which may generally support it (engineering geologists and hydrologists). Across the board, there was emphasis given to the potential of national organizations, such as AIPG, to fill the void for those geologists who feel that registration is appropriate.

Randall T. Hicks, CPGS 6777

Status of Membership Review Committee
As of July, AIPG has received five applications for certification. These applications have been submitted to the section’s membership committee, and are presently being processed. All of the applicants look well qualified and we hope to have new members shortly.

New Laws of The 1987 New Mexico Legislature
Several pieces of legislation relating to earth sciences were approved by the 1987 legislature and signed into law by Governor Carruthers. A majority of these new laws are energy-related legislation in response to a depressed petroleum industry. House Bill 462 enables the Commissioner of Public Lands to permit temporary shut-in of oil wells on state lands when the commissioner finds that a severe reduction in the price of oil will not serve the beneficiaries of trust lands. The bill also enables the commissioner to award five-year exploratory leases. CS/HB 550 permits natural gas cooperatives, and CS/SB 612 allows liens on production for well and pipeline construction costs.

The state government responded to the decrease in petroleum revenues by passing CS/HB 318. The law merges the Energy and Minerals Department with the Natural Resources Department to form the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD). The action was enacted for three reasons; to provide for more efficient management and delivery of services to the public, to reduce the number of departments at the state government level that require the governor’s attention and time, and to save the state one million dollars by merging duplicate functions and positions. This law also includes a partial veto of a section which would establish a Water Quality Control Commission.

(Continued on next page)
There were other energy-related laws regarding eminent domain (HB 205), natural gas severance tax reduction (CS/HB 360), sale of ethanol-blended fuel (CS/SB 612), and limits of natural gas brokering by utilities (CS/HB 444).

Two laws involve the regulation of hazardous substances. CS/HB 105 empowers the Environmental Improvement Board to adopt regulations for the management of hazardous waste and for underground storage tanks equivalent to, and no more stringent than, federal regulations. The second law, HB 95, concerns the employee’s right-to-know about hazardous substances in the workplace.

Copies of these laws may be obtained from Charles Wood of EMNRE (work phone: 827-5877) or by contacting the section newsletter editor or section officer.

Request for Bids Solicited by Forest Service
The United States Forest Service is issuing a request for bids to evaluate potential aggregate and borrow sources on parts of the Cibola, Carson, and Santa Fe National Forests. Geologists interested in this work should contact Pete Peters at 842-3150 or Charlie Miller at 842-3853.

A solicitation bid number was not available at time of print. Conversations with Mr. Peters indicated that the contract is receiving a final review and that the closing date for bids will be in mid-August.

Calendar of New Mexico Events
The following is a simple listing of regular meetings of various professional groups and one-time events brought to our attention.

Friends of the Pleistocene is sponsoring a field trip covering parts of the Taos Plateau, Española Basin, and Sangre de Christo Mountains from October 8th through the 11th. Contact Chris Menges at 277-5261 for more detailed information.

The Clay Mineral Society will hold its annual meeting at New Mexico Tech in Socorro, October 19-22. There are pre-meeting workshops October 17th and 18th. Please contact George Austin at the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, 835-5125.

New Mexico Geological Society is preparing for its fall field trip in the northeastern part of New Mexico, September 23-26. Contact: Dr. Spencer Lucas at 277-1646.

Albuquerque Geological Society. Meets on Tuesdays, twice a month during school year, once a month during summer. Contact: Jim Connoly 268-9471.


American Society of Civil Engineers, New Mexico Section fall section meeting, September 25th in Los Alamos. Albuquerque branch meets third Wednesday, every other month (May, July, etc.). Contact: George Diewald 265-5823.


New Mexico Hazardous Waste Management Society. Meets third Wednesday of each month. Contact: Donna Lacombe 662-9080 (Los Alamos)


University of New Mexico Geology Department. Every Thursday during spring and fall semesters at 11:00 AM in room 122, Northrop Hall. Contact: UNM Geology Department 277-4204

West Texas Geological Society, Midland meets second and fourth Tuesday, September through May, and monthly during the summer. Contact: Marie Bellamy (915) 683-1573.

T Bieber

President’s Message
By Donald L. Hook
(CPGS 2773)

Mark your calendars for Friday, October 2nd and plan to be in Midland for the Texas Section Annual Meeting. Gerald Mendenhall, General Chairman, is putting together a program around “Recognition of Professional Geologists in Texas.” Gerald has arranged special room rates of $42.37 for singles or doubles at the Holiday Inn Country Villa.

Last year, Robert Grover, Penny Nelson and Roland Wright arranged luncheon meetings in Houston to foster professional camaraderie and a closer feeling among Houston area AIGP members. Other cities, especially the larger ones like Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Midland and San Antonio can do likewise and help network Texas. All it takes is one willing member to head things up. Such meetings may not have technical presentations but could serve as local forums for members to discuss questions like, “What is professionalism? How does one achieve it? Are we satisfied with the Constitution and By-Laws, both national and sectional, and if not how should we change them? What are the tax consequences of an overriding royalty versus a carried working interest? Why did we choose to join AIGP? What benefits do we expect to gain from membership?”

I envision such meetings developing viable candidates for section office and making recommendations to the nominating committee. I envision a stronger and better organized Texas Section. I could go on but I think you can see the type of grit I am putting in the mill.

I believe that Texas is ready for more local “chapter” meetings cut from the same bolt as the Houston meetings.

Attention Job Hunters
By Robert Riser
(CPGS 6760)

In an effort to help our unemployed/underemployed membership, the section newsletter is providing free ad space. Your job profile will be listed in a section entitled “ATTENTION EMPLOYERS” for at least one issue, maybe longer depending upon the space available. Potential employers, after reading your description, will call the Job Search Coordinator and provide, in confidence, their name, address, phone number and reference number of the person in whom they are interested. The Coordinator will then contact that person by phone or mail with the information. It will be up to that individual, then, to follow-up the lead.

(Continued on next page)
Let it be noted that the Job Search Coordinator may have an ad appearing in the column. All information obtained by the Coordinator will be maintained in strictest confidence. This includes maintaining as confidential the names of individuals using the column and the names of inquiring employers. This is done so as not to diminish any individual’s chances of finding employment by spreading word that XYZ Co. is hiring. Confidentiality also means that the Coordinator will not use the information supplied by employers for his own gain, unless the inquiry is concerning his/her ad. As a member of AIPG, the Coordinator will be abiding by the code of ethics in the AIPG Constitution, especially Section I paragraphs 2 and 3, Section 4 Paragraph.

Sundry Notices

IPAA’s Environmental Regulatory Service books (3 volumes) that contain all federal environmental requirements that apply to oil and gas producers were purchased by the Wyoming AIPG for the use of the membership. The volumes are currently located at Roy Guess’s office. Roy’s office is located in the Townsend Building, Suite #215, phone 237-9444.

Section President Wallace Stewart (CPGS 4163) provided a letter to Governor Mike Sullivan regarding access to federal lands and known geological structures (KGS).

Dear Governor Sullivan:

I am writing you on behalf of the Wyoming Section of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and I am also writing as a member of the oil and gas industry. I realize that you are not concerned particularly with the oil business in North Dakota, but I wish to alert you to the potential problems which could develop in regard to access to federal lands.

I have written a letter of some detail to our U.S. Senators and Representatives concerning the proliferation of blanket KGS areas. (Copy of letter to Senator Wallop attached.) (KGS Map also enclosed.)

At the present time Wyoming has several large areas which are classified as KGS, for example the Washakie Basin. However, if any type of precedent has been set by the actions taken in the Williston Basin, most of Wyoming’s additional Federal lands will be made inaccessible on any reasonable basis to the exploration and development industry.

I noticed in an article in the Star Tribune on April 5th that you were forming an Energy Council to develop momentum for an energy policy we can live with. Let me assure you that unless the federal government establishes a system for exploring federal lands, you and I won’t have to worry about any momentum relative to the energy sector of the economy.

I need to emphasize that at the present time the BLM in Wyoming indicates they have no plans to follow the example which has been set in North Dakota.

If you would like some additional background on some of the ideas I’ve mentioned or that I discussed in the letter to Senator Wallop, you could discuss this with your friends in Casper, Gene George and Doug Dow.

The Wyoming Section of the AIPG believes that changes in the KGS system must be made, and the changes will have to be directed from Washington. We would be glad to assist you with additional discussions on the geology and the technology involved, but it is imperative that your office use its considerable influence to see that a system that is reasonable is established for the benefit of this state and county.

Very truly yours,
Wallace W. Stewart
President, Wyoming Section
(307) 234-5827
BUSINESS EXPENSE DEDUCTIONS*  
After the 1986 Tax Law

The rules governing income-tax deductions for certain business-related expenses were significantly modified by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. In this article, we look at the new law's provisions affecting business-expense deductions and what impact those provisions may have on your tax bill.

Meal and Entertainment Expenses

Under pre-Tax Reform Act (TRA) law, meal and entertainment expenses were fully deductible to the extent they constituted ordinary and necessary business expenses and to the extent certain tax law rules (regarding substantiation, etc.) were met. TRA '86 places new restrictions on deductions for business-related meals and entertainment for both individuals and businesses.

80% Rule

The new law provides that only 80% of any otherwise deductible expenses for business meals or entertainment is allowable as a business-expense deduction. The 80% rule applies to business meals eaten or entertainment provided while away from home or locally.

The new law provides that meal expenses—as with other entertainment expenses under prior law—are not deductible unless they (1) are directly related to the active conduct of the taxpayer's trade or business or (2) directly preceded or followed by a substantial and bona fide business discussion associated with the active conduct of the taxpayer's trade or business. Thus, no deduction is allowed unless business is discussed during, or directly before or after, the meal.

Other Meal Requirements

The Tax Reform Act specifically provides that no deduction is allowed for any food or beverage expense that is "lavish or extravagant under the circumstances." (What is considered "lavish or extravagant under the circumstances" is to be determined using standards developed by the IRS and the courts.)

Substantiation Requirements

Under the pre-TRA '86 law, entertainment expenses, together with business travel expenses and certain other business-related expenditures, were subject to strict substantiation requirements. To deduct such expenses, a taxpayer had to substantiate (by adequate records or other sufficient evidence corroborating the taxpayer's own statement): (1) the amount of an expense; (2) the time and place of the expense or travel; (3) the business purpose; and (4) the business relationship of the person(s) entertained or visited. Certain expenditures of less than $25 were subject to less stringent rules—i.e., no documentary evidence, such as a receipt, was required. These requirements generally did not apply to travel expenses, other than meal expenses treated as travel expenses while away from home.

With TRA '86, the prior law's substantiation requirements are retained. And the substantiation rules are extended to all meal expenses. Accordingly, no deduction is allowed under the new law for a meal or entertainment expense (or other expense subject to the substantiation rules) if the substantiation requirements are not satisfied.

Travel Expenses

No deduction is allowed for the costs of travel that would be deductible only on the premise that the travel itself constitutes a form of business-related education.

Employee Business Expenses

The good news: Unreimbursed employee travel and transportation expenses and expenses of outside salespersons are still deductible under TRA '86.

The bad news: While such expenses under prior law could be deducted as adjustments to income (and thus, be claimed by those who don't itemize deductions), they may be claimed under TRA '86 only as itemized deductions.

Moreover, unreimbursed employee business expenses may be deducted only to the extent all of such expenses, together with certain miscellaneous expenses, exceed 2% of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income.

The miscellaneous expenses that are taken into account in meeting the 2% of AGI "floor" include union or professional dues, investment advisory or management fees, trust administration fees, investment publication costs, and tax-preparation fees, among others. A few miscellaneous expenses remain deductible without regard to the 2% floor. Example: Certain work-related expenses of handicapped employees.

Convention Expenses

Under prior law, you could deduct the costs of attending a convention or seminar related to your trade or business, if all tax law requirements were met. Similarly, the costs of attending a convention or seminar relating to your investment activities were deductible (as expenses incurred in the production of income or for the maintenance of income-producing property).

TRA '86 continues to allow a business-expense deduction for the costs of attending business-related conventions or similar meetings. However, beginning with the 1987 tax year, no deduction is allowed for travel or other costs of attending a convention, seminar, etc., with respect to investment-related activities. Thus, the registration fees, travel costs, meal and lodging expenses, etc., related to a convention connected with investing, financial planning, or other nonbusiness income-producing activities are not deductible under TRA '86.

*Article was condensed from material produced by Newkirk Products, Inc.

TEXAS ON THE REBOUND

The signs of economic rehabilitation are not immediately evident, but they are there. In just the past year—

- The total number of oil rigs in Texas is up from 221 to 292.
- The usage percentage of all offshore-drilling rigs is up from 27 percent to 46 percent.
- Spot prices of West Texas intermediate crude are up from $11.05 a barrel to $21.70 a barrel.
- Drilling applications are up 30 percent.

(From U.S. News & World Report, August 3, 1987)
APPLIEDS RECEIVED

JULY, 1987

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


BLOESE, Rodney T., 2783 He Nis Ra Lane, Green Bay, WI 50304. Sponsors: Kent Cordy, Ronald E. Meister, Michael McCarrin, V. Rajaram, Boyd N. Possin.


KLEIN, Martin O., 50 Edgar Avenue, Brookhaven, NY 11719. Sponsors: Michael Meachem, Kevin Phillips, Anthony Cok.

LANEY, Stephen E., 2 Princeton Avenue, P.O. Box 404, Rocky Hill, NJ 08853. Sponsors: Richard R. Cohoon, O. Jay Gatten, Raymond B. Stroud, Jim Luppens, Michael Carr.

MAGGIORE, Peter, P.O. Box 490, Placitas, NM 87043. Sponsors: William D. White, John W. Shomaker, Wolfgang Elston, Karl Soudier, E. R. Scott.

MAYNARD, Danita L., P.O. Box 1911, Palmer, AK 99645. Sponsors: William Long, John Reeder, Charles Sloan, James Munter, Roy Glass.

MORSE, Earl L., 4103 Mescalero Road NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110. Sponsors: Alberto Gutierrez, John W. Shomaker, Randall Hicks, Sam D. Conner, Robert Newcomer.


REEVES, Suzanne E., P.O. Box 481, Gleneden Beach, OR 97388. Sponsors: Owen D. Thomas, Charles J. Hoke, Willim A. Huckabay, Charles L. Ramay, Joe E. Barthelemy, Jr.


SAYNE, Timothy J., 7160 Lee Road, Westerville, OH 43081. Sponsors: David E. Jobe, Earl G. Tarr, Noel F. Rasmussen, Herb Magley, Gerald Huffman.


WYATT, George B., 10715 Lower River Road, Louisville, KY 40272. Sponsors: Angelo I. George, Steven C. McKinley, George Lagers.


*Associate

NEW MEMBERS

JULY 1987

ANDSAGER, Richard L., CPGS 7346, Omaha, NE

ALTAMURA, Robert J., CPGS 7356, East Hampton, CT

ATKINSON, Jon C., CPGS 7347, Lincoln, NE

DAVIDSON, Terry L., CPGS 7362, Houston, TX

HUTCHISON, William R., CPGS 7357, Bishop, CA

KARLS, Robert M., CPGS 7348, Brooklyn Park, MN

LYNCH Jr., Roy W., CPGS 7352, Newark, DE

MATHEWSON, James E., CPGS 7349, Houston, TX

WILDMAN, Nancy A., CPGS 7350, Gallup, NM

McCAWLEY, Michael T., CPGS 7351, Lincoln, NE

MEIJ, E. G. McGary, CPGS 7353, Corpus Christi, TX

MILLER, Charles H., CPGS 7354, Albuquerque, NM

MOREHOUSE, John T., CPGS 7363, Sheboygan, WI

ROTHSCHILD, Edward R., CPGS 7360, Milwaukee, WI

SCHWACHOW, Stephen D., CPGS 7355, Golden, CO

SMITH, Rodney J. H., CPGS 7359, Houston, TX

STEYART, David J., CPGS 7361, Aurora, CO

THOMAS, John C., CPGS 7358, Stafford, TX

(Continued on next page)
1987 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President
Charles J. Mankin
Oklahoma Geological Survey
830 Van Vleet Oval
Norman, OK 73019
(405) 325-3031

Vice President
Richard J. Proctor
327 Fairview Avenue
Arcadia, CA 91006
(818) 578-0817

Secretary
Stanley S. Johnson
1016 Holmes Avenue
Charlottesville, VA 22901
(804) 293-5121

Treasurer
John T. Galey, Jr.
8777 Iris Street
Arvada, CO 80005
(303) 231-0483

Editor
Edward B. Nuhfer
Geoscience Department
University of Wisconsin
Platteville, WI 53818
(608) 342-1798

Executive Director
Victor C. Tannehill
American Institute of Professional Geologists
7828 Vance Drive-Suite 103
Arvada, CO 80003
(303) 431-0831

Washington Representative
Russell G. Wayland
4660 North 35th Street
Arlington, VA 22207
(703) 536-5184

ADVISORY BOARD REPRESENTATIVES

Donald L. Hook
1118 Kirby Building
1509 Main Street
Dallas, TX 75201
(214) 651-0698

James H. Irwin
6161 North May Avenue
Suite 210-A
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
(405) 843-3067

Elisabeth G. Newton
8370 Greensboro Drive
4-814
McLean, VA 22102
(202) 653-2273

Bill A. Street
2665 East 6th
Casper, WY 82609
(307) 234-8679

NEW ASSOCIATES

JULY 1987

CANNESTRA, Robert B., A371, Sheboygan, WI
CARMAN, Jeffrey D., A372, Chicago, IL
NEWCOMER Jr., Robert W., A370, Albuquerque, NM
PORAMBO, Carole, A373, Greenwood, IN
QUICK, Ray A., A374, Little Rock, AR

Congressmen Foresee New Taxes, Same Rates

Hopes that TRA `86 would be the last rewrite of the tax laws for a while were dimmed early this summer when Congress began exploring the following ways of bringing the budget closer to balance:

- Extending 1987 individual tax rates one year.
- Extending 1987 corporate rates one year.
- Imposing surtaxes on individuals and/or corporations.
- Limiting deductions for advertising to 80 percent.
- Imposing new taxes on luxury goods.
- Charging fees on the sale of publicly traded securities.
- Raising taxes on furs, alcohol, tobacco and telephone costs.
- Taxing oil imports.
- Restricting the ability of estates to escape taxation by selling stock to Employee Stock Ownership Plans.

Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee predict a tax increase of at least $18 billion next year, with a good possibility of an even bigger rise. They foresee not a higher tax rate but some combination of the options above.

(From CPA Client Bulletin, August 1987)

IN MEMORIAM . . .

James M. Groner, CGS 5178, a geologist with Science Applications Corporation passed away June 18, 1987.

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.