Grover E. Murray, CPG 94, received AIPG's highest award, The Ben H. Parker Memorial Medal, from President Susan M. Landon at The 1990 Annual Meeting.

Linda E. Okland, CPG 7117, received AIPG's Public Service Award

Richard J. Proctor, CPG 5091, received AIPG's Martin Van Couvering Memorial Award

Mason L. Hill, CPG 20, received AIPG's Honorary Membership Award
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SPECIAL FEATURES

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AIPG would like to thank Susan M. Landon, William V. Knight, F. B. (Ted) Mullin, and Edward B. Nuhfer for providing photographs for this issue.

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.

Prepared under the direction of national AIPG Editor Robert R. Jordan and AIPG Headquarters Publication Specialist Wendy J. Davidson.

Articles and announcements must be received by the Editor at least 30 days prior to the first of the month of publication. Advertising rates will be furnished upon request. Advertising is subject to editorial review. Opinions and views expressed by the authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, its staff, or its advertisers. Material may not be reproduced without written permission. Printed in U.S.A.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST, 7828 Vance Drive, Suite 103, Arvada, Colorado 80003.
The American Institute of Professional Geologists conducted the 1990 Annual Business Meeting in Long Beach, California on Friday, October 12, 1990. The membership approved the minutes of the October 11, 1989 Business Meeting.

Larry Rhodes presented the Secretary's report which focused on Membership and Section issues. As of September 30, 1990, the Institute has 4343 total Members, 3776 active Members. This can be compared with 4302 total (3634 active) at the same time last year. The Institute is growing. Two hundred sixty-six applications have been received in the past 12 months, which is the largest number since 1986 when 250 applications were reviewed. The establishment of a National Screening Board has provided more effective reviews and has significantly speeded up the application process.

The Secretary also announced the availability of application forms for Student and Candidate for Certification. (Application forms are available from Headquarters.) The National Bylaws and Code of Ethics have been revised to establish the Student and Candidate programs.

The Secretary reported that many of the Sections have bylaws that are now out of date and need to be revised. Headquarters is working with counsel to develop a model set of Section bylaws which are consistent with the National Bylaws for Sections to use for revisions.

Norman (Ole) Olson presented the Treasurer's report. The Institute operates on an annual budget of approximately $400,000. The Institute continues to seek new sources of income as 90-95 percent of our income is from dues. As of September 30, 1990, the Institute had income of $378,688 and expenses of $291,565. It is projected that money will be added at the end of the year to members' equity, which is currently $209,156.

Larry Benson, Tennesse, reported on the plans for the 1991 Annual Meeting to be held in Gatlinburg, October 16-19, 1991 and issued an invitation to all of the Membership to attend. Thinking ahead, Steve Friberg, Nevada, also issued an invitation to the Membership to plan to attend the 1992 meeting in South Lake Tahoe.

Several distinguished guests were introduced. Three individuals representing geological organizations in Europe attended the meetings in Long Beach. John Shanklin, President of The Institution of Geologists, United Kingdom, discussed the purpose of that organization and pointed out several goals in common with AIPG. The Institution will soon be merging with the Geological Society, which is, in some respects, like AIPG merging with the Geological Society of America. Richard Bateman, Executive Secretary of the Geological Society, discussed the merger and future plans. Richard Fox is President of the European Federation of Geologists. His comments appear elsewhere in this issue of TPG.

Mavis Kent, President of AEG, commented on the importance of geological organizations working together. As more issues impact the geological community it is critical that our organizations continue to communicate. As the world grows politically smaller, it is also important that this communication cross national boundaries. We established a good beginning, in Long Beach, to international communication among professional geological organizations.

Bill Knight, AIPG Executive Director, reported on his activities and those of Headquarters.

Ernie Lehmann reported that the AIPG Foundation has reached the first goal of $50,000 and announced new plans for fundraising.

Elisabeth (Guerry) Newton, our Washington correspondent, reviewed upcoming activities in Washington and AIPG's relationship to those activities.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:15 am.
This is a time of great change in Europe, and it is inevitable that the Professional Organizations are being affected. Some would say that we should keep our individual identities intact in each country, but the groundswell of opinion is that there is a need for mergers, and the movement for unification in geology in the U.K. is being similarly mirrored in the activities of some of the other countries in Europe.

It is common knowledge that the UK Institution of Geologists was one of the founders of the European Federation of Geologists (EFG) and at a meeting in London in 1978 the proposals to form a European Group to speak for professional geology was established.

At that meeting, Spain, Italy, and Ireland were represented together with France and the U.K. and it was agreed by the participants that the Federation should:

(a) Represent the profession in European Community matters.

(b) Promote the free movement of geologists throughout Europe (i.e. not only in the European Community), by mutual recognition of qualifications and harmonization of educational standards.

(c) Promote regulation of degrees, diplomas, and titles of geologists.

(d) Establish a common code of professional ethics.

(e) Enhance long-term promotion of common policies concerning, for example, energy and mineral resources, ground water and the environment.

The representatives were particularly concerned to keep professional matters separate from educational and scientific matters. It was also agreed that it was important to make contact with persons and organizations in those countries where the professional geological institutions existed in anticipation that their experience would be invaluable.

By the beginning of 1979 a further meeting of the Group included the representatives from Belgium, Luxembourg, and Portugal, and at that meeting the title of "European Federation of Geologists" was agreed on. The constitution for the Federation was then finalized at a meeting in Madrid in November 1979, and the inauguration took place in 1980 in Paris at the 26th International Geological Congress.

Since 1980 the Paris office of the UFG has been the official office of the Federation Secretariat, and the membership has grown by the addition of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Ireland, and the Swedish and Finnish Groups.

The Federation currently represents some 40,000 geologists from the different countries of Europe, but not all those geologists are members of their national professional association - a challenge for recruitment!

Contacts have been made with Austria, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland and there is every indication that the groundswell in those countries is to either join up with one of the professional groups already in existence, or form their own separate body.

With the formation of the Institution of Geologists in the U.K. professionalism in this part of Europe was slower than some of the other countries on the Continent, like Italy, Spain, and France, which formed organizations in the middle 1960's.

In Italy in particular, some 7,700 geologists are licensed by the Ordine Nazionale dei Geologi in Rome to practice as geologists, and they are the authorized government body to ensure that standards are maintained in that country.

Spain is the other country in Europe where a license must be granted by the Ilustre Colegio Oficial de Geólogos (ICOG) in order that a geologist can then sign official reports. Membership of the ICOG stands at some 1400 and this is approximately 25 percent of the possible number of geologists working in that country.

In all the other EFG member-countries including the U.K., there is no constraint or licensing of geologists, and it would seem that with the Single Market in 1992 there is no intention by the European Community to insist on licensing.

However, each country will have a regulating body which will advise the national government on standards for geological migrants, which in Italy will be ONGI and in Spain it will be ICOG. However, in most of the other E.C. countries, it will depend on whether the national organizations meet with their governments' criteria for regulation. Additional details on this are anticipated to be available during 1990-91.

For the U.K., the merged Geological Society and Institution is likely to be the regulatory body because of the existing Charter of the Geological Society (from 1825), and there is every possibility that the title "Chartered Geologist" will be granted to members of the Society which will give professional status for geologists in the U.K.

One of the main aims of the Federation when it was formed was to achieve "Mutual Recognition of

continued on page 6
Qualifications by obtaining a Special Directive approved by the European Community Council.

Enquiries in the early 1980s about the Directive procedures indicated that other professionals like the chemists had been trying for over 10 years without any success, and the geologists, without sufficient funding or administrative support, were not likely to be successful either.

However, in the run-up to the Single Market of 1992, the Council of Ministers endorsed a Directive on the Mutual Recognition of Qualifications for Professionals (No. 89/48/EEC, OJ Reference L119/16).

At a stroke this meant that all professionally qualified geologists in the E.C. would be free to take up employment in another country provided that their qualifications and training were accepted by the host country.

The discussions that took place prior to the passing of the "Directive" at the end of 1988 resulted in the other E.C. countries accepting that the regulatory bodies for the U.K. would be those that have a charter and which:

(a) Award a diploma to its members.

(b) Ensure that its members respect the rules of professional conduct which it prescribes.

(c) Confer on them the right to use a title or designatory letters or to benefit from a status corresponding to that diploma.

Thus, regulatory (or competent) authorities must be ready (after 1992) to receive applications for membership and for authority to practice or to use professional title or designatory letters and the granting of membership will be automatic if the migrant has:

(a) A diploma in geology from a member-state which regulates it.

or

(b) If no regulation exists in a member state, then:

A 3-year qualification in post-secondary education at a university or establishment of higher education plus 2 years professional experience.

Thus the proposed Unified Geological Society and Institution of Geologists in the U.K. currently being formed under the existing Society Charter of 1825, but with new By-laws to satisfy the criteria of the E.C. Directive on the Mutual Recognition of Geologists, will be in a position to apply to the Department of Trade in the U.K. to become the official Regulatory Body for Geology in that country.

In the last 2 years the EFG has been attempting to achieve general acceptance of the title of "European Geologist" by the Community, because it was seen as a way of further endorsing the status of the professional geologist in Europe.

It is now commonly known that the engineers in Europe have established the acceptance of the title of European Engineer (Eur. Ing) through their European Federation of National Engineering Associations (FEANI). This latter organization represents some 1 million professional engineers in 20 European member-countries, which include all countries of the European Economic Community. Its main aims are "to secure the recognition of the European engineering titles and to protect those titles; to facilitate the freedom of engineers to move and practice within and outside Europe; to safeguard and promote the professional interests of engineers."

Thus, in a similar way, the EFG is setting out to look after the interests of all professional geologists and is trying to achieve appropriate goals as quickly as possible.

One of the problems that will arise after 1992 will be that those countries where geology is not regulated will be at a disadvantage compared with other nationals from countries where the profession is regulated in seeking to practice in other member-states.

Thus, the EFG Council is speedily moving forward to establish acceptance of the "Title," and the proposals are:

The holder of a "valid" degree in geology granted in one of the European countries will enable that person to receive the title of European Geologist provided that he or she fulfills the general conditions of 7 years of education and professional experience.

These 7 years should be expressed as:

(a) Have followed and completed with satisfaction an educational program at university level (or equivalent) for a minimum of 4 years.

(b) Proof of completion of a minimum of 3 years of professional experience (or 1 year specialization and 2 years experience).

There is also a transitional agreement for countries (like the U.K.) where a degree is given after 3 years. In those cases a period of 8 years of education and professional experience will apply.

The administration of the "Title of European Geologist" will be through the national associations, and like the engineers there will need to be a registration fee and annual subscription. This has not been finalized, but at the EFG Council meeting in June 1990, the basic format for the setting up of the title was tabled and currently is being considered by the national organizations.

The approaching Single Market has certainly crystallized the aims of the European Federation of Geologists and, in some ways, united the membership in a common cause.

Inevitably, the environmental aspects and the role of the professional geologist will be prominent in the activities of EFG in the immediate future, and the common wish to increase communication between all European geologists is vital to the cause. The EFG Council sees the Single Market of 1992 and the increasing links with Eastern Block countries as the important issues for the future in strengthening the voice of geology and the profession in Europe.
October 10, 1990 - Long Beach, California

The meeting was opened by President-Elect Haydn Murray at 8:45 AM. A roll call was used to identify the approved delegates. Seventeen Section delegates represented 74 percent of the Members of the Institute at the meeting.

Dr. Murray opened by asking the delegates to discuss the status of registration in their respective states. This led to a discussion of the "Proposed Model Registration Law" drafted by CoPGO (Council of Professional Geological Organizations). The delegates passed a motion requesting that AIPG Headquarters distribute copies of the draft to all Section presidents for their information and discussion in their Sections.* Executive Director William V. Knight reminded the delegates that the purpose of state registration boards is to protect the public, not the geologist. Thus there is a continued need for AIPG to support the profession in states where registration has been adopted.

A second major discussion centered on issues surrounding the AIPG Annual Meeting. The delegates were concerned with the number of Members attending the meeting, support for such attendance from employers, and the content of technical sessions at the meetings.

Due to the amount of interest and animated discussion, the meeting ran overtime and adjourned at 10:00 AM.

*NOTE: The Executive Committee subsequently rejected the "Proposed Law," instructing Executive Director Knight to prepare a modification reflecting AIPG's policies. This modified version will be distributed to the Sections when it has been completed.

Meeting of 1991 Advisory Board

October 10, 1990 - Long Beach, California

In the absence of 1991 President-Elect Dan Miller, the meeting was opened by 1990 President-Elect Haydn Murray at 10:15 AM. A roll call was used to identify the approved delegates.

The primary business of this board meeting was to elect four members as representatives to the 1991 Executive Committee. The ballots were counted by a teller's committee selected from those observing the meeting. Those elected from the slate of eight nominees were:

- F. B. (Ted) Mullin - Colorado
- Linda E. Okland - Alaska
- Richard M. Powers - Florida
- Frank S. Turek - Arizona

While the votes were being counted, the board discussed ideas for presentation to the 1991 Executive Committee. The members focused attention on several aspects of Annual Meeting planning and attendance.

Topics were suggested for future Annual Meetings. They included geo-politics, technology transfer, environmental issues, registration, and liability. Alternate formats for the meeting were also suggested. Dr. Murray agreed to emphasize planning for future Annual Meetings during his tenure as President.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:10 AM.●
PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY

William V. Knight

A big problem for some of our Members arises from the increasingly frequent requirement of clients that they carry professional liability insurance. The problem is the scarcity and cost of such insurance.

Your Executive Committee, Membership Services Committee, and Headquarters staff, and now the newly created Insurance Committee, have spent considerable time on this problem. Efforts to find satisfactory coverage are continuing.

A major source of the problem is the uncertainty inherent in dealing with the unknown. Much of what some of us do relates to things unseen, e.g., subsurface movement of hazardous materials, which may seriously affect the public health and safety. Obviously, the liability is potentially astronomical.

The State of California has just enacted an amendment to Section 2782 of its Civil Code (SB 192, Chapter 814, 1990) which partially relieves the problem. This allows geologists, engineers, and some others to include in certain types of contracts an agreement to indemnify them from liability in excess of $250,000, under some circumstances, when they provide services in connection with defined hazardous materials, if certain criteria are met. A copy of the Act and the Legislative Counsel's Digest are reproduced below.

Each of our Sections should investigate the laws in their states to determine whether similar relief is available to geologists in those states. If they find it is not, it would be an appropriate subject to address - possibly in concert with the local society of Professional Engineers. (The more our professions can work together for mutual benefits the better off we all will be.)

If any Section finds that their laws on the subject are more favorable to geologists, its Members should send a copy to Headquarters for analysis and distribution to the other Sections.

California Senate Bill No. 1922

CHAPTER 814

An act to amend Section 2782 of, and to add Section 2782.6 to, the Civil Code, relating to indemnity.

[Approved by Governor September 12, 1990. Filed with Secretary of State September 14, 1990.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1922, Davis. Indemnification: engineers.

Existing law generally provides that provisions, clauses, covenants, or agreements contained in, collateral to, or affecting any construction contract and which purport to indemnify the promisee against liability for damages for death or bodily injury to persons, injury to property, or any other loss, damage, or expense arising from the sole negligence or willful misconduct of the promisor or the promisee's agents, servants, or independent contractors who are directly responsible to the promisee, or for defects in design furnished by those persons, are against public policy and are void and unenforceable.

This bill would provide that the prohibition does not prevent an agreement, other than an agreement by a public entity, to indemnify a professional engineer or geologist, or the agents, servants, independent contractors, subsidiaries, or employees of the engineer or geologist, from liability in providing identification, evaluation, preliminary assessment, design, remediation services, or other specified services in connection with defined hazardous materials described in specified provisions of state and federal law if certain criteria are met. However, the indemnification permitted would be valid only for damages arising from, or related to, subterranean contamination or concealed conditions, and would not be applicable to at least the first $250,000 of liability. Also, indemnification would not be permitted for willful misconduct or gross negligence.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2782 of the Civil Code is amended to read: 2782. (a) Except as provided in Sections 2782.1, 2782.2, 2782.5, and 2782.6, provisions, clauses, covenants, or agreements contained in, collateral to, or affecting any construction contract and which purport to indemnify the promisee against liability for damages for death or bodily injury to persons, injury to property, or any other loss, damage or expense arising from the sole negligence or willful misconduct of the promisee or the promisee's agents, servants or independent contractors who are directly responsible to such promisee, or for defects in design furnished by such persons, are against public policy and are void and unenforceable; provided, however, that this continued on page 9
provision shall not affect the validity of any insurance contract, workers' compensation or agreement issued by an
admitted insurer as defined by the Insurance Code.

(b) Except as provided in Sections 2782.1, 2782.2, and
2782.5, provisions, clauses, covenants, or agreements
contained in, collateral to, or affecting any construction
contract with a public agency which purport to impose on
the contractor, or relieve the public agency from, liability for
the active negligence of the public agency shall be void and
unenforceable.

SEC. 2. Section 2782.6 is added to the Civil Code, to
read:

2782.6. (a) Nothing in subdivision (a) of Section 2782
prevents an agreement to indemnify a professional engineer
or geologist or the agents, servants, independent
contractors, subsidiaries, or employees of that engineer or
geologist from liability as described in Section 2782 in
providing hazardous materials identification, evaluation,
preliminary assessment, design, remediation services, or
other services of the types described in Sections 25322 and
25323 of the Health and Safety Code or the federal National
Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
(40 C.F.R. Sec. 300.1 et seq.), if all of the following criteria
are satisfied:

(1) The services in whole or in part address
subterranean contamination or other concealed conditions
caused by the hazardous materials.

(2) The promisor is responsible, or potentially
responsible, for all or part of the contamination.

(b) The indemnification described in this section is valid
only for damages arising from, or related to, subterranean
contamination or concealed conditions, and is not
applicable to the first two hundred fifty thousand dollars
($250,000) of liability or such greater amount as is agreed by
the parties.

(c) This section does not authorize contracts for
indemnification, by promisors specified in paragraph (2) of
subdivision (a), of any liability of a promisee arising from the
gross negligence or willful misconduct of the promisee.

(d) "Hazardous materials," as used in this section,
means any hazardous or toxic substance, material, or waste
which is or becomes subject to regulation as such by any
agency of the state, any municipality or political subdivision
of the state, or the United States. "Hazardous materials"
includes, but is not limited to, any material or substance that
is any of the following:

1. A hazardous substance, as defined in Section 25316

2. Hazardous material, as defined in subdivision (j) of
Section 25501 of the Health and Safety Code.

3. Acutely hazardous material, as defined in
subdivision (a) of Section 25332 of the Health and Safety
Code.

4. Hazardous waste, as defined in Section 25117 of the
Health and Safety Code.

5. Extremely hazardous waste, as defined in Section


7. Asbestos.

8. Designated as a hazardous substance for purposes
of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act,
as amended (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1321).

9. Hazardous waste, as defined by subsection (5) of
Section 1004 of the federal Resource Conservation and

10. A hazardous substance, as defined by subsection
(14) of Section 101 of the federal Comprehensive
Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

11. A regulated substance, as defined by subsection (2)
of Section 9001 of the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as
amended (42 U.S.C. Sec. 6991).

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter,
modify, or otherwise affect the liability of the promisor or
promisee, under an indemnity agreement meeting the
criteria of this section, to third parties for damages for death
or bodily injury to persons, injury to property, or any other
loss, damage, or expense.

(f) This section does not apply to public entities, as
defined by Section 811.2 of the Government Code.
Reorganization Legislation

Senator John Glenn (D-OH) has introduced a bill (S. 1978) to restructure the commerce, trade technology, and related scientific functions of the federal government. This massive proposal would: (1) rename and reorganize the Commerce Department into a Department of Industry and Technology, (2) establish an Advanced Civilian Technology Administration (ACTA), (3) elevate trade officials to formal Cabinet-level positions, and (4) give the position of Science Advisor to the President statutory rank equal to the President’s National Security Advisor.

ACTA would be designed to provide cost-sharing funds for high-risk, long-term generic research that otherwise cannot be addressed by the private sector.

The bill also includes a controversial proposal to transfer the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

New Bonding Policy for Mining Claims

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has recently issued a new bonding policy that will require reclamation bonds for all mining activities that cause more than five acres of surface disturbance per year. The amount of a bond will be based upon the BLM estimate of the cost required to reclaim the surface disturbance. The amount of the bond is not to exceed $1000 per acre for exploration activities nor $2000 per acre for mining operations. Under the new policy, existing bonds are not to be reduced, although such bonds may exceed the newly established bonding thresholds. Existing bonds can be reduced only through completion of required reclamation which must be inspected and approved by BLM.

This new policy is to remain in effect until BLM completes a rulemaking to address all issues associated with the bonding provision for mining exploration and operations affected by the General Mining Law. The BLM anticipates issuing a “Notice of Intent to Propose Rulemaking” in the near future.

FY 1991 DOE Appropriation

The Department of Energy is scheduled to receive $20.8 billion to manage its programs in FY 1991.

Some monies are specifically identified to support programs that are of keen interest in the scientific and geotechnical community. In particular, $3 billion for cleanup of nuclear waste at weapons plants; $2.7 billion for research and development of various energy supply projects, including $130 million for solar energy and $72 million for advanced nuclear reactor R&D; and $1.3 billion for general science and research activities, including $318 million for the superconducting supercollider.

Community Service Legislation

The House Education and Labor Committee has approved H.R. 4300, the National Service Act, a bill to establish school- and college-based community service programs. The committee rejected, however, an amendment proposed by Rep. Tom Tauke (R-IA). Mr. Tauke’s amendment would have required states to make assurances that volunteers for nonprofit organizations could not incur personal financial liability for injury or damages that occur while volunteering, unless such injury was caused by willful or wanton misconduct.

Study on Federal Oil and Gas Production Verification

The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently completed a study of the Department of Interior’s oil and gas royalty determination system. A key element of the overall process is the Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM) procedures for production verification. The GAO study revealed that BLM basically verified production for royalty purposes from ‘’honor system’’ data provided by lessees.

BLM does conduct checklist inspections to fulfill a mandatory requirement that major oil and gas leases, as well as leases with a history of noncompliance, be inspected once a year. These checklist inspections, however, do not verify production. The GAO study found that production verification inspections were not a routine part of the BLM oil and gas inspection program. The GAO has recommended that BLM seek reliable means to accurately verify oil and gas production from federal and Indian lands. Improvement of the overall BLM oil and gas program oversight responsibility including automated data management was also recommended by GAO. The report, GAO/RCED-90-99, is available upon request from the General Accounting Office, (202) 275-6241.

Global Warming Bill

The Senate has passed a modified version of S. 324, a bill introduced by Senator Tim Wirth (D-CO). This bill calls for a national energy policy to reduce the threat of global warming. The proposal, if passed, would require the Department of Energy to develop a plan to reduce carbon dioxide and other “greenhouse” gas emissions by 20 percent before the year 2005.

The language of the bill does acknowledge, however, that the relationship between "greenhouse gas" increases

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and global climate change is not a matter of "absolute certainty."

According to Senator Wirth, the compromise bill is "a guide, not a mandate, that will lead us toward greenhouse gas reductions."

A Law of Supply and Demand-the See Program

The Environmental Programs Assistance Act of 1984 has enabled the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to make use of a wide range of technical expertise that would be unaffordable under usual employment circumstances. The act also has enabled a great body of experience to remain active in the federal workforce. The Senior Environmental Employment Program (SEE) which was authorized by the Act started as a cooperative effort between the EPA and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) to employ experienced retirees to work in EPA programs. Other organizations have since become participants in the program. EPA considers the program a great success and is very pleased with the effectiveness of both the participants and with the budget saving aspect of the program. For example, EPA estimates that $1 million was saved from its asbestos inspection program alone, through the employment of SEE participants in place of private contractors.

The program is open to any experienced person over 55 years old. Federal retirees are eligible and do not become "double dippers" because participants are paid by AARP from a nonprofit program that is supported by contributions from EPA. EPA's contribution, $50 million to date, is part of its regular operating budget. The average tour is three years, but there are no formal time limits on the jobs, which can pay up to $13.50 per hour. Part-time employment is possible and enrollees are eligible for major benefits. The job assignments vary from support positions to highly specialized technical assignments, but enrollees are excluded from policy making positions. About 8500 people currently participate in the program. About half of the assignments are in Washington, D.C., with the remaining half distributed among the ten EPA regional offices.

Further information on the program is available from Larry Anderson, Director, Senior Environmental Employment Program Department, AARP, 1909 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20049.

Oil Spill Lagniappe

The recent oil-spill legislative conference package contains some extremely apt mitigation measures. For example, the Coast Guard will be authorized to locate an oil spill response unit at Elizabeth City, N.C., which just happens to be a location in the congressional district represented by the conference chairman, Rep. Walter B. Jones (D-NC). The legislation also contains an amendment to require tankers passing through Prince William Sound to employ local pilots. Prince William Sound, the site of the Exxon Valdez grounding, is located in the congressional district represented by Rep. Don Young (R-AK), sponsor of that particular amendment.

Artistic License??

The artistic community of the U.S. is "seeing red" over a proposed amendment to the 1989 Solid Waste Disposal Act. Senator John Ciafone (R-RI) has introduced a bill, S. 1112 which calls for a ban on "the use of cadmium as a pigment and the importation of products containing cadmium as a pigment." Cadmium paints offer the "brightest tones of the warm colors, red, orange, yellow, and green," according to art experts. Also cadmium paints don't deteriorate, fade, or darken.

The bill is designed to control the inappropriate disposal of hazardous heavy metals and to reduce the risk of contact with a substance that is considered toxic in certain forms. Art experts contend, however, that artists' pigments contain cadmium sulfide which becomes toxic only when burned at extreme high temperatures, and, according to one art authority, "very few artists burn their paintings."

The art community has found a supporter for their position in Senator Peter Domenicini (R-NM) who has proposed that professional artists in the U.S. be exempted from the ban on cadmium use, as is the practice in Sweden.

Selected Federal Register Notices
(9/90)

Department of the Interior

Notice of proposed additions to Departmental Manual 516 DM 6, appendix 8, re: categorical exclusions for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Contact: Jonathan Deason, (202) 208-3891. 55 FR 36327.

National Park Service


National Park Service


Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Uranium mill facilities: Availability of final staff technical position on design of erosion protection covers. Re: 10 CFR Part 40. Contact: T. L. Johnson (301) 492-3440. 55 FR 38175.

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Office of Government Ethics


Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Final rules 10 CFR Part 51 Consideration of environmental impacts of temporary storage of spent fuel after cessation of reactor operation; and waste confidence decision review. Effective date: October 18, 1990. Contact: John Roberts (301) 492-0608. 55 FR 38472.

Bureau of Land Management

Record of Decision; Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). Contact: Clarence Houghland (505) 988-6071. 55 FR 38586.

Environmental Protection Agency

Notice of availability Draft "Citizen's guide to radon." Contact: Mike Walker (202) 475-9607. 55 FR 39058.

Mine Safety and Health Administration

Proposed rule 30 CFR Part 77 Inspections of refuse piles and waste impoundments at surface coal mines and surface work areas of underground mines. Contact: Patricia Silvey (703) 235-1910. 55 FR 24526.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Proposed rule 30 CFR Part 600 Bond and insurance requirements for surface mining and reclamation operations under regulatory programs. Contact: John Mosesso (202) 343-1480. 55 FR 39240.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S ITINERARY
(subject to change)

The Executive Director is visiting various Sections, agencies, campuses, and other organizations. He is both talking and listening, exchanging information and ideas. Members are encouraged to attend these meetings wherever and whenever possible. His itinerary for the next six months, as presently scheduled, is:

October 27 - November 1: Geological Society of America, Dallas, TX
November 3: Washington Section, Seattle WA
November 16: Related societies, Washington, DC
November 17: ASBOG, Williamsburg, VA
December 10: Meet with editor-elect, Columbus, GA
December 12 - 13: Members and related societies, Grand Junction, CO
January 10 - 16: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky agencies, and universities
January 12: Executive Committee, Bloomington, IN
February 22 - 23: Oklahoma Section, Edmond, OK
February 25 - 28: Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Denver, CO
March 4 - 8: Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana Sections, and universities
April 7 - 10: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Dallas, TX
April 13 - 14: Executive Committee, Arvada, CO
Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration Meeting

Environmental issues and concerns are a major emphasis of the mineral industry agenda when the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc. holds its 1991 Annual Meeting and Joint SME/CMA Exhibit, February 25-28, 1991, Denver, Colorado.

The specialty symposium, Environmental Management for the 1990s, will center on three pivotal areas of industry concern: federal and state environmental and reclamation regulations affecting the mining industry, appropriate industry response to this regulation framework, and viable technological solutions to environmental reclamation and waste management issues facing the mining industry.

For additional information on the 1991 Annual Meeting and Joint SME/CMA Exhibit, contact the Meetings Dept., P.O. Box 625002, Littleton, CO 80162, or call (303) 973-9550, or FAX (303) 979-3461.

Reclamation 2000: Technologies for Success

The American Society for Surface Mining and Reclamation announces that its 8th National Meeting will be held at Durango, Colorado, during the week of May 13-17, 1991.

The theme of the meeting is RECLAMATION 2000: Technologies for Success. Information concerning the meeting, pre and post meeting tours, hotel, and other accommodations can be obtained from:

Dr. Joe Bowden, Meeting Coordinator and Co-chairman
CDS Laboratories
P.O. Box 2600
Durango, CO 81302

Telephone (303) 247-4220
FAX (303) 247-4227

Oklahoma Workshop

A workshop on "Petroleum-Reservoir Geology in the Southern Midcontinent" will be held March 26 and 27, 1991 at Norman, Oklahoma. The workshop is co-sponsored by the Oklahoma Geological Survey and the Bartlesville Project Office of the U.S. Department of Energy. The program is open to all persons working on these subjects.

For additional information contact Kenneth S. Johnson, CPG 2266, at the Oklahoma Geological Survey, (405) 325-3031.
Applications Received

(as of October 31, 1990)

Applicants for certification must meet AIPG’s standards as set forth in its Bylaws on education, experience and competence, and personal integrity. 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.


BALEN, Michael D., 6520 Rabbit Creek Road, Anchorage, AK 99516. Sponsors: Scott L. Haung, Steven A. Fechner, Robert E. Hoekema.


DAVIS, Brian E., 3427 37th Street East, Beaver Falls, PA 15010. Sponsors: Dave W. Hupe, Brad Daugherty, Tom Fuller.


DOUGHTY, Dwight A., Jr., RFD #1, Box 5655M, Winthrop, ME 04364. Sponsors: Frederick M. Beck, John F. Snyder, Ellen K. O’Brien.

FRANCY, Thomas C., 4880 Hayden Run Road, Columbus, OH 43221. Sponsors: Stanley E. Norris, Carol Sweet, Steven C. Alexander.


HASSETT, Gregory S., 13810 Glade Hollow, Houston, TX 77014. Sponsors: Jarrett L. Ireland, Wayne D. Turner, Kathy Robertson.

HEATON, Kevin P., 9725 South Lakewood Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74137. Sponsors: Lyle D. Bruce, Martin T. Steinbis, Lynne D. Feldkamp.


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STICKNEY, John F., Box 1998, Lilly Ferry Road, Irvine, KY 40336. Sponsors: David A. Williams, O. Barton Davidson, Mark B. Carew.

VERRASTO, Robert T., 47 Dunbar Road, Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33418. Sponsors: Thomas L. Tessier, Vincent P. Amy, Carol Welsh-Stovall.

New Members

(as of October 31, 1990)

BAJEK, David T., CPG 7998, Ambridge, PA

BARNES, Joe G., CPG 8011, Grand Junction, CO

BIRDWELL, Dale, CPG 8012, Houston, TX

BIZUB, Richard G., CPG 8013, Jackson, NJ

BREWER, Charles A., CPG 8022, Wichita, KS

CLINE, David C., CPG 8006, San Angelo, TX

CONNELL, Douglas E., CPG 8014, St. Paul, MN

COURL, Claydon C., CPG 8015, Putnam, CT

HANSEN, Christopher D., CPG 7999, Salt Lake City, UT

HATFIELD, Harold E., CPG 8000, Altamont, NY

JONES, Craig S., CPG 8007, St. Charles, MO

KUSERK, Mary Anne, CPG 8016, Mount Laurel, NJ

MC DANIEL, Roy T., Jr., CPG 8008, Miami, FL

MARIO, Annette L., CPG 8001, Hatfield, PA

MEYER, Charles O., CPG 8009, Silver Spring, MD

NORRIS, Joe G., CPG 8002, Kanab, UT

NUELLE, Laurence M., CPG 8017, Rolla, MD

ROBINSON, Louis W., CPG 8018, Teague, TX

ROSENBAUM, Arthur S., CPG 8019, Cranbury, NJ

ROOTHERMEL, Samuel R., CPG 8023, Tempe, AZ

SETO, Myrna I., CPG 8020, Brick, NJ

STROUD, James R., CPG 8021, Winston-Salem, NC

UHLARIK, Frank E., CPG 8010, Bellevue, NE

von SCHONDORF, Peter L., CPG 8003, Webster, NY

WADLER, Robert J., CPG 8024, Virginia, MN

WILDER, Mark D., CPG 8004, Auburn, NY

WRIGHT, Deborah Y., CPG 8005, Fayetteville, NY
1990 Annual Meeting Field Trips included visits to Island White and Catalina