WANTED - TPG ARTICLES
Instructions to Authors

The TPG accepts articles of modest length for publication. Submittals should be no more than approximately 1600 words, or six typed pages double spaced. Longer articles may be broken down into parts (e.g. part I and part II), but this is not encouraged. Articles may be technical or professional in nature. General topics are listed below. Articles containing news of importance to professional geologists will also be considered. Except for news articles, or articles containing dated material, submittals should be sent to AIPG headquarters six months in advance of expected publication. Some technical topic issues are planned up to one year before printing, therefore early submittals will be preferred.

Manuscripts should have the following sections:

Title
Author(s) with CPG number and address
Text
Tables if included
Figures with captions if included
Appendix(es) if included
References Cited

One original and two copies of each manuscript should be submitted. Whenever possible, text should also be submitted on diskette (3.5 inch or 5.25 inch IBM/PC format). Headquarters uses DOS WordPerfect 5.1, which is preferred, but Word (for Windows or DOS), ASCII, or translatable files (such as MacWord) are acceptable. The program or format of the text should be clearly marked on the diskette.

Graphics should be clear, camera-ready, line drawings whenever possible. Photographs (color or black and white) are also encouraged. Whenever possible, drawings may be submitted on diskette in .dxf, .hgl, .pic, .pcx, .bmp, .eps, .GIF, or other standard formats.

TPG wants color photographs. Photographs alone may be submitted for the cover. They should have a geologic theme and an informational caption.

General Topics:

TECHNICAL
Mining Geology
Petroleum Geology
Hydrogeology
Environmental Geology
Geophysical/Engineering

PROFESSIONAL (any issue)
Government and the Geologist
Ethics and Standards of Practice
Public Perception of Geology and Geologists
Definition, Certification, and Licensing
Practicing Geology Internationally

Other suggestions: Forensic Geology, History of Practice in a given field, Book Reviews, Geology and the Military, Unusual Applications of Geology.

Authors are encouraged to communicate with Headquarters via mail, fax, or Internet. Send your article or photograph, or communicate questions to:
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The Professional Geologist (USPS 550-810 and ISSN 0279-0321) is published monthly plus an additional issue in April by the American Institute of Professional Geologists, 7828 Vance Drive, Suite 103, Arvada, Colorado 80003-2124. Second Class postage paid at Arvada, Colorado and at additional offices. POSTMASTER Send address changes to: The Professional Geologist, AIPG, 7828 Vance Dr Ste 103, Arvada Colorado 80003. Subscriptions for all Members and Affiliates in good standing are included in annual membership dues. Subscription prices are $30.00 per year for Members; additional subscriptions and $50.00 a year for non-members. Claims for nonreceipt of, or damaged copies are honored for three months. Entire contents copyright 1996 by The Professional Geologist. Original material may be reprinted with permission. Deadline for articles and advertisements is twelve weeks preceding publication. Advertising rates available upon request. 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.
The recent move by professional geologists in New York to form the New York State Council of Professional Geologists (NYSCPG) is part of a disturbing trend of proliferating organizations to address issues on a specific basis. At issue in New York State is registration for geologists and the use of non-PE (Professional Engineer) professionals for site investigation in remediation programs. I applaud the efforts of the professional geologists in New York in their efforts. However, I fear that the more advocacy programs are splintered, the less effective we become. Similar programs have been established in Pennsylvania, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, and Texas. When an issue arises or reappears, a new and separate group organizes to address it.

What is behind these efforts? Some of it probably stems from individual agendas. An individual becomes frustrated with the inaction of existing organizations, including AIPG. AIPG Sections may not have state advocacy programs designed to respond to every issue. Section leaders may not respond with sufficient urgency to satisfy either our Members or other professionals. Individual agendas are served by this fractiousness, not the profession. We must find some way to avoid divisiveness and unite to address issues.

Texas Section of AIPG is heavily involved in efforts supporting registration legislation in Texas. This effort is strong enough that it effectively preempted those attempting to form new organizations. The need for funds was met from Section dues and, together with other organizations, sending out a request for contributions. A joint working group was established by the involved organizations, and a lobbyist hired. Texas Section of AIPG has contributed about $20,000 towards the effort from both the Texas Section treasury and direct contributions to the effort from AIPG Members. These efforts are not easy. The Texas Section's efforts are continuing. Funds are being raised and plans are in place to resubmit the bill in the 1997 legislative session. Rather than splintering the advocacy programs, AIPG has served to focus the registration effort. Similar efforts were successful in Kentucky when national AIPG supported the Kentucky Section by committing to a $6,000 bridge loan to help fund their effort in 1991. The Kentucky Registration bill was passed in 1992.

One of the purposes of AIPG is to advocate for the profession, yet AIPG Sections do not always react with the urgency necessary to address urgent issues. Inaction may be attributed to apathy or inactivity as in Idaho or lack of Section funds to promulgate effective programs. Money is necessary to fund active programs and some have suggested that all AIPG dues go to fund Section programs. AIPG does support national advocacy programs as well as our education, publication and certification programs. Expenses involving Headquarters, the National Executive Committee and the TPG are paid from AIPG dues, so return of all dues revenue to the Sections is not practical.

AIPG dues have two components. The first is to support our National programs and certification. The second, Section dues, is established by each Section depending on the Section needs. All of this money is returned to the Section treasury yearly.

There does not seem to be a good understanding from the membership and even Section leaders that these dues return to the Section. Each Section has the right to establish its level of dues. These funds are there to support Section programs, not to accumulate in a treasury somewhere. Sections can raise their annual section dues, (collected and returned by National) temporarily or permanently by action of the Section Executive Committee. The annual dues statements include the Section dues and the National dues. The latter have not been raised since 1989.

To be effective, AIPG Sections need to be active. This costs money and our Members' time. We all know that the volunteers' time comes from us. The funds to support Section programs come from Section Members. Each Section's leadership sets the Section dues at a level sufficient to meet the needs of that Section. If this is still not enough, Sections often solicit money from other sources, i.e., Members, companies, consulting firms, etc. An organized advocacy program will tell you how much you need. A lobbyist can have a fixed fee. State advocacy efforts have also been effectively handled by knowledgeable volunteer lobbyists. Other costs can be estimated. Let's work to focus our advocacy programs. AIPG Members need to show leadership to our colleagues so our efforts do not become "factionalized". On the other hand, recognizing that it is not always possible to prevent separate groups from forming, we must be sure that AIPG is well represented in the leadership to prevent diluting advocacy programs.

In closing, Benjamin Franklin's remark on signing the Declaration of Independence would seem to apply to us: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."
May Executive Committee Meeting

Barbara H. Murphy, CPG-6203, AIPG National Advisory Board Representative

The AIPG Executive Committee Officers met in Arvada over the weekend of May 3 through 5. An all-day meeting on Saturday focused on important business while informal discussions continued throughout the weekend. One of the main objectives of the meeting and weekend discussions was on the future of AIPG—the goals of the Institute and how to accomplish them. As part of President Robert Merrill’s vision for AIPG’s future, the Executive Committee has been considering what changes are needed to reflect changes in the geologic profession.

As part of the business meeting on Saturday, the Executive Committee agenda included the following topics.

President Robert Merrill reported on various activities. He recently represented AIPG at an AGI-sponsored workshop to facilitate the consolidation of the USGS and the National Biological Service (NBS). The Department of the Interior considered this workshop to be an important part of the planning process to implement the consolidation of the two agencies as mandated by Congress. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbit and Gordon Eaton, Director of the USGS, also attended the workshop.

President-Elect Jonathon Price was AIPG’s representative on AGI’s Government Affairs Program (GAP) Advisory Committee meeting on March 2 and 3 at AGI’s headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia. The mission of AGI’s GAP is to work actively with member societies. (AIPG is one of 29). Congress, and Federal agencies to bring improved science into the decision making process of public policy, to provide scientific information to policy-makers, and to monitor and analyze legislation and policy developments impacting the geosciences. He reported on key concerns of the AGI-GAP and, along with other geologists, met with several U.S. Senators and Representatives (and their staffs) to discuss these concerns and the status of Congressional actions.

Vice President Logan MacMillan reported on various State Section activities. This included the new Student Chapter at Wright State University, whose application and By-Laws were approved by the Executive Committee. Each State Section is encouraged to send newsletters to Logan so he is aware of their activities.

Executive Director Knight reported on upcoming visits to various Sections and participation at conventions. He also reported on recent conventions and external meetings with other geoscience organizations. His schedule appears each month in TPG.

Larry Weber presented the Treasurer’s report. The budget was reviewed by the Executive Committee. The policies on delinquent dues and Section dues distribution were reviewed and revised.

Scott Daily reported on the 1996 Annual Meeting in Ohio. Plans are progressing well on the technical sessions and field trips. Reports on plans for the 1997 Annual Meeting in Texas, the 1998 Annual Meeting in Louisiana, and the 1999 Annual Meeting in Alaska were also reviewed.

AIPG has committed up to $5000 for AGI’s IMAX film project. The IMAX film project is progressing, and AIPG’s contract was approved.

The report on membership was very encouraging. During the first quarter of 1996, headquarters received 120 applications. This is the highest first quarter total since records began to be kept in 1986.

AIPG now has a home page on the Internet through the efforts of President Merrill and President-Elect Price. The home page is: http://www.nbbmg.unr.edu/aipg

The Executive Committee began a review of the By-Laws. Recommendations for revisions were submitted by the By-Laws and Policies Review Committee. The Executive Committee discussed the recommendations and agreed to review the revisions and submit comments to the committee by June 1st. Of importance in revising/reviewing the By-Laws is the intent and purpose for these changes. These are closely tied with future goals and objectives of AIPG.

As part of the By-Laws review, the Executive Committee discussed proposals for changes in membership categories and the possibility of continuing education requirements.

The Government Affairs Manual has been reviewed and will be published soon. The second draft of Geology Issues and Answers for Home Buyers has been received and is undergoing peer review. The preliminary draft of Issues and Answers on Petroleum has been received for peer review. Other reports in the Issues and Answers series are underway. Director Knight continues to work with the Geological Society and European Federation on joint publications and distribution (including possible translation in multiple languages) of AIPG’s Citizens’ Guide to Geologic Hazards and various Issues and Answers publications.

The meeting was followed by a barbecue dinner hosted by the Colorado Section Executive Committee at Tom FaiI’s residence.

Be sure to contact the Executive Committee Members to discuss any issues and to share your suggestions for AIPG.

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JUNE 1996 • The Professional Geologist
AIPG is facing a serious challenge. The whims of local politics are rapidly overtaking us as the States begin to regulate our practice. In the absence of an assertive effort by AIPG to retain the role, independent State associations of professional geologists are forming to protect the locally regulated professional's interests. What purpose has AIPG once local registration and these associations take hold? For AIPG to long survive will take the guts of a wildcatter and the perseverance of a prospector. But isn't that how we got into this profession anyway?

State government regulation of the practice of geology is now a fact of our profession. It affects us directly in 26 states in the form of registration, certification or definition. Indirectly it may affect our profession in many other states with related regulatory programs. In Michigan we have a Certified Underground Storage Tank Professional program, a multi-disciplinary approach which credits individuals who have AIPG certification and/or other registration or certification. Requirements for certification or regulations in various forms have been considered elsewhere around the world. We cannot ignore this trend.

On the other hand, deregulation is becoming a popular approach to government streamlining in many areas of this country. Whether or not a state's Board of Registration is completely supported (financially or otherwise) by the regulated community matters not. It simply looks good politically to be associated with downsizing government. Further, the effect of deregulation can be carefully crafted to occur later so that the benefit can be touted now but the legislators can change their minds after the elections.

The effect of all this is to lead the professional on yet another rollercoaster ride. As if we didn't have enough uncertainty with the economics of our profession. (We all went to school for this didn't we?)

Herein lies the challenge. A state's implementation of regulation could be seen as eliminating the need for AIPG certification in the jurisdiction. However, take a moment to consider whether the state's Board of Registration will monitor the local legislature for matters affecting the professional. Will the state's Board of Registration monitor Congress? Will the state's Board of Registration represent the regulated community's views on issues that may arise? At either level I think not.

Consequently professional geologists are recognizing the urgent need to man the watches. AIPG has provided a significant presence at the Federal level for many years. State level presence has depended on the activities of the local section and the technical capabilities of AIPG's national headquarters to monitor widely reported legislation. Now, however, "regulated" states are developing independent organizations (of the regulated professionals) to fill this need. I've personally been invited to join the Professional Geologists of Indiana and the Florida Association of Professional Geologists, two of the three states in which I'm "registered." Florida is concerned with a streamlining attempt and Indiana with a change from "certification" to "registration."

Members at the section level also have a serious desire to organize, communicate and act upon issues in the state houses. On my recent visit to Minnesota, Members of the section voiced an urgent desire to utilize the section's organization as a basis for state level political observation and advocacy. Their alternative is to develop another independent organization for the purpose. And their concern is that utilizing an independent approach will result in loss of interest in AIPG in Minnesota. Carried further, they see AIPG's niche as the certifying agency for professional geologists eroded and eliminated as a multitude of similar, independent organizations move onto the scene.

Central to the issue is the ability to respond quickly and cohesively as a Section-level group with the strength of a significant majority of the (locally) regulated community. Unfortunately, AIPG membership typically remains a small minority of that regulated community. Where the section would like to act as the representative of the regulated community it is unable to do so, being a minority of those professionals. Further, advocacy is not an inexpensive undertaking. Section level funding is currently rather limited with dues assessed at the section level remaining comparatively low.

Here is an opportunity to develop a strong state section, build a significant local watchdog and advocacy team and further the goals of AIPG on a National level. First let's take a lesson from the new, independent organizations now appearing in response to this perceived niche. Their members are being asked to contribute dues approaching that of AIPG's National level dues (and seem willing to pay the piper.) AIPG Sections control their own dues which suggests that sections can set much higher dues, more appropriate to funding their local effort. - with the consent of their members and that of the National Executive Committee. Unfortunately, we'll all have to ante up if we want to make it work.

Next, the section can invest these resources in promoting both certified members and "Affiliated Professional" members. Both of these members should be subject to the enhanced Section dues. Promotion of the "Candidate for Certification" and "Student Affiliate" memberships can be used, with appropriately lessened section dues, for even greater long-term effect. Efforts to formalize the watchdog and advocacy team can be implemented as section resources develop and issues arise that spur even further increases in membership and participation.

The situation remains that many sections perceive a serious need (and opportunity) for AIPG Sections to have a significant role in local advocacy. This article raises the issue, presents some of the more serious questions and provides a few preliminary suggestions for discussion amongst the membership. Certainly there are more questions, such as the multi-state sections where not every state is regulated. However, I believe we should begin this deliberation quickly before the Institute's leadership role is seriously eroded by a plethora of well-intentioned and well organized local professional associations. We can deal with the less serious issues down the road but we'll lose by default if we don't get started.
Ch-Ch-Ch-Changes

Stephen M. Testa, CPG-6464, San Juan Capistrano, California

We have all seen the professional geologists' role in society change over the past few years and anticipate more changes to occur before the end of the millennium (you pick the year: 2000 or 2001, depending on your favorite system). With an early emphasis in natural history, we have seen the geologist's role in society multiply and transform. This transformation was manifested in the application of the earth sciences to society's needs as we moved from an agricultural society to an industrial society at the turn of the century. Following the turn of the century, economic development prevailed, subsequently followed by geotechnical applications. During the past 20 years, the geologist's role and participation in the waste-solving effort has been significant as reflected in the preponderance of new candidates for AIPG membership being employed either in the environmental industry, in the nuclear, petroleum and mining industry fulfilling environmental roles, or as part of the regulatory community dealing directly with the public. One can also include in this group those individuals involved in how we as a society dispose of our waste.

During the course of my own professional career spanning the past 18 years, many changes have occurred. Academically trained as a hard rock geochemist and petrologist, I found myself very limited in job opportunities when I graduated back in 1978. I found job opportunities limited in the specialty that appealed to me the most (I missed the heyday of economic geology by 30 to 50 years, but then again I would also have missed CD rom technology and I guess you can't have both). I was also not considered very attractive to the petroleum industry due primarily to my hard rock background and an unfortunate circumstance of bad timing as the petroleum industry was at the time also experiencing a period of downsizing. Not dismayed, I was determined to practice geology in one form or another, and found employment as an engineering geologist. I was fortunate to have worked on many large construction projects including nuclear power plants, dams and tunnels, however, after a few years the number of such large construction projects employing scores of engineering geologists were not on the rise but rather on the decline. This trend reflected society's political attitude toward nuclear power and the potential threat to the environment it imposed (i.e., Three Mile Island and more recently Chernobyl), too few rivers and streams were remaining available for hydroelectric power development, an existing infrastructure requiring maintenance in lieu of siting and design, and environmental constraints, among other factors over which we have little, if any, control. As with many geologists, a transition with more of an emphasis in environmental geology (following Love Canal and implementation of Superfund and RCRA) took place in the late 1970's and early 1980's. The most recent trend for growth and thus employment has been in the environmental industry. However, even this industry is currently experiencing many signs of downsizing as we re-evaluate of realistic and reasonable risks associated with petroleum hydrocarbons ad other constituents in the subsurface.

As with life, many changes can occur within a short span of time encompassing one's professional career, as exemplified by the brief synopsis of my own career. Since such significant changes affecting our profession are anticipated to continue and, in fact, are inevitable, it becomes increasingly important that we fulfill role in society is heard. Mechanisms must be in place for individuals to network between specialties, Sections, other professionals, and the public. Professionals must also continue to develop both technically and professionally. This includes providing more attention than we currently provide in developing stronger business development skills, a better understanding of how the various levels of regulatory and legislative bodies work, how we can participate in this process, and how we can better relate to the public at large. How many geologic curricula are you aware of that provide even some background in business, or public relation, regulatory affairs? I think we know what the answer is.

In an ever-changing global environment, it also remains important that AIPG continue its efforts to network and communicate with our European counterparts and other professional affiliations throughout the global marketplace. After attending two such meetings (one in London and one in Athens) at the invitation of the European Federation of Geologists, and spending some time in Southeast Asia and Mexico, I am convinced that these efforts will prove productive. Such efforts will not in my view adversely affect employment of local professionals, but rather provide numerous opportunities for networking, technology exchange, and further enhancement of opportunities for teaming, mergers, acquisitions and development of other professional relationships to the benefit of all parties involved.

In being a Darwinian disciple, I believe the best formula for stability and growth of our profession is being prepared for inevitable change. This responsibility falls solely on our shoulders. It is my opinion that the diverse geological community which comprises AIPG truly reflects that of the United States which is among the best, if not the best in the world, and has always proved to be resourceful, resilient and capable of adaptation to change. I believe that we as AIPG members are up to the task.
What can You Do for the Geologic Profession

Harold E. Gill, CPG-1638, Atlanta, Georgia

One evening several months ago I received a telephone call asking if I would consider being nominated for the office of Vice President of AIPG My first inclination was to say no. I was too busy, I didn’t have the national exposure and experience to be an effective member of a national organization. Then I remembered my sermon to a young geologist I was trying to recruit for the Georgia Section of AIPG He asked, “what is AIPG going to do for me?” My response was, “what are you willing to do for the profession that has provided you the challenge and opportunity to make a difference in the world we live in?” How could I then say no to someone who thought I was well qualified to hold such an office.

My professional career has now spanned forty years, thirty with the water resources division of the U.S. Geological Survey and ten in the environmental consulting field. During this time many changes have occurred in the geologic profession as geologists by necessity had to adapt to the changing job market. AIPG is also in the process of adapting to the changing times.

A major strength of AIPG is in its mission to provide professional identity for geologists in all aspects of the profession. Working together we can network ideas, pursue common goals and emphasize the importance of the practice of geology for the economic and environmental well being of the nation. We cannot be passive during these changing times when State governments are re-directing budget expenditures and the Federal government is reducing expenditures for the earth sciences.

Any national organization such as AIPG gains its strengths from strong State Sections in tune with local issues. Public education and involvement in the political process are the primary tools for successfully lobbying for legislation affecting the geologic community. Individual contacts to elected officials in your home district have the greatest impact. AIPG is structured to work effectively in this political environment if we all work together for the well being of the geologic community as a whole.

What can you do as an individual:
• get involved;
• join local geological societies and find out what they are concerned about;
• become an active recruiter for AIPG, the only national organization that represents the entire geologic profession;
• support student chapters of AIPG as a means to give young geologists employment opportunities and certification experience; and
• get to know on a personal basis your elected officials and their views on critical issues relating to the practice of geology.

The future of geology is bright with the enthusiasm and knowledge being pumped into the profession by the young professionals joining our ranks. I wholeheartedly support President elect Jonathan Price in his view that AIPG must continue to represent the profession at the forefront of social issues, assuring that geologists are active in finding and efficiently exploiting energy, mineral and water resources; protecting the environment and mitigating geological hazards.

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Advocates for the Future of our Geologic Professions

Dennis Pennington, CPG-4401, Telford, Pennsylvania

Historically, the geologic professions have been relatively passive in their relationships with the political world and other professions. AIPG changed that in the late Fall of 1963, when AIPG was chartered by a group of dedicated geologists. The Institute has come a long way; not only in the growth of membership but in services and promotion of geology. The purposes of AIPG are clear! The degree of implementation of those purposes, however, will vary in response to the active support of the Institute by its members. What we are is dependent on us. Through volunteer leaders supported by an Executive Director, AIPG, has, and can be stronger as an advocate as well as support professional development of Members — who in turn, will actively help the Institute meet its goals. Involvement is a necessity not a luxury!

There continue to be major changes in external influences on our profession and fields of application. Although geologists have improved in communicating, a lack of knowledge about geology still exists. A definite perception still exists that geologists are not key compared to other professions. As evidence of this phenomenon I) we lost the Bureau of Mines, 2) funding of the USGS and its many functions have been weakened, 3) states have cut back support of geological surveys, 4) supervision of groundwater resources and groundwater clean-up are often conducted by other professions, 5) there is the lack of support by the public for a mining industry which has been crippled and 6) there is the hostility by many people toward the oil resource industry which they need.

AIPG and the American Geological Institute are the major organizations which can best fight for our profession, through the many types of geological professions represented. State sections make AIPG the potential for great influence. With section help, meetings with elected officials can be arranged, input can be given, and pressure can be applied to prevent another Bureau of Mines loss.

Involvement in the political area while expanding well requires more aggressiveness — Geology and its related fields are key to solving resource and environmental issues as well as planning. Our earth science professions do not have any luxury in separating the fates of any one field. All geological fields are threatened by “political correctness”. Our standard of living is threatened by ignorance of the importance of earth sciences. Therefore, the purposes of AIPG are even more timely.

AIPG has recognized the problems. What is key to solving the problems is the need for more involvement of Members. It is a giant circle. In turn, the purpose of AIPG’s to help earth scientists cope with these problems and the subsequent changes created by the problems. The volunteer leaders at the national level and the state level are key to set the priorities of AIPG through Member input awareness programs.

We have an obligation to not let social/political people dictate what is science — what is their brand of self interest, or how they distort the reporting of earth processes to gain political agenda. We are letting them set the agenda to some extent right now, but I am positive and sure that AIPG and AIPG support of AGI objectives can result in objectiveness and more credibility again in the discussion of both resource and environmental problems. In my opinion AIPG has one of the greatest potentials for preparing and protecting our professions and our society. AIPG needs to continue to provide a clear and professional choice to the alternative of the emotional misuse of facts which some scientists condone to rationalize their political beliefs. We cannot allow any political groups to dominate scientific issues without sound scientific information. Again that means, however, that AIPG Members must become involved. — We must make sure our knowledge is used properly.

The goals of AIPG should continue to make Members and elected officials aware of key issues affecting our society as well as our jobs. Not only should we be advocates for the geological professions but we must increase technical standards, support professional development and provide sound advice to society representatives. Perhaps AIPG can provide training seminars for elected officials and agency personnel to alert them to issues as well as provide objective information on the issues. In addition, AIPG could coordinate a day or week, nationally, with state sections to push lobbying on a particular issue of concern.

In our daily work environment AIPG needs to continue to support professional development in terms of:
- continuing education
- skills to help members succeed in their jobs (writing, communication etc.)
- project management
- financial aspects of companies
- marketing
- networking
- technology applications

AIPG needs to expand contacts with colleges to help develop courses to improve the success of graduates, and give students the background which will be the most useful to industry and research institutions.

In summary, AIPG through its existing programs including seminars and legislative data base has the tools necessary to meet its goals. It needs more people to implement them.
Consistent Employment Levels can be Secured with AIPG as Catalyst

John L. Bogner, CFP-8341, St. Louis, Missouri

I am proud to have served the Missouri Section for three years and now I am honored to run for Treasurer at the National level. Here are my thoughts as to what is important in our profession and how AIPG should proceed to shape these issues.

Employment level in the geologic profession is always affected by product prices, which are always affected by demand, which is dictated by politics. As professional geologists we have enjoyed the economic crests and have suffered the lows. We have always admirably answered the demand for our services when it is there, but as a professional group we have never acted to create demand. We have not acted to politically stimulate oil and mineral exploration and development. We have not inspired Congress to pass realistic risk-based environmental laws. It seems as though we live in a nation whose only energy policy is to build a strong military to rattle sabers when a nation with large oil reserves becomes less than cooperative with our domestic requirements.

I imagine the reason for our lack of effort to promote geologic services as a profession, is most geologists are interested and mainly talented in technical issues. Most would rather be immersed in technical matters than political ones. When the demand for geologic services is present, these are the people our nation and the world needs. When the demand is low, as it has been for many years, our profession needs aggressive politically-minded people to stimulate real demand for our services.

AIPG is the best suited professional geologic organization in this nation to organize into a political entity. We have diverse Member's skills and geologists in all regions of the country. There is a need for a strong political voice and AIPG should answer that call. There has been much discussion on how we Members should shape the evolution of the Institute to become active politically.

Discussion is a great start. I feel now is the time for AIPG to begin building the mechanisms and networks of people to make political action happen.

Employment in our profession is believed to be naturally cyclical. I am not convinced that our occupation must contend with severe employment cycles, because I believe we can effect the economy. We are currently in an employment trough and it is my personal opinion that the profession of geology is in serious danger of allowing employment levels to decline further. As a profession we should act to smooth out the highs and lows of each cycle.

AIPG must realize there are bust times because our government's policies and laws cause boom times. AIPG should work in Washington D.C. and at the state level to watch, shape and influence legislation that promotes the creation of geologic jobs which are based upon real need.

Among the environmental hysteria of the past, many projects became excessively expensive and scoped beyond real health or environmental risk. The profession of geology made little effort to show EPA these excesses. Work driven by environmental hysteria is based upon false economy and is doomed for bust. These excesses have received attention and many in Congress now believe environmental projects are mostly boondoggles and have reversed their thinking. Funding has been diminished and unemployment among environmental geologists is on the rise.

Many coal geologists in the east have lost jobs because eastern sulfur bearing coals are now too expensive to use because of very tough EPA air quality regulations. Mining geology has been ravaged in this nation due to perceived water quality and other environmental impact issues.

Uranium mining is depressed partly because nuclear-based energy is perceived as dangerous and partly because our government has not allowed industry to solve the very old issue of finding a final depository for nuclear waste.

AIPG should look at regulations and develop position papers on each issue that affects our profession. I am not advocating the overthrow of appropriate and relevant environmental law, but certainly some should be changed to allow industry to operate in a real risk based climate which is friendly to the environment and industry.

Our Nation has virtually no energy policy. AIPG should work with the Department of Energy to develop a technical based energy policy. Oil is a major energy source which is a true commodity with a price that is very sensitive to supply and demand. Because our Nation is the major consumer of oil, a long term technical based plan may help to stabilize price and therefore reduce domestic oil industry employment volatility.

To shape our future, people must become involved. AIPG should institute a program which calls on our members to donate several hours per year to achieve our goals. My personal experience with AIPG at the Section level has shown me that once one becomes involved, it is not painful work but rather, rewarding enterprise.

AIPG should interact with other professional geologist organizations on all political issues. AIPG should solicit input from other legitimate geologic organizations when we are developing position papers regarding political, governmental and employment issues. Ultimately, AIPG should act as a stimulus organization to shape and voice the viewpoints of all national geologic organizations when addressing the law makers. AIPG should comment on all pertinent government rule making at both the Federal and State level.

In summary, if elected to Treasurer, I would bring to the Executive Committee a desire to install in AIPG a strong political agenda with a goal to create steady long-term employment which is based upon real economic demand. I would work to see AIPG unite all major legitimate professional geologic organizations in a matter that establishes a consolidated political agenda which supports all professional geologists. Perhaps most important, I would urge AIPG to establish a program to guide and urge our Members to become active within our framework. AIPG should communicate to the Membership that our survival depends upon an active Membership body.
AIPG in a Continuing Proactive Leadership Role

Robert M. Colpitts, CPG-7702, Socorro, New Mexico

The public often has misconceptions about many things. This is particularly true where geologists and the profession of geology are concerned. We’re often seen as prospectors for oil and gas, or minerals, dressed in weather-beaten khaki clothes or blue jeans with well-worn boots and broad-brimmed hats tromping through the barren regions of the world looking for who-knows-what. This romantic, if not amusing, image is often based on the few movies where we have been portrayed. I once saw a Perry Mason episode where the geologist was portrayed as an unscrupulous rascal in an oil scam. I don’t believe any geologist wants that sort of image.

When I am asked what I do and I say I am a geologist, people become very excited. They ask numerous questions about rocks, minerals, water, petroleum, ‘dinosaurs, etc. Many of the questions reflect their personal perceptions which are largely based on an image created by the popular media as noted earlier. They don’t know what we do and certainly are not aware that geology is a many-faceted science that incorporates many subdisciplines. They’re also not aware that the science of geology is an intimate part of their daily lives. From the car they drive to the house they live in to the sidewalks they walk to the store on to the water purifier they rely on to filter the tap water they take for granted, all of these products required a geologist to locate the basic raw materials that make up these everyday products.

What should AIPG be doing to help encourage the excitement yet dispel the romantic image of the geologist?

AIPG has already produced an outstanding publication for public education - The Citizen’s Guide to Geologic Hazards. Although initially costly, it has paid big dividends by getting critical information to the general public and our political leaders on how everyday geologic processes affect our daily lives. It also helps dispel many myths and misconceptions about geologic problems in general and how geologists help society as a professional group. Most, if not all of the hazards described in this volume have touched someone in some way. These hazards are also at the center of local and national societal issues that AIPG has addressed and should continue to address. AIPG should expand its Citizen’s Guide series to include information on other areas of how geologic processes, resource availability, and soils and rocks we see ultimately affect the public health, safety, and welfare.

AIPG is in a unique position for two reasons. First it represents the professional interests of geologists in every geologic discipline, not just a few. What technical organization can claim that? It acts as ombudsman for geologists trying to resolve problems with state professional registration boards. It assists geologists in those states that desire professional registration/certification by suggesting a uniform set of qualifications and requirements so that establishing reciprocity between states having such laws is made easier thereby improving the ability of a geologist to move from state to state in his or her practice. Second, AIPG is highly regarded by many public officials as an organization whose Members have the highest professional standards and integrity. AIPG Members are often asked to present expert testimony on public issues that concern public health, safety and welfare and the various disciplines of geology. It is because of this unique position that AIPG must maintain its role as a leader of the profession.

Yet, in spite of AIPG’s enviable position as a leader of the profession, we lack a large Membership. Geologists that I have spoken with see Membership as another financial burden they must bear. They fail to see the larger vision of recognition and advancement of the profession that AIPG represents. At last year’s Annual Meeting, a proposal was made to create a general Membership classification open to all geologists of every discipline but without the rigorous certification screening and peer review. Certification would be retained as it now stands for those geologists whose wish to undergo peer review of their ethics and professionalism. I believe this proposal should be developed further because it will help AIPG fulfill its mission as stated in Article 1.2 of the bylaws. Ultimately, opening a general Membership classification will help AIPG better serve the profession, improve the professional standing of geologists in the eyes of the public, and show that geologists are a vital and necessary part of preserving the public health, safety, and welfare at large. And that fulfills Article 1.2 of the bylaws in every sense.
### NOMINEES FOR AIPG PRESIDENT-ELECT 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAWRENCE M. AUSTIN</th>
<th>STEPHEN M. TESTA</th>
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<tr>
<td>CPG-5181</td>
<td>CPG-6464</td>
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**Statement of purpose or goals for AIPG:**

- An enhanced role for the Institute in representing the State-certified geologist at the federal level via the national leadership. I would like to see AIPG's national leadership take an active role in encouraging such Section activity as recommended by the Long Range Planning Committee. The national leadership would provide encouragement by assisting Sections in a re-evaluation of resource needs and, where possible, assisting those Sections in developing targeted Membership promotional activities in States where registration presides as the need for enhanced professional activity.

**Grand Rapids, Michigan**

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<tr>
<th>COLLEGE:</th>
<th>DEGREES:</th>
<th>DATES:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Valley State University</td>
<td>B.S. Geology</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Michigan University</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright State University</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:**

- Engineering Geologist: 1976-78
- Engineering Geologist: 1978-80
- Project Engineering Geologist: 1980-82
- Senior Hydrogeologist: 1983
- Project Manager: 1984-85
- Vice President: 1986-89
- Chief Executive Officer: 1990-94

**AIPG ACTIVITIES:**

- Engineer: 1976-78
- Engineering Geologist: 1978-80
- Project Engineer: 1980-82
- Senior Hydrogeologist: 1983
- Project Manager: 1984-85
- Vice President: 1986-89
- Chief Executive Officer: 1990-94
- President: 1994-present

**San Juan Capistrano, California**

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<tr>
<th>COLLEGE:</th>
<th>DEGREES:</th>
<th>DATES:</th>
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<tr>
<td>California State Univ. at Northridge</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Univ. at Northridge</td>
<td>M.S.</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:**

- Adjunct Professor: 1976-82
- Adjunct Professor: 1985-87
- Adjunct Professor: 1995

**AIPG ACTIVITIES:**

- AIPG National: 1987
- AIPG National: 1987-88
- Editor: 1987-88
- Annual Meeting General Chairman: 1991
- President: 1993
- Advisory Board Representative: 1993
- Vice President: 1994
- AIPG National: 1994
- Screening Board Member: 1994
- Presidential Certificate of Merit: 1994
- Screening Board Chairman: 1995-96

### NOMINEES FOR AIPG TREASURER 1997-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOHN L. BOGNAR</th>
<th>ROBERT M. COLPITTS</th>
</tr>
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<td>CPG-8341</td>
<td>CPG-7702</td>
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**Statement of purpose or goals for AIPG:**

- To expand the organization by creating jobs; by acting upon the existing need among professional geologist for a strong voice in the politics of this Nation and its States.

**St. Louis, Missouri**

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<th>COLLEGE:</th>
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<th>DATES:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Southwest Missouri State University</td>
<td>B.S. Geology</td>
<td>1979</td>
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</table>

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:**

- Geologist: 1979-81
- Exploration Geologist: 1981-85
- Exploration Geologist: 1985-88
- Manager of Geologic Science: 1988-89
- Chief Hydrogeologist: 1990-92
- President: 1993-96

**AIPG ACTIVITIES:**

- AIPG National: 1993-96
- AIPG National: 1994-96
- AIPG National: 1995-96

**Socorro, New Mexico**

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<tr>
<th>COLLEGE:</th>
<th>DEGREES:</th>
<th>DATES:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico Tech</td>
<td>B.S. Geology</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico Tech</td>
<td>M.S. Geology</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:**

- Geologist: 1976-78
- Geologist: 1982-83
- Instructor: 1983-87
- Chief Geologist: 1986-present

**AIPG ACTIVITIES:**

- Vice President: 1990-91
- Screening Board Member: 1990-92
- President: 1991-94
- Vice President: 1993-94
- Treasurer: 1995
- Legislative Affairs Comm. Chair: 1996
- National & International Affairs Comm. Chair: 1991, 1994-95
- National & International Affairs Comm. Chair: 1995-96
CONGRATULATIONS!

The American Institute of Professional Geologists Announces 1996 Award Recipients

The American Institute of Professional Geologists is pleased to announce that the following individuals have been named 1996 honors and awards recipients:

BEN H. PARKER MEMORIAL MEDAL
William L. Fisher, CPG-2398

MARTIN VAN COUVERING MEMORIAL AWARD
William V. Knight, CPG-153

JOHN T. GALEY, SR. MEMORIAL PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD
John W. Rold, CPG-448

AWARD OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP
Robert R. Jordan, CPG-1262
Charles J. Mankin, CPG-1415

Awards will be given to recipients at the AIPG Annual Meeting in Columbus, Ohio. The Awards Banquet will be held on October 11, 1996.
U. S. 8294
AGENCY: Dept. of the Inter./Office of Surface Mining Reclam. & Enforcement
TOPIC: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION -- 18
SUMMARY: Amends the Montana regulatory program under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. Consists of revisions to the Montana Coal and Uranium Bureau’s rules pertaining to permit renewals, permit requirements, and notice of intent to prospect.
AGENCY CONTACT: Guy Padgett, Casper Field Office, Office of Surface Mining Reclam. & Enforcement, 100 E. B St., Casper, WY 82001; (307) 261-6500.
CITATION: 30 CFR 926
ADOPTIVE DATE: 04/10/96
EFFECTIVE DATE: 05/10/96
U. S. 3198
AUTHOR: Calvert
INTRODUCED: 3/29/96
AGENCY CONTACT: Guy Padgett, Director, Albuquerque Field Office, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 505 Marquette Avenue NW, Suite 1200, Albuquerque, NM 87102; (303) 248-5081.
STATUS: 03/29/96 INTRODUCED.
03/29/96 To HOUSE Committee on RESOURCES.
U. S. H 5214
AUTHOR: Franks, G. L.
INTRODUCED: 03/29/96
SUMMARY: Establishes a brownfield cleanup loan program.
STATUS: 03/29/96 INTRODUCED.
03/29/96 Jointly to HOUSE Committees on COMMERCE and TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.
U. S. H 3249
AUTHOR: Abercrombie, Wicker
INTRODUCED: 04/16/96
SUMMARY: Authorizes appropriations for a mining institute to develop domestic technological capabilities for the recovery of minerals from the Nation’s seabed.
STATUS: 04/17/96 INTRODUCED. To HOUSE Committee on RESOURCES.
U. S. H 3303
AUTHOR: Weldon, C. & Kennedy, P.
INTRODUCED: 04/23/96
SUMMARY: Establishes a national oceanographic partnership program to promote the national goals of assuring national security, advancing economic development, protecting quality of life, and strengthening science education through oceanographic research and development.
STATUS: 04/23/96 INTRODUCED. Jointly to HOUSE Committees on RESOURCES, NATIONAL SECURITY, and SCIENCE.
U. S. 8 4342
AGENCY: Dept. of the Inter./Office of Surface Mining Reclam. & Enforcement
TOPIC: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION -- 18
SUMMARY: Amends the Ohio abandoned mine land reclamation plan under the Surface mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. Consists of changes to provisions of the Ohio plan pertaining to the acid mine drainage baseline program, water quality improvement, project eligibility, and remining incentives.
AGENCY CONTACT: George Rieger, Field Branch Chief, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 3 Parkway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15220; (412) 897-2153.
CITATION: 30 CFR 935
PROPOSAL DATE: 04/17/96
COMMENT DEADLINE: 05/17/96
ALABAMA 3657
AGENCY: Board of Licensure for Professional Geologists
TOPIC: BUSINESS AND CORPORATIONS -- 2
SUMMARY: Pertains to the regulation of licensure for professional geologists.
AGENCY CONTACT: Mr. Thornton Neathery, Chairman, AL Board of Licensure for Professional Geologists, PO Box 55, Montgomery, AL 36101-0056.
CITATION: AAC 364-X-1 through -21 Administrative Code, Alabama Board of Licensure for Professional Geologists
PROPOSAL DATE: 03/29/96
COMMENT DEADLINE: 05/02/96
FLORIDA 18047
AGENCY: Dept. of Business and Prof. Regulation/Board of Prof. Geologists
TOPIC: BUSINESS AND CORPORATIONS -- 2
SUMMARY: Establishes fees to be collected by the Board for services performed on the Board’s behalf. Provides that when examination fees are paid, it will not be refunded unless the applicant is found ineligible to take the examination.
AGENCY CONTACT: Angel Gonzalez, Executive Director, Board of Professional Geologists, Northwood Centre, 1404 N. Monroe St., Tallahassee, FL 32399.
CITATION: FAC 61G16-4.001 Schedule of Fees Adopted by the Board
PROPOSAL DATE: 3/22/96
COMMENT DEADLINE: 04/12/96
HEARING DATE: 4/18/96, if requested
FLORIDA 19048
AGENCY: Dept. of Business and Prof. Regulation/Board of Prof. Geologists
TOPIC: BUSINESS AND CORPORATIONS -- 2
SUMMARY: Prescribes the parameters for renewing, maintaining or changing a license status.
AGENCY CONTACT: Angel Gonzalez, Executive Director, Board of Professional Geologists, Northwood Centre, 1404 N. Monroe St., Tallahassee, FL 32399.
CITATION: FAC 61G16-4.001, 61G16-4.002, 61G16-4.003 Delinquent and Inactive Licenses; Changing Status of License
PROPOSAL DATE: 03/22/96
COMMENT DEADLINE: 04/12/96
HEARING DATE: 04/18/96, if requested
LOUISIANA HCR 51 a
AUTHOR: Murray
INTRODUCED: 04/17/96
ENACTED: 04/18/96
SUMMARY: Creates a study commission to review effects of global climate change on coastal resources and wetlands.
STATUS: 04/18/96 Passed SENATE.
MISSOURI 7130
AGENCY: Dept. of Economic Dev./Missouri Board of Geologist Registration
TOPIC: BUSINESS AND CORPORATIONS -- 2
SUMMARY: Provides a description of the organization and general methods of administration and communication concerning the Board. Sets forth the policy regarding the release of information on any meeting; outlines the procedures for licensure application; and establishes fees for the Board.
AGENCY CONTACT: Division of Professional Registration, Missouri Board of Geologist Rule Adoption P.O. Box 1335, Jefferson City, MO, 65102-1335.
PROPOSAL DATE: 1/10/96
ADOPTION DATE: 04/01/96
EFFECTIVE DATE: 04/01/96
MISSOURI 7131
AGENCY: Dept. of Economic Dev./Missouri Board of Geologist Registration
TOPIC: BUSINESS AND CORPORATIONS -- 2
SUMMARY: Establishes the grandfather requirements for licensure prior to October 1, 1985. Defines the educational requirements for a registered geologist or geologist-registrar in-training, defines post-baccalaureate experience, outlines examination requirements; defines licensure by reciprocity; provides for license renewal; and establishes the Board’s role in licensing.
AGENCY CONTACT: Division of Professional Registration, Missouri Board of Geologist Registration, P.O. Box 1335, Jefferson City, MO, 65102-1335.
CITATION: 4 CSR 145-2.010 thru 145-2.100 (non seq.) Licensure Requirements
PROPOSAL DATE: 11/01/95
ADOPTION DATE: 04/01/96
EFFECTIVE DATE: 04/01/96
MISSOURI 7132
AGENCY: Dept. of Economic Dev./Missouri Board of Geologist Registration
TOPIC: BUSINESS AND CORPORATIONS -- 2
SUMMARY: Establishes a procedure for the receipt, handling, and disposition of public complaints made against any registered geologist or geologist-registrar in-training.
AGENCY CONTACT: Division of Professional Registration, Missouri Board of Geologist Registration, P.O. Box 1335, Jefferson City, MO, 65102-1335.
CITATION: 4 CSR 145-3.010 Complaint Handling and Disposition Procedure
PROPOSAL DATE: 11/01/95
ADOPTION DATE: 04/01/96
EFFECTIVE DATE: 04/01/96
MISSOURI 7133
AGENCY: Dept. of Economic Develop./MO Board of Geologist Registration
TOPIC: BUSINESS AND CORPORATIONS -- 2
SUMMARY: Defines the expectations and requirements for practicing geology as a registered geologist or geologist-registrar in-training. Provides for the obligations to the public, the employer or client, and to the profession.
AGENCY CONTACT: Division of Professional Registration, Missouri Board of Geologist Registration, P.O. Box 1335, Jefferson City, MO, 65102-1335.
PROPOSAL DATE: 11/01/95
ADOPTION DATE: 04/01/96
EFFECTIVE DATE: 04/01/96
Well, it's Spring. I know because there are baseball games, hockey and basketball play-offs on the telly. To top it off, we even have a pro soccer team here in Denver now. At least we can watch the Rockies, Avalanche, and Rapids play. The Nuggets went home early this year.

The downside is the fire season started early in the west this year—low moisture and a lot of hot air. We can't blame that on politics.

Wonderful time of the year.

Now then, let's look at the Federal Registers.


This FINAL RULE implements the Smith River National Recreation Area Act and sets the procedures by which the Forest Service will Regulate mineral operations within the Smith River Red Area.

This area consists of approximately 300,000 acres of National Forest System lands in the Six Rivers National Forest in Northern California. There is a very good discussion of valid existing rights and validity beginning on page 14628.

For further information contact: Sam Hotchkiss, Minerals and Geology management staff, (202) 205-1355.


This proposal would remove the full text of the State-Federal cooperative agreement. It would continue to provide notice of a cooperative proposed rule, comments, and final decision of the content of the final rule.

For further information contact: Andy Devito, Rules and Legislation, OSMRE, Room 117, South Interior Building 1951 Constitution Ave, NW, Washington D.C. 20240, p. (202) 208-2701

Vol. 61, No. 66, 5-4-96, pg. 15071. Federal Trade Commission

Budget Rent a Car Systems, Inc.; Consent Agreement With Analysis to Aid Public Comment. Consent Agreement.

I am adding this note for the information of all of you who have occasion to rent automobiles, or other vehicles in the line of work.

The settlement deals with unfair or deceptive acts or practices. The settlement will require Budget to clearly disclose to customers WHO DO NOT PURCHASE A LOSS DAMAGE WAIVER that they are liable for damage or loss in excess of actual cost of repairs to damaged vehicles. Apparently Budget sought to collect "loss of turnback" fees—the amount Budget lost because damaged vehicles could not be resold to the manufacturer at a price higher than retail—from customers who did not pur-
Understanding The Times

William V. Knight, CPG

In an ancient document there is a description of an army's order of battle. Each line of the army was comprised of men selected for their particular capabilities. Thus, the front line had men skilled with sword and shield, i.e., hand-to-hand combat. Behind these were men skilled with bows and slings. They were the artillery of the day who could deliver their missiles over the heads of the front line troops, inflicting damage on the enemy from a distance. Next were those who supplied the army. Finally, there were those who "understood the times," the strategists and tacticians who directed the army. Usually, these were men who had first-hand experience in the forward ranks. They had survived, and now they were able to apply that experience in their understanding of "the times."

"The times" in this context consisted of the entire setting, both physical and chronological, in which the action took place, i.e., "the big picture". Those in the front line were totally occupied by the matters of the moment. (Few things can focus your attention more effectively than someone coming at you with a long knife.) Likewise, the attention of those in "artillery" and "supply" was concentrated on "what's happening now". No matter how effective these forces in front were, there had to be that understanding of "the times" for them to survive and prevail. Someone had to see the big picture.

The same is true of us today. We must understand "the times." And, we must act on that understanding. But, concurrently as individuals, we also are engaged on the front line in the battle for survival. That is one of the reasons why we band together in societies such as AIPG. We can provide support to each other and benefit from the cumulative capabilities of the entire group. Thus, as a group much like that army of old, we can "understand the times" while still fighting the battle.

In order to understand our "times," we must know and recognize the lessons of the past, i.e., our experience. Sometimes, some of us tend to want to act as we always have. "If it was good enough for dear old Dad, it's good enough for me." or "This is the way we've always done it." Sometimes, we see things only within our own particular sphere, without considering the larger context and implications. Then, there are others of us who reject everything and everyone in our past experience, living for the present with little regard for either the past or the future. These stagger along from one crisis to another, repeating the mistakes of the past, and complaining about the treatment life and the world are giving them.

But, we cannot live only for or in the past, the present or our immediate area or needs. Using the lessons learned, we must recognize the con-

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Executive Director's Itinerary
(subject to change)

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

Jun. 4: Geological Society (Annual Meeting), London, UK
Jun. 14-16: European Federation of Geologists (Council Meeting), Haaren, Netherlands
Jul. 9-12: Council of Engrg. & Sci. Soc. Execs., Providence, RI
Jul. 19: Carolinas Section, Charlotte, NC
Jul 27 - Aug 1: Nat'l. Conf. of State Legislators, St. Louis, MO
ditions of the present, try to understand "the times" and act with vision in order to build a life for the future.

When AIPG was formed more than three decades ago, "the times" were different. Those who established the organization, defined the objectives and set us on the course we have followed, "understood the times." But, "times" and our world change. While the objectives they set are still appropriate, the order of emphasis has been shifting, and the means of achieving them have been evolving.

Recognizing this, the Executive Committee periodically commissions intensive evaluations of where we are, where we need to go and how we are to get there. Out of these evaluations come long range plans and recommendations. Such an evaluation is underway at the present time. It was commenced last year, with the appointment of an Ad Hoc Committee on Bylaws Review, chaired by William J. "Bill" Siok, of the Northeast Section. The committee first must "understand the times". To do this, it must have the benefit of the experience and observations of those who are, or have been, in the front lines, i.e., all of us, including themselves.

Two New Books from the SEG Book Mart

*Tensors of Geophysics for Mavericks and Mongrels*, written by Frank Hadsell, geophysics professor emeritus at the Colorado School of Mines, in Golden, Colorado, is intended for those students who wish to acquire more depth in the field of geophysics. Geophysicists come from diverse academic disciplines such as physics, mathematics, engineering, and computer science. Students need some source where they can acquire a common language of mathematics that is appropriate to geophysics. This volume relies on five basic principles, three from physics and two from mathematics. These are Conservation of Momentum, Conservation of Energy, Maxwell’s Equations, Conservation of Mathematical Form, and the Embedding of Calculus. It is assumed that those who study this book have a good background in mathematics, physics, and computer science as applied to time series analysis. Such backgrounds are common among undergraduate engineers, mathematicians, and physical scientists. The essential material in this volume is taught at most universities, but in no two universities is it taught in the same manner. The author, together with Richard O. Hansen, geophysics professor at the Colorado School of Mines, will produce four sequels that are intended to build on the foundations presented in this first volume.

*DMO Processing*, edited by Dave Hale, is a collection of reprints which documents the evolution of DMO processing. This book contains numerous papers that developed both theoretical and practical aspects of DMO, including papers not readily available until now. Examples range from a previously unpublished manuscript for Judson et al.’s 1976 presentation on DEVILISH to Deregowski’s often cited but seldom seen 1987 paper on an integral implementation of DMO. Where abstracts for oral presentations are the most widely available description of often cited work, these abstracts have been reprinted here. Like other volumes in the Geophysics Reprint Series, this collection is a useful reference for anyone working in seismic data processing.

If you wish to review either of these two books, please write, fax, or call: John Van Gundey, Society of Exploration Geophysicists, P.O. Box 702740, Tulsa, OK 74170-2740, (918) 497-5534, Fax (918) 497-5557.

The committee is expected to make preliminary recommendations to the Executive Committee and the Members at the 1996 Annual Meeting in Columbus. A comment period will be available for several weeks following the meeting. Then, the recommendations will be redrafted and presented to the Executive Committee at its meeting on January 18, 1997. They will be reviewed by the Executive Committee, redrafted and published for consideration by the Members. It presently is expected that the Bylaws changes which must be voted upon by the Members will be presented by mail ballot in the summer of 1997.

From time to time you have seen, and will see, articles and columns in *The Professional Geologist* addressing some of the issues being considered. Many of you have responded to these with letters. These letters are welcome and very much encouraged. The collective ideas and wisdom of our Members are valuable. No small group of persons working as a committee can think of all of the ramifications of a particular position or action. Nor can they think of all the possible alternative positions or actions that might be taken, some of which might be far superior to those being considered.

So, as this process moves forward, both the Ad Hoc Committee and the Executive Committee solicit the active participation of all AIPG Members. Sometime before the 1996 Annual Meeting, expect to see essays in *The Professional Geologist* discussing the Purposes, Membership Structure, Membership Qualifications, and Organizational Structure of AIPG. Consider these carefully and make your views known. Address your comments to President Merrill, at Headquarters. All will be considered.

For, only with the contributions of our Members can we begin to understand "the times." And, only by understanding "the times" can our profession hope to prosper.
The extent of AIPG's Code of Ethics — yet another view

Anne Weber, CPG-8653, noted that in my hypothetical example of a member geology professor's conviction of sexually assaulting a student, the professor's actions occurred within the normal conduct of a geology professor's professional practice. A professor necessarily interacts with students and abuse of the teacher-student relationship is within the scope of professional practice. Therefore, given my hypothetical, Weber suggests that AIPG should have the obligation to pursue the matter.

However, Weber also noted that if the victim of the professor's sexual assault was not a student but rather one of the professor's children, a neighbor, or someone with whom a direct nexus to the professor's geological practice did not exist, then the situation is different and AIPG's need for action is likewise different.

Weber has neatly split the baby between the views expressed by those commenting on this issue in earlier columns. Do you agree with the view that AIPG's obligation should be different in cases where there is not a direct connection between professional practice and the alleged unethical conduct? What is your view of the distinction?

The Ethics of Technical Impracticability and Pragmatic Site Remediation

John Jengo's, CPG-8139, article with the cited title in the April issue of the TPG raised some interesting questions. Does the environmental regulator's perceived preference for the highest moral ground of site purity really constitute a legitimate moral high ground or simply the appearance of one? What's the difference? What's purity anyway?

Jengo suggests that educating regulators in the realities of the world they are regulating is needed. Indeed he suggests that regulators be required to have industry experience prior to their employment by the regulatory agency. Clearly education and understanding of practical problems of cleanup helps the process. However, I wonder if education of the regulators is enough. Jengo points out that regulators may realize or perhaps even know from their own experience or that of former colleagues that failure to demand 100% purity will result in pressure from at least some members of the regulator's clients, the general public, namely the environmentally more extreme will demand 100% purity. My point in raising this is to suggest that it is not only the regulators but also the public who requires further education and understanding.

Jengo's suggestion that regulators be required to have industry experience brings with it what these same extremists regard as a conflict of interest question. There are those who apparently believe that any association with industry, or at least any association with industry resulting in advocacy of less than 100% remediation, must necessarily be guilty of being industry shills. Indeed, the extreme position described can be characterized as, "If you don't totally agree with me, then your idea must arise from some conflict of interest I can cite which therefore renders your opinion inadmissible."

I personally don't believe this is a legitimate conflict of interest question, at least taken to this extreme. Nevertheless, I have seen examples of precisely this sort of argument. Where is the line between appropriate industry experience and a perception that indeed the fox is guarding the hen house? I would note that our national perceptions have changed. The original Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Joseph Kennedy, was selected for the post by President Roosevelt precisely because Kennedy was so familiar with what occurred on Wall Street. I doubt that someone with Kennedy's inside familiarity would be as acceptable today. Where is the line between being knowledgeable and being a fox?

Mark Nelson's article, "A mining environmental ethic: the 90s and beyond," again in the April TPG, describes the changing environmental awareness of many within the mining industry. Yet a few bad actors and recent bad examples, of which Summitville, Colorado is the most notorious, negate the real changes Nelson describes.

Again public education seems to be in order, just as it did for the problems Jengo raised in his article. What are your views and suggestions? what can or should AIPG be doing? What can or should individual members be doing to correct misinformation?
Clean-up or punish?
What should be the primary goal of environmental regulation?

In a related note, should environmental remediation efforts be directed to cleaning up the mess or extracting a "pound of flesh" from the perpetrator? Various articles on Earth Day in the local papers in the past few days brought this question to mind. One article berated a Colorado law which encourages voluntary reporting of problems as means by which polluters could escape being punished; clearly an expression of the view that punishment is vital. Do laws allowing voluntary reporting and clean-up of the environment work or not? Should punishment be waived in such cases? How do you distinguish between someone abusing this self-reporting idea as means of avoiding liability from someone who is genuinely trying to comply with the law? Comments and summaries of your experiences are requested.

Misuse of Membership directory information

Bill Knight, CPG-0153, reports receiving a complaint that the AIPG Membership directory had been used by a Member's spouse to promote the spouse's unrelated business. (A letter was sent to the Member requesting cessation of this activity.) Knight suggested the incident as a topic for this column. More generally, I have received mail or phone calls from time to time from someone who clearly obtained my name, address, and phone number from a geological directory. One case I remember was a call from an ex-petroleum geologist who was trying to develop a stock trading business. What constitutes permissible and impermissible use of society membership lists, or the membership lists of any organization to which you belong?

Respect for privacy is really the issue here. I am certainly willing to let other AIPG Members know how to reach me. But I object to junk mail and telephone solicitation as much as the next person. Some organizations have specific rules on this and they differ. AIPG prohibits the use of its membership list for commercial use except for limited, pre-approved purposes. Thus AIPG has approved mailings regarding medical and professional insurance, affiliation credit cards, and the like from time to time. Section mailing lists have been used to advertise continuing education and other activities sponsored by other geological organizations. Approval has been granted on the basis that such mailings are related to the practice of at least a significant portion of the Membership.

Other geological societies appear to have similar policies. Some organizations prohibit the use of their directories by anyone. Others are more liberal in their use of member's names and addresses. For example, I recently joined a group one of whose reasons for existence is business referrals, though of a somewhat limited nature. And I notice that when I register software that a number of companies are now asking whether I wish my name to be distributed to others who may have related products in which I may be interested.

I appreciate this respect for my privacy. I know how useful accurate mailing lists with some sort of demographic data (e.g. AIPG membership and/or fields of practice) can be. I wish I could recommend posting of AIPG membership directory on the AIPG web page so that updated addresses and numbers could be made as they come in. But unfortunately there are those who can and do misuse this information for mass marketing and other purposes I dislike.

What are your experiences and views? Should AIPG institute a formal policy on the issue? What actions should AIPG take for abuses? As noted above, the initial response is usually a letter to the offender objecting to the misuse and that is usually sufficient to stop the problem. But what about the situation where the activity is not stopped? What do you think we should do?

As always, questions and comments on the foregoing or any topic of interest to you are welcome. Send your questions and comments to David Abbott.
AIPG MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

Certification
AIPG certifies the qualifications of professional geologists prior to admitting them into membership. By means of a rigorous and thorough peer review process, the Institute investigates applicants who voluntarily apply for self-regulation through the Institute. This screening carefully evaluates their education, experience, technical competence, and ethical conduct. If they meet AIPG’s high standards, applicants are granted Certification and the title of “Certified Professional Geologist” (CPG). When the letters CPG follow an individual’s name, they proclaim to the public that this person has met the standards and subscribes to the Institute's Code of Ethics and Bylaws.

Representation
Members are represented by qualified geological professionals. Congress, Legislatures, and Federal and State agencies are lobbied on specific mining, petroleum, water, environmental and other issues of special interest to geologists.

A portion of AIPG’s monthly magazine The Professional Geologist (TPG) is devoted to reporting developments at all government levels. Thirty-six sections of AIPG provide group representation on a state or regional level and offer opportunities to meet, work and exchange ideas and information with colleagues.

Education
At the national and section level, AIPG provides materials designed to enhance the professional knowledge and skills of its members. Educational opportunities range from seminars and short courses to sectional and national meetings. To encourage high standards of educational programs, the Institute recently established a program of Accreditation of Continuing Education opportunities offered by other organizations.

The Institute prepares and distributes comprehensive publications giving background and scientific explanations on geologically-related matters of public concern. Topics include: ground water, radioactive waste, and hazardous waste.


Insurance
Professional liability, health, and life insurance are available to members.

Information
AIPG disseminates information to its members and to the public in a number of ways on a wide variety of topics. The Institute publishes a monthly magazine The Professional Geologist (TPG). It is mailed to members and interested individuals, businesses, and political leaders. Subscriptions are available to non-members.

A comprehensive Membership Directory is published annually. Copies are sent to federal, state, regional and local governments, libraries, consulting firms, corporations, and other potential users of geologic services throughout the United States and abroad. The Directory may also be purchased by non-members.

REQUEST FOR APPLICATION AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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(303) 431-0831 - FAX (303) 431-1332
E-mail address: aipg@ix.netcom.com

Please send me information on:

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☐ Candidate for Certification - (degree and 36 semester hours, but less than five years of experience).

☐ Student (declared a major in a geological science).

☐ Continuing Education ☐ Advertising Rates

☐ Insurance ☐ TPG Subscription

☐ Publications ☐ Insignia Items
The OHIO Section of the American Institute of Professional Geologists is pleased to announce that the 33rd ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the GREAT SOUTHERN HOTEL in Columbus, Ohio.

October 7 - 12, 1996

Theme of the meeting will be:

"The Future of Geology: Politics, Economics and Technology"

General Chairman: Curtis J. Coe
c/o Certified Oil Company
949 King Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43212
614-421-7500
614-421-6525 Fax

Co-Chairman: Tom Jenkins
c/o Burgess & Niple, Limited
5085 Reed Road
Columbus, Ohio 43220
614-459-2050
614-451-1385 Fax

American Institute of Professional Geologists
Ohio Section
1996

Jul. 7-12. IFAI Professor Training Course for Geosynthetics, Auburn, AL. Contact: Danette R. Fettig, IFAI Geotextile Div., 345 Cedar St., Ste. 800, St. Paul, MN 55101, Ph.: (612) 222-2506, Fax (612) 222-8215.


Aug. 4-6. South Atlantic Well Driller's Jubilee, Myrtle Beach, SC. Contact: NGWA short courses, 2600 Ground Water Way, Columbus, OH 43219, Ph.: (800) 551-7379, Fax (614) 337-8445.

Aug. 11-16. IBM PC Applications in Ground Water Pollution and Hydrology, San Francisco, CA. Contact: NGWA short courses, 2600 Ground Water Way, Columbus, OH 43219, Ph.: (800) 551-7379, Fax (614) 337-8445.

Sep. 6-9. 47th Highway Geology Symposium: symposium and field trips, Cody, WY. Contact: G. Michael Hager, WY Dept. of Transp., Geology Program, P.O. Box 1708, Cheyenne, WY 82003, Ph.: (307) 777-4475, Fax (307) 777-3994.


Sep. 9-12. MINExpo International '96, Las Vegas, NV. Contact: American Mining Congress, 1920 N. St. NW #300, Washington, DC 20036, Ph.: (202) 861-2800.


Sep. 16-17. Fundamentals of Ground Water Geochemistry, Burlington, VT. Contact: NGWA short courses, 2600 Ground Water Way, Columbus, OH 43219, Ph.: (800) 551-7379, Fax (614) 337-8445.

Sep. 16-19. Environmental Sampling and Field Sample Analysis Techniques for Site Characterization and Remediation, Columbus, OH. Contact: The Nielsen Envir. Field School, Inc., 4686 State Route 605 S., Galena, OH 43021, Ph.: (614) 965-5026, Fax (614) 965-5027.

Sep. 16-19. Analysis and Design of Aquifer Tests including Slug Tests and Fracture Flow, Columbus, OH. Contact: NGWA short courses, 2600 Ground Water Way, Columbus, OH 43219, Ph.: (800) 551-7379, Fax (614) 337-8445.

Sep. 18-20. Applications of Ground Water Geochemistry and Probability, Statistics and Geostatistics for Environmental Professionals, Burlington, VT. Contact: NGWA short courses, 2600 Ground Water Way, Columbus, OH 43219, Ph.: (800) 551-7379, Fax (614) 337-8445.

Sep. 19-20. Mineral Dusts — Their Characterization and Toxidology Symposium, Washington, DC. Contact: SME, P.O. Box 625002, Littleton, CO 80162, Ph.: (800) 763-3132, Fax (303) 979-3461, e-mail: smenet@aol.com, internet: http://www.smenet.org.

Sep. 22-27. American Institute of Hydrology - Third USA/CIS Joint Conference on Environmental Hydrology and Hydrogeology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Contact: AIH, 3416 University Avenue SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414-3328, Ph.: (612) 379-1030, e-mail: aihydro@aol.com.


Oct. 8-12. AIPG 33rd Annual Meeting "The Future of Geology: Politics, Economics and Technology", Columbus, OH. Contact: Curtis Cee, c/o Certified Oil Co., 949 King Ave., Columbus, OH 43212, Ph.: (614) 421-7560, Fax (614) 421-6525.

NOTICE
NATIONAL SCREENING BOARD MEMBERS WANTED
CPGs willing to review member and affiliate applications are encouraged to contact Steve Testa at (714) 248-9328.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS WANTED
CPGs willing to work on theme issues of the TPG, or special publications in their field of expertise, should contact the publications manager.

AIPG ANNUAL MEETINGS

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AIPG Membership Totals

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MI - ARDUIN, James J., CPG-9794
6000 Bishop Road, Lansing MI 48911.
(517)694-6500

AK - BLOUNT, Scott B., CPG-9819
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(907)955-0375

OH - BREMER, Daniel M., CPG-9820
2637 Bombley Drive, Hilliard OH 43026.
(614)388-2553

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(517)792-1198

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(216)963-1225

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(540)657-9300

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(605)394-1780

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(303)699-2651

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(505)355-3407

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1333 Atenacus Court, Bloomington IN 47402.
(812)855-7524

CA - BYER, John, CPG-9809
P.O. Box 1064, Fairbanks AK 99705.
(907)452-2441

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(216)524-1111

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6200 Stone Mill Drive, Knoxville TN 37919.
(865)241-3235

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10105 Goose Berry Place, Anchorage AK 99515.
(907)561-2120

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(616)604-6750

NEW CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATION

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1715 K Kings Point Drive, Huntersville NC 20878.
(704)589-7900

CO - KARNUKI, Tom, CFC-0118
221 W. Sackett, Salida CO 81201.
(719)539-4847

TN - HOFFER, John W., CFC-0117
105 Meylan Lane, Oakridge TN 37830-5331.
(865)483-9900

MN - NICHOLS, Andrew D., CFC-0115
5000 Bass Lake Road, Minneapolis MN 55429-2721.
(612)943-3986

NEW STUDENT AFFILIATES

IN - JACKSON, Michael D., SA-0042
7559 N. 400 E., Kendalville IN 46155.
(219)873-3455

OH - PLANK, Cynthia S., SA-0050
1162 State Route 245 W., West Liberty OH 43357.
(937)873-3455

CA - WALLBOM, Todd E., SA-0061
250 Acatyles Drive #8, Sunnyvale CA 94086.
(408)224-5050

NEW AFFILIATED PROFESSIONALS

GA - KESSLER, Kirk J., AP-0001
4728 Duron Court, Marietta GA 30066.
(404)728-5500

GA - SIMMONS, Ronda G., AP-0002
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