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 divided 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 materials, submittals should be sent to AIPG headquarters twelve weeks 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 section:

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

One original and two copies of each manuscript should be submitted. Whenever possible, text should also be submitted on diskette. Headquarters uses WordPerfect 7 for Windows '95, which is preferred, but Word, ASCII, RTF, or translatable files are acceptable. The program or format of the text should be clearly marked on the diskette. Articles can also be transmitted by e-mail.

Graphics should be clear, camera-ready, line drawings whenever possible. Photographs (color or back and white) are also encouraged. Whenever possible, drawings may be submitted on diskette in .pcx, .bmp, tiff, 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 (January)
Petroleum Geology (March)
Hydrogeology (July)
Environmental Geology (September)
Geophysical/Engineering (November)

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, and Geology and the Military, Unusual Applications of Geology.

Authors are encouraged to communicate with Headquarters via mail, fax, or Internet. Send your article and/or photographs, or communicate questions to:

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June, 1997
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The Professional GEOLOGIST

A Request for AIPG Members and Sections to Organize Career Days

Jonathan G. Price, CPG-7814

ARTICLES BY AIPG OFFICER NOMINEES NEXT!

Tom Fails, CPG-3174, Denver, Colorado
Seize the Opportunity
Lawrence C. Weber, CPG-7120, Nashville, Tennessee
Ethics and Education
Richard M. Powers, CPG-6765, Lakeland, Florida

AIPG of the Future
William J. Siok, CPG-4773, Brentwood, New Hampshire

“Engineering Yourself as a Geologist for a Changing 21st Century Marketplace

John H. Gray, CPG-7127, Portland, Oregon

Candidate for AIPG Secretary
John L. Bognar, CPG-8341, St. Louis, Missouri

Bugs and Bunnies: Friends or Foes?
Myrna M. Killey, CPG-6038, Savoy, Illinois

Geologists: The “Write” Stuff
Dale H. Rezabek, CPG-9285, Madison, Wisconsin
Biographies of AIPG Officer Nominees


DEPARTMENTS

TODAY IN WASHINGTON
THE GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS REPORT
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PRACTICES - Column 18
NEW MEMBERS, APPLICANTS, ETC.

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It is hoped that this booklet will provide the public with insight into those geologic processes that most affect the home buyer and home builder in the United States. To the old adage “buyer beware” we wish to add another. Buyer, be informed.

By being informed of potential problems prior to construction of a new home or purchase of an existing one, perhaps much damage and property loss can be avoided. The possible presence of a geological hazard does not necessarily condemn a property. It is frequently possible to adjust to or overcome these limitations. Information on how to contact qualified geological consultants is presented at the end of this publication.

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A Request for AIPG Members and Sections to Organize Career Days

Jonathan G. Price, CPG-7814, and AIPG President

To help make 1998 a special year for geology, I ask that each AIPG Section, and preferably each area with a critical mass of interested AIPG members (two or three for what I am asking), organize a Career Day or some similar activity.

The American Institute of Professional Geologists is a Member Society in the American Geological Institute (AGI). In recent years our President has served as AIPG's representative on the AGI Member Society Council, and our President-Elect has served as AIPG's representative on the AGI Government Affairs Program Advisory Committee. We have been quite pleased with the expanded services of AGI in recent years, especially in government affairs, education, and publications, and with AGI's overall function of acting as an umbrella to the multitude of technical and professional geoscience organizations. The 50th anniversary of the founding of AGI is 1998, and AIPG plans to participate in this celebration of the geological sciences. AIPG will be featured in one issue of Geotimes next year, as will each of the other 30 Member Societies.

Last fall the AIPG Colorado Section organized a Student Day at which they invited geoscience students from Denver-area universities to a day of learning about careers in geology. Following the Colorado Section's success, on April 19 the AIPG Nevada Section hosted a day-long discussion of Professional Opportunities for Geoscientists on the campus of the University of Nevada, Reno. The following description of our event is one model of how a Career Day can be successful. We encourage other Sections to let us know about your better programs and events.

Three local AIPG members (Earl Abbott, Kel Buchanan, and I, with some help from the state geological survey's secretary and from the chair of the local geology department) organized the event. The Section paid for bagels and pastries, coffee, a box lunch, and afternoon sodas for everyone who registered (with the deadline at 3:30 p.m. on the Thursday before the Saturday event). The University contributed the use of a nice classroom and audiovisual equipment. The Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology photocopied and distributed (with permission from the publisher) copies of essays on employment in the geosciences from AGI's Guide to Geoscience Departments.

We pulled together speakers who discussed professionalism (competence, continuing education/professional development, volunteerism, integrity, ethics, etc.) and employment opportunities in such areas as geotechnical investigations and engineering, hydrology, environmental geology, petroleum, K-12 teaching, university teaching and research, all levels of government, and, because Nevada's annual mineral production exceeds $3 billion, mining. We had representatives from major and junior mining companies, small and large
consulting companies, and one firm that supplies contract employees to the mining industry, thereby helping many younger people break into the business. About 15 professionals and 40 students attended, some coming from as far as the University of California in Davis, two and a half hours away.

During their presentations and afterward in question and answer periods, the speakers touched on employment opportunities in their specialties or job sectors, how they got interested in geoscience, how they got jobs throughout their careers, the skills and experience they seek in prospective employees, what they like to see in a résumé, what they advise students to take in university course work, and the importance of professionalism.

There were many excellent bits of advice for the students and for individuals looking to shift careers. Perhaps the overriding message was that you should do what you do because you love it, and it was obvious that the speakers love their work. Several speakers noted that attitude is the quality that is most likely to get someone a job. A common admonition was that your résumé should be flawless; it shows the best that you can do. One went so far as to say that "the résumé is used to screen you out of a job, not get you a job." Many speakers stressed solid backgrounds in mathematics; skills in foreign languages; geologic mapping and other field skills; and the importance of continuing education and reading to stay on top of your field and to hone your writing skills. The professional geologists in the room, many of whom work in remote areas, took copious notes, along with the students.

After the presentations by professional geologists, and before a wrap-up question and answer period, a local doctor captivated the group with a discussion of vaccines, traveler's diarrhea, malaria prophylaxis, environmental illnesses (such as altitude sickness and jet lag), and precautions against hantavirus.

Many AIPG Sections throughout the country are struggling to find the right mix of activities that will stimulate the interest of members and that are appropriate for AIPG's purposes. From my experience and from what I have heard about others' events, a Career Day is perfect. We got active participation on the part of a good number of AIPG members, and we performed a good service for the profession. Eleven students asked for applications to become AIPG Student Affiliates.

The model that the Nevada Section used for this event (an 8-to-5 affair) may not be the best, although everyone was enthusiastic from start to finish. We're already discussing offering a similar event next year in both Reno and Las Vegas. In retrospect we might have started a bit later and ended a bit earlier. The Colorado Section combined small field trips, each with a different focus, with a half day of discussions rather than a full day.

Although we invited high school students who might be interested in careers in the geosciences (by sending fliers to each high-school science teacher in the region), no high school students attended. Perhaps other AIPG sections can think of ways to attract these students, then let the rest of us know, with a short note for The Professional Geologist, when it works.

There may well be optimum times for holding a Career Day in your area. Days that are particularly appropriate are in mid to late April (near Earth Day) and during the second full week in October (a week that will be designated as "Earth Science Week" throughout the country). Please feel free to contact me or others in the Nevada Section or Colorado Section who participated in recent events of this type if you need ideas on what does and doesn't work. As your Section tries new programs, please submit articles to The Professional Geologist to let others know about your successes.

Thank you

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NEXT!

Tom Fails, CPG-3174, Denver, Colorado

AIPG's Presidency is potentially the Institute's most influential and powerful office. The President can promote an agenda and, with the support of the Executive Committee, implement part or all of it. Recent past experience has shown strong Executive Committee support for Presidential initiatives affecting membership and Certification. It thus seems appropriate that candidates for President-Elect reveal their thoughts prior to election.

Four fundamental issues may require attention in 1999:

Increased Advocacy Activities. Geologists increasingly must speak up for ourselves and our profession. The practice of geology is increasingly circumscribed, threatening our economic survival. Registered professional engineers are seeking sole authority to supervise or perform geologic work in several states. The USGS and its mapping programs are under attack. We are doing better in the governmental/political arenas, but more remains to be done to increase our influence. We must broaden our efforts with the public as well, particularly in the K-12 area. Greater emphasis must be given to raising the political awareness of the membership and supplying the Sections with the training and support necessary to improve their skills, awareness and organization for advocacy activities.

Strengthening Certification. The goals of broadening membership and strengthening Certification have been pursued by Presidents Fountain, Merrill and Price. Broadened membership proposals have been accepted. But little beyond the new Member, Registered Professional and Adjunct membership classes and increases in the experience necessary for Certification have been adopted. Is more needed? A survey dealing with these goals was conducted last year by the Colorado Section. The results will be reported in a future TPG. Several questions dealt with Certification. The majority believes that while it is not now superior to state registration, it SHOULD indicate higher levels of competence, and professional credibility than registration and that requirements should be toughened accordingly. Nearly two-thirds believe that periodic review of a CPG's current professional status is desirable and a majority favor a continuing education requirement for Certification maintenance. Interest in an OPTIONAL examination requirement for Certification was surprisingly high (64.6%). Accordingly, I favor establishment of an Ad hoc Committee for Continuing Professional Development and Certification Maintenance Review.

Encouragement of an Enhanced Concept of Professionalism within AIPG. When AIPG was founded in 1963, most geologists worked for large corporations. Competence, integrity and ethics were the principal professional requirements. Now, employment of many geologists has changed - most work for small companies, as independents or as consultants. Although unified efforts by geologists are increasingly necessary, we are increasingly dispersed and isolated. The continuing fragmentation of geology through specialization does not unify our profession. AIPG attempts to unite all geologic specialties, but our numbers are still small and further diminished through apathy.

Successful advocacy requires organization, planning and coordinated action, all characteristic of effective professional organizations. Registered professional engineers understand this and are increasingly involved in the practice of geology. They, and other professionals, have mandatory continuing education and examination requirements, thus diminishing the credibility of geologists who lack similar standards. The 1963 concept of geologic professionalism is no longer adequate. We must WORK TOGETHER to broaden and promote geologic professionalism in additional areas:

- political relations work promoting geology and geologists;
- professional image strengthening through continuing education and, perhaps, examinations requirements;
- improved public and legislative understanding of geology's value and relevance to those practice areas:
  - critical to public health and safety;
  - critical to the public's economic well-being;
  - critical for responsible environmental practices.

We can broaden our geologic professionalism by:

- increased participation in the meetings/activities of our technical geologic organization and of AIPG;
- service as an officer/committee person in these organizations;
- increased participation in geologic conventions, including short course attendance and presentation/publication of papers;
- increased outreach to the public and people in government through your Section's Public Education and Government Relations Committees.

In short, get out once in a while, network and cooperate with other geologists and work to broaden your effective participation in our profession. Your costs, mainly in time and the effort you volunteer, are surprisingly modest compared to your gains in personal satisfaction, influence, professional income and political clout.

Outreach to Geology Students and Recruitment of Student Affiliates. Several Sections, including Illinois-Indiana, Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming have hosted one-day "career days" for undergraduate/graduate geology students in their area. The latter two Sections collaborated last September in a meeting/field trip for Front Range students, as described in an article in the May TPG. Students often lack a clear idea of employment possibilities, what is expected in their first job, and the career paths typical of successful geologists. Besides providing a real (and appreciated) service to students, Sections benefit through recruitment opportunities for Student Affiliates and establishment of Student Chapters. AIPG national should take the lead in encouraging activities of this type.
Seize the Opportunity

Lawrence C. Weber, CPG-7120, Nashville, Tennessee

As geologists we learn that there is enough time for nature to accomplish unbelievable feats. Mountains wear down to their roots by seemingly insignificant forces over unimaginable periods of time, and the Earth goes on and on with no concern for schedules or appointments. I sometimes wonder if our recognition of the expanse of time could lessen our appreciation of how, on a human scale, time is such a precious and fleeting thing. The older I get, the more I realize how the long-term goals that I established a short time ago, too soon become short term objectives, and if I turn my attention from them for even a short while, I can easily lose the opportunity for achievement. Opportunities, like all things, have limited lifetimes; and for most opportunities, life is very brief.

AIPG now has before it a great opportunity of critical importance. The recent positive vote to revise the Institute’s bylaws and introduce new membership categories opens the door of opportunity for AIPG to greatly improve its ability to advance the profession of geology and serve the interest of all professional geologists who subscribe to principals of ethical conduct and technical competence. We must move forward with careful determination to seize this opportunity and initiate positive change. What changes must be made? And why are they so important? In my view, the important changes are few in number but large in scope. The most significant change is in the creation of a new membership category that will allow interested, qualified geologists to join our organization without requiring them to submit all of the documents presently required for AIPG Certification and without requiring the detailed and protracted process of section and national screening. The degree to which the current membership approval process can be revised to accommodate this new membership category is critically important to the success of our efforts to expand our membership. Equally important is our determination to preserve the integrity and meaningfulness of the CPG designation. AIPG has a long history of service to the profession. Volunteer efforts have been contributed by some of the most noteworthy individuals in geology with distinguished careers and high ideals of professionalism. We can not afford to lose this dedication to high standards and professional integrity. We can not afford to weaken the Institute or undermine the status of the CPG designation by reducing the requirements for Certification.

We should help and encourage the young geologists, the new members and all persons interested in professional geology to aspire to the ideals embodied in the requirements for AIPG Certification. The opportunity is here for us to seek out those professional geologists who want to better themselves and their profession by associating with other professional geologists, to learn, to teach, to help and to be helped. Young geologists need the mentoring of senior professionals and can benefit greatly from even casual, occasional encounters with more seasoned practitioners. Hopefully they will get most of their training and guidance from their employer, but AIPG can play an important role in bringing up the young professional if they are encouraged to join us. AIPG will benefit as well. The enthusiasm and energy of the young professional is a resource that we have not previously been able to utilize effectively.

Let us not forget that a larger membership equates to a more effectual organization with more recognition, a larger voice in the political arena and more resources to serve the membership and promote the profession of geology. There is need right now for a strong organization to protect the interests of professional geologists. We need to be concerned about many complex professional issues, such as: excessive standardization of professional work, corporate outsourcing for professional staff and contract labor issues, state licensing and reciprocity, the changing role and visibility of geology in various government agencies, and the role of the American professional in a global marketplace. We need AIPG to be that strong organization to watch over these and other important issues, to serve in an advocacy role where appropriate and to keep us informed and prepared to respond.

All of this means that there is much work to be done and (as no surprise) a huge opportunity for all of us to help get the job done. Within each state section, at the national level or even within your own work group at the office, be alert for opportunities to make a contribution to AIPG and to your profession. Yes, I know there is only so much time; it is a precious and fleeting thing and AIPG is not the most important thing in your life. I agree. So, if you are blessed with the opportunity to cure a disease, help a friend in need, salvage a family relationship or save a soul, do that first. Then with whatever energy you may have left, consider donating part of it to the service of your profession through active involvement in AIPG. Seize the opportunity to recruit a member. I am confident you will find it a rewarding experience.
Ethics and Education

Richard M. Powers, CPG-6765, Lakeland, Florida

AIPG was chartered in 1963 by a group of hardworking, dedicated geologists with a vision. Thirty-four years later and some 5,000 members strong, the Institute has a voice in Washington, DC, is represented nationally by its many state sections, and the designation of Certified Professional Geologist is recognized nationally and internationally. Having achieved these national and international degrees of notoriety and respect, the question is, "What’s next?" The following are two areas which I believe the Institute should focus on, in addition to current activities.

1. Ethics - AIPG’s bylaws list five specific purposes for which the Institute was created. Number four concerns "the promotion of high standards of ethical conduct among its Members, Affiliates and within the profession of geology." My career in geology has spanned over two decades and the question of ethical practice within our geological community seems to be an ever increasing dilemma. It is the age-old problem of a few creating a misconception/problem for the many and it is a serious issue. Even *The Professional Geologist (TPG)* now has a monthly section entitled Professional Ethics and Practice that excellently discusses ethical issues within the profession. Our reluctance to deal with ethical issues is the problem.

The question of registration on a state/national basis continues. Complicating this issue is the fact that very few instances of poor/unethical geological practice have been reported in the states that have registration. Florida, while reviewing its registration effectiveness last year, almost decided to repeal its registration legislation - the reason, no reported problems. I am sure most of you will agree that is probably not the case. The problem is the resistance/ inability of professional geologists to speak out concerning poor or unethical practice.

A major contributing factor to the problem of reporting poor or unethical geological practice is that our society has become as litigious as it has. Corporations and individuals alike are very hesitant to bring any charges concerning poor practice or ethical issues to state boards, or for that matter, even to our own ethics committee. Recently *TPG* reported on an applicant applying to the Institute. A member brought forward an issue concerning the applicant's qualifications; however, when the member was asked to express his concerns in writing it was not done.

What is the answer? Only one. We are individually responsible for the quality and ethical practice of geology as a profession. No degree of certification or registration will take the place of our "self-policing" responsibility.

2. Education - In the January 1997 issue of *TPG*, there is an excellent dissertation on continuing education and professional development. The subject of continuing education for professionals in relationship to geological practice continues to be debated. The issue is simple; if you don’t continue your education and professional development you are not fulfilling your responsibility and potential as a professional geologist. If we want to maintain our professional stature it is critical that we stay current with developments within the earth sciences, management, computer science, etc. Consider this; if the last tax seminar your CPA attended was in 1993, did you receive proper professional services in 1997?

The medical, legal, engineering and other professions have in place programs requiring continuing education. Many of the questions posed in the January discussion of continuing education and professional development in *TPG* focused on how much credit should be required, who sets the standards, and what is counted as continuing education. All of these questions have been dealt with by the other professions.

I do not believe geologists have to "reinvent the wheel" in order to implement a continuing education process for professional geologists certified by AIPG. Consider this, if CPGs attend education courses for which credit is issued, it would be a simple matter to forward a copy of the credit certificates to AIPG, who could record it. If a question arose concerning your continuing education activities, an employer, client or agency could be referred to AIPG, and for a small fee, a listing of your continuing education activities could be provided. What is important concerning our professional development activities, is an ongoing commitment to continue our education and document our activities.

In summary, AIPG should continue its ongoing programs and strengthen its activities in the following areas:

1. Promote throughout the geological profession a continued commitment to high ethical standards and encourage the reporting of substandard geological practice.

2. Implement a voluntary continuing education tracking system for the membership.

One last thought - How about advocating a National Geology Week? The engineering profession has one - why don’t we? If you think this idea has merit, email me at rpowersaaa@aol.com. Thanks.
AIPG of the Future

William J. Siok, CPG-4773, Brentwood, New Hampshire

What type of an organization will the AIPG be as we head into the next century? Are we destined to be a five-thousand member organization with limited professional and political clout? Or can the AIPG represent a much larger number of like-minded and professionally united geologists with the wherewithal, collectively, to promote society’s and our own self-interest? If we do not more-effectively address the professional and career concerns of most US geologists, we cannot survive into the future as anything more than a respected, but non-influential, professional group.

Revised AIPG Bylaws are close to being a reality. The revisions will allow, among other things, participation in the AIPG as a full-fledged Member by any qualified geologist. The revised Bylaws were difficult to fashion because they recognize the rather painful reality that our chosen profession, geology, no longer offers to its’ adherents and proponents the career opportunities which once existed.

We geologists are in serious trouble from a career standpoint. Young students of the science are not advised that they will, in all probability, not be able to find work practicing geology. In the future, aspiring geologists may be forced to accept geologic training as one component in a series of skills (i.e. engineering and law) which will be necessary to secure professional jobs. Experienced geologists are finding that a once cyclic marketplace is probably at a permanent standstill, and that if one becomes a casualty of downsizing, the path to the next paycheck may be in appliance sales. If one is fortunate, maybe the geologic skills can be used in high school teaching.

The AIPG was founded a full decade before the onset of all the Federal environmental statutes which gave rise to new and different professional career opportunities for geologists. We geologists may now have experienced the final boom cycle in the petroleum industry. We certainly have seen the end of growth of opportunity in the environmental arena. If there are no futures in these two major arenas, what kind of future can possibly exist for academia? If careers and jobs do not exist in the commercial sector, where would a need continue to exist for stand-alone academic training, except perhaps as a purely intellectual pursuit? I’m of the opinion that we geologists are not particularly indispensible as a professional class.

We must take action to assure the AIPG has a continuing and increasing role in the professional, commercial, social, and political institutions in the USA which affect our profession. I would like to propose that we place increased emphasis on simultaneous growth of the AIPG and upon focused lobbying efforts to recognize the contribution/role of geology in today’s society. Prospective members must be persuaded that AIPG membership is beneficial.

Under the previous bylaws, membership was essentially restricted to geologists practicing in the field and capable of meeting the requirements for certification. Within the context of the revised bylaws, prospective Members are found not only among geologists currently practicing, but also within the ranks of geologically trained academicians, including those at the elementary, secondary, and university levels. The challenge is to develop a reason for such individuals to lend their financial support and contribute some of their time to the AIPG.

Part of the possible allure to prospective members may lie in the ability of the AIPG to offer a clearinghouse for information relating to the professional marketplace for members who are forced to deal with the diminishing job market for qualified geologists.

In regard to the issue of greater recognition within the public domain, I am of the opinion that we should consider the possibility of some level of association with one of our larger sister organizations like the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) or Association of Engineering Geologists and that we could perhaps emulate some of the representational practices of the eminently successful National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE). With regard to the former, I believe we should explore, within the context of the less restrictive membership guidelines contained in the new Bylaws, a co-operative effort with a sister organization to create a broad-based lobbying effort supported by both organizations.

Perhaps one of the first activities of a mutual effort would be the definition of geologically related public health and safety issues which are common to all or most areas of the USA. (For example, water supply: both from the perspective of quantity/accessability and quality/protection. This extremely critical issue is now almost the sole domain of professional engineers, although I know geologists are involved.)

The objective of this effort would be the establishment of a fundamental set of professional public health and safety related “responsibilities” for geologists, with the ultimate objective being the establishment of a national licensing/oversight program for the practice of these responsibilities, similar to the regulatory program now utilized for Professional Engineers. (I know there are significant philosophical differences of opinion among AIPG members regarding geological registration. However, registration is a reality and appears to be increasingly common. I believe we should take advantage of registration’s potential for providing a platform to nationally unify professional geologists.)

Whatever one’s point of view regarding the future role of the AIPG, we should be capable, as professional geologists, of pulling in the same direction in order to assure a future for the organization, for the young geologists currently in training, and for ourselves.

How would membership react to establishment of an AIPG clearinghouse, available to members, for exchanging information about business/job opportunities? Perhaps this could be a way of providing an immediate and tangible incentive for membership. Could this be a first step towards the establishment of a larger, more representative, and more influential AIPG?
“Engineering Yourself as a Geologist for a Changing 21st Century Marketplace”

John H. Gray, CPG-7127 Oregon Chapter President, Portland, Oregon

Without question, geologists are challenged every day to find tough answers to difficult issues. Traditional geology focused on the basics taught in conventional educational institutions and did well to produce quality people with solutions for industry. Business in the 1980’s has, however, become a brand new game demanding much more than just good technical skills of the professional geologist. Today the markets for our services have expanded requiring not only better educated professionals in this discipline, but advanced skills permitting us to collaborate and communicate better with engineers, chemists, designers, accountants and frequently scores of other specialists, depending on the project. Bringing the package of services and professionals together in a cohesive, productive manner is not just something we talk about, it must become a process which we live and breathe each and every day. No longer can we assume that someone else will take the lead and manage the overall project scope. Like others who have contributed to the TPG on similar topics, I am concerned that geologists are perceived as being “soft” on themselves, and do not take up the lead in directing projects. Like many of my colleagues, I rebel against the stereotype that “geotech” should be resigned to being “just technicians”. A potential client mentioned the other day that “Oh you’re just the geologist”. My first inclination was to throw him off the cliff, but quickly realized that his comment was truly a half-thought fertilized in ignorance. Geologists must, however, elevate themselves, sharpen the edge, take up the cause, and get educated in the 1980’s school of “Total Quality Project Management”.

Professional associations both in and around our discipline are valuable tools through which we may gain insight to where the market is technologically headed and as to how our competition is responding. The AIPG Long-Range Planning Committee Report, “The Institute in Evolution”, serves well as one of those tools. It puts forth objectives for the Institute which would do well for us if incorporated into our personal and business lives. Competition in a quickly changing marketplace requires a serious dedication by everyone. Quality management requires a dedication to all aspects of the project, including potential client needs, project deficiencies outside of our immediate areas of concern, with a “big picture”, focus on the end product. The edge lies in maximizing educational opportunities, from every available resource possible, to benefit the client and thereby ourselves.

“The Institute in Evolution” is timeless in its applicability to the needs of our profession, and TQM is simply a next step in furthering the process of professionalism within that framework. The process allows new horizons and latitudes for creativity and decision-making in the execution of our work. Making more information available to the membership through short courses, enhanced computer library access, ready availability to trend publications, accredited classes and monthly publications of this organization and others, is mandatory if we are to continue to thrive. Expanded communication, regardless of the medium, is the real answer and must remain a central focus of the Institute and its members. The Institute’s focus as a government affairs watchdog is a good posturing position. Part of the answer lies in turning on your computers, and take more classes to learn them well. Subscribe to journals and newsletters, etc., and read them (at last count I receive only 30-40 different ones each month). Most of those publications were not solicited but arrive free of charge for our review and use. Don’t you just love America? Where else can you get many of the answers just for the asking.

Quality management requires a heightened level of interest in the client and the project concept. The concept requires that you aggressively engage all aspects of the work with the highest degree of integrity. Remember, you are your word and actions. Many of the results are improved through the development of peer review of preliminary or draft reports and data analysis sessions. This process brings a new level of interest by the other professionals involved in and around the project, making them potential stakeholders and serious contributors to your success through the process. Coordination of efforts via TQM saves money, makes for better clientele, raises your profit margins, creates better referrals and definitely reduces potential liabilities.

We all need to continue perfecting “the wheel” in our lives, I dedicate my talents to these principles every day and will endeavor to promote the same values as National Secretary of the American Institute for Professional Geologists.
Candidate for AIPG Secretary

John L. Bognar, CPG-8341, St. Louis, Missouri

As professional geologists we have always answered the demand for our services when it is there, but we have never acted as a profession to create demand through the political system. We have not acted politically to promote domestic oil and mineral exploration and development. We have not inspired Congress to pass realistic risk based environmental laws. We have not influenced the Department of the Interior to allow a greater degree of mineral exploitation in our wilderness and oceanic areas.

To shape our profession, Members must become politically involved. I would support 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 is well suited to promote the profession in a political sense because we have diverse Member's skills and geologists in all regions of the country. AIPG Members have been discussing among themselves how we might shape the Institute so that it may mature politically. Real action to build the membership is the next step.

If elected Secretary, I would propose a plan that provides incentives to Members for their recruitment of new Members and volunteer political activity. I would propose that any Member who serves as an officer or committee chairperson at the Section level would have dues waived the following year. I would propose that AIPG members actively seek members from other professional and societal geologic organizations; even if joining AIPG would mean that other memberships would have to be dropped. Some potential members complain that they have insufficient funds to belong to another professional organization. I would propose that AIPG waive dues for any current Member who is unemployed or who has suffered monetary difficulties.

I am not convinced that our occupation must contend with severe employment cycles. As a profession we can act to smooth out the highs and lows of each cycle. AIPG members must realize there are bust times because our government's policies and laws create boom times. AIPG should work in Washington D.C. and in the states to watch and influence legislation that promotes the creation of geologic jobs which are based upon real need.

Environmental hysteria of the past (which was created by politically active people), caused remedial projects to become excessively expensive and scoped beyond real health or environmental risk. Congress has caught on to this fact and as a result, funding for environmental projects has been diminished and unemployment among environmental geologists is escalating.

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. Production of western coal will be limited to protect wilderness. 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 hindered the industry by not solving the very old issue of finding a final depository for nuclear waste.

AIPG should work with the Department of Energy to develop a technical based energy policy. 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.

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 an authentic risk based climate which is friendly to both environment and industry.

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. AIPG should comment on all pertinent government rule making at both the federal and state level.

If elected Secretary, I would bring to AIPG, a desire to introduce a strong political agenda with a goal to create steady long term employment based upon real economic demand. I would work to install incentives to members, to build membership and to encourage volunteerism. I would work to see AIPG unite major professional geologic organizations in a manner that establishes a consolidated political agenda to support all professional geologists. I would work to communicate to the membership that our survival depends upon an active flourishing membership body.
34th A.I.P.G. ANNUAL MEETING
HOUSTON, TEXAS * OCTOBER 8-11, 1997

"The 21st Century Professional Geologist: Training, Credentials, Business & Political Considerations"

The TEXAS Section extends an enthusiastic invitation to members and friends to attend the 34th A. I. P. G. Annual Meeting at the Doubletree Post Oak Hotel in Houston, Texas during the period of October 8-11, 1997. This fine hotel is located in the world renowned Galleria area with convenient access to the Medical Center, Astrodome, Summit, Wortham Fine Arts Center, and the NASA Johnson Space Center.

This year’s program features two distinct venues. Energy (because Houston is the Oil Capital of the World!) and the emerging Environmental Applications sector. A total of 56 outstanding papers have been scheduled for presentation. Additionally, five short courses are planned and exciting field trips will serve as extensions of the two themes of the technical programs.

Additional events scheduled for members, spouses, and guests include:

o A trip to Galveston, Texas to visit the new Offshore Energy Center. This center is an actual offshore, jack-up drilling rig, the "Ocean Star, which has been turned into a three-level 12,000 square foot exhibit of current offshore oil technology.

o The spouse and guest activities are those which the delegates to the 33rd Annual Meeting in Columbus, Ohio requested in the questionnaires we provided at that meeting.

o A "Mexican Fiesta" theme will be evident at the "kick-off" meeting which will be held Wednesday evening, October 8th. In our Exhibits Area.

o The A. I. P. G. Annual Business Meeting will be in conjunction with a luncheon on Friday October 10th.

o The latest of today’s new equipment and software, as well as the standbys of our industry will occupy the 7,000 square foot Exhibits Area. Following the opening on Wednesday evening, this area will be open daily.

o AND, we are having dinner with the dinosaurs! A gala evening of dinner and music is scheduled for Thursday evening, October 9th at the Houston Museum of Natural Science with Tyrannosaurus Rex looking over the guests who will be able to visit the world’s greatest gem collection and the new Weiss Petroleum exhibit. This will be a memorable evening for all!

Texas hospitality is unequalled-so Y’all come, Y’ hear!

John L. DeVault
General Chairman

Maj. Gen. Hugh W. Hardy (Retired)
Vice Chairman

A. I. P. G. 34th Annual Meeting, c/o 14026 Kingsride Lane, Houston, Texas 77079 - 3219
Program

34th AIPG Annual National Meeting

(For Final Program and Announcements, see TEXAS AIPG Website: http://www.ela-iel.com/AIPG/aipg.html)

Monday, October 6
7:00 am - 8:00 am  Short Course & Field Trip Registration
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  Short Course 1 - Business Management

Tuesday, October 7
7:00 am - 8:00 am  Short Course & Field Trip Registration
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  Short Course 1 - Business Management (continued)
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  Short Course 2 - Environmental Chemistry
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  Short Course 3 - Environmental Geophysics for Oil & Gas Geologists and Geophysicists
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  Spouse & Guest Event 1: Golf Outing Tour 18 and Lunch

Wednesday, October 8
7:00 am - 5:00 pm  Short Course & Field Trip Registration
7:00 am - 5:00 pm  National Meeting Registration
7:00 am - 5:00 pm  Hospitality Suite Opens
7:00 am - 8:00 am  National Executive Committee Breakfast
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  National Executive Committee Meeting
8:00 am - 12:00 noon  Short Course 4 - Continuous Process Improvement in Professional Services
Short Course 5 - Practical Geostatistics
Short Course 6 - Multidisciplinary Teams: How and Why They Make You Money
9:00 am - 1:00 pm  Spouse & Guest Event 2 - Offshore Energy Center, Lunch, & Galveston Sampler
12:00 pm - 1:00 pm  Lunch
1:00 pm - 5:00 pm  Mini-symposium: Environmental Ethics, Professional Practices, and Related Issues
"Mexican Fiesta" kickoff and icebreaker
7:00 pm -

Thursday, October 9
7:00 am - 5:00 pm  Short Course & Field Trip Registration
7:00 am - 5:00 pm  National Meeting Registration
7:00 am - 5:00 pm  Hospitality Suite Opens
7:00 am - 8:00 am  Speakers' Breakfast
7:00 am - 10:00 am  AIPG 1997-98 combined Advisory Board Meeting, Breakfast, Reports from Sections
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  Exhibits Open
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  Short Course 7 - Uses and Techniques of Ground-penetrating Radar in Near-surface Geophysics
8:00 am - 12:00 noon  Keynote Session
10:30 am - 3:30 pm  Spouse & Guest Event 3 - Major Art Museums Excursion and Lunch
12:00 pm - 1:00 pm  Lunch
1:15 pm - 4:50 pm  General Sessions
1A: Energy - 3D Seismic Applications
1B: Environment - Distinguished Lectures
7:00 -
Dinner With the Dinosaurs including Awards Ceremony
Program (continued)

**Friday, October 10**

7:00 am - 5:00 pm  | Short Course & Field Trip Registration
7:00 am - 5:00 pm  | National Meeting Registration
7:00 am - 5:00 pm  | Hospitality Suite Opens
7:00 am - 9:00 am  | AIPG 1998 Advisory Board Meeting and election of delegates to the 1998 Executive Committee (with breakfast)
7:00 am - 9:00 am  | AIPG Past Presidents' Breakfast
7:00 am - 8:00 am  | Speakers Breakfast
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  | Exhibits Open
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  | Short Course 8 - Reservoir Seismic Methods
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  | Short Course 9 - Introduction to Reflection Seismic Interpretation
8:00 am - 12:00 pm | Technical Sessions

- **Energy:** 2A - New Technology for Oil and Gas Exploration & Exploitation
- **Environment:**
  - 2B - Dense Non-aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs)
  - 2C - Environmental Case Histories
9:30 am - 11:00 am | 1997 & 1998 Executive Committee joint meeting
10:30 am - 4:30 pm | Spouse & Guest Event 4 - Space Center Houston Excursion & Lunch in Kemah
12:00 pm - 1:30 pm | 1997 AIPG National Business Meeting & Luncheon
1:30 pm - 5:00 pm  | Technical Sessions

- **3A:** Energy - 3D Seismic Technology
- **Environment:**
  - 3B - Environmental Case Histories / Mining
  - 3C - Environmental Applications / Miscellaneous
7:00 - 11:00 pm  | Spouse & Guest Event 5 - Theater Under the Stars - Musical

**Saturday, October 11**

7:00 am - 8:00 am  | Continental Breakfast - Field trip attendees
8:00 am - 11:00 am  | Texas Section Breakfast and Meeting
8:00 am - 5:00 pm  | Field Trip 1: Houston Area Superfund Sites

Field Trip 2: East Texas Geological Items of Interest: Houston Area Faults, Municipal Ground-water Recovery System, and Jewett Lignite Mine Tour

*Photo Credits: The Greater Houston Convention and Visitors Bureau, Space Center Houston, Alan L. Bean, Harold Phenix, Theatre Under the Stars, Galveston Island Convention and Visitors Bureau, Museum of Natural Science.*
Keynote Session

Moderator: Sandy McCormick, McCormick Enterprises, Houston, TX

"The 21st Century Professional Geologist: Training, Credentials, Business and Political Considerations"

Thursday, October 9
8:00 am - 8:25 am    Balancing Business and Technology in Oil and Gas Ventures
                      Sandy McCormick, McCormick Enterprises

8:25 am - 8:50 am    Anton Marin Permit, Gabon Offshore
                      Gene VanDyke, Vanco Energy, Houston, TX

8:50 am - 9:15 am    Training the 21st. Century Professional Geologist
                      Rod Cotton, Ph.D., Western Geophysical, Houston, TX

9:15 am - 9:40 am    Data Licensing in the 3D World
                      Marc Lawrence, Fairfield Industries, Houston, TX

9:40 am - 10:05 am   3D Seismic Surveys Have a Significant Impact on Exploration and Production
                      Woody Nestvold, Ph.D., Nestvold Consulting International, Houston, TX

10:05 am - 10:20 am  Coffee break

10:20 am - 10:45 am   Punctuated Equilibria Plate Tectonics and Exploration Strategies:
                      Examples From Australia and South America
                      Peter R. Vail, Department of Geology, Rice University, Houston, TX

10:45 am - 11:10 am   The Geologist and the Role of Computers and Software into the 21st. Century
                      Robert B. Lieber, PGS Tigrss, Maidenhead, UK

11:10 am - 11:35 am   Worldwide Exploration Bid Round Practices: Incentives For Exploration
                      Wayne B. Gardiner, Amoco Corp., Houston, TX

11:35 am - 12:00 pm   Poster Presentation:
                      Fault Seal Behavior at Beryl Field: Observations From 20 Years of Production, Drilling, and Injection Data
                      Gary Robertson, Ph.D., Mobil New Exploration & Producing Ventures, New Orleans, LA, & Steven Buck, Mobil North Sea Ltd., UK

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Dr. Norman S. Neidell

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Co-Secretary & Editor
Richard S. Barnett

Guest Activities
Carol M. Rensink

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Concurrent Sessions

Technical Session #1A: Energy - 3D Seismic Applications

Session Chairmen: Tom Wittick, Lindon Exploration, and Jory A. Pacht, Ph.D., Seis-Strat Services, Inc.

Thursday, October 9

1:15 pm - 1:40 pm  Real Time 3D Seismic Imaging: a Real World Case History
Peter M. Duncan, 3DX Technology Inc., Houston, TX

1:40 pm - 2:05 pm  Salt Distribution in the Offshore Louisiana South Additions and High Island South Regions from 3D Seismic Data
George Jamieson, Schlumberger Geco-Prakla, Houston, TX

2:05 pm - 2:30 pm  Integrated Seismic Reservoir Characterization and Modeling: a Gulf of Mexico 3D Case History
Rebecca Latimer, Jason Geosystems, Houston, TX

2:30 pm - 2:55 pm  Using 3D Seismic Data to Find New Reserves in an Old Field: Quitman Field, Wood County, Texas
Tom Wittick, Lindon Exploration Co., The Woodlands, TX

2:55 pm - 3:10 pm  Coffee break

3:10 pm - 3:35 pm  New Oil From an Old Field? Preliminary Results From Reinterpretation of the Long Beach Unit of the Wilmington Oil Field Using Recently Acquired 3D Seismic Data
Jory A. Pacht, Seis-Strat Services, Inc., Sugar Land, TX

3:35 pm - 4:00 pm  3D Seismic Interpretation and Non-marine Depositional Processes at the Gordon Gas Field, NW Shelf, Australia
Barbara J. Radovich, Ph.D., Texaco, Bellaire, TX

4:00 pm - 4:25 pm  Seismic Redevelopment of Port Hudson Field, Tuscaloosa Trend, Louisiana: Case History
Chip Story, Amoco Exploration & Production, Houston, TX

4:25 pm - 4:50 pm  Regional 3D Seismic Well-tie Lines to Depict Geology in Ship Shoal, South Marsh Island, and High Island Areas, Offshore Gulf of Mexico
Abu N. Chowdhury, Schlumberger Geco-Prakla, Houston, TX

Technical Session #1B:
Environmental Geology - Distinguished Lectures

Session Chairman: Ted H. Foss, Ph.D., P.G., Consultant, Houston

Thursday, October 9

1:00 pm - 1:05 pm  Welcome and Opening Remarks
Michael D. Campbell, CPG, P.G., P.H., Campbell & Assoc., Houston, TX

1:05 pm - 1:10 pm  Technical Program: Introductions
Ted H. Foss, CPG, Ph.D., P.G.

1:10 pm - 1:40 pm  Distinguished Presentation: Update on the Geological Investigation of Mars
David McKay, Ph.D., NASA, Houston, TX

1:40 pm - 2:10 pm  Distinguished Presentation: The Return of Tyrannosaurus rex
Wayne A. Peatyjohn, Ph.D., P.G., Consultant, Stillwater, OK

2:10 pm - 2:30 pm  Perspective on the Results of the Mini-symposium on Environmental Ethics, Practices, and Related Issues
David Abbott, CPG, P.G., Abbott Consulting Co., Denver, CO

The Professional Geologist • JUNE 1997
2:30 pm - 2:50 pm  Perspective on the Results of the Symposium on Environmental Ethics, Practices, and Related Issues  
Dan Gibby, Esq., Shear, Newman, Hahn & Rosenkranz, PC, Tampa, FL  

2:50 pm - 3:10 pm  Coffee break  

3:10 pm - 3:30 pm  Continuous Process Improvement in Professional Services  
Nancy Blodgett, QC Solutions, IL  

3:30 pm - 4:00 pm  Geological Interpretations for Remediation Programs  
James Howard, CPG, Ph.D., P.G., ENVIRON, Irvine, CA  

4:00 pm - 4:30 pm  Ground-water Modeling: Where Are We?  
Mary P. Anderson, Ph.D., P.G., University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI  

4:30 pm - 5:00 pm  On Brine Contamination and its Characterization in the Subsurface  
Charles Kreiller, P.H., P.G., L.B. Guyton Associates, Austin, TX  

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Technical Session #2A:  
Energy: New Technology for Exploration & Exploitation  
Session Chairman: Todd Mitchell, The Discovery Bay Co., Houston  

Friday, October 10  
8:00 am - 8:25 am  Detection of Hydrocarbons with Lithostratigraphy  
Fred Hilterman, Ph.D., Geophysical Development Co., Houston, TX  

8:25 am - 8:50 am  Applications of Sequence Stratigraphy in Seismic Exploration  
Winifred A. Burgis, Ph.D., Exxon Production Research Co., Houston, TX  

8:50 am - 9:15 am  Seismic Techniques for Imaging Complex Geology  
Wayne P. Wilson, Amoco Production Co., Houston, TX  

9:15 am - 9:40 am  Geospatial Modeling: Technology for Understanding Complexly Faulted Geologic Structures  
Karen S. Hoffman, Dynamic Graphics, Inc., Houston, TX  

9:40 am - 10:05 am  Seismic Facies Analysis and Drilling Results of Channel-form and Lobe-form Intraslope Basin Reservoirs Deposited by Gravity-driven Processes: Plio-Pleistocene, Ship Shoal and Ewing Bank Areas, Offshore Louisiana  
John M. Armentrout, CPG, Ph.D., Mobil Oil Corp., Dallas, TX  

10:05 am - 10:30 am  Use of Micro-resistivity Imaging Tools in Imaging Lower Pennsylvanian Morrow Channel Sandstone Reservoirs, Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Lincoln Counties, Colorado  
Mark Geminario, Union Pacific Resources, Fort Worth, TX  

10:30 am - 10:55 am  Paleontology: a Critical Stratigraphic Tool in Gulf of Mexico Exploration and Exploitation  
Brian J. O’Neil, Shell Offshore, Inc., New Orleans, LA  

10:55 am - 11:20 am  Energy Absorption Analysis: a Case Study  
Todd Mitchell, The Discovery Bay Co., Houston, TX  

11:20 am - 11:50 am  Crosswell Seismic Imaging: an Emerging Technology for High Resolution Imaging of Reservoirs  
Spyros K. Lazaratos, Ph.D., TomoSeis Inc., Houston, TX  
Coffee and soft drinks will be available from 9:30 to 10:30 am.  

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Technical Session #2B: Environmental Geology - DNAPLs  
Session Chairman: Bernie Kuhn, P.G., Brown & Root Environmental, Houston, Texas  

Friday, October 10  
8:00 am - 8:05 am  Technical Program: Introduction  
Bernie Kuhn, CPG, P.G.  

8:05 am - 8:30 am  Considerations and Methodology in Using Natural Attenuation as a Remedial Strategy  
Steve Testa, CPG, P.G., Testa Environmental Co., CA  

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JUNE 1997 • The Professional Geologist
8:30 am - 9:00 am  A Drilling Method for Minimizing Vertical Migration of High Concentrations of Volatile Organics
William Norman, P.G., GZA GeoEnvironmental, MA

9:00 am - 9:30 am  A Comparison of DNAPL Field Screening Techniques at Three Hazardous Waste Sites
W.G. Soukup, P.G., Eckenfelder, Inc., NJ

9:30 am - 10:00 am  Use of 3D Acoustic Imaging to Design High Performance Recovery Systems Where DNAPLs Are Present
Mary Linda Adams, P.G., Resolution Resources, Inc., VA

10:00 am - 10:15 am  Coffee break

10:15 am - 10:45 am  Refining Clean-up Standards Using Site-specific Partitioning Coefficients
J. Greacen, P.G., Remediation Technology, Inc., MA

10:45 am - 11:15 am  In-situ Bioremediation Using the UVB Technology: Development and Case Study
Susannah Borchert, P.G., SBP Technology Inc., MD

11:15 am - 11:45 am  Comparing Horizontal Ground-water Extraction Well Efficiencies at Hazardous Waste Sites: Implications for Well Planning and Development
George Losonsky, Ph.D., P.G., IT Corporation, Lake Charles, LA

Technical Session #2C: Environmental Geology - Mining & Engineering
Session Chairwoman: Glenda Empsall, P.G., Louisiana Pacific Corp., Conroe, TX

Friday, October 10
8:00 am - 8:05 am  Technical Program: Introduction
Glenda Empsall, CPG, P.G.

8:05 am - 8:30 am  Hydraulic Fracturing to Enhance Remediation
H. Reiffert Hedgcoxe, CPG, P.G., ERM-Southwest, Houston, TX

8:30 am - 9:00 am  Evolution of a Containment Zone: a Case History
C.W. Davenport, P.G., McLaren/Hart, Inc., CA

9:00 am - 9:30 am  Mass Spectrometry Fingerprinting for Improved Hydrocarbon Mixture Identification
William Schaal, P.G., IT Corp., Martinez, CA

9:30 am - 10:00 am  Petroleum Hydrocarbons: Chemistry, Fingerprinting, and Emerging Analytical Methods
Dawn Zemo, P.G., GeoMatrix Consultants, Inc., San Francisco, CA

10:00 am - 10:15 am  Coffee break

10:15 am - 10:45 am  Ground-water Arsenic: Making a Case for Reductive Dissolution
J. Lieberman, P.G., ENSR Consulting & Engineering, Acton, MA

10:45 am - 11:15 am  Introduction to Horizontal Wells for Characterization and Remediation
Dan Oakley, P.G., Operational Technologies Corp., CO

11:15 am - 11:45 am  An Approach to Ground-water Monitoring Using Integrated Sampling Equipment: an Update
Anthony J. Carmeli, P.G., USPCI/Laidlaw, Inc., Boulder, CO

Technical Session #3A: Energy - 3D Seismic Technology
Session Chairman: Jack Caldwell, Ph.D., Schlumberger Geco-Prakla, Houston

Friday, October 10
1:30 pm - 1:55 pm  The Integration of Horizon Attributes with 3D Visualization
Craig Davis, INEXS, Houston, TX

1:55 pm - 2:20 pm  3D Seismic Imaging and Attribute Analysis of Karst Collapse and Genetic Sequences in Low-accommodation Conditions
Bob A. Hardage, Ph.D., University of Texas, Austin, TX

2:20 pm - 2:45 pm  Three-dimensional Structural and Stratigraphic Framework Development for Subsurface Characterization
Thomas Fisher, P.G., Landmark Graphics, Austin, TX

The Professional Geologist • JUNE 1997
Models of Submarine Channel Levee Systems, Including Examples from 3D Seismic Data, Gulf of Mexico Basin  
Michael T. Roberts, Ph.D., Pennzoil Exploration & Production Co., Houston, TX

Coffee break

Seismic Volume Attributes and Amplitude vs Offset in Exploration: Overview and Case Studies  
David J. Hall, Ph.D., Excalibur Exploration Co., Houston, TX

3D Prestack Time Migration and Velocity-depth Modeling in East Cameron and Vermillion Areas, GOM  
Michael Marcoux, Ph.D., Digicon Geophysical, Houston, TX

Geologically Constrained 3D Velocity Model Building and Depth Migration: North Sea Example  
Charles Sicking, Arco Exploration & Production Technology, Plano, TX

Seismic Time-lapse Monitoring ("4D Seismic"): Where is the Industry Today?  
Jack Caldwell, Ph.D., Schlumberger Geco-Prakla, Houston, TX

Video Presentation - Application of Coherency for the Delineation of Wrench Tectonic Features in Offshore Trinidad  
Adam Gertzenkorn, Ph.D., Amoco Production Co., Tulsa, OK

Technical Session #3B:  
Environmental Geology Environmental Case Histories / Mining

Session Chairman: Wade Robinson, P.G., Northwestern Resources Co., Jewett, TX

Friday, October 10

1:00 pm - 1:05 pm  
Technical Program: Introduction  
Wade Robinson, CPG, P.G.

1:05 pm - 1:30 pm  
Design, Construction, and Operation of a Cutoff Trench for Ground-water Containment  
Denise Mills, P.G., Emcon, Portland, OR

1:30 pm - 2:00 pm  
Influence of Tidal Fluctuations on Coastal Aquifers: General Principles and Case Studies  
William Halbert, P.G., GeoEngineers, Inc., Tacoma, WA

2:00 pm - 2:30 pm  
Quality Assurance in Environmental Data Interpretation  
David Rhode, P.G., ICF Kaiser Engineering, Lakewood, CO

2:30 pm - 2:45 pm  
Coffee break

2:45 pm - 3:15 pm  
Pumpage-induced Leakage of Saline Water From the Rio Grande Aquifer to the Hueco Bolson Aquifer, City of El Paso/Ciudad Juarez Area  
Barry J. Hibbs, P.G., Texas Water Development Board, Austin, TX

3:15 pm - 3:45 pm  
An Overview of the Geology of Texas Lignite Mines  
Wade Robinson, CPG, P.G., Northwestern Resources Co., Jewett, TX

3:45 pm - 4:15 pm  
A Comparison of Historical Ground-water Level Data for Undisturbed Sediments and Mine Spoil  
Arch Campbell, P.G., Consultant, Dallas, TX

Technical Session #3C:  
Environmental Geology Environmental Applications / Miscellaneous

Session Chairman: H.C. Clark, Ph.D., P.G., Rice University, Houston, TX

Friday, October 10

1:00 pm - 1:05 pm  
Technical Program: Introduction  
H.C. Clark, Ph.D., P.G.

1:05 pm - 1:35 pm  
New Techniques for Calculating Hydraulic Conductivity From Borehole Geophysical Logs  
H.A. Collier, Ph.D., P.G., Tarleton State University, Stephenville, TX
SHORT COURSE #1
Management Development Program for Geologists and Related Professionals

Monday, October 6 and Tuesday, October 7, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Anyone in a geological or related profession who desires a basic foundation of knowledge in the principal subjects of business management will benefit from this course which introduces management of organizations, planning and control, marketing and contracts, operations management and business ethics. Participation in the interactive sessions will develop management skills.

Presented by: Donald E. Fletcher, Ph.D., Director of the Executive Program and Professor of Mineral Economics, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado.

COURSE TITLE TO BE ANNOUNCED

SHORT COURSE #2
Environmental Chemistry

Tuesday, October 7, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

The use and evaluation of analytical laboratory data are fundamental activities of environmental chemistry. Laboratory data are the foundation of the environmental service industry. It is absolutely essential for these data to consistently support environmental proposals and decisions. This course will examine the principal components of admissible data quality or "good data." These are: 1) Clearly stated measurement purposes which identify the target analytes, the intended use of the data, and the associated detection limits, accuracy, and precision required. 2) Data management to regulate sample tracking (chain-of-custody) and related activities that guarantee that the laboratory results are from the correct sample and sample location. 3) Sampling procedure, which includes a technically valid sampling plan that is correctly followed to properly collect, identify, store, and prepare samples for analysis. 4) Analytical methods with sufficient selectivity, detection limits, accuracy, and precision to be technically valid. 5) Quality-control samples, including blanks (field, trip, laboratory, and reagent), duplicate measurements, matrix spikes, laboratory control samples, and performance evaluation samples in sufficient number to validate the necessary statements of accuracy, precision, and detection limits. 6) Quality control limits which clearly state acceptable limits for quality-control samples such as allowable blank contamination, precision of duplicate samples, and accuracy of matrix spikes, performance evaluation samples, and laboratory control samples. Calibration frequency and linearity may also be specified. 7) Documentation which enables a third-party evaluator to verify the validity of the sample data. With increasing pressure on the defense of laboratory data, the professional geologist must know how to handle analytical data.


SHORT COURSE #3
Environmental Geophysics for Oil & Gas Geologists and Geophysicists.

Tuesday, October 7, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

The use of geophysics in environmental site investigations has steadily increased over the past decade. However, there is a continuing need to provide training for professionals who conduct site assessments so that they can recommend the genuine advantages of using non-intrusive geophysics early in assessment project in order to design more efficient and less expensive sampling programs.

The Professional Geologist • JUNE 1997
This one-day course introduces professionals to near-surface applications of geophysical methods including resistivity sounding, seismic CDP reflection, seismic GRM refraction, ground-penetrating radar, gravity, magnetics, and time-and-frequency-domain electromagnetics. The course emphasizes the choice of several methods in order to limit the number of possible solutions, and it uses case histories to show how on-site computing and mapping systems can provide quality control for developing dynamic assessment plans that will keep remediation costs in check. The case histories show how near-surface geophysical methods can detect contaminant plumes as well as giving geological information. The course also demonstrates how to integrate geophysical data with other assessment tools such as the cone penetrometer.

Presented by: Stephen H. Danbom, Ph.D., Environmental Services Division, Conoco, Houston, Texas.

SHORT COURSE #4
Continuous Process Improvement in Professional Services

Wednesday, October 8, 8:00 am to 12:00 noon

Geological professionals will learn what continuous process improvement (CPI) means to a professional service firm and why they should seriously consider adopting the CPI management approach to gaining a competitive edge. The presenter, a well-known management consultant, highlights some of the results that different professional service firms have achieved through the CPI approach to quality management, and she details such CPI tools as flowcharting processes, management by fact, the use of fishbone diagrams to help solve problems, and the "Balanced Scorecard" approach to improving measuring processes. The course concludes with a discussion of the importance of articulating the mission of a consulting company or industrial organization, its vision, and its goals in order to increase its ability to compete.


SHORT COURSE #5
Practical Geostatistics

Wednesday, October 8, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Geologists and geophysicists in petroleum exploration who want to map any parameter that predicts the likelihood of drilling a successful exploratory well will benefit from this survey of ways that geostatistics can reduce uncertainties in data analysis and improve their final maps. Geostatistics does not give magic answers, but model examples and case histories demonstrate how the informed use of geostatistics builds confidence in the exploration process. Participants should bring their laptop computers to work on data examples that demonstrate how to apply geostatistics by analyzing data for errors and trends, making optimal maps from sparse data sets, using secondary data sets to improve maps made from a primary set, and simulating a number of possible maps and assigning probability values to each.

Presented by: Brian H. Russell, Ph.D., Hampson-Russell Software Services.

SHORT COURSE #6
Multidisciplinary Teams:
How and Why They Make You Money

Wednesday, October 8, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Exploration and development managers who want to cultivate teamwork and create synergy in their projects will benefit from this survey of the competitive advantages to be gained by recognizing how different professions can benefit from interacting with each other through improved technology. Successful exploration and production teams today are smaller but more efficient because they combine the expertise of geoscientists and petroleum engineers with that of land, legal, accounting, and administrative staff. The course cites examples of the recent successes of exploratory teams and discusses the role of incentive systems.

Presented by: Robert M. sneider, Ph.D., President, Robert M. sneider Exploration, Houston, Texas.

SHORT COURSE #7
Uses and Techniques of Ground-penetrating Radar in Near-Surface Geophysics

Thursday, October 9, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

The use and sophistication of ground-penetrating radar (GPR) have increased greatly since the 1980s. Digital signal processing has improved GPR survey results in the last five years. GPR methods contribute in two ways to solving environmental problems: 1) by helping to evaluate the extent of subsurface contamination, predicting the movement of contaminants, and guiding test drilling programs; and 2) by contributing to the design of facilities that prevent environmental and engineering problems. This course presents the theory and history of GPR, instrumentation and field procedures, data processing, data interpretation, pitfalls in interpretation, GPR case histories, and suggestions for future developments, applications, and research.

Presented by: A. Peter Annan, Ph.D., President, Sensors & Software, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

SHORT COURSE #8
Reservoir Seismic Methods

Thursday, October 9, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Geologists, geophysicists, and reservoir engineers engaged in finding, mapping, and evaluating petroleum reservoirs will benefit from this survey of how seismic methods can contribute to development and production decisions and how engineering data can assist seismic interpretation. Case histories show how seismic methods have helped solve problems in reservoir management.
and improve the economics of oil and gas production. Topics include basic seismic concepts, determination of seismic velocities, 3D seismic methods and interpretation, situations that call for seismic methods, seismic stratigraphy, integrating well control and paleontology, borehole methods, and emerging technologies.

Presented by: Robert E. Sheriff, Ph.D., Professor of Geophysics, University of Houston, Houston, Texas.

SHORT COURSE #9
Introduction to Reflection Seismic Interpretation
Friday, October 10, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Exploration managers and geoscience professionals will benefit from this survey of the basic principles of structural and stratigraphic interpretation of seismic reflection data. Through the courtesy of contributing contractors and oil companies, participants will use copies of good, recent seismic sections with state-of-the-art processing to investigate a wide variety of geological situations and problems. Hands-on experience will acquaint participants with the methods and pitfalls of seismic interpretation and correlation between geological and geophysical models.

Presented by: Patrick J. Hooyman, Ph.D., Interam Information Technologies.

Registration Form Available Soon

Look for the Annual Meeting Registration Form in upcoming issues of The Professional Geologist. This section of your magazine can be removed to serve as a program for planning your trip to Houston.

Make Plans Now to Attend

The hotel reservation form is on the back cover of this section.
Field Trips

Field Trip #1 - Houston Area Superfund Sites

Saturday, October 11, 8:00 am to 7:00 pm.
Departs from DoubleTree-Galleria Hotel, Houston, Texas

Participants will follow a path worn since 1992 by students of the Institute of Environmental Technology during its 4-month training programs for geologists and other environmental professionals. The Houston area covers many federal and state Superfund projects which are in all stages of remediation. Participants in this field trip will visit the United Creosoting Company Site, French Limited Site, North and South Cavalcade Sites, Houston Scrap Site, Brio and Dixie Oil Processors Sites, Motco Site, and others. Local representatives will add their personal knowledge of the history and status of each site to the discussions by the principal leaders. The fee includes a field trip guidebook.

Principal Field Trip Leader: Michael D. Campbell, CPG, P.G., P.H., assisted by associates of Environmental Litigation Associates and Institute of Environmental Technology, Houston, Texas.

Field Trip #2 - East Texas Items of Geological Interest

Saturday, October 11, 8:00 am to 8:00 pm.
Departs from DoubleTree-Galleria Hotel, Houston, Texas

This field trip consists of three phases: 1) a discussion and visits to selected sites in the nearby west Houston area where active fault systems have disrupted the surface; 2) a discussion and in-transit observations of Houston's municipal ground-water recovery system and its high-capacity water well facilities; and 3) an excursion to the large lignite mine north of Houston at Jewett, Texas. The fee includes a field trip guide book.

Principal Field Trip Leader: Wade Robinson, CPG, P.G., P.H., assisted by associates of Environmental Litigation Associates and Institute of Environmental Technology, Houston, Texas.
Spouse/Guest/Member Trips

Trip #1 Golf at “Tour 18”

Tuesday, October 7, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm (20 people minimum)

Tour 18 brings the best to you. Each hole is a careful simulation of one of America’s most famous golf holes from courses like Pinehurst, Augusta, and Pebble Beach.

After some warm up time on the driving range and putting green, tee off on your ultimate golf experience with other AIPG members and guests.

Package includes, greens fees, range balls, cart, round trip transportation and lunch.

Trip #1 Alternate - Places of Worship an Orange Show “Eye-Opener Tour”

Tuesday, October 7, 12:30 pm - 4:00 pm (18 people minimum)

“Eye-opener Tours” investigate those handmade sites marvelously unique to our city; those places that make you stop, look and look again.

Places of Worship considers some of the magnificent temples created by people of faith, representing the diverse cultures that call Houston home. We’ll visit the Sri Meenakshi Hindu Temple, Teen How Taoist Temple, Antioch Baptist Church and Annunciation Catholic Church for a whirlwind tour.

Houston is a melting pot of many cultures, individuals, and forms of spiritual expression...come explore with us.

Package includes transportation and tour guide.

Trip #2 - Offshore Energy Center and Galveston Sampler

Wednesday, October 8, 9:00 am - 4:00 pm (18 people minimum)

Come aboard the “Ocean Star,” the venerable jack-up drilling rig, outfitted as the home of the Offshore Energy Center in May, 1997. Experience the day-to-day excitement of the offshore through videos, equipment exhibits, and interactive displays.

Enjoy a delightful seafood lunch and then explore The Strand, a National Historic Landmark. Once called the "Wall Street of the Southwest," this lively area now houses galleries, curio and gift shops, boutiques, and authentic candy factory, and military surplus store unlike any other. You may choose to visit the Seaport Museum and the "Elissa,” an 1877 merchant sailing ship restored to her former grandeur. Or, you might visit the Railroad Museum and go to the Pier 21 Theater to view "The Great Storm," a movie depicting the great hurricane of 1900.

On your return trip, visit the Bishop's Palace, ranked among the top 100 architecturally significant homes in the USA. Then sit back and enjoy the view along Sea Wall Boulevard as we head back to the hotel.

Package includes transportation in a deluxe motorcoach with a knowledgeable guide, lunch, and entrance fees to the Offshore Energy Center and the Bishop’s Palace.
Trip #3 - Major Art Museums

Thursday, October 9, 10:30 am - 3:30 pm
(18 people minimum)

Begin at The Menil Collection, generally considered the last great private art collection in the country. Dominique de Menil, daughter of Conrad Schlumberger, opened this museum in 1987 to house the art treasures collected by her and her late husband, John de Menil. This innovatively designed museum features art from pre-historic to modern times with a large collection of surrealistic masterpieces. Also on the grounds are the Rothko Chapel, Bernard Newman's "Broken Obelisk," Byzantine Chapel, and Cy Twombly Gallery.

Following lunch at a charming restaurant in the Museum District, we will visit the newly renovated Contemporary Arts Museum. This intriguing, very modern building houses exhibitions of the art of our time, art which often intrigues and even challenge our concepts of art. Continue at your own pace...

Across the street, visit the outdoor Cullen Sculpture Garden and then the world-class Museum of Fine Art (the first in Texas). In addition to works from the museum's many permanent collections, two visiting exhibitions will be featured: Mark Catesby's Natural History of America: The Watercolors from the Royal Library, Windsor Castle and the Roy DeCarava Retrospective.

Trip #4 - Space Center Houston

Friday, October 10, 10:30 am - 4:30 pm
(20 people minimum)

Watch the sailboats, "shrimpers", and work boats traveling through the Clear Creek Channel into Galveston Bay as you enjoy lunch at one of Kemah's finest restaurants.

Then travel a short distance to Space Center Houston which provides you with extraordinary journeys into the past, present, and future of NASA's incredible manned space flight program. The Mission Status Center takes you "live" to Houston's Mission Control, Kennedy Space Center, even aboard the space shuttle during flights. Take the tram tour of NASA for a "behind the scenes" look at the Johnson Space Center. Walk into and explore exact duplicates of the Space Shuttle's flight and mid-decks. Let the film "Destiny in Space," shown on an 80 ft. wide by 5 story tall screen, bring you as close to space as you can get before your tour guide beckons you back to earth and the bus leaving for the hotel.

Package includes transportation by deluxe motorcoach with a knowledgeable guide, lunch, and entrance fee to Space Center Houston including all events there.

Trip #5 - Theatre Under the Stars Musical

Friday, October 10, 7:00 pm - 11:00 pm
(15 people minimum)

Theatre Under the Stars is second only to Broadway as a regional presenter of musicals. Typically each season includes both new and classic Broadway Hits as well as one first run show. Such smash hits as Jeckyl & Hyde, Annie, and Beauty & the Beast were presented here first, before going to Broadway.

Look in the July issue of "The Professional Geologist" for The title of this evening's performance (following the announcement of the T.U.T.S. '97-'98 Season).

Package includes transportation and ticket for prime seating.
The Doubletree Hotel at Post Oak is pleased you have selected our hotel as your Houston, Texas host. Our staff looks forward to serving you in fine Doubletree tradition.

In making your reservation we require that you:
1.) Enclose a check or money order covering the first night's stay to include 15% sales tax.

- OR -

2.) Send us the entire number of your credit card with the expiration date and your signature. We accept: AMERICAN EXPRESS, DINERS CLUB, VISA, MASTERCARD, CARTE BLANCHE OR DISCOVER.

Deposits will be refunded only if reservation is cancelled by 4:00 PM on the day of arrival. Please retain your cancellation number.

Reservation request subject to availability. In the event room type or smoking preference is not available, nearest available room type will be assigned. Accommodations may not be available until 3:00 P.M. on day of arrival. Check out time is 12:00 Noon.

Name (print) ___________________________ Phone ( ) ___________________________
Address _________________________________________________________________
City ___________________________ State ___________ Zip ___________
Arrival date ________ (day) ________ (date) Departure Date ________ (day) ________ (date)
No. of rooms ___________________________ No. of people (4 Person Max.) ___________
Name(s) of person(s) sharing accommodations ________________________________

(only one reservation card required per room regardless of # of guests)
☐ Check or money order enclosed     ☐ Diners Club     ☐ American Express
☐ Carte Blanche      ☐ Visa      ☐ Mastercard     ☐ Discover
Amount $ ___________________________
Credit Card Number ___________________________ Exp. Date ___________

Group Name American Institute of Professional Geologists
Dates October 6-11, 1997
Single Rate $115.00
Double Rate $115.00
Jr. Suites: $210.00
1 Bedroom Ste. $250.00

Please circle Requested Room Type:
☐ 2 dbl beds     King
Special request ________________________________
Smoking Non-Smoking

Reservation must be received by 09/9/97 to ensure availability and group rate.
Non-guaranteed reservations are subject to cancellation 4pm day of arrival.
Bugs and Bunnies: Friends or Foes?

Myrna M. Killey, CPG-6033, Savoy, Illinois

Since I received my AIGP certification 15 years ago, I have seen AIGP change from an organization representing mostly geologists working in the oil and mining industries to one representing geologists practicing across a broad spectrum of fields, from petroleum and mining to environmental geology and hydrogeology. AIGP also represents the self-employed and those whose employers range across an almost equally broad spectrum—consulting firms, industry, government, and educational institutions. Registration has become a fact of life for many. These changes represent both a profession and an organization that has grown and matured over time.

From this perspective, I would like to take a look at a future direction that might help geologists in general, and AIGP in particular, in their ongoing efforts to represent the profession before legislators, government officials, and the general public. Throughout the profession, and especially through professional organization newsletters and editorials in journals, we have heard and read about the need to get involved in advocacy of the profession and explain why geology plays an important role in our society. As others have pointed out before me, AIGP is uniquely suited to this role because of our geographic and professional diversity. This very diversity can work strongly in our favor in several ways, one of which I explore below.

My recent work at the Illinois State Geological Survey has introduced me to what I consider to be a relatively new facet of the profession: namely, the interrelationships between geology, ecosystems, and biodiversity. I have become convinced that these interrelationships are vital to the effort to represent the profession to legislators, government officials, and the general public. Geologists, of all people, realize that the concept of ecosystems applies not only to pristine wilderness areas barely touched by humans, but also to urban and residential areas. Any place where humans use or occupy the land is as much an ecosystem as the most untouched wilderness system. Most importantly, the geology below the land surface affects the way we use the land and therefore is an integral part of the ecosystem complex.

To take an example with which I am familiar: in the glacialized Midwest, rich soils developed in mineral-rich, relatively unweathered glacially deposited sediment, which is why agriculture is such an important part of the Midwestern economy. Glacial deposits also contain sand and gravel aquifers, a source of much of our water. Because the landscape is young and relatively poorly drained, wetlands and the habitats they support are common. Streams with sand and gravel bottoms (glacial outwash) boast a widely diverse set of habitats. Who better than geologists can explain that the existence of ecosystems and biodiversity depends, most fundamentally, on the underlying geology of an area? Who better than geologists can explain that the mineral and water resources upon which our society depend are an integral part of the ecosystem in which we all live?

We do not have to be environmentalists to understand and appreciate that geology is the foundation of ecosystems and has an effect on biodiversity, but we do need to realize that explaining this important relationship to legislators, government officials, and the public can play an important role in enlarging their understanding of the role geology plays in society. And that is where the diverse make-up of AIGP membership, both geographically and professionally, can come into play. In all parts of the country, we can surely find innumerable examples of the interplay between geology and ecosystems, geology and habitat, geology and biodiversity, including the human component of ecosystems and habitat.

I have seen very little written about this particular facet of our profession to date. As we move ever more rapidly and completely into an information-driven society, AIGP has a timely opportunity to take the lead in an area that might help enhance the geological profession. We could publish occasional articles or even develop a theme issue of *The Professional Geologist* on the relationships between geology and ecosystems, with a view to enhancing the visibility of geology to society as a whole. Members from all parts of our geologically (and therefore ecologically) diverse country could undoubtedly contribute some fascinating insights into these interrelationships. One of AIGP's outstanding series of nontechnical publications could also be developed around this theme. The more examples we have to illustrate this important relationship, the better we can do the job of enhancing our profession's visibility.

A colleague recently coined the phrase used as the title of this article (which I have used with his permission). In this case, I believe “environmentalism” (i.e., bugs and bunnies) could work strongly in favor of the geological profession (be our "friends") if we move decisively to relate our profession strongly and fundamentally to the rest of the world (the ecosystem) in which we live.
Geologists: The “Write” Stuff

Dale H. Rezabek, CPG-9285, Madison, Wisconsin

As professional geologists, we may be approaching a crossroads. For those of us in the petroleum and mineral fields, the wise use of natural resources is of paramount importance to most Americans. All our activities are under the public’s microscope. And for those of us in the environmental field, competition has peaked while regulations have languished, and our clients have us under the microscope. Professional geologists that stand out are not necessarily the most technically inclined or the ones who speak out the loudest, but those of us who know what we are saying and can make others understand what we, in fact, know.

How many times have we heard that a measure of success is based on what we have accomplished in life? If nobody knows what we did, what have we really accomplished? We have to COMMUNICATE what we know, in terms that are understandable. Not too much information, but enough to get the point across. If there is one area that needs everyone’s attention as a professional, it’s in the area of the written (or spoken) word. You can be the best technical person in the world, but if you cannot communicate the facts, that technical knowledge is wasted. And communication is one area that needs constant attention and nurturing. Even if you can speak and write very well now, you can always improve.

In this age of cellular phones, computers, E-mail, and the World Wide Web, there are more and more things to read and hear, and less and less time in which to do it. The better we are at communicating, the more likely it is that we will be listened to, and the more successful we will become as professional geologists. Why am I writing so much about communicating? Well, it’s an important tool in our professional bag of tricks (yes, it is true that sometimes geologists do a bit of arm waving), and I am going to tell you about a way to improve yourself. If there is one thing I have learned over the many years of schooling and consulting in the environmental field, it’s that “we are what we write.” You are shown respect when people learn what you know, and that is accomplished by being an effective writer and speaker.

How much money do you think is spent re-writing and editing poor technical reports? Have you read a bad geologic report lately? If you haven’t, congratulations and consider yourself lucky (or you haven’t because you’ve been on vacation). Each of us likely spends a good deal of our time either reading or writing as professional geologists. But, Honored Members of AIPG, there is one thing that we all have been taking for granted. We have not been taking an opportunity to take risks, to expand our horizon. The opportunity to improve ourselves has been staring us in the face for a long time, and the majority of us (myself included) have not taken advantage of it. Give up? It’s The Professional Geologist, a monthly magazine for AIPG members that provides information about news, events, ideas, people, and places. TPG has a lot of information to offer, but what about opportunity? Yes, it’s there if you want it because it’s mostly written by Members!

I have been nominated to become the next editor of TPG, and I was asked to write an article on my views. So I want to take this opportunity to present you with a challenge. How many times have you read an article in a professional journal and said, “Boy, that’s interesting. I had an experience very similar to this. I wish I had written it up.” Preparing a technical report or article is hard work. And, good writing is hard work. But writing is something that we do, and we do it a lot, so why not get better at it? My challenge to you is, WRITE! Use TPG as your forum! Have you done something or been somewhere interesting lately? Do you have an opinion on something or a good idea that has to do with the profession? Well, let TPG know! Take a chance and write about it! We will edit it, and help you improve your writing skills.

If you select me as your next editor, I will want to hear from you, and I will be an active recruiter for articles from all members. Take chances, get dirty, learn from your mistakes, and become a better geologist (and communicator) for your efforts! I want this magazine to be a working, living, breathing thing that you can be proud of, especially when you see your name in print! There are also opportunities to author or edit the special AIPG publications.

It took me a nomination for editor to finally get me to put “pen to paper” (actually fingertip to keyboard, ‘cause this is the 90’s, after all) and get printed in here (I wonder how much of this article Dr. Nations will edit out?). Shame on me for waiting this long, and shame on you if you don’t take advantage of TPG and improve your writing skills. It’s never too late to write. So, fellow geologists, let’s hear from you! SUBMIT! See your name in print, and feel proud and recognized! And, learn something in the process!
CANDIDATES FOR AIPG NATIONAL PRESIDENT-ELECT

THOMAS G. FAILS
CPG-3174
Denver, Colorado
Statement of purpose or goals you have for AIPG: Maintain AIPG's momentum in broadening membership, strengthening Certification and promotion of the interests of all geologists as the profession's premier advocate with the public and people in government.

University Attended:
Ohio State University
Colorado School of Mines
Columbia University

Degrees Granted:
Geological Engineer
M.A., Geology

Dates:
1945-50
1952-64
1954-55

Employment History:
Shell Oil Company
Trend Exploration Ltd.
Independence Petroleum

Geologist
President, Raven Exploration
President, Hagley Resources

AIPG Activities:
AIPG National
AIPG Section
AIPG Section

Citizen Ambassador Group to USSR
International Affairs Comm. - Member
AIP Comm. for Bylaws & Policy Review - Member

Dates:
1990
1991
1995-present

AIPG National
AIPG National
AIPG National

AIPG National
National Affairs Committee - Chm.
Convention/Moderator, Political Relations Symposia, Annual Meetings

Dates:
1996-97
1994-95
1996

AIPG National
AIPG National
AIPG National
AIPG National

President, Executive Committee
President, Advisor Member
President, First Legislative Reception - CoChair
President, Legislative Award Committee - Chair

Dates:
1993
1994
1994
1996

AIPG Section
AIPG Section
AIPG Section
AIPG Section

Student Day Committee - Chm.
Outstanding Service Award

Dates:
1996
1991, '93, '96

CANDIDATES FOR AIPG NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. POWERS
CPG-6765
Lakeland, Florida
Statement of purpose or goals you have for AIPG: Continue current programs; strengthen commitment to the ethical practice of geology and reporting standard practice; implement a voluntary continuing education tracking system.

University Attended:
Boston University

Degrees Granted:
B.A. Geology

Dates:
1974

Employment History:
Century Geophysical Corp.
Mullen Engineering
Tennessee Valley Authority

Supervisor - Geologist
Project Geologist
Project Geologist

Dates:
1975-77
1977-79
1979-80

Florida Section
Florida Section
Florida Section

AIPG National
AIPG National
AIPG National

Screening Board Member
Executive Committee Advisor Board Representative

Dates:
1987-89
1991
1993-95

CANDIDATES FOR AIPG NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM J. SIOK
CPG-4773
Brentwood, New Hampshire
Statement of purpose or goals you have for AIPG: Increase AIPG membership and increase public recognition of the contribution of geologic sciences to public health and welfare.

University Attended:
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.
So. Dakota School of Mines & Technology

Degrees Granted:
B.S. Geology
M.S. Geology

Dates:
1959
1973

Employment History:
Massachusetts Public Schools
So. Dakota School of Mines & Technology

Earth Science Teacher
Research Assistant

Dates:
1966-71
1971-72
1973-79

AIPG Activities:
AIPG National
AIPG National
AIPG National

Executive Committee Member
Ad hoc Comm. for Bylaws & Policy Review - Chm.

Dates:
1985-89
1995-present
1995-present
CANDIDATES FOR AIPG NATIONAL SECRETARY

JOHN L. BOGNAR
CPG-8341
St. Louis, Missouri

Statement of purpose or goals you have for AIPG: To grow AIPG's membership body and create stable employment opportunities by participating in the political and government processes.

College:
Southwest Missouri State Univ.
B.S. Geology

Professional History:
Eason Oil Company
Geologist
1979-81

Exxon Production Company
Exploration Geologist
1981-85

Kerr-McGee Corp
Exploration Geologist
1985-86

Slex Environmental
Manager of Geologic Science
1986-88

Jacobs Engineering Group
Environmental Hydrogeologist
1988-94

Foth & Van Dyke & Associates
Senior Hydrogeologist
1994-96

Gateway Environmental Associates, Inc.
President
1996-present

AIPG Activities:
AIPG National
Presidential Certificate of Merit
1994

Missouri Section
President-Elect
1984

Missouri Section
Past President
1995

Missouri Section
Legislative Committee Ch.
1996

Missouri Section
Student Chapter Comm. Ch.
1996

Universities Attended:
Oregon State University
B.S., Earth Sciences
1970-75

University of Portland
1985

Employment History:
Foundation Sciences, Inc.
Field Geologist
1975-76

Mt. Hood Community College
Instructor, NW Geology
1976-78

NW Testing Labs, Inc.
Supervisor, Geotechnical Exploration
1978-89

G2 Associates, Inc.
Vice-President, Founder
1985-96

President
1996-present

AIPG Activities:
Oregon Section
Delegate to National Convention
1992

Oregon Section
Secretary/Treasurer
1996-present

Oregon Section
Membership Screening Committee
1994-present

Oregon Section
President
1994-present

CANDIDATES FOR AIPG NATIONAL EDITOR-ELECT

JOHN H. GRAY
CPG-7127
Portland, Oregon

Statement of purpose or goals you have for AIPG: Promotion of the Institute as a resource for science education in the public and private sectors by expansion of AIPG programs and membership.

University of Portland
1985

Employment History:
Field Geologist
1975-76

Mt. Hood Community College
Instructor, NW Geology
1976-78

NW Testing Labs, Inc.
Supervisor, Geotechnical Exploration
1978-89

G2 Associates, Inc.
Vice-President, Founder
1985-96

President
1996-present

AIPG Activities:
Oregon Section
Delegate to National Convention
1992

Oregon Section
Secretary/Treasurer
1996-present

Oregon Section
Membership Screening Committee
1994-present

Oregon Section
President
1994-present

CANDIDATES FOR AIPG NATIONAL EDITOR-ELECT

MYRNA M. KILLEY
CPG-6033
Savoy, Illinois

Statement of purpose or goals you have for AIPG: To work towards continued and improved advocacy for the profession of geology by means of improved interaction with legislators and the public and a broadened understanding of the role geology plays in society.

University of Illinois
B.A.
1963

Ball State University
M.S.
1980

Employment History:
Illinois State Geological Survey
Technical and Research Assistant
Education Extension Section
1967-76

Illinois State Geological Survey
Assistant, Associate and Staff Geologist
Engineering, Environmental Assessment, and Quaternary Geology Sections
1978-present

AIPG Activities:
Illinois-Indiana Section
Secretary-Treasurer
1984-95

Illinois-Indiana Section
President-Elect and Vice President
1988

Illinois-Indiana Section
President
1989

Illinois-Indiana Section
Newsletter Editor and Executive Committee Member
1988-94

AIPG National
Treasurer
1993-94

AIPG National
Public Education Committee, Member
1994-present

Illinois-Indiana Section
Special Advisor and Editor
1996

Illinois-Indiana Section
Certificate of Merit Award
1996

Illinois-Indiana Section
Honorary Member, Executive Committee
1996-present

DALE H. REZABEK
CPG-9285
Madison, Wisconsin

Statement of purpose or goals you have for AIPG: My goal as editor is to increase the participation of members in the communication of the geologic profession to the public, through increased recruitment and opportunities for articles in The Professional Geologist and in special publications.

University of Wisconsin
A.S., Biology
1977

Michigan State University
B.S., Wildlife Biology and Ecology
1980

Michigan State University
B.S., Geology
1983

Michigan State University
M.S., Geochemistry
1988

Employment History:
U.S.G.S.
Hydrologist/Geologist
1986

Hydrologist
1987-91

Projed Hydrogeologist
1991-94

Senior Project Hydrogeologist
1994-present

AIPG Activities:
Wisconsin Section
Newsletter Editor
1995-present

AIPG National
Associate Editor
1995-present
TODAY IN WASHINGTON

Comments by F. B. “Ted” Mullin, CPG-1716

Well here it is - another month has passed. So far this year, I’ve scanned 22871 pages of the Federal Registers. The government is still churning out the paperwork. This issue will take us through Vol. 62, No. 80, April 25, 1997. There wasn’t a lot of interesting material this month—but here are the gleanings.

Vol. 62, No. 65, 4-4-97, pg. 16172, Department of Interior. Bureau of Land Management. Intent to Prepare an EIS for Revision of Surface Mining Regulations-43 CFR 3809 for Operations under the 1872 Mining Law

Comments and suggestions, particularly for “unnecessary or undue degradation” and for “current reclamation requirements”, or to be placed on the mailing list—contact Paul McNutt, 3809/EIS Teamleader, BLM, Nevada State Office, 850 Harvard Way, Reno, NV 89502-2055. Contact by e-mail at pmcнутt@nv.blm.gov or Scott Haight at shaught@mt1353.ldo.mt.blm.gov.

And along the same lines, although I haven’t seen it noted in the Fed Reg yet,—

The Forest Service is in the process of rewriting Forest Service Regulations for surface activities under the 1872 Mining Law (36 CFR 228 Subpart A). I predict that you won’t see them for a while yet. There will have to be some changes made because of a decision handed down by the Interior Board of Land Appeals. This decision dated 2-24-97 (U.S. v. Matthew Brainard, et al.), stated that the Forest Service has no authority in 36 CFR Subpart C, to determine whether a deposit of building stone is a common variety or not. That issue rests with the Department of Interior and would be determined at an administrative hearing. This would necessitate some changes in both 36 CFR 228 Subparts A and C.

Vol. 62, No.76, 4-21-97, pg. 19450. Part VI., Department of Interior, OSMRE, 30 CFR Parts 773,778, and 843. Ownership and Control; Permit Application Process; Improvidently Issued Permits; Interim Final Rule

This rule is the result of a court case which held that SMCRA gave the regulators authority to block issuance of permits ONLY for unabated violations incurred by the applicant or entities owned or controlled by the applicant.

For further information contact: Nancy Broderick, OSMRE, Department of Interior, 1951 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20240 , Ph 202-208-2700

For those of you who are on-line and want to do this research yourself, you can go to gpoaccess@gpo.gov or http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr for newly titled CFR volumes.

Generally speaking- 30 CFR will get you Mineral Resources (USGS, OSMRE); 36 CFR will get you to the Forest Service Regulations; 40 CFR will get you to the EPA regulations, and 43 CFR will get you to the Bureau of Land Management regulations. Believe me, it’s important that you keep up with the proposed regs so you can comment when called upon to do so. It’s the only way you can have input into regulations with which you may have to work.

And now——

‘Begin at the beginning,’ the King said gravely, ‘and go on till you come to the end; then stop.’ ( Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll, 1832- 1898)

So I have, and here is—A PARTING SHOT FROM THE LOOSE CANNON.

Five and one-half years ago when I volunteered to take this column on, I had no idea that I would be doing it when I retired. I think that I’ve missed 3 or 4 months. Not bad if I do say so myself. I’ve looked at roughly 1450 issues of the Federal Register and, upon occasion, found some humor. It wasn’t easy.

Now that I am retired, or as I say, re-employed, I find that I do not have the time to spend on this column. Fortunately my consulting business is keeping me busy. I would not be able to make the deadlines over the next three or four months. Rather than do that, I am going to turn this job over to someone else.

I wish to thank Wendy Davidson and the editors I have worked with over the past 5 + years. It’s been fun. I also want to thank all of the members who, from time to time, let me know that they enjoyed the column. Thanks also to those who disagreed with my writings and bestowed upon me the moniker of “The Loose Cannon”. I’m complimented. It’s always nice to know that what you have written is read. I do not apologize for what I have written. The facts speak for themselves. If I have injected some humor into the TPG along the way — that’s not too bad either. Thanks again for the ride and “Keep Breathing”.

“The most wasted of all days is that on which one has not laughed.”—Chamfort, 1741-1794

F. B. “Ted” Mullin, is currently a consultant after retiring from the United States Forest Service after 38 years. The Today in Washington column is a monthly feature and has been written by Ted since September, 1991.
Congress Accuses the Administration of Huge Missteps on the Grand Staircase

Submitted by John J. Dragonetti, CPG-2779

Last September, President Clinton invoked the Antiquities Act of 1906 to designate approximately 1.7 million acres in the rugged, remote region of southern Utah as the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Utah legislators were incensed by the action, calling it politically motivated to support the President’s re-election, an abuse of power granted under the 1906 act, and a blatant attempt to bypass congressional approval. They were particularly aggravated by what they characterized as the clandestine process utilized by the Administration. Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) quoted an August 5, 1996 memorandum by Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Chairwoman Kathleen McGinty in which she instructed staff to be careful discussing the project with others because “any public release of the information would probably foreclose the...option to proceed.” A major concern of the Utah delegation is the withdrawal from potential mining of the huge volume of coal reserves in the monument’s Kaiparowits Plateau and the consequent loss of revenue to the state’s school trust funds.

Despite the objections from Utah, section 2 of the Antiquities Act does give the President authority to announce by public declaration the creation of historic landmarks, the preservation of prehistoric and historic structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the federal government to become national monuments.

The presidential proclamation recognized valid existing rights to the land as well as the state’s fish and wildlife regulations, but it warned unauthorized persons from settling upon, removing materials from, or harming any feature of the monument subsequent to its designation. The President’s declaration ordered Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to manage the monument employing his Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Further, the Secretary was required to prepare a management plan for the monument by September, 1999.

The President issued his pronouncement while visiting Arizona’s Grand Canyon some 75 miles south of the Monument’s location, apparently without notifying any of Utah’s political leaders from either party — the highest ranking Utah official at the event was the mayor of a small town near the new monument. During the announcement, President Clinton explained that the land would remain open for multiple uses but only mentioned hunting, fishing, hiking, camping and grazing. The President also expressed a need for the federal government to resolve issues involving state and school trust properties captured within the monument’s boundaries in reference to the state’s concerns over lost revenues.

The designated acreage, larger than the combined states of Delaware and Rhode Island, is exceptionally distinctive for its numerous geological, paleontological, historical, archeological and biological attributes. The region contains large arches, natural bridges, and winding canyons formed out of brightly colored sedimentary rocks.

Paleontologists have identified a host of marine and brackish water vertebrates, and believe the area contains one of the nation’s best records of Late Cretaceous terrestrial life. Evidence indicates that the ancient Anasazi and Fremont cultures occupied the site as well as the more recent Southern Paiute and Navajo tribal groups. The Powell expedition mapped the region in 1872 followed by early Mormon habitation.
Perhaps of primary interest to the geological community, and specifically to history of geology buffs, the monument includes much of the immense geological feature christened the Grand Staircase by one of the grand old men of western geology - Clarence Edward Dutton (1841-1912). Dutton, an army officer and geologist, was detailed to the Powell Survey in 1875, then roamed the plateau regions of the west for the next decade doing geological research during which time he identified this striking geological feature.

BLM plans to hold a conference in early October to examine opportunities for scientific research in the monument. Information on the conference to be held, at Southern Utah University in Cedar City, will be available on the BLM homepage <www.blm.gov>.

The reaction to the President’s decision to designate the monument has resulted in a torrent of legislation to limit the chief executive’s authority to establish national monuments. In early May, hearings were held in the Senate and the House of Representatives by their respective subcommittees with jurisdiction over public lands. The Senate hearing focused on Sen. Bob Bennett’s (R-Utah) bill, S. 357, to allow recreation and wildlife, watershed, timber, oil, gas, and mineral development in the monument. Bennett believes his bill merely confirms the legal definition of multiple use the President used in his speech and forces the Administration to affirm the promises made in announcing the monument’s designation. This claim is disputed by Babbitt and McGinty who argue that the President did not include mineral development in his proclamation, wishing to protect the monument land from coal mining. Instead of mineral development, they suggest land exchanges should take place at fair market value, a practice that has already caused a major controversy surrounding the New World Mine site near Yellowstone National Park. The House hearing focused on H.R. 1127, sponsored by House parks subcommittee Chairman Jim Hansen (R-Utah), that requires approval from Congress, the governor, and the state legislature for proposed monuments larger than 5,000 acres.

The debate will persist over the next several months as many congressional representatives from the western states continue to introduce legislation placing limitations on presidential authority under the Antiquities Act relative to their states. In addition to S. 357 and H.R. 1127, legislation includes two bills introduced by Rep. Helen Chenoweth (R-Idaho), H.R. 596 and H.R. 597, which would mandate an act of Congress to enlarge or create national monuments nationwide and in Idaho, respectively; Rep. Doc Hastings (R-Washington) has introduced H.R. 413 to establish similar requirements for the state of Washington; and Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chairman Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) has indicated his intention to introduce legislation subjecting monument designations to public participation as required by the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. For obvious reasons, these bills all face the threat of a presidential veto, which would be difficult to override, but Congress could still invoke the power of the purse and use the appropriations process to voice their concerns.

The Government Affairs Column is a bimonthly feature written by John Dragonetti who is Senior Advisor to the American Geological Institute’s Government Affairs Program.

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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 wherever and whenever possible. His itinerary for the next several months, as presently scheduled, is:

- **Jun. 13-15:** European Federation of Geologists Council, Stockholm, Sweden
- **Jul. 16-21:** AIPG-GSA-AAPG/DPA-USGS Ethics Conference, Welches, OR
- **Jul. 29-Aug. 1:** Council of Engin. & Scientific Society Executives, Pittsburgh, PA
- **Aug. 6-9:** National Conference of State Legislators, Philadelphia, PA
- **Oct. 8-11:** AIPG Annual Meeting, Houston, TX
- **Oct. 18-23:** Geological Society of America Annual Convention, Salt Lake City, UT
- **Oct. 25:** Nat’l. Assn. of State Boards of Geology Annual Meeting, Madison, WI
- **Nov. 2-7:** Society of Explor. Geophysicists Annual Convention, Dallas, TX
Standards for Geological Practice: Rigor or Rubbish?


The subject of standards for practice regularly arises in all fields of geological practice. Periodically dramatic events, like the controversy involving the FBI Lab, result in a thorough examination of “standard procedures,” whether formal or informal, and indeed, may result in the adoption of formal standards where none existed. Standards provide a mechanism against which practice can be measured. They provide a form of industry-wide quality control (“industry” in this case referring to common efforts to address a particular set of problems such as the estimation of gold reserves, or oil & gas well completion testing, or soil foundation studies). When properly applied, standards can indeed bring rigor and assurance to consumers of geological information.

However, standards uncritically applied can produce rubbish. Herbert C. Hoover, one of the better mining engineers

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Figure 1: A diagramatic map of a drilling grid to test flat-lying layers with varying engineering properties and a related cross section. The grid shown is more regular than may be encountered in the field.

Figure 2: Diagramatic drilling grid identical to that in Figure 1. However, in this instance, a layer of steeply dipping swelling clay is undetected by the drilling, as illustrated on both the map and cross section.
of the late 19th century, wrote, "No engineer can approach the prospective value of a mine [the value in addition to reserves or for properties with no reserves] with optimism, yet the mining industry would be non-existent to-day were it approached with pessimism. Any value assessed must be a matter of judgment, and this judgment based on geological evidence. Geology is not a mathematical science, and to attach a money equivalent to forecasts based on such evidence is the most difficult task set for the mining engineer. It is here that his view of geology must differ from that of his financially more irresponsible brother in science." (Principles of Mining, 1909, p. 21).

As an example of the point, consider the following example regarding foundation testing. The Denver metropolitan area has many areas where swelling clays have caused or can cause extensive foundation damage if the potential problem is not identified and appropriate ameliorating steps taken. The "standard practice" has been to drill a grid within a new development to test the soils and shallow bedrock for swelling characteristics. Figure 1 illustrates the practice with a drill grid and various horizontal layers with differing engineering properties. This practice works well in most of the Denver metro area because the soils and rocks are sub-horizontal in most places.

However, near the mountain front, the abrupt change from the Great Plains to the Rocky Mountains is marked by steeply dipping strata and application of the standard grid drilling method to identify swelling soil problems failed miserably. Figure 2 provides a simple illustration of the problem. Here a relatively narrow but steeply dipping layer of swelling clay crosses the drill grid but drilling fails to penetrate the swelling clay and so its existence is undetected and unknown, at least within the relatively small area drilled. Examination of the regional geology would clearly reveal the steeply dipping nature of the strata in the area, and the occurrence of bentonites within various Cretaceous shales has provided marker beds for Rocky Mountain-area correlations for years. Figure 2 shows how blind application of "standards" grid produces rubbish.

I thank David Noe of the Colorado Geological Survey for his talk at the 1995 AIGP Annual Meeting, which generated the basic ideas for this discussion. If you would like details, including Noe's statistical analysis of the likelihood of finding such steeply dipping layers with a drilling grid, please contact Noe at the CGS. However, comments and errors in this example should be directed to this column, not Noe.

(Or)Adequacy of Government "Standards": the FBI Lab as an Example

The mid-April release of the U.S. Department of Justice's Inspector General's report detailing deficiencies and shoddy scientific work at the FBI's crime lab demonstrated the fallacy of relying on governmental standards and disinterestedness in providing quality assurance to the public. Various commentators called for independent industry groups to establish criteria for and certification of government labs. As William V. Knight pointed out to me, isn't this what AIGP does for geologists?

Most state registration laws exempt government employees. The FBI lab has demonstrated that government service provides no guarantee of competence. I benefitted from the registration exemption during my 21 years of government service because I didn't have to worry about whether I was registered in several states. However, I disagreed then and disagree now with the concept that government employees should be exempt from licensing requirements. Government doctors and lawyers are not exempt. Why should government geologists and engineers be?

Comments on this and other aspects of standards for geologic practice are welcomed.

Name the Bad Example Contest
(March '97, p. 20)

I was thrilled to receive the following letter from Ripley Marks of Dysentery, CO. I hadn't seen a letter from Ripley in some time and was afraid he was RIP.

"Last week, while sitting in the waiting room at Wiley DuMore's office (Dysentery's leading scientologist), Lamina picked up the March issue of The Professional Geologist and, of course, turned immediately to your column on ethics, which is her favorite. You can imagine her amazement when she saw MY NAME brazenly displayed therein and can understand the concern that prompted her to rip out the page and bring it home for me to see.

"I must confess that my reaction was one of mixed emotion. On the one hand I was deeply touched by the appearance in the public record of proof that my past activities had made a lasting impression on anyone's treasure house of memories. Even so, at the same time, I was infuriated by the implication that those

JUNE 1997 • The Professional Geologist
activities had been, at any time, anything other than exemplary. As everyone knows, I have always viewed my efforts, in both the personal and business arenas, to be on the cutting edge technologically, at the creative, visionary and proactive forefront of the industry entrepreneurially and professionally and, at all times, above question or reproach ethically and morally. Surely, a more in-depth examination and assessment on your part, of the records over the last century, will bring you to an identical conclusion. And, of course, I shall look forward to a public apology in a future column.

“At the same time, I certainly sympathize with your obviously gut-wrenching desire to come up with an appropriate bad-guy appellation with which to personalize your columns and, lacking adequate creativity on your own, commend your proposal for a contest. However, as Lamina points out, any promoter worth his salt knows that all successful promotions require some sort of enticing prize (preferably cash) to encourage participation and response, which will be directly proportional to the size of the possible reward. If this is a problem for you personally, I might remind you that everyone knows that AIPG has accumulated a huge amount of money over the years that is stashed in an abandoned mine near Idaho Springs and that you, with your extensive background in government enforcement work, are ideally qualified to get some of it by threatening retribution of some kind under appropriate existing legislation. [Note: those of you interested in pursuing this Idaho Springs mine are urged to read Maeve Corr of by Diane Mott Davidson.]

“With regard to possible names, in my long career I have come across many characters whose names would be ideal for your purpose, but who, even though most are no longer living, probably should remain nameless for ethical reasons, as well as the danger of retribution by their descendants who are, or may still be (living). Even so, with the firm understanding that you will be able to offer a substantial prize, I will mention a few. [Note: Ripley contributed some good suggestions, but in the interest of not biasing the selection, they’ve been omitted.] Lamina says, if you need more, she can recall hundreds of former associates. She also wants me to assure you that, if any of our names should happen to be a winner of the huge cash prize to be announced, you can expect a suitable remembrance and reminds us that 15% is customary.”

I wrote Ripley thanking him for his suggestions and promised to apologize for any suggestion that his activities are or have been anything other than as he’s described them. I promised to publish his letter as the best way to indicate to the AIPG membership the nature of his character. I’m sure Ripley’s old RMAG friends will appreciate hearing from him again as well. I used Ripley’s name as an example of the eponymous sort of name I seek for my illustrations of poor ethics and practice. The only similarity my fictional character and Ripley will be the periodically reported bouts of bad luck. That his bad luck will be due to my use of him while Ripley’s is no doubt due to someone else is perhaps another similarity. But bad luck is not unethical, merely unfortunate. Ripley’s letter also serves as a reminder of how one can get in trouble with analogies. I appreciate his taking my use of his name in the spirit intended.

I received another excellent suggestion for a name from someone who forgot to include his or her name. The suggestion ended, “Please donate my winner’s prize to the local chapter of NGA (Needy Geologists Association).” Will do; the local NGA group is named DRUGS (Denver Regional Unemployed Geologists Society).

And the winning name is U.N. Ethical. I had participants at the April National Executive Committee meeting vote on the names submitted. After all they were meeting where the National Teller Committee meets each year to count ballots. This was a representative not a democratic election. I handed out the ballots but left before the voting was completed, a fact relevant only because U.N. Ethical’s name was contributed by my wife (a fact not on the ballot). The other nominated names were: Brutus DeFiasco; D.O. Bad; D.O. Evil; D.O. Rong; Eddy Ted Forivi; Everleigh

Conwell; Fuzzy Reasoner; I.T. Sleazy; I.M. Sleazy; Mal O. Dorus of Styx River, OK; or Slikville, TX; Motley Montague; Rene Gade; Robbie Freely; Reid Maaliz and T.B. Sleazy. Personally, I liked Brutus DeFiasco and Fuzzy Reasone, both contributed by Ripley Marks.

Retired Membership Status for the Retired Only

I recently became aware that a member claiming retired status is actively consulting on a part-time basis. This is not okay. Quoting from the 1997 dues statement, “A member may be designated ‘Retired’ upon request at the age of 60, provided that the member is no longer actively engaged in the practice of geology for financial gain.” Consulting, even on a part-time basis, constitutes active practice and renders one ineligible for retired status. The roughly $60 a year one saves (retired member dues are $40 and most national plus section dues are around $100) does not represent much consulting work, about an hour’s worth. It really is a matter of honesty. So if you have requested retired status and are practicing, pay up and request reinstatement to active status.

“Active practice” refers to work you are doing or hope to do this calendar year for which you hope to get paid—if you send out the bill, then you are hoping for financial gain. Income derived from past professional practice like royalties, deferred compensation, pensions, etc. is not income from current practice.

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Applicants for Certified Professional Geologists

MI-Barrese, Patrick G.
3382 Norwood, Ann Arbor MI 48104.
Sponsors: Bruce Fuller, Cheryl Kehres-Dietrich, Bob Nowakowski.

OH-Basham, Frederick C.

TX-Beaver, Kimberley Casey
3234 Hunterwood Dr., Missouri City TX 77459. Sponsors: Louis Mosconi, Glenda Empsall, Lynn Travis.

NV-Bowman, Bruce D.
7991 Stone Wall Dr., Las Vegas NV 89123. Sponsors: Charles Bemis, Randall Irwin, Robert Sharon.

OH-Chavez, Becky

TX-Condit, Corey D.
601 Cypress Station Dr., #104, Houston TX 77090. Sponsors: Jay Winters, Jack Pilt, Emilio de Cardenas.

CO-Farris, Robert A.
617 Adams St., Denver CO 80206.
Sponsors: Matthew Rhodes, Joseph Cecaus, Karen Gryn.

TX-Fly, Starling H. III
HCR 34, Box 9955, Uvalde TX 78801.
Sponsors: James Brannigan, Stephen Speer, Robert Doty.

OH-Hartwick, Wayde A.
7977 Millview Way, West Chester OH 45069.
Sponsors: Richard Traub, Scott Thomas, Dave Petroski.

CO-Kinnes, Dwight M.
Marston & Marston, Inc., 760 Red Oakes Dr., Highlands Ranch CO 80126.
Sponsors: Alexander Papp, Robin Kershner, John Deven.

NV-Koehler, Steven R.
05 Copper St., #1805, Elko NV 89801.

NY-Kohtz, Christopher A.
426 French Road, Rochester NY 14618.
Sponsors: Jeffrey Loney, Tim Dielenbach, Peter Miller.

AK-Le Pain, David L.
P.O. Box 84285, Fairbanks AK 99708.
Sponsors: John Cronin, William Slkok, James Clough.

NY-Meyer, Gary D.
Texaco, Inc. - E&P, P.O. Box 509, Beacon NY 12509.
Sponsors: Sara Black, Charles Campbell, Paul Ryan.

NM-Monks, E. Tod
20 Steepchase Dr., Ijeras NM 87059.
Sponsors: Ralph Gruebel, Gerald Lindsey, Clyde Yancey.

VA-Nelson, Lars G.
P.O. Box 1085, Glen Allen VA 23060.
Sponsors: Edward Phillips, Dennis LaPoint, Donald Foss.

MI-Simms, Frederick E.
1486 Dorchester Road, Birmingham MI 48009.
Sponsors: Jack Travis, Leonard Larsen, Robert Furlong.

WA-Tomczyk, Thomas
7916 124th Ave. N.E., Kirkland WA 98033.
Sponsors: Justin Peach, Bryan Graham, Dave Alford.

MN-Wiltala, Daniel W.
4036 Zenith Ave. South, Minneapolis MN 55410.
Sponsors: Michael Reff, Douglass Connell, Peter McKereghan.

PA-Zimmerman, John E. Jr.
310 Pennsview Ct., Pittsburgh PA 15205.
Sponsors: Edward Kleinlauf, Richard Bonelli, Donald Shields.

Upgrading to CPG

NH-Fish, Mark
43 Currier Road, Candia NH 03034-2002.
Sponsors: Richard Lane, Alberto Gutierrez, Hans Brown.

New Certified Professional Geologists

CA-Brady, Steven C., CPG-10100
5512 Old Salt Lane, Agoura Hills CA 91301, (805)644-7976

TX-Cogswell, Thomas L., CPG-10101
6306 Cypress Point, Houston TX 77069, (713)377-5732

TX-Hubbard, Sandra L., CPG-10096
1700 Forest Oak Court, Flower Mound TX 75028, (972)556-2204

CO-Karnuta, Tom, CPG-10102
421 W. Sackett, Salida CO 81201, (719)539-4847

AB-Maughan, Michael W., CPG-10087
1321 38th Ave., S.W., Calgary AB T2T 2J6, Canada, (403)237-9150

TX-O'Malley, John P., CPG-10070
711 Vail Drive, Alexandria TX 76012, (817)633-1466

OH-Porath, Michael L., CPG-10092
818 Harding Avenue, Lancaster OH 43130, (614)933-5247

FL-Starkenburg, Paul M., CPG-10094
112 Elm Square North, Lakeland FL 33813, (941)946-1402

WI-Threet, Stephen, CPG-10083
7203 Evergreen St., Schofield WI 54476-5300, (715)675-9784

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CFC 45 50
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SA 60 37
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