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 1 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:

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Author(s) with CPG number and address
Text
Tables if included
Figures with captions if included
Appendix(es) if included
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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 wherever possible. Photographs (color or black 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)
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- Environmental Geology (September)
- Geophysical/Engineering (November)

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- 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.

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FEATURE: Government & Geology

Relationships between Government and the Private Sector in Geology
Jon Price, CPG

AGI/AIPG Intern Articles

EPA Changes the Rules – Congress and Industry Cry Foul
Jenna Minicucci

National Earthquake Policy on Solid Ground
Catherine Runden

1997 Membership Directory Addendum

DEPARTMENTS

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS REPORT
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PRACTICES - Column 23
REQUEST FOR APPLICATION PACKET
CALENDAR AND ADVERTISERS INDEX
NEW MEMBERS, APPLICANTS, ETC.

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Dear Colleagues in AIPG:

Please help recruit into AIPG geologists who are willing to commit to the profession. We seek those geologists who will participate in political advocacy for the profession at various levels of government, in continuing education (such as field trips, short courses, symposia, and technical meetings), and in other aspects of professionalism and professional practice (such as issues of ethics and business practice).

We now have three categories of membership: Certified Professional Geologist (CPG), with a return to the higher educational and experience requirements of earlier years; Registered Member, for geologists who are registered in individual states but do not see the need for CPG; and Member, for geologists who either don't yet meet the experience requirements for CPG or currently do not see the need for CPG status for themselves. The enclosed application form has streamlined the process for becoming an AIPG member. Feel free to make copies of the application form or contact AIPG Headquarters (7828 Vance Drive, Suite 103, Arvada, CO 80003-2124; 303-431-0831; fax 303-431-1332; e-mail = aipg@aipg.com) for additional copies.

There are about 100,000 degreed geologists in the United States. Of these, there are probably 10,000 to 15,000 who are likely to get involved in activities on behalf of the profession, and we should encourage new graduates to join. We currently have about 5,000 AIPG members. AIPG’s purposes of professionalism in geology and advocacy for geologists will be better served if each of us recruits one, two, or three new members.

Thank you for your personal help.

Sincerely,

Jon Price, CPG-7814
President, AIPG
Relationships between Government and the Private Sector in Geology

Jon Price, AIPG President, and Director/State Geologist, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

Government agencies should not compete with the private sector. Nonetheless, responsibilities of government and opportunities for the private sector occasionally overlap, and capabilities of both government and the private sector change. For these and other reasons, government officials and representatives of the private sector should maintain an open dialog, with the goal being to provide the public with the best service at the most reasonable cost.

Many questions can be raised regarding potential competition between government agencies and the private sector. Perhaps the most important one is: What are the responsibilities of government with respect to geology? Most people would agree that government’s role of protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public involves such activities as (a) warning the public about natural hazards, such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions; (b) providing guidance on mitigating these hazards; (c) assessing energy, mineral and water resources, especially as they relate to land-use planning; (d) monitoring and understanding the Earth with respect to the environmental protection; (e) supporting fundamental scientific research, through such organizations as the National Science Foundation and state universities; andable to demonstrate that it is an appropriate role for WRD. . . . Paramount . . . is the need to maintain the long-standing WRD policy not to compete with the private sector. This means that WRD must be responsive to the requests and interests of potential partners, but at the same time set limits on the type of work undertaken on their behalf. Projects undertaken for customers must meet some basic standards. They must provide an enhancement of knowledge or an enhancement of hydrogeologists, as it should be.

All levels of government, either on occasion or as part of their regular programs, hire consulting geologists for specific jobs. This practice is perhaps more common at the local level than at the state or federal level, but as all government agencies look for ways to save money, yet fulfill their missions, contracting of geological services is likely to be more common.

Some of the competition that arises between government agencies and the private sector involves one government agency’s work with another. At the AIPG Washington, D.C. fly-in earlier this year, concerns of undue competition between the Water Resources Division (WRD) of the U.S. Geological Survey in the private sector were raised with Dr. Robert Hirsch, Chief Hydrologist and head of WRD. Members of AIPG expressed concern about some of WRD’s joint funding agreements with local governments. As the name implies, these agreements involve joint funding, wherein the USGS may provide as much as 50% of the total project funds.

Dr. Hirsch quickly responded to these concerns by sending AIPG copies of WRD policies. In his 1995 WRD memorandum on avoiding competition with the private sector, he states: “The need to review WRD’s role is very important and most relevant today in light of the changing technical and political environment. The expertise and capabilities of the hydrologic consulting community have improved greatly in recent years. Federal, state, and local agencies can and should use the private sector for many kinds of studies which, in the past, may only have been conducted by WRD. Also, our projects are subject to increasing scrutiny by public officials in light of the emphasis for privatizing federal entities. However, we believe that there are strong justifications for our federal role in water information.

“The existence of even a few projects (out of the many hundreds we undertake) for which justification is weak can undermine our ability to continue to provide the services to the Nation that are our proper mission. Thus, for every study we undertake we must be able to demonstrate that it is an appropriate role for WRD. . . . Paramount . . . is the need to maintain the long-standing WRD policy not to compete with the private sector. This means that WRD must be responsive to the requests and interests of potential partners, but at the same time set limits on the type of work undertaken on their behalf. Projects undertaken for customers must meet some basic standards. They must provide an enhancement of knowledge or an enhancement of hydro-
logic methodology that is likely to be useful beyond the immediate needs of the customer. In general, if the project is driven solely by an operational need of the customer to meet some information requirement for a permit or regulation, we should not undertake it."

Dr. Hirsch’s response to AIPG also included a 1983 WRD policy memorandum on the same subject, from then Chief Hydrologist Philip Cohen. This directive notes that “the long-standing . . . policy not to compete with private industry precludes consideration of any work devised for, or submitted competitively with, private industry. . . . Given that in broad terms the mission of the WRD, as conveyed or implied in various laws and other statements, is to appraise the Nation’s water resources, any work proposed for joint funding that is not within that mission would not be acceptable. . . . If it is clearly in the public interest that hydrologic data be collected or hydrologic information be generated in an unbiased, objective manner and that there is a clear public need for the data/information, then it is appropriate for the Geological Survey to consider the work. . . . If a major part or primary thrust of the work consists of engineering, economic, or other determinations, judgments, or opinions, it is more properly done by the private sector and should be rejected by the Division.”

It is noteworthy that many joint funding agreements that the USGS has with local governments provide significant regional and national benefits. For example, joint funding of stream gauges helps to warn against floods (which almost always extend beyond local jurisdictions and commonly involve multiple states) and helps to provide a national perspective on surface-water resources. As another example, the USGS’s recent ability to respond to a national concern about the gasoline additive MTBE entering surface-water supplies was only possible because they had made standardized measurements of volatile organic compounds in surface water through joint funding agreements with many cities around the country. The USGS was able to respond rapidly because the data reside in a common database.

AIPG’s dialog with Dr. Hirsch was positive, as have been our recent interactions with the Geologic Division of the USGS and officials in the Department of Interior. Dr. Hirsch, in reviewing a draft of this article, reiterated that he and others in the USGS welcome hearing the specific concerns of organizations such as AIPG. The geographically specific concerns raised during the Washington, D.C. fly-in were followed up with interactions between WRD managers and the concerned members of AIPG, and specific actions were taken as a result of these meetings.

The USGS is undergoing considerable reorganization and strategic planning in response to demands from Congress and the Administration. Strategic plans are being developed by programs, divisions, and the USGS as a whole. AIPG members participating in the

Washington, D.C. fly-in were invited to comment on draft program plans within the Geologic Division, and our National and International Affairs Committee is forming ad hoc subcommittees to deal with individual programs and issues within the USGS and elsewhere.

Two common themes in many reports to the government by the National Research Council, the operating arm of the National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineering, are to strengthen peer review and external input into government programs. Professional and scientific organizations, which are commonly major supporters of government geoscience programs, have the respect of government employees and can be effective in providing external advice. As an example, the help that the American Association of Petroleum Geologists gave the USGS greatly improved the latest national assessment of undiscovered oil and gas resources.

At the state level, most state geological surveys are actively engaged with their constituents, which include the public at large; other state agencies; elected officials; local agencies; the water, energy, and mineral resources, environmental, and construction-engineering industries; federal partners; primary and secondary schools; colleges and universities; and scientific, professional, and service organizations. For example, the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology works closely with and supports the activities of several statewide and local geoscience organizations, including the Nevada Section of AIPG. Most state geological surveys have advisory boards with representatives from the private sector, and all states participating in the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program have external advisory groups that help set priorities for geologic mapping. Both solicited and unsolicited advice are taken quite seriously by the state geological surveys.

Government exists to serve the public. Professional geologists, with their knowledge of applications of geology to problems that government should solve, have unique abilities and responsibilities to represent the public before our elected and appointed officials. Many AIPG Sections have successful government affairs programs, and our National organization provides numerous opportunities to get involved (such as volunteering to participate in a future Washington, D.C. fly-in, serving on our State and National Affairs Committees, supporting the American Geological Institute’s Government Affairs Program through contributions to the AIPG Foundation, and reporting in The Professional Geologist what has worked in your Section). Speaking to officials during professional meetings, writing to provide facts and offer opinions, lobbying for the programs that government should pursue, and contributing to political campaigns are ways to get involved with minimal expense of time. Many thanks go to all who participate in keeping the dialog open between government and the public.
AGI/AIPG Intern Articles

Introduction
The following two articles were written by summer interns with the American Geological Institute’s Government Affairs Program. These internships were funded through a matching grant from the AIPG Foundation, whose support AGI gratefully acknowledges. The two interns were selected following a highly competitive national competition targeted toward current or graduating geoscience majors. The interns were responsible for updating information on geoscience and environmental legislation on AGI's World Wide Web site <http://www.agiweb.org>. They also attended congressional hearings, met with policymakers on the Hill and at federal agencies, responded to requests for information from AGI member societies, and allowed AGI to cover many more issues than usual. One of their responsibilities was to conduct background research on issues of concern to the geoscience community. These articles are the result of that work.

EPA Changes the Rules – Congress and Industry Cry Foul
Jenna Minicucci, Government Affairs Intern,
American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria VA 22302

National Earthquake Policy on Solid Ground
Catherine Runden, Government Affairs Intern,
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EPA Changes the Rules, Congress and Industry Cry Foul

Jenna Minicucci, Government Affairs Intern,
American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria VA 22302

This summer, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) toughened the ozone and particulate matter standards contained in the Clean Air Act. The more stringent rules attempt to better protect the public health. Although the new standards have received the support of the administration, many members of Congress, industry, and agriculture oppose them, claiming the EPA acted without adequate scientific evidence and disregarded the rules of the rulemaking process.

Holding America to a Higher Standard
On July 16, 1997, EPA's new rule setting standards for particulate matter and ozone was made final. The air quality standards are the first update in 20 years for ozone (smog) and the first in ten years for particulate matter (soot). EPA proposed the new standards last November and received a long-awaited endorsement from the White House on June 25, 1997, following a period for public-comment and additional scientific analysis. President Clinton announced the decision at a conference on families in Nashville, Tennessee, emphasizing the importance of the regulations to children's health.

The proposed ozone rule would permit 0.08 parts per million (ppm) measured over 8 hours, allowing four exceedances before an area is determined to be out of compliance. The new standard is considerably
more stringent than the current regulation of 0.12 ppm measured over one hour, with three allowable exceedances. The present particulate matter standard for PM10 (particulate matter size 10 microns) will not change. However, the new standard establishes a limit for PM2.5, requiring an annual average of 15 micrograms per cubic meter with a 24-hour maximum of 65 micrograms per cubic meter.

EPA updated the current standards after an agency scientific review indicated that the existing standards were “not adequately protective of public health.” The agency was also spurred to act as part of a settlement agreement with the American Lung Association. After EPA failed to meet the review schedules for ozone and particulate matter required by the Clean Air Act, the Association filed suit. Scientific studies have determined that ozone causes respiratory illness and reduced lung capacity. Particulate matter has also been found to interfere with breathing and promote respiratory and cardiovascular disease. EPA expects the updated standards to prevent approximately 15,000 premature deaths and 350,000 cases of aggravated asthma.

Implementation

President Clinton has directed EPA Administrator Carol Browner to ensure that the standards are “implemented in the most flexible, reasonable, and least burdensome manner, and that the federal government work with state and local governments and other interested parties to this end.” EPA has issued an implementation package to ensure the continued flexibility needed to meet the standards.

Many areas will need additional local pollution controls and measures to achieve compliance with the proposed ozone standards. In an effort to ease this transition, EPA will designate a new classification, the aptly named “transitional” classification. Designated areas will not have to comply fully with the new ozone standard until at least 2004, with no compliance determination required until at least 2007, according to EPA sources.

To ease the implementation of the new particulate matter standards, EPA will complete a five-year scientific review of particulate health effects before any local pollution controls are mandated. Both the House and Senate voted to significantly increase EPA’s request for funding of particulate matter research, allocating more than $34 million, when they passed their versions of the FY 1998 EPA spending bill. Following the study, an additional three years will be set aside to allow areas not in compliance to submit plans on how they will meet the new standard. With an additional one and a half years still reserved for EPA review of the submitted plans, it will be several years before many areas will actually have to comply with the new particulate matter standard.

Opposing Viewpoints

The administration’s new standards have caused quite a stir in Congress. Members of both houses have expressed concerns about the implementation costs for the proposed rule and the adequacy of scientific studies on which the standards are based. Three opposition bills have been introduced which would have the effect of eliminating the standards entirely or forcing their postponement. H.R. 1863, introduced by Rep. Bob Ney (R-OH), seeks to prohibit the EPA from imposing the new standards until all counties comply with current regulations. Rep. Ron Klink (D-PA) introduced H.R. 1984 in the hopes of securing a four-year moratorium on the establishment of new standards, permitting further scientific analysis. Klink’s bill has the support of organized labor groups who maintain that the new standards will “wreak havoc on the nation’s economy and send jobs overseas.” On the Senate side, Senator James

Inhoto (R-OK) introduced S. 1084, which would reinstate the original standards under the Clean Air Act. These bills are currently being considered by committees.

Any opposition legislation will need to garner a veto-proof majority, as President Clinton has indicated he will veto any legislation seeking to block the new standards. However, opposing legislators do have other options, including the attachment of a rider to an appropriations bill or use of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, which gives Congress 60 legislative days to offer a resolution of disapproval to the rule.

For the most part, industry representatives have come out in opposition to the standards, alleging monetary costs that outweigh the expected health benefits and a lack of sound scientific evidence. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Trucking Association have already announced their intention to challenge the regulations in court. Despite assurances from Browner that the EPA plans to focus control strategies on soot from industrial and mobile sources, farm producers remain concerned that farm tillin activities will be limited by the more stringent particulate matter standard.

In response to numerous criticisms, EPA has reiterated that the standards are based on a thorough analysis of peer-reviewed scientific literature. However, the agency’s word is not final. In the coming months, matters will come to a head when EPA attempts to implement the new rule in the face of continuing opposition.

Jenna Minicucci is a senior at Wesleyan University, where she has a double major in geology and government.
National Earthquake Policy on Solid Ground

Catherine Runden, Government Affairs Intern, American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria VA 22302

According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), nearly 1000 earthquakes with a magnitude of five or greater on the Richter scale (considered the level at which significant damage results) occur annually around the world. Although most of these earthquakes occur in sparsely populated areas, minimizing the amount of damage, those that hit urban areas are devastating. The 1994 Northridge earthquake in California resulted in 57 deaths and $42 billion in damage. The 1995 Kobe, Japan, earthquake caused $100 billion in damage. Earthquakes pose a "significant risk" in 39 states, and damage estimates reach to billions of dollars in a number of urban centers. The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) is intended to increase scientific knowledge of earthquakes and reduce losses of life, property and the economic and social disruptions associated with earthquakes. The program is up for reauthorization this year, and final congressional action is expected this fall.

The Role of NEHRP

NEHRP was established by the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 as a long-term, nationwide earthquake risk reduction program, placing specific responsibilities within four federal agencies. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the lead agency, works in collaboration with the USGS, the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), formerly known as the National Bureau of Standards.

NEHRP has supported many facets of earthquake research including: the science of earthquakes, earthquake-resistant structural design standards and practices, the societal impacts of earthquakes, emergency response and recovery, regional land use planning, and public education programs.

In 1993, concerns were raised regarding the effectiveness of NEHRP. The program was seen as lacking a strategic plan and having insufficient implementation of research results, especially in mitigation. In response to these concerns, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy conducted a study resulting in the report "Strategy for National Earthquake Loss Reduction." Following the analysis, the focus of NEHRP expanded from solely R&D to include implementation of mitigation techniques.

The Member Agencies

As lead agency, FEMA is responsible for reporting to Congress on the status of NEHRP and providing reviews and recommendations when needed. FEMA is also responsible for incorporating state and local involvement in NEHRP by providing assistance through implementation programs designed to educate the public on earthquake hazards and through the development of improved seismic design and construction techniques. These responsibilities are an expansion of FEMA's traditional role as a disaster "cleanup" agency.

The main role of the USGS is to evaluate the earthquake potential of seismic areas in the United States and then develop methods to issue earthquake predictions and forecast earthquake locations. The USGS also provides information on earthquake hazards and risks in urban regions and estimates of the level and character of ground motion to aid in resistant design and construction.

In addition to funding grants for basic research into the fundamental causes and conditions of earthquakes, including research on earthquake mechanisms, crustal movements and seismology, NSF is responsible for assessment of the social, economic, and political impacts of earthquakes and hazard reduction measures. NSF also sponsors research on the effects of earthquakes and earthquake motion on manmade structures and the performance of these structures during earthquakes.

NIST acts as a facilitator by providing technical support and guidance for developing, testing and improving seismic design and construction methods. It also plays the important role of taking the research results and incorporating them into construction practices, national standards, and state and local regulation.

Congressional Action

NEHRP was last authorized on October 19, 1994. The act authorized $103 million for fiscal year 1995 and $106 million for FY1996.
It also directed the President to conduct an assessment of earthquake engineering research and testing facilities in the United States. The Administration, through NSF and NIST, established the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute to conduct the assessment.

In the last Congress, S. 1043 was introduced by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-AK) to amend and reauthorize NEHRP and shift the focus from research and development to mitigation techniques. The bill was unsuccessful due to its other component, natural disaster insurance reform. A similar bill, H.R. 3322, was introduced in the House by Rep. Robert Walker (R-PA) and was equally unsuccessful.

Sen. Bill Frist (R-TN), chairman of the Senate Commerce Sub-committee on Science, Technology and Space, introduced legislation (S. 910) in June of this year to fund NEHRP. The bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent the following month. The bill authorizes $103.2 million for FY1998 and $106.3 million for FY1999.

H.R. 2249, the companion bill for S. 910, received a unanimous vote of support from the House Science Committee in July. The bill was introduced by committee chairman James Sensenbrenner (R-WI) and authorizes $105.5 million for FY1998 and $108.7 million for FY1999. Both the House and Senate bills include funding for the Global Seismographic Network.

The provisions of the two bills are identical and require the USGS to conduct assessments of regional seismic monitoring networks to determine the state of facilities and equipment. Perhaps the most important aspect is the development of a real-time seismic hazard warning system that would issue warnings from a network of seismic sensors connected directly to receivers located at sites such as electric utilities, gas lines, and rail lines. The bills also authorize $8 million for the USGS's external grants program, require NSF to develop earth science teaching materials and develop a plan to effectively use earthquake engineering research facilities, and direct FEMA to assess and report on disaster training capabilities.

The only differences between the bills occur in the authorization of funds with the Senate providing more for FEMA, and the House providing several more million dollars for the USGS, NSF and NIST with the largest discrepancy occurring in funding for FEMA.

The future looks good for NEHRP with the House likely to endorse the Senate bill after the August recess. Reauthorization of NEHRP, continued earthquake research, increased implementation of mitigation techniques, and more rigorous programs to educate the public about earthquake hazards should help alleviate the enormous social and economic costs associated with destructive earthquakes.

*Catherine Runden graduated this spring with a B.S. in geology from the University of Iowa.*

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**Special Update: USGS Director Eaton Stepping Down**

In an e-mail to U.S. Geological Survey employees September 10, 1997, Director Gordon P. Eaton announced that he will be retiring on September 30th. His reasons for retirement focused on the Survey’s relative stability and good budgetary health after four tumultuous years. He informed Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt last month of his plans to step down. His message does not name an acting director but indicates that an announcement would soon come. Possible candidates include Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science Mark Schaefer, USGS Associate Director Bonnie McGregor, and USGS Chief Hydrologist Bob Hirsch, who served as acting director prior to Eaton’s arrival in 1993.

Eaton’s message to staff focused on the many changes that took place during his tenure and emphasized the importance he assigned to obtaining input from USGS staff on the Survey’s future directions. Some of the changes highlighted include:

- Reorganization of the USGS beginning with the Director’s office
- Development of a Survey-wide strategic plan
- Establishment of common regional boundaries for all divisions
- Emphasis of a broad thematic focus on environment, resources, hazards, and information for all divisions

- Establishment and expansion of Office of Outreach and other efforts to communicate better both internally using the Web and other new means
- Bold, new and consistent visual image to raise visibility of USGS
- Reformed decision-making system of informed group consensus
- Cross-divisional leadership assignments and related efforts to better link divisions
- Successful survival of major abolition threat and subsequent incorporation of National Biological Service and U.S. Bureau of Mines employees and functions.

Eaton began his career with the USGS in 1948. He became the Survey’s twelfth director in 1993 after thirteen years away in a number of academic administrative posts, most recently as director of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory.

The news of Eaton’s resignation came as a surprise, although rumors that his departure was imminent have been swirling for some time. His message states that it is time for the Survey "to be led by folks from the next generation" and that he and his wife Ginny are ready to begin a "Puget Sound phase" of their lives.
Revival of the National Geologic Mapping Act

Submitted by John J. Dragonetti, CPG-2779

After a one-year interruption, we are once again endowed with legislation formulated to advance geologic mapping throughout the nation. Public Law 105-36, better known as the National Geologic Mapping Reauthorization Act of 1997, was signed by President Clinton on August 5, 1997. The proposal began its journey on February 12th of this year when identical bills were introduced in both houses of Congress as S. 317 by Senator Larry Craig (Republican-Idaho) and H.R. 709 by Representative Barbara Cubin (Republican-Wyoming) to reauthorize the original National Geologic Mapping Act (NGMA) of 1992. Both Craig and Cubin head the respective subcommittees with jurisdiction over the issue. The Senate passed the bill by unanimous consent on July 23rd after it had been held hostage for several months in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Committee Chairman Frank Murkowski (Republican-Alaska) finally agreed to accept the House version of the bill, which had passed that body by voice vote in early March. The NGMA of 1992 actually expired last year during the 104th Congress.

The plight of the 1996 reauthorization bill in that Congress represents another illustration of that old saw that "one should never watch laws or sausages being made." The legislation passed the House, but despite having no substantive enemies and with backing from virtually every interested quarter, the Senate bill was a casualty of the Senate "hold" procedure. This process allowed whole classes of bills to be suppressed under the threat of senatorial filibuster. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (Republican-Mississippi) deserves credit for reforming the "hold" process in the present Congress to nullify a system that caused complete work stoppages in the past. By the time the "hold" was removed in the 104th Congress and the geologic mapping bill was ready to surface, it was in the final hours of October 4th — the last day of the session. The Senate adjourned just minutes before it was to deal with this and several other non-controversial bills.

Although many groups and individuals have supported the creation and passage of the NGMA of 1992 and its 1996 and 1997 descendants, the organization most responsible for success is undoubtedly the Association of American State Geologists, and the foremost individual who has led the effort over the years is Oklahoma State Geologist Charles Mankin. Earlier this year, the AIPG held a Washington Fly-In that also helped to prompt congressional representatives to champion the 1997 version. (The Professional Geologist, July, 1997, pp.13-14).

Despite the passage of both the 1992 and 1997 Acts, funding for geo-logic mapping has never lived up to the levels authorized in the legislation. Unfortunately, when the original NGMA of 1992 was enacted and throughout its existence, government austerity was in full bloom, and mushrooming public concern over the national deficit combined to suppress fiscal support for geologic mapping among many other scientific programs. Within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), where Congress placed management of the program, there has been some reprogramming over the years to sustain the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping program, but the demand that federal agencies reduce budget requests has induced the USGS to seek less funding than desired in each year's Presidential budget. The 1997 Act authorizes $26 million for fiscal year 1998, $28 million for fiscal year 1999, and $30 million for fiscal year 2000, but authorization is assuredly not appropria-
tion. These are two absolutely separate and highly territorial functions within the Congress. In the present allocation process, both House and Senate Appropriations Committees only voted for a $21.9 million funding level. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 1997 appropriation and is $1.7 million more than the Administration requested. Many in government are looking to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 to correct or modify this arcane and ludicrous segregation of authorization from appropriation. (The Professional Geologist, April 1997, pp.18-19).

For the most part, the new act is similar to the original NGMA of 1992, but there are some changes. The 1997 version continues to be administered by the USGS under four categories: federal geologic mapping (FEDMAP); geochemical, geophysical and paleontological support for geologic mapping (SUPPORTMAP); state geologic mapping (STATEMAP); and mapping within the university system (EDMAP). Within these categories, the 1997 law specifies that not less than 20 percent of the funds are to be apportioned to state mapping activities, and not less than 2 percent for educational mapping ventures. A major difference from the earlier 1992 version is the inclusion of U.S. territories that now have the potential to receive federal matching grants administered by the state cooperative program. The USGS program also includes the development of a National Geologic Map Database, which is intended to function as a national archive of geologic maps and related databases. According to Peter Lyttle, the program’s associate coordinator, all of the maps currently being developed are in digital format. There is also an effort to generate a common set of standards nationwide which will promote the capability to search, transfer, and use metadata and actual datasets (Geotimes, June 1995, pp. 16-18; September 1997, p. 11).

It is hoped that the awareness established throughout the legislative and executive branches so convincingly and by so many throughout the geological community will result in proper funding so that geologic mapping can perform its essential role in responding to the nation’s critical economic and environmental needs.

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.

USGS Announces Plans to Relocate Menlo Park Office

Citing the high cost of rent in the San Francisco Bay area, Interior Secretary Babbitt has ordered the USGS to leave its western headquarters in Menlo Park, California. In a memo to USGS Western Region Director Tom Casadevall dated August 21st, USGS Director Eaton instructed him to complete a preliminary relocation plan by late September. The Survey must vacate two privately owned buildings that house much of the Survey’s seismological facilities by September, 1998 when its current lease runs out. The other buildings on the 16-acre campus are federally owned, including a $40 million building dedicated just last year. No deadline was set for vacating them, but the implication was that they would clear out soon after the first two. Just over 800 employees are currently located at Menlo Park, down from 1,200 four years ago. Although relocation sites are speculative, many of the offices could move to Sacramento where the USGS Water Resources Division and a number of other Interior bureaus are already located. The volcano group may move to the Vancouver WA volcano observatory, and the minerals group could go either to Reno NV, Spokane WA, or Tucson AZ. Babbitt stated that the earthquake group would not leave California. Supporters of the move cite a growing difficulty in attracting scientists to Menlo Park due to the high cost of housing but detractors fear that the move will severely damage the symbiotic relationship the USGS has had with Stanford University and UC Berkeley. Eaton’s memo indicates that this move is just the beginning of a re-evaluation of all Survey facilities, including the national headquarters in Reston, Virginia.

What’s Ahead: Congress Returns to Finish Appropriations Process

After Labor Day, Congress is back in session with completion of the appropriations process being their top priority. The political oddsmakers were cautiously optimistic that all 13 appropriations bills could be signed into law before the October 1 deadline. If any bills were not finished by that date, short-term continuing resolutions may be required. Significant differences exist between the House and Senate on several of the geoscience-related bills, especially the Interior bill (which funds the USGS). Differences over funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and for land acquisitions must be ironed out before a final Interior bill can be sent to the President.
American Institute of Professional Geologists
Dear Applicant:

The American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) was founded in 1963 to promote the profession of geology and to provide certification for geologists as a vehicle for establishing a standard of excellence for the profession. Since then over 10,000 individuals have demonstrated their commitment to the highest levels of competence and ethical conduct and been Certified by or become Affiliate Members of AIPG. The present Membership represents an exceptional group of professionals. Yet there is no question that many other highly qualified geologists could become Members. You may be one of them.

AIPG has 3 categories of Membership: Certified Professional Geologist (CPG), with its higher educational and experience requirements; Registered Member, for geologists who are registered in individual states but do not wish to become a CPG; and Member, for geologists who either do not yet meet the education or experience requirements for CPG or currently do not see the need for CPG status for themselves. AIPG also offers adjunct status for students in the geological sciences and for others interested in the profession of geology.

On pages 5-12 are the AIPG Bylaws and Code of Ethics. Please read them carefully, since your signature on the application pledges your adherence to what is contained in the documents. As you complete the application, please be sure to fill in all applicable blanks. If you are attaching additional documents please note it on the application form. Be sure the form is dated, signed, and notarized (if you are applying for Membership).

We look forward to adding you to the AIPG roster and encourage you to apply promptly. If you need more information or have any questions, please contact AIPG Headquarters.

American Institute of Professional Geologists
7828 Vance Dr., Suite 103
Arvada, CO 80003-2124
Phone: 303-431-0831
Fax: 303-431-1332
aipg@aipg.com

Table of Contents

Types of Membership and Requirements .................. 2
Screening Policy and Guidelines ....................... 4
Bylaws ........................................... 5
Code of Ethics .................................... 11
Application Forms ................................. Following page 6
## Types of Membership and Requirements

### CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST

**EDUCATION:** 36 semester or 54 quarter hours in geological sciences* with a baccalaureate or higher degree; certified copy of official transcripts must be sent by each college or university

**EXPERIENCE:** 8 years beyond bachelor's degree, or 7 years beyond master's degree, or 5 years beyond doctorate

**SPONSORS:** 3 required from professional geologists, 2 of whom must be CPG's (see Section 2.3.1.4 of the Bylaws for exceptions)

**CERTIFICATION/REGISTRATION:** None required

**SCREENING:** Section and National

**APPLICATION FEE:** $50 (to upgrade from Registered Member or Member to CPG, the fee is $35)

**ANNUAL DUES:** $85 plus Section dues; both pro-rated for remainder of year when accepted

### REGISTERED MEMBER

**EDUCATION:** 30 semester or 45 quarter hours in geological sciences* with a baccalaureate or higher degree; certified copy of official transcripts are required for this application if they are not required by the state for registration/certification/licensure

**EXPERIENCE:** No proof required

**SPONSORS:** 2 required from professional geologists, one of whom must be a CPG, Registered Member or Member; sponsor letters in state registration application may serve as sponsor statements if approved by Executive Committee

**CERTIFICATION/REGISTRATION:**

Proof of current registration/licensure/ certification must be submitted with application and with annual renewals and must include expiration date

**SCREENING:** National

**APPLICATION FEE:** $30

**ANNUAL DUES:** $60 plus Section dues; both pro-rated for remainder of year when accepted

### MEMBERS

**EDUCATION:** 30 semester or 45 quarter hours in geological sciences* with a baccalaureate or higher degree; certified copy of official transcripts must be sent by each college or university

**EXPERIENCE:** No proof required

**SPONSORS:** 2 required from professional geologists, one of whom must be a CPG, Registered Member or Member

**CERTIFICATION/REGISTRATION:** None required

**SCREENING:** Section and National

**APPLICATION FEE:** $30

**ANNUAL DUES:** $60 plus Section dues; both pro-rated for remainder of year when accepted

### STUDENT

**EDUCATION:** Currently enrolled in a geological science* degree program

**EXPERIENCE:** None required

**SPONSOR:** 1 letter from geological science faculty member

**CERTIFICATION/REGISTRATION:** None required

**SCREENING:** Headquarters can approve

**APPLICATION FEE:** $5

**ANNUAL DUES:** $15

### ASSOCIATE

**EDUCATION:** None required

**EXPERIENCE:** None required

**SPONSORS:** 1 CPG, Registered Member or Member

**CERTIFICATION/REGISTRATION:** None required

**SCREENING:** Headquarters can approve

**APPLICATION FEE:** $5

**ANNUAL DUES:** $50 plus Section dues; both pro-rated for remainder of year when accepted

*As defined by the American Geological Institute, a geological science is any of the subspecialty specialties that are part of the science of geology, e.g., geophysics, geochemistry, paleontology, petrology, etc.

Note to those who received their degrees from non-U.S./Canadian universities. If you received a degree from a university or college outside the U.S. or Canada, and the school is unable to provide an acceptable transcript, you must submit a copy of your diploma and a list of courses taken. The Screening Committee may ask you to provide additional information or an equivalency evaluation, at your expense.
### Key to Specialty Fields of Practice

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<th>Specialty Field</th>
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### Recommended Courses for Degree in Geological Sciences

AIPG recognizes a core of required courses common to most curricula and essential to the training of geologists. If you have not taken these courses, annotate your application to explain how these areas of geology have been covered elsewhere in your coursework.

- **Physical Geology**: 4 semester hours or equivalent
- **Historical Geology**: 4 semester hours
- **Rocks & Minerals**: 4 semester hours
- **Structural Geology**: 3 semester hours
- **Stratigraphy**: 3 semester hours
- **Field Geology**: 6 semester hours

Some programs recommend or require courses that reflect regional differences. The remaining hours required for CPG, Registered Member and Member could come from the following (or equivalent) courses.

- **Applied Geophysics**
- **Economic Geology**
- **Environmental/Engineering Problems**
- **Geomorphology**
- **Groundwater Hydrology, or Hydrogeology or Hydrogeochemistry**
- **Invertebrate Paleontology**
- **Petroleum Geology**
- **Petrology, or Petrography, or Sedimentary Petrology, or Igneous and Metamorphic**
- **Petroleum, or Optical Mineralogy**
- **Sedimentology**

Other courses will be reviewed and considered by the screening committees.
Screening Policy for Certified Professional Geologist Applicants

The American Institute of Professional Geologists has, as its unifying purpose, the goal to strengthen geology as a profession. Each Certified Professional Geologist must qualify for Certification on the basis of sound education and a record of experience performed in accord with high standards of competence and integrity. The Institute establishes qualifications for granting the title "Certified Professional Geologist" and certifies to the public that those geologists who hold this title have undergone peer review and have met the qualifications.

In order to assure that the maximum information is obtained for this review, the Institute publishes the name, address, and sponsors for each applicant in its monthly publication The Professional Geologist (TPG). The Institute invites Members with knowledge of the applicant to contact Headquarters in writing with such information. Comments received are then added to the application package and considered during the review process.

Applicant information received by AIPG will be considered confidential. Application materials will be divulged only to those directly involved in review of that particular application.

The ultimate responsibility for acceptance or denial of an application lies solely with the National Executive Committee of AIPG. However, in order to expedite the conduct of the Institute's business affairs, the AIPG National Executive Committee delegates authority to its Section and National Screening Committees, as described below.

Screening Committee Guidelines

Each AIPG Section shall have a Screening Committee whose Chairman is appointed by the Section President. Committee members are usually recruited by the Chairman in consultation with the President. Like all other Section committee chairmen, he or she reports to the Section President.

The purpose of screening at the Section level is to investigate the qualifications of the applicant, to confirm the accuracy and ensure the sufficiency of the documents submitted by the applicant. Although the recommendation of the Section Screening Committee will be considered by the National Screening Committee, the decision to accept or reject an applicant will be made at the National level.

The National Screening Committee is empowered to accept those applicants whose documentation clearly indicates that they meet the requirements set forth for AIPG certification. The National Screening Committee is further empowered to reject applicants who do not provide satisfactory evidence that they have fulfilled the requirements set forth in the Institute Bylaws, Screening Procedures, and this Screening Policy.

Should one or two national reviewers question an applicant's qualifications for certification, the application will be referred to the National Executive Committee for a final decision.

REMINDER...

✓ All applications received at AIPG Headquarters must include a check for the appropriate application fee. This fee is not refundable.

✓ CPG applicants: Complete the applicant portions of the Sponsor Statements and Geological Experience Verification forms and forward them to the appropriate people.

✓ If you are applying for CPG, Registered Member or Member, be sure to have your application notarized.

✓ Registered Member applicants: Send proof of current registration/licensure/certification that includes expiration date.
ARTICLE 1. Organization, Purposes, and General Powers

1.1 Organization

1.1.1 Name

The name of this organization shall be the American Institute of Professional Geologists, hereinafter referred to as the "Institute."

1.1.2 Status

The Institute is a not-for-profit membership corporation organized under the laws of the State of Colorado.

1.1.3 Sections

The Institute shall be divided into Sections, each of which shall consist of not less than ten Members, of whom not less than five are Certified Professional Geologists. Sections shall be chartered only upon application to, and approval by, the Executive Committee. By majority vote, the Executive Committee may revoke the charter of a Section.

1.2 Purposes

The purposes of the Institute shall be to:

1. advance the geological sciences and the profession of geology; and
2. establish qualifications for professional geologists; and
3. certify the qualifications of specific individual Member geologists to the public; and
4. promote high standards of ethical conduct among its Members and Adjuncts, and within the profession of geology; and
5. represent, and advocate for, the geological profession before government and the general public.

1.3 Powers

The Institute shall establish standards of education, experience, and professional conduct to protect the public from unprofessional practices, shall monitor governmental and other activities affecting the geological sciences, and shall communicate with the public.

ARTICLE 2. Members and Adjuncts

2.1 Composition

The Institute shall consist of Members and Adjuncts who subscribe to the Code of Ethics of the Institute. Members of the Institute shall be geological scientists who meet the Institute's standards of education, experience, and integrity, and shall be either students who are pursuing a course of study in the geological sciences or others who have an avocational or general interest in the geological sciences.

2.2 Categories of Members

There shall be three categories of Members, namely, Certified Professional Geologist (CPG), Registered Member (RM), and Member (Mbr.). Certified Professional Geologists, Registered Members and Members shall all have voting rights. Unless otherwise defined, reference to Members within these Bylaws includes the said three categories. In addition to the three categories of Members there shall be two categories of Adjuncts, namely Students and Associates. Neither Students nor Associates shall have voting rights within the Institute, except that Students shall have voting rights within their respective Student Chapters.

2.2.1 Honorary or Emeritus Member

A Member may be designated as "Honorary" or "Emeritus" by the Executive Committee upon meeting requirements established by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have the authority to reduce or waive dues payments for Honorary Members and Emeritus Members, individually or as a category.

2.2.2 Retired Member

A Member may be designated "Retired" upon request at the age of 60 or older, provided that the Member is no longer actively engaged in the practice of geology for financial gain. The Executive Committee shall have the authority to reduce or waive dues payments for retired Members, individually or as a category.

2.3 Requirements to be a Member or Adjunct

The requirements to be a Member or Adjunct of the Institute shall include education, experience, and a record of personal integrity, as set forth in the following paragraphs. The interpretation and application of such requirements shall be within the sole discretion of the Executive Committee, which may in its judgment (1) adopt and publish higher or additional requirements; or (2) for a Member or Registered Member accept licensure or registration as a geologist in a jurisdiction whose requirements are deemed by the Executive Committee to be similar, or equivalent, to the requirements described in Article 2.3.1.2 hereof.

2.3.1 Requirements to be a Member

Beginning on the effective date of these Bylaws, each person who, on the previous day, was categorized as a Certified Professional Geologist shall continue in that category; each person who on the previous day was categorized as an Affiliated Professional shall be categorized as a Registered Member; each person who was categorized as a Candidate for Certification shall be categorized as a Member; and all Certified Professional Geologists, Registered Members and Members shall be Members of the Institute. Beginning on the same day, requirements for each category of Member shall be as defined herein in Articles 2.3.1.1 through 2.3.1.4, inclusive.

2.3.1.1 Personal Integrity

Each applicant to become a Member or a Registered Member shall affirm adherence to applicable professional and ethical standards and shall provide acceptable references from at least two professional geologists who have personal knowledge of the applicant's qualifications, integrity and conduct, one of whom is a Member of the Institute or is a person acting in an official capacity on behalf of a professional society that is specifically recognized for this purpose by the Executive Committee. If a Member of the Institute or a recognized society representative is not available, the applicant may petition to substitute an alternate reference.

2.3.1.2 Member

The requirements to be a Member shall include:

1. a baccalaureate or higher degree in a geological science approved by the Executive Committee, with
2. a minimum of thirty semester hours or forty-five quarter hours, or an academic equivalent thereof, in one or more of the geological sciences as recognized and approved by the Executive Committee, and, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, acceptable continuing education to demonstrate a currency with technical, regulatory and economic factors affecting the profession.

In lieu of 1 and 2 above, evidence satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the applicant's sound knowledge and proficiency in a field of geological science may be substituted.

2.3.1.3 Registered Member

Beginning on the effective date of these Bylaws, in addition to the requirements for Member set out in Article 2.3.1.1 hereof, a Registered Member, in order to qualify for this category, shall upon application, and annually thereafter, provide evidence satisfactory to the Executive Committee of current licensure, certification, or similar status, by a state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia or a province or territory of Canada or any other jurisdiction approved by the Executive Committee.

2.3.1.4 Certified Professional Geologist

Any person whose application for certification as a Certified Professional Geologist was received prior to the effective date of these Bylaws and who has met the requirements for such certification as they existed on the day that such person's application was received shall be categorized as a Certified Professional Geologist upon approval pursuant to the procedures in effect on the day prior to the effective date of these Bylaws.

Beginning on the effective date of these Bylaws, the requirements for certification as a Certified Professional Geologist shall be:

1. a baccalaureate degree in a geological science, and eight years of experience in the practice of geology acceptable to the Executive Committee, or a master's degree in a geological science plus seven years of such experience, or a doctorate in a geological science plus five years of such experience; with
2. a minimum of thirty-six semester hours or fifty-four quarter hours in geological sciences as recognized and approved by the Executive Committee; and, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, acceptable continuing education to demonstrate a currency with technical, regulatory and economic factors affecting the profession.

In lieu of 1 and 2 above, evidence satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the applicant's sound knowledge and proficiency in a field of geological science may be substituted.

Applicants for Certified Professional Geologist shall affirm their adherence to applicable professional and ethical standards and shall provide acceptable references from at least three professional geologists who have personal knowledge of the applicant's qualifications, integrity, and conduct, at least two of whom are Certified Professional Geologists, or are persons acting in an official capacity on behalf of a professional society that is specifically recognized for this purpose by the Executive Committee. In extraordinary circumstances, as an alternative to all or part of the foregoing, the Executive Committee may require (1) acceptable references from not less than six professional geologists who have personal knowledge of the applicant's qualifications, integrity and conduct; and (2) the applicant to be personally interviewed and reported on by at least two Certified Professional Geologists of the Section appointed by the President of the Section.

2.3.2 Requirements to be an Adjunct

2.3.2.1 Student

To be an AIPG Student, one shall:

1. be currently enrolled in an accredited institution of higher learning approved by the Executive Committee;

2. be a declared major, or the equivalent, in a geological science as recognized by the Executive Committee; and

3. affirm adherence to applicable professional and ethical standards and provide an acceptable reference from a member of the faculty who has personal knowledge of the student's qualifications, integrity and conduct.

2.3.2.2 Associate:

There are no educational requirements to be an Associate.

To be an AIPG Associate, one shall:

1. have an avocational or general interest in the geological sciences; and

2. affirm adherence to applicable professional and ethical standards and provide an acceptable reference from a member of the Institute who has personal knowledge of the applicant's qualifications, integrity and conduct.

2.4 Admission

2.4.1 Applications

Applications for each category of Member or Adjunct shall be submitted in writing and in the form prescribed by the Institute, accompanied by a non-refundable application fee, and, if required by the Executive Committee, the first year's Institute and Section dues.

2.4.2 Review of Applications

Applications for each category of Member or Adjunct shall be reviewed in accordance with procedures adopted by the Executive Committee. Such procedures shall be published annually and a copy shall be furnished to each applicant.

2.4.3 Acceptance

An applicant who has been found to meet the requirements for a category of Member or Adjunct shall be notified promptly of such finding and enrolled in the appropriate category upon payment of applicable dues that are owed.

2.4.4 Rejection

An applicant may be rejected for failure to meet the requirements prescribed for any category of Member or Adjunct or for any reason that would be sufficient for termination. Any applicant who has been rejected shall be given prompt notice thereof, which shall include a statement of the reason for rejection. Any dues paid with the application may be refunded to the applicant promptly, or retained temporarily, pending the disposition of an appeal of rejection.

2.4.5 Appeal of Rejection

Upon written request by an applicant who has been notified of rejection, the Executive Committee shall review the application and any additional information provided by the applicant or others that has a bearing on the applicant's qualifications. Where reasonable grounds exist in the opinion of the Executive Committee, an applicant shall be afforded a hearing at its next regularly scheduled meeting upon written request. The decision of the Executive Committee, based on such review or hearing, shall be final.

2.4.6 Advancement to Certified Professional Geologist

Members who have attained the qualifications for Certified Professional Geologist may submit an application in writing and in a form prescribed by the Executive Committee accompanied by a non-refundable application fee, and, if required by the Executive Committee, the first year's Institute and Section dues.

2.5 Responsibilities and Rights of Members and Adjuncts

2.5.1 Responsibilities and Obligations

Members and Adjuncts shall:

1. pay annual dues as provided in these Bylaws;

2. comply with the Code of Ethics and encourage others to maintain similarly high standards; and

3. comply with other specific requirements set forth in, or adopted and published pursuant to these Bylaws.

2.5.2 Rights and Privileges of Members

Members in good standing shall have the right and privilege to:

1. participate in meetings and other activities of the Institute and of any Section to which they are assigned;

2. vote at meetings of the Institute and of any Section to which they are assigned;

3. serve on committees except the Section and National Screening Committees;

4. hold any offices of any Section for which the Section's Bylaws provide, and any offices of the Institute except President, President-elect, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Editor. These offices must be held by Certified Professional Geologists;

5. announce their membership in the Institute in correspondence and on professional cards as "Member", specifying their membership category; and;

6. receive the official publications of the Institute.

2.5.3 Rights and Privileges of Registered Members

In addition to those that accrue to them as Members, Registered Members in good standing shall have the right and privilege to announce their membership in the Institute in correspondence and on professional cards as "Registered Member."

2.5.4 Rights and Privileges of Certified Professional Geologists

In addition to those that accrue to them as Members, all Certified Professional Geologists in good standing shall have the right and privilege to:

1. use the title "Certified Professional Geologist";

2. hold any office in the Institute and its Sections;

3. announce their membership with the Institute as "Certified Professional Geologist" in correspondence, on professional cards and on professional reports;

4. use the official seal of certification of the Institute, in a manner authorized by the Executive Committee.

2.5.5 Rights and Privileges of Students

Students in good standing shall have the right and privilege to:

1. participate without a vote in meetings and other activities of the Institute and of any Section to which they are assigned;

2. vote, serve on committees and hold any offices in the Student Chapter to which they are assigned;

3. receive the official publications of the Institute.

Students may not present or promote themselves as geologists or imply through their connection with AIPG that they are capable of practicing geology. However, they may present themselves as AIPG Students.
Date received ____________________ Member number ____________________
Amount paid ____________________ Date approved ____________________

Space above this line for Headquarters use only.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS
7828 Vance Drive, Suite 103, Arvada, Colorado 80003
(303) 431-0831 • Fax: (303) 431-1332 • aipg@aipg.com

To the applicant:
Before completing the application, please read the Code of Ethics and Article 2.3 of the Bylaws of the Institute that are included in this application booklet. Qualifications for Member and Associate categories are summarized on page 2. Complete only those sections that are required for your category.

This is an application for:

☐ Certified Professional Geologist (CPG) Complete all sections.
☐ Upgrade to CPG Complete all sections.
☐ Registered Member Complete sections I, II, IV, V, VI, X.
☐ Member Complete sections I, II, IV, V, VI, X.
☐ Student Complete sections I, II, IV, VI, X.
☐ Associate Complete sections I, VI, X.

Are you a previous Member of AIPG?  ☐ Yes  ☐ No  If yes, what was your Member number? __________

I. PERSONAL DATA

Name ____________________ Last __________ First __________ Middle __________ Informal __________
Preferred mailing address:  ☐ Home  ☐ Business/School
Address ______________________________________________________________
City ____________________ State __________ Zip __________ Country __________
Secondary mailing address:  ☐ Home  ☐ Business/School
Address ______________________________________________________________
City ____________________ State __________ Zip __________ Country __________
Business phone ________________ Home phone ________________ Fax ________________
E-mail ____________________________
Current employment category:

☐ Academia/Research  ☐ Corporation  ☐ Consultant  ☐ Self Employed  ☐ Retired  ☐ Student
☐ Federal Government  ☐ State/Local Government

Major fields of geologic practice: (refer to Key to Specialty Fields of Practice, p. 3)

(1) ____________________ (2) ____________________ (3) ____________________

Optional information for statistical purposes only.
Birth date ____________________ Citizenship ____________________
II. RECORD OF HIGHER EDUCATION: List the most recent school attended first. Indicate by S or Q whether the credits were semester or quarter hours. Official certified transcripts from each school listed where hours of geology were earned must be sent directly to AIPG by the school.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>College or University</th>
<th>Major subject</th>
<th>Hours of geology</th>
<th>Degrees received</th>
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List any additional geologic related short courses.

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<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Organization, College or University</th>
<th>Title of course</th>
<th>CEU’s or Certificate received</th>
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III. RECORD OF EXPERIENCE: Account for your professional activities, whether geological or not, in chronological order since the beginning of your geological work experience. List your most recent position first and leave no unexplained gaps.

If you are applying for CPG, a Geological Experience Verification form must be provided for each position held in which you worked as a professional geologist (see p. 2 for requirements). Complete the Applicant’s portion of the form and send it to the person(s) who have agreed to verify that portion of your experience that you wish to be used for consideration. The verifier will complete the front page of the form and send it to AIPG. Verifiers may be contacted directly by AIPG for clarification or for supplemental information. It is preferred, but not required, that the forms be completed by professional geologists. See Sponsor Statement form for definition of professional geologist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Title of Position</th>
<th>Name of person who will verify experience</th>
<th>Months of geological work*</th>
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* Geological work may include time spent managing/supervising other geologists, reviewing geologic reports, and conducting the administration appropriate and necessary to your work as a geologist. Total is months worked x % of time doing geological work.

IV. SPONSORS: Please see page 2 for the number of sponsors required for your application. All sponsors must be able to attest to your professional qualifications and ethics in unequivocal terms, based upon their own current knowledge. A sponsor may also be used to verify your employment. For CPG, no more than 2 sponsors may be employed by the same firm at the time of application submission and none may be related to the applicant, be a current AIPG applicant, or be the applicant's subordinate. Each sponsor must complete the Sponsor's Statement and send it directly to AIPG.

List your sponsors’ name and address.

AIPG Member
AIPG Member
Professional geologist
Professional geologist
Faculty member (for Student only)
V. REGISTRATION AND LICENSURE: Do you now hold or have you ever held a state certification, license or registration to practice as a Professional or Certified Geologist?

If yes, list below each certification, license or registration that you have held or are currently holding. Provide proof of each that you currently hold. Proof must include expiration date of certification, license or registration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Title/Number</th>
<th>Effective Dates</th>
<th>Reason for Termination</th>
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</table>

Have you ever been refused a geologist certification, license, or registration, or the renewal thereof?  □ Yes  □ No

If yes, by whom and reasons given: ______________________________________________________________

Have you ever had a certification, license, or registration to practice geology, or any other profession, revoked, suspended or otherwise acted against (including probation, fine, or reprimand) in a disciplinary proceeding?  □ Yes  □ No

If yes, by whom and reasons given: ______________________________________________________________

VI. LEGAL HISTORY: Have you, or a partnership, or corporation of which you were a partner, officer or director, ever been:

□ Convicted of a crime, in any jurisdiction, which directly relates to the practice of geology or the ability to practice geology?

□ Indicted for, or convicted of, a felony in any jurisdiction?

□ The subject of an investigation, injunction, fines, or penalties concerning any alleged consumer, investor, or securities fraud in any jurisdiction?

□ A defendant in any jurisdiction in a civil action arising out of the practice of geology?

If you answered yes to any of the above questions, please provide an explanation of the charges and the final judgment and why these charges and judgments are not pertinent to your professional standing and should not be considered in this review. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

VII. AFFILIATIONS: List the geological societies and organizations of which you are an active member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Class of Membership</th>
<th>Year joined</th>
<th>Offices held</th>
<th>Honors received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

VIII. PUBLICATIONS: Give title and publisher of significant scientific articles or books you have authored or co-authored (list co-authors). Manuscripts accepted for publication should be listed as such. A complete list of publications is not required.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

IX. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Other pertinent information in support of your AIPG Membership application may be included here. Curricula vitae and resumes are invited.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
X. AFFIDAVIT: In affixing my signature to this application, I warrant that all statements made herein and on the appended sheets are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief and further, I affirm that I have read the Bylaws and Code of Ethics of the American Institute of Professional Geologists and that I subscribe to and will abide by them and all of the provisions in them as now in effect or hereafter amended, and that any untrue or incorrect statement knowingly made by me in this application, or my failure to abide by the Bylaws and Code of Ethics, shall be grounds for my suspension or expulsion from the Institute as may be determined and directed by the Executive Committee.

I agree to fully cooperate in the processing by AIPG of my application. I will furnish any additional information requested by the Institute. I hereby grant AIPG permission to contact listed employers, references, sponsors, and others who may provide information concerning my qualifications for Membership, and to divulge information contained in the application, or obtained in AIPG’s investigation of my qualifications, which is necessary for AIPG to independently verify my qualifications.

Name (printed or typed) ____________________________________________________________

Signature _____________________________________________ Date ______________________

STATE OF ___________________________ COUNTY OF ___________________________

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared ______________________, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same as a warranty of the statements therein contained, of his/her own free will and volition.

Given under my hand and seal of office this the _____ day of ______________________ A.D. 19 _____

My commission expires ____________________________.

Notary Public in and for __________________________ County, State of __________________________

Notary statement and seal. Not required for Students and Associates

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

SECTION SCREENING ACTION:

Date received by Section __________________________

Committee recommendation: □ Approve □ Disapprove

Date sent to Headquarters __________________________

Comments: ________________________________________

________________________________________________

________________________________________________

________________________________________________

________________________________________________

________________________________________________

Signature of Section Screening Chairman: __________________________

FOR STUDENTS AND ASSOCIATES:

Headquarters Approval! __________________________ Date __________________________

NATIONAL SCREENING ACTION:

□ Approve □ Reject Date __________________________

Signature of Committee member __________________________

□ Approve □ Reject Date __________________________

Signature of Committee member __________________________

□ Approve □ Reject Date __________________________

Signature of Sub-Committee chairman __________________________

□ Approve □ Reject Date __________________________

Signature of National chairman (if needed) __________________________

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTION (IF NEEDED):

□ Approve □ Reject Date __________________________

Signature of Institute Secretary __________________________
GEOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE VERIFICATION

____________________ (applicant's name) has filed an application with the American Institute of Professional Geologists for Certification as a Certified Professional Geologist. This Certification depends, among other considerations, on the verification of the extent, diversity, and quality of his/her practical training and geological experience as described on the reverse side of this form. Please assist us by supplying the information requested below, based upon your own personal, first-hand knowledge of the applicant. Attach additional sheets if needed. Thank you.

Verification of experience from (month and year) __________________________ to __________________________

Applicant's employer during this period __________________________________________

— SEE APPLICANT'S COMPLETE STATEMENT ON REVERSE SIDE OF FORM —

To be completed by person verifying geologic experience:

Name __________________________
Current employer __________________________
Current job and/or professional title __________________________
Business address __________________________
Office phone number __________________________
Nature of current business __________________________

1. Profession and specialty (if any) __________________________ Years Experience __________________________

2. What was your business or professional relationship to the applicant during the time described? __________________________

3. The portion of employment or experience we wish you to verify is described by the applicant on the reverse side of this form. Please state your opinion regarding the accuracy of the description, including duration, extent, and complexity of work, particularly the geological work, and indicate your evaluation of the applicant's performance.

4. If there is any portion of the described experience with which you are insufficiently familiar, please identify the portion and explain. __________________________

5. Additional Comments? __________________________

6. List your Professional Certification(s), License(s), or Registration(s), if any. __________________________

Signature __________________________ Date __________________________

Return completed form to: American Institute of Professional Geologists
7828 Vance Drive, Suite 103
Arvada, CO 80003
TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT
EXPERIENCE RECORD: SUMMARY AND DESCRIPTION

Name of person verifying your work experience

Name and address of your employer at time of experience

Date of employment: From _______________ To _______________
Percent full-time __________ Percent of full-time work which was geological* __________
Percent part-time __________ Percent of part-time work that was geological* __________
Total experience in months __________
*Geological work may include time spent managing/supervising other geologists, reviewing geologic reports, and conducting the administration appropriate and necessary to your work as a geologist.

Reason for leaving

Name of supervisor

Description of Geological Experience: Make explicit statements, listing and defining geological work performed. The description should be specific and contain details as to how the job included the application of geological principles, theories, and knowledge in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of geological data. Include a statement describing the extent and complexity of work performed. A listing of projects, without details regarding the geological aspects, is not sufficient for a fair evaluation of your experience. Terms such as “managed”, “was involved in”, “participated in”, “served on a team”, and so forth do not provide sufficient detail. It is better to use terms that identify duties, such as “project director”, “principal investigator”, “well-site geologist”, “geologic team foreman”. If more space is needed, attach additional sheets.
SPONSOR'S STATEMENT

Any non-AIPG Sponsor must be a professional geologist. For the purposes of this application, a professional geologist sponsor is defined as one who has a baccalaureate degree or higher with 30 semester hours (or equivalent) in geological sciences and 5 years of post-degree experience in the practice of geology as a vocation.

Applicant information received by AIPG will be considered confidential. Application materials will be divulged only to those directly involved in review of that particular application.

To the Sponsor:

____________________________________________________________________
(applicant's name) has filed an application with the American Institute of Professional Geologists for Membership in AIPG or Certification as a Certified Professional Geologist and has named you as a Sponsor. Membership and Certification depend, among other considerations, upon an evaluation of the applicant's professional and ethical reputation. Please assist us by supplying the information requested below, based upon your own personal, first-hand knowledge of the applicant. Thank you.

Sponsor's name ______________________________________________________
Sponsor's current employer ____________________________________________
Sponsor's current job and/or professional title ____________________________
Sponsor's business address ____________________________________________
Sponsor's office phone number _________________________________________
Nature of current business _____________________________________________

1. How long have you known the applicant? ____________________________

2. Past Relationship(s) _____________________________________________

3. Present Relationship _____________________________________________

4. Do you have knowledge of the professional and ethical reputation of the applicant in his/her professional and business community? □ Yes □ No

5. What is his/her reputation? ________________________________________

6. Do you personally agree with that reputation? □ Yes □ No (please explain)

7. Have you had business or other professional dealings with the applicant? □ Yes □ No
Remarks: ___________________________________________________________

8. If your answer to 7 is No, would you willingly have future dealings? □ Yes □ No
Remarks: ___________________________________________________________
5. Are you aware of any business or professional activities by the applicant that you would consider to be questionable or unethical? □ Yes □ No
Remarks:__________________________________________________________________________

10. State to the best of your knowledge whether the applicant is honest and trustworthy.
__________________________________________________________________________________

11. Do you have any reservations about the applicant's professional and ethical standards? □ Yes □ No
Remarks:__________________________________________________________________________

12. Are you willing to provide further information to AIPG if requested? □ Yes □ No
Remarks:__________________________________________________________________________

13. Any additional comments you wish to make:________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

☐ I certify that I am a Member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists.
AIPG Member number __________________________

☐ I am licensed or certified to practice geology as follows:
Licensing Certifying organization(s) _______________________________________________________
License/certification number(s) ________________________________________________________

☐ I am a professional geologist, as defined on the front of this form.

Signature __________________________________________ Date ________________________________

Please return completed form to:

American Institute of Professional Geologists
7828 Vance Drive, Suite 103
Arvada, CO 80003
2.5.6 Rights and Privileges of Associates

Associates in good standing shall have the right and privilege to:

1. participate without a vote in meetings and other activities of the Institute and of any Section to which they are assigned;

2. receive the official publications of the Institute.

Associates may not present or promote themselves as geologists or imply through their connection with AIPG that they are capable of practicing geology. Further, Associates may not use their Associate status to imply, directly or indirectly, any endorsement by AIPG of the Associate's products or services. However, they may present themselves as AIPG Associates.

2.6 Resignation, Suspension, and Termination

2.6.1 Resignation

Any Member or Adjunct may resign by submitting a written resignation to the Institute. The resignation shall be "without prejudice" if all dues and obligations to the Institute are paid. The resignation shall be accepted and the resigning Member or Adjunct shall be advised that the privileges of the Institute have been terminated. "Without prejudice" is defined as a condition under which the former Member or Adjunct has no outstanding obligations to the Institute in any form or manner, and is therefore eligible for readmission upon written request within five years.

2.6.2 Suspension

A Member or Adjunct shall be suspended for failure to pay dues or other amounts owing to the Institute by or within a period of time specified by the Executive Committee after the due date thereof, and shall be notified of the suspension. Upon such notice, all privileges shall be suspended until such obligations have been satisfied. If such obligations have not been satisfied within a period of time fixed by the Executive Committee, a Member or Adjunct may be terminated by the Executive Committee "with prejudice", meaning that the person has not fulfilled the responsibilities and obligations of a Member or Adjunct. Such termination may be recategorized as being "without prejudice" if the individual meets any outstanding obligations, but elects not to remain a Member or Adjunct, within a period of time determined by the Executive Committee.

2.6.3 Termination

A Member or Adjunct may be terminated or other discipline may be imposed, with or without prejudice, by action of the Executive Committee or of an officer or committee to which such authority has been delegated by the Executive Committee for:

1. failure to pay dues or other obligations; or

2. misrepresentation of the Member's or Adjunct's qualifications, or a change in those qualifications resulting in the failure to continue to qualify as a member or adjunct; or

3. misuse of the Institute's name in a way not consistent with the Institute's principles or misuse of the Institute's seal of certification; or

4. violation of the Code of Ethics, as determined under procedures adopted by the Executive Committee; or

5. conviction of any felony, or of any other offense, that the Executive Committee finds related to the practice of geology or to bear on the Member's or Adjunct's professional ethics, integrity and competence; or

6. imposition of discipline by any professional licensing or registration board involving the suspension or revocation of the right to practice geology; or

7. a ruling of insanity or mental incompetence by a legally constituted authority; or

8. other grounds specifically stated in these Bylaws.

2.6.4 Notice of Prospective Termination

Except for terminations for default of dues or other obligations, or terminations pursuant to the disciplinary procedures adopted by the Executive Committee, Members or Adjuncts shall be given not less than thirty days written notice of prospective termination that shall include a statement of the reasons therefor.

2.6.5 Appeal of Termination

Upon timely written request of a Member or Adjunct who has been notified of prospective termination (other than termination for default of dues or other obligations or terminations implemented pursuant to the disciplinary procedures adopted by the Executive Committee) made within the notice period, the Executive Committee shall review the case and any additional information provided by the Member or Adjunct or others that has a bearing on the status of the Member or Adjunct. In the absence of such a request, the Member or Adjunct shall be terminated; otherwise, the Executive Committee shall promptly respond to the Member or Adjunct with its findings, confirming, modifying, or rescinding the notice of termination. Following such action and upon timely written request, a Member or Adjunct shall be afforded a hearing at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Executive Committee. The decision of the Executive Committee, based on such review or hearing, shall be final.

2.6.6 Reinstatement of Suspended Members or Adjuncts

2.6.6.1 Reinstatement Within Same Calendar Year

Any person who has ceased to be a Member or Adjunct by suspension shall be eligible for reinstatement in the same calendar year upon written request and payment of all outstanding dues and obligations to the Institute and upon providing evidence satisfactory to the Executive Committee that the condition(s) upon which the suspension was based are no longer applicable. The Executive Committee may condition such reinstatement upon the payment of a reasonable reinstatement fee as provided herein in Article 8.2.3.

2.6.6.2 Reinstatement Within Succeeding Four Calendar Years

Any person who has ceased to be a Member or Adjunct by suspension shall be eligible for reinstatement during the four calendar years immediately succeeding the calendar year of such suspension upon written request and payment of current year Institute and Section dues. The Executive Committee may condition such reinstatement on the payment of a reasonable reinstatement fee and other requirements.

2.6.7 Reinstatement of Resigned or Terminated Members or Adjuncts

Any person who has ceased to be a Member or Adjunct by resignation or termination "without prejudice" shall be eligible for reinstatement within five years upon written request by updating his or her professional experience and other Member or Adjunct records and paying current year Institute and Section dues. The Executive Committee may condition such reinstatement on the payment of a reasonable reinstatement fee. Former Members or Adjuncts who have resigned or have been terminated for more than five calendar years, and any Member or Adjunct who has been terminated "with prejudice," may be readmitted only by reapplication.

ARTICLE 3. Membership Meetings

3.1 Annual Meeting

3.1.1 Notice to Members

The annual meeting of the Institute shall be held at a time and place determined by the Executive Committee and shall be announced to all Members and Adjuncts at least one hundred twenty days prior to the date of such meeting by notices mailed or announcements published in the official publications of the Institute.

3.1.2 Business

The business at the annual meeting of the Institute shall include announcement of the election of officers, delivery of reports, discussion of proposed amendments to these Bylaws and the Code of Ethics, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

3.2 Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Institute may be called at any time by the President or by the Executive Committee, provided that not less than ten nor more than fifty days notice, setting forth the purpose of such meeting, is given. The business conducted at a special meeting shall be limited to the matters or purposes stated in the notice.

3.3 Quorum at Institute Meetings

A quorum at meetings of the Institute shall be one hundred Members, not less than fifty of whom are Certified Professional Geologists.

3.4 Parliamentary Authority

All meetings shall be conducted in accordance with "Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised," to the extent that such rules are practicable and are not superseded by these Bylaws or by other rules or procedures adopted by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 4. Management

4.1 Management of the Institute

The affairs of the Institute shall be managed and operated by, or under the direction of, the Executive Committee. For the purposes of applicable laws, the
Executive Committee shall be considered the board of directors. The Executive Committee shall be assisted by the Advisory Board, standing and ad hoc committees, and Section officers and committees.

4.2 The Executive Committee

4.2.1 Composition

The Executive Committee of the Institute shall consist of ten Members, including the six officers designated in these Bylaws, namely the President, Vice President, President-elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor, and four Representatives elected by the Advisory Board from among its membership. Each member of the Executive Committee shall have an equal vote. The presiding officer shall vote on all matters.

4.2.2 Meetings

The Executive Committee shall meet at least three times each calendar year. One such meeting shall be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Institute and one shall be held at the Institute Headquarters. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of six of its members, not less than half of whom are officers.

4.2.3 Responsibilities

The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to:

1. conduct all the corporate business of the Institute;
2. formulate and adopt Institute policies, which shall be published annually;
3. coordinate the activities of the Sections;
4. heed the recommendations of the Advisory Board; and
5. promote the interests of the Institute.

The incoming Executive Committee shall be convened by the incoming President during or after the annual meeting to establish its procedures for the forthcoming year.

4.3 Executive Director

Executive Committee policies shall be implemented by the Executive Director, who shall have charge of the Institute Headquarters and staff personnel as authorized by the Executive Committee. The Executive Director shall be the person to whom all official notices to the Institute will be addressed, shall be responsible for the physical custody of all official documents kept in repository at Institute Headquarters, shall be under the direction of the President, and shall assist in the work of all committees to ensure the effectiveness of all activities of the Institute. The Executive Director shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

4.4 The Advisory Board

4.4.1 Composition

The Advisory Board shall consist of the President-elect, who shall be its presiding officer and who shall vote only in case of tie, and Members of the Institute selected annually from among the Sections of the Institute as provided in these Bylaws.

4.4.2 Section Delegates

The Advisory Board shall include one delegate from each Section of the Institute. Each delegate shall be either the President of the Section or a Member designated by the Section President from the Section Members.

4.4.3 Selection of Advisory Board Delegates

The Delegates to the Advisory Board shall be selected by their respective Sections prior to the Institute's annual meeting to serve on an annual basis beginning with the first day of the first such annual meeting following their selection and ending the last day of the second such annual meeting following their selection.

4.4.4 Responsibilities

It is the duty of the Advisory Board to recommend to the Executive Committee the adoption of policies on any matter affecting the Institute and to elect four of its members to the Executive Committee. It shall also assume such other advisory responsibilities as may be requested by the Executive Committee.

4.4.5 Meetings

The incoming and outgoing Advisory Boards will meet each year at the AIPG annual meeting. Meetings of the Advisory Board shall be held upon the call of the President or the President-elect. The President-elect, as presiding officer of the Advisory Board, shall designate one of its members as Secretary of each meeting to record minutes.

4.4.6 Organizational Meeting

The Advisory Board for the succeeding annual period shall be convened by the President-elect at the time of each annual meeting for the purpose of organization and the election of its four representatives on the Executive Committee. Each of the four representatives shall serve a one-year term as a member of the Executive Committee. A Section's representative may not be elected as a representative on the Executive Committee for more than two consecutive years. Advisory Board Representatives to the Executive Committee, when elected, must be members of Sections other than those of which incoming or continuing Institute officers are members.

4.4.7 Weighted Voting

Each Advisory Board Delegate shall have one or more votes based on the membership of the Member's Section as of the first day of the month preceding the month of the annual meeting. Each Section shall be entitled, upon organization, to one vote for its first fifty Members and one additional vote for each one hundred additional Members or major fraction thereof. Accordingly, weighted voting at Advisory Board meetings shall be:

<table>
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<th>Section Members</th>
<th>Votes</th>
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<td>10 - 50</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>51 - 150</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>151 - 250</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>251 - 350</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>351 - 450</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>451 - 550</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>

This scale shall be continued for each additional increment of 100 as required.

4.5 Liability, Indemnification, and Insurance

4.5.1 Liability

Directors and officers of the corporation shall conduct themselves in accordance with the standards set forth in applicable law, and to the extent permitted by law, shall not be personally liable for claims for damages on account of their acts or omissions as directors or officers.

4.5.2 Indemnification

To the greatest extent permitted by law, the Institute shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless its present and former directors, officers, employees, agents, and others serving in an official capacity on behalf of the Institute, from and against any liability or claims for damages asserted against them by virtue of their positions in the Institute.

4.5.3 Insurance

The Executive Committee is authorized to procure insurance to protect the Institute and any of its present or former directors, officers, employees, agents, or others serving in an official capacity on behalf of the Institute against liability for claims or damages arising out of their errors, omissions, or intentional acts, whether or not the Institute would have the power to indemnify such person.

ARTICLE 5. Officers

5.1 Officers and Terms of Office

5.1.1 Officers

The officers of the Institute shall be the President, Vice President, President-elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor. Each shall be a Certified Professional Geologist in good standing; and shall be elected at large by a vote of the Members as provided in these Bylaws.

5.1.2 Duration of Terms

The President shall not be elected directly, but shall succeed to that office from the office of President-elect, and shall serve for a term of one year. The Vice President and President-elect shall be elected annually. The Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Editor shall be elected for two-year terms; the Secretary and the Editor in odd-numbered years, and the Treasurer in even-numbered years. Officers, except the Editor, shall assume office on the first day of January of the year immediately following their election and shall continue in office until their respective successors have been elected and qualified. The Editor shall assume office on the first day of January of the second year immediately following election and shall continue in office until a successor has been elected and qualified.

5.1.3 Limitations

Excluding partial terms filled by reason of a vacancy in office, no person shall hold the office of President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, or Editor for more than one consecutive term.

5.2 Nomination and Election of Officers

5.2.1 Nominating Committee

The President shall appoint the members of the Nominating Committee, which shall be chaired by the immediate past President.

5.2.2 First Report of Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee, prior to the first meeting of the Executive Committee after January 1 of each year, shall submit to the Executive Committee names of at least four candidates, who are qualified for each office to be filled in the ensuing year.
5.2.3 Executive Committee Action
From the nominations thus received, the Executive Committee shall designate two primary candidates and at least two alternate candidates, in designated order, for each office to be filled in the ensuing year.

5.2.4 Second Report of the Nominating Committee
The Nominating Committee shall determine which of the primary candidates are willing to serve. In the event that one or more is not, the alternates shall be interviewed in their designated order until the slate is filled. The slate shall then be reported to the Executive Committee.

5.2.5 Additional Nominations
Additional nominations may be submitted to the Secretary by any member of the Executive Committee, or by any member if supported by petitions signed by not less than fifty Certified Professional Geologists in good standing and received not less than ninety days before the annual meeting.

5.2.8 Election of Officers
Election of officers shall be by a mail ballot. The ballot shall be mailed to all Members not less than sixty days before the annual meeting. Election shall be by the majority of all qualified ballots cast. In order to be counted, ballots must be received at Institute Headquarters on a date named by the Executive Committee, which date shall be not less than fifteen days before the annual meeting, nor less than four-five days after the ballots for such election were first mailed.

5.3 Duties and Powers of Officers
All of the following named officers shall be members of the Executive Committee.

5.3.1 President
The President shall preside at all meetings of the Institute and of the Executive Committee, and shall perform the duties customary to the office. The President shall be the official spokesperson for and of the Institute, and may authorize others to speak on behalf of the Institute. The President shall appoint all committees and boards of any type and their chairs.

5.3.2 Vice President
In the event of the absence, resignation, death, or disability of the President, the Vice President shall have and assume the powers and duties of the President and such other duties as are required by the Bylaws of the Institute. The Vice-President shall maintain liaison between the Executive Committee and the Section Presidents and shall contact each Section President at least once annually to determine the status, condition, problems and concerns of each Section and to inform the Sections of Executive Committee requests, initiatives, questions and concerns. The Vice-President shall undertake special projects requested by the President and report periodically thereon.

5.3.3 President-Elect
The President-elect shall serve on the Advisory Board as its presiding officer; shall be responsible for the preparation of the budget for the ensuing fiscal year, and shall undertake special projects requested by the President and report periodically thereon.

5.3.4 Secretary
The Secretary shall act as the corporate secretary of the Institute and of the Executive Committee and shall keep the records of their proceedings. The Secretary shall supervise the processing of Member and Adjunct applications, as provided in these Bylaws.

5.3.5 Treasurer
The Treasurer shall supervise the collection and disbursement of all funds of the Institute, which shall be deposited in the name of the Institute. The Treasurer shall keep complete and accurate records of all receipts and disbursements and other financial transactions, and of the funds, securities, and other financial investments of the Institute. The Treasurer shall prepare and submit all reports required by law, an annual financial report reviewed by a Certified Public Accountant and audited in years when a new Treasurer is elected, and such interim financial reports as may be required. Originals or copies of all financial reports shall be maintained at the Institute's Headquarters office.

5.3.8 Editor
The Editor shall be in charge of the publications of the Institute and shall have authority to solicit, edit, accept, or reject material for publication, subject to policy direction by the Executive Committee. The Editor may appoint assistant editors to serve during the term of office, and shall submit an annual report to the Executive Committee.

5.4 Vacancies in Office
In the event of the resignation, death, or inability of any elected officer other than the President or President-elect to complete a term of office, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Certified Professional Geologist to complete the unexpired term of the officer. A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by the Vice President. In the event of the resignation or inability of the President-elect to complete the term of office, the Executive Committee shall call for a special election by the Members to fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE 6. Committees

6.1 Standing Committees
6.1.1 Function
Standing Committees provide a continuing study of problems, perform work required by the Executive Committee, and inform and advise the Executive Committee of developments in their subject areas.

6.1.2 Reports
Two members of the Executive Committee shall serve as executive liaison with each standing committee. The Chairman of each standing committee shall report to the Executive Committee at the annual meeting or at any time designated by the Executive Committee.

6.1.3 Establishment
The Executive Committee may establish and discharge standing committees as needed. Standing Committees shall include Nominating, Screening, Ethics and Tellers. In addition, the standing committees of the Institute may include, without limitation, committees on Honors and Awards, Membership, Annual Meetings, Bylaws, Educational Affairs, Continuing Education, Governmental Affairs, Publications and Member Services.

6.2 Ad Hoc Committees
The President shall appoint such ad hoc committees as may be needed, each with a sufficient number of Members to study the assignment as directed by the Executive Committee and with instructions to make a report or reports at specific intervals or within a specific time. Two Members of the Executive Committee shall serve as executive liaison with each ad hoc committee.

6.3 Limitation of Authority
No Member or Adjunct shall have the authority to speak or act for the Institute, except by express delegation of authority from the Executive Committee or the President.

ARTICLE 7. Sections

7.1 Organization
Each Section shall be organized with the approval of the Executive Committee to include Members and Adjuncts from one state only, except that, where there are less than ten Members in one state, the Members and Adjuncts in that state may join with Members and Adjuncts in a contiguous state or states to form a Section. The Section will be named for the state, states, or regions from which its membership comes. If a Section has less than ten Members, or fails to elect officers as provided in its Bylaws, for two consecutive years, its charter may be revoked by a majority vote of the Executive Committee of the Institute. A Section may establish subsidiary districts and chapters within the territory, and under the supervision, of the Section, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

7.2 Authority of Sections
7.2.1 Operations
A Section may conduct its own affairs so long as they are not in conflict with the Bylaws and policies of the Institute. The Bylaws of Sections shall not conflict with those of the Institute and shall, insofar as is practicable, conform to the recommendations of the Executive Committee. Any changes therein shall take effect only upon approval of the Executive Committee of the Institute. No Section shall have the power to bind or make statements on behalf of the Institute by its action without specific written authority from the Executive Committee or the President of the Institute. If a Section fails to elect, or fill vacancies among, its officers, the President of the Institute may appoint such officers to serve until their successors are elected or appointed. In the event of a failure to comply strictly with the Bylaws and policies of the Institute, the Executive Committee may immediately replace the officers of the Section, revoke its charter and invite a reorganization of the Section, or take other corrective action as it may deem appropriate.

7.2.2 Section and Local Meetings
Section and local meetings may be organized to suit local needs, provided such meetings do not conflict with meetings of the Institute.

7.2.3 Fiscal Matters
In order to permit the Institute to comply with applicable legal requirements, Sections shall report all receipts, expenditures, and fund balances to the
Executive Committee or the Treasurer in the manner and form required. No Section shall engage in any activity or expend any funds for purposes that could create a significant liability exposure for the Institute, or that could threaten the Institute’s status as a tax-exempt organization or that conflict with policies of the Institute or of directives of the Executive Committee. In the event of a failure to comply strictly with these requirements, the Executive Committee may immediately replace the officers of the Section, revoke its charter and invite a reorganization of the Section, or take other corrective action as it may deem appropriate.

7.2.4 Review of Applications to become a Member or Adjunct

Applications to become a Member or Adjunct will be reviewed and evaluated by the Section according to procedures determined by the Executive Committee of the Institute.

7.2.4 Other Matters

Sections, as parts of the Institute, shall remain subject to the Institute’s Bylaws, policies, and procedures, and to the directives of the Executive Committee.

7.3 Affiliated Societies

A Section of the Institute may affiliate with duly organized, autonomous societies that serve the needs of the Members and Adjuncts of the Institute in local or regional geographically defined areas; and that function in harmony with the purposes of the Institute. Such affiliations are subject to the recommendations and the affirmative vote of the Executive Committee. Participation in such an affiliation shall not place the Section or the Institute in a subordinate relationship to the groups or societies which thereby become affiliated, nor shall it create a financial liability for the Section or the Institute. Members and Adjuncts who are members of such an Affiliated Society may be organized into a “District” or “Chapter” of the Section in order to provide close liaison between the Affiliated Society and the Section.

7.4 Alliances

A Section of the Institute may participate in alliances composed of organized groups or societies that serve the needs of the Members and Adjuncts of the Institute in geographically defined areas and that function in harmony with the purposes of the Institute. Such alliances are subject to the recommendations and affirmative vote of the Executive Committee. Participation in such an alliance shall not place the Section or the Institute in a subordinate relationship to either the alliance or any of its other member groups or societies nor shall it create a financial liability for the Section or the Institute.

ARTICLE 8. Property and Finances

8.1 Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the Institute and of its Sections shall be the calendar year.

8.2 Dues

8.2.1 Institute Dues

Annual dues are due and payable on the first day of January. The amount of the dues shall be determined by the Executive Committee. If the annual dues of a Member or Adjunct are not received by February 15, that Member or Adjunct shall be suspended and notified thereof in writing.

8.2.2 Section Dues

Annual Section dues shall be due and payable with the annual dues of the Institute. On or before July 1 of each year, each Section that proposes to change its annual dues shall submit written notification of its proposed change to the Executive Committee of the Institute for approval. In the absence of such notification and approval, each Section’s dues shall remain unchanged from the preceding year. Section dues will be included in dues statements mailed to each Member and Adjunct of the Institute. The address of a Member or Adjunct on file on the date of billing determines his or her Section assignment. Section dues collected by the Institute will be remitted to the respective Sections periodically, but not less than once per calendar year. All dues and other funds placed under the custody and control of a Section shall be kept in accounts in the name of the Institute and the Section.

8.2.3 Reinstatement Fees

Any Member or Adjunct seeking reinstatement upon payment of dues in arrears shall be liable for a reinstatement fee in an amount determined by the Executive Committee. For the purpose of determining any arrearage in dues, Section annual dues shall be considered as being annual dues of the Institute.

8.3 Membership Application Fees

A non-refundable fee shall accompany each application to become a Member or Adjunct. The Executive Committee shall determine the amount of the fee.

8.4 Bonding and Insurance

All persons who sign checks or otherwise handle general Institute funds or assets shall be bonded or insured at the expense of the Institute in the manner and the amount determined by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may, in its discretion, require such bonding or insuring of persons who have authority over special accounts of the Institute, including Section officers.

8.5 Financial Reviews

The books and accounts of the Institute shall be reviewed and audited as provided in these Bylaws.

ARTICLE 9. Professional Conduct

9.1 Code of Ethics

9.1.1 Applicability

The professional conduct of Members and Adjuncts of the Institute shall be governed by the Code of Ethics, to the extent that such Code does not conflict with applicable laws and regulations.

9.1.2 Adoption and Amendment

The Code of Ethics may be adopted and amended in the same manner as these Bylaws.

9.1.3 Investigation and Enforcement

The Institute shall have the authority to investigate alleged violations of the Code of Ethics by Members, Adjuncts and applicants, and to enforce these provisions thereof by the imposition of appropriate discipline upon Members and Adjuncts and by the rejection of applicants. Such discipline may include private admonition, public reprimand, suspension for a period not to exceed three years, or termination of the Member or Adjunct.

9.2 Disciplinary Procedures

9.2.1 Adoption and Publication

The Executive Committee shall adopt disciplinary procedures governing the investigation and disposition of complaints of violation of the Institute’s Code of Ethics, and shall publish such procedures in an official publication of the Institute. Such procedures shall provide for notice of charges against a Member or Adjunct, an opportunity to have such charges heard before discipline is imposed, and the opportunity to appeal the imposition of discipline to the Executive Committee.

9.2.2 Exclusive Authority

The Executive Committee shall have exclusive authority over matters of professional conduct and discipline. No Member, Adjunct, committee, or Section of the Institute shall initiate or conduct any investigation or hearing concerning the professional conduct of a Member, Adjunct or applicant, except as permitted by the disciplinary procedures adopted by the Executive Committee.

9.2.3 Applicants to become a Member or Adjunct

No applicant to become any category of Member or Adjunct shall be rejected on the grounds of unprofessional conduct in the absence of a determination, made in accordance with the Institute’s disciplinary procedures or specific procedures concerning applicants for such category, that reasonable grounds for such rejection exist.

ARTICLE 10. Associated Societies and Certification of Practitioners in Related Fields

10.1 Associated Societies

The Institute may, by affirmative vote of the Executive Committee, associate or ally with duly organized groups or societies that serve the needs of Members and Adjuncts of the Institute in topical and/or geographically defined areas; and that by objects, aims, constitutions, bylaws, or practice are functioning in harmony with the purposes of the Institute. Such association or alliance shall not place the Institute or any of its Sections in a subservient or subordinate relationship to the groups or societies which thereby become associated or allied, nor shall it create a financial liability for the Institute or any of its Sections.

10.2 Certification of Practitioners in Related Fields

10.2.1 Certification in Related Fields

The Institute may, by affirmative vote of the Executive Committee, establish programs, separate and distinct from that of Certified Professional Geologist, to certify persons who are practitioners in professions related to geology, but who may not meet the requirements for Certified Professional Geologist, including, but not limited to, geophysics, geochemistry, hydrology and paleontology.
11.1 Amendments by the Membership

These Bylaws may be amended by vote of the Members either by Mail or at an Annual Meeting, except that Articles 2.5.2, 2.5.3 and 2.5.4 (the Rights and Privileges of Members, Registered Members and Certified Professional Geologists) may be amended only by a vote of the Certified Professional Geologists.

11.1.1 Amendments by Mail

Subject to the exception set out in Article 11.1 hereof, these Bylaws may be amended by a mail vote of the Members. Proposed amendments may be submitted by the Executive Committee or in a written petition signed by at least five percent of the Members of the Institute. The Institute shall mail each Member a copy of the proposed amendment and an appropriate ballot. An amendment will be adopted if a majority of the ballots received at Institute Headquarters within sixty days after the mailing are marked in favor of the amendment.

11.1.2 Amendments by Vote at Annual Meeting or Special Meeting

Subject to the exception set out in Article 11.1 hereof, these Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds majority of those Members present and voting at an Annual Meeting or Special Meeting of the Institute, provided a quorum is present at the time the vote is taken, and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment has been mailed to each Member at least 60 days prior to taking such vote. Publication in "The Professional Geologist" or its successor Institute publication may serve as this mailing notice.

11.2 Amendments by the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee, by a two-thirds majority vote may amend any provision of these Bylaws except Articles 2.5.2, 2.5.3 and 2.5.4 (the Rights and Privileges of Members, Registered Members and Certified Professional Geologists).

ARTICLE 12. Effective Date

These Bylaws shall become effective on the First Day of September, 1997.

AIPG Code of Ethics
December 11, 1989

PREAMBLE

Members of The American Institute of Professional Geologists are dedicated to the highest standards of personal integrity and professional conduct. The Institute's Code of Ethics comprises three parts: the Canons, which are broad principles of conduct; the Ethical Standards, which are goals to which Members aspire; and the Rules of Conduct. Compliance with the Rules of Conduct is mandatory and violation of any Rule will be grounds for disciplinary action by the Institute. Under the Bylaws, the Institute may also impose discipline for legal violations and because of the suspension or revocation of registration or licensure, among other grounds. Disciplinary action may take the form of private admonition, public reprimand, suspension of membership, or termination. The Code of Ethics applies to all professional activities of Members and Affiliates, wherever and whenever they occur. The title "Member" where used in this Code of Ethics shall include Affiliates. A Member shall not be relieved of an ethical responsibility by virtue of his or her employment, because the Member has delegated an assignment to a subordinate, or because the Member was not involved in performing services for compensation.

CANON 1. General Obligations

Members should be guided by the highest standards of personal integrity and professional conduct.

STANDARD 1.1

Members should pursue honesty, integrity, loyalty, fairness, impartiality, candor, fidelity to trust, inviolability of confidence, and honorable conduct as a way of life.

Rule 1.1.1 By applying for or by continuing Membership in the Institute, a Member agrees to comply with and uphold this Code of Ethics.

CANON 2. Obligations To The Public

Members should uphold the public health, safety, and welfare in the performance of professional services, and avoid even the appearance of impropriety.

STANDARD 2.1

Members should observe and comply with the requirements and intent of all applicable laws, codes, and regulations.

Rule 2.1.1 A Member shall not knowingly participate in any illegal activities, or knowingly permit the publication of his or her reports, maps, or other documents for illegal purpose.

Rule 2.1.2 A Member shall neither offer nor make any illegal payment, gift, or other valuable consideration to a public official for the purpose of influencing a decision by such official; nor shall a Member accept any payment, gift, or other valuable consideration which would appear to influence a decision made on behalf of the public by the Member acting in a position of public trust.

Rule 2.1.3 If a Member becomes aware of a decision or action by an employer, client, or colleague which violates any law or regulation, the Member shall advise against such action, and when such violation appears to materially affect the public health, safety, or welfare, shall advise the appropriate public officials responsible for the enforcement of such law or regulation.

STANDARD 2.2

Members should be accurate, truthful, and candid in all communications with the public.

Rule 2.2.1 A Member shall not knowingly engage in false or deceptive advertising, or make false, misleading, or deceptive representations or claims in regard to the profession of geology or which concern his or her own professional qualifications or abilities or those of other geologists.

Rule 2.2.2 A Member shall not issue a false statement or false information which the Member knows to be false or misleading, even though directed to do so by an employer or client.

Rule 2.2.3 A Member shall avoid making sensational, exaggerated, and or unwarranted statements that may mislead or deceive members of the public or any public body.

STANDARD 2.3

Members should participate as citizens and as professionals in public affairs.

Rule 2.3.1 A Member acting in a position of public trust shall exercise his or her authority impartially, and shall not seek to use his or her authority for personal profit or to secure any competitive advantage.

STANDARD 2.4

Members should promote public awareness of the effects of geology and geological processes on the quality of life.

CANON 3. Obligations To Employers and Clients

Members should serve their employers and clients faithfully and competently within their overall professional and ethical obligations.

STANDARD 3.1

Members should disclose any actual or potential conflicts of interest which may affect their ability to serve an employer or client faithfully.
Rule 3.1.2 A Member having or expecting to have beneficial interest in a property on which the Member reports shall state in the report the fact of the existence of such interest or expected interest.

Rule 3.1.3 A Member employed or retained by one employer or client shall not accept, without that employer's or client's written consent, an engagement by another if the interests of the two are in any manner conflicting.

Rule 3.1.4 A Member shall not accept referral fees from any person to whom an employer or client is referred; however, nothing herein shall prohibit a Member from being compensated by the employer or client for consultation, or for other services actually performed.

Rule 3.1.5 A Member shall not offer or pay referral fees to any person who refers an employer or client to the Member; however, nothing herein shall prohibit a Member from compensating the person giving the referral for consultation, or for other services actually performed.

STANDARD 3.2
Members should protect, to the fullest possible extent, the interest of an employer or client so far as is consistent with the public health, safety, and welfare and the Member's legal, professional, and ethical obligations.

Rule 3.2.1 A Member shall not use, directly or indirectly, any confidential information obtained from or in the course of performing services for an employer or client in any way which is adverse or detrimental to the interests of the employer or client, except with the prior consent of the employer or client or when disclosure is required by law.

Rule 3.2.2 A Member who has made an investigation for an employer or client shall not seek to profit economically from the information gained without written permission of the employer or client, unless it is clear that there can no longer be a conflict of interest with the original employer or client.

Rule 3.2.3 A Member shall not use his or her employer's or client's resources for private gain without the prior knowledge and consent of his or her employer or client.

STANDARD 3.3
Members should serve their employers and clients competently.

Rule 3.3.1 Member shall perform professional services or issue professional advice which is only within the scope of the education and experience of the Member and the Member's professional associates, consultants, or employees, and shall advise the employer or client if any professional advice is outside of the Member's personal expertise.

Rule 3.3.2 A Member shall not give a professional opinion or submit a report without being as thoroughly informed as might be reasonably expected, considering the purpose for which the opinion or report is requested.

Rule 3.3.3 A Member shall engage, or advise an employer or client to engage, and cooperate with other experts and specialists whenever the employer's or client's interests would be best served by such service.

STANDARD 3.4
Members should serve their employers and clients diligently and perform their services in a timely manner.

STANDARD 3.5
Members who find that obligations to an employer or client conflict with professional or ethical standards should have such objectionable conditions corrected or resign.

CANON 4. Obligations to Professional Colleagues
Members should respect the rights, interests, and contributions of their professional colleagues.

STANDARD 4.1
Members should respect and acknowledge the professional status and contributions of their colleagues.

Rule 4.1.1 A Member shall give due credit for work done by others in the course of a professional assignment, and shall not knowingly accept credit due another.

Rule 4.1.2 A Member shall not plagiarize another in oral and written communications, or use materials prepared by others without appropriate attribution.

CANON 5. Obligations to the Institute and the Profession
Members should continually strive to improve the profession of geology so that it may be of ever increasing benefit to society.

STANDARD 5.1
Members should strive to improve their professional knowledge and skills.

STANDARD 5.2
Members should cooperate with others in the profession and encourage the dissemination of geological knowledge.

STANDARD 5.3
Members should work toward the improvement of standards of geological education, research, training, and practice.

STANDARD 5.4
Members should not only uphold these standards of ethics by precept and example but also encourage by counsel and advice to other Members, their adherence to such standards.

STANDARD 5.5
Members having knowledge of a violation of these Rules by another Member should bring substantiated evidence of such violation to the attention of the Institute.
PHOTO CREDITS: GWEN PATON, NEAR ST. ELMO, COLORADO; MARK A. KOESTEL, IMPERIAL SAND DUNES, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; GWEN PATON, COTTONWOOD PASS, COLORADO; MICHAEL B. KACZMAREK, CHEVRON FOLDS IN CONTINENTAL SLOPE CARBONATES OF THE SUMEINI GROUP, JEBEL SUMEINI, NORTHERN OMAN; SUSAN M. LANDON, PHOTOMICROGRAPH OF SILURIAN CORAL FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.
Conflicts of Interest: Reporting Twice on the Same Property (column 21, Aug '97) and Report Ownership

Peter H. Dohms, CPG 7141, picked up on the statement that “McGowan correctly recognized that the report she did for Smith is Smith’s private property, not hers....”

Dohms continues, “I disagree that the report is or should be the property of the client.

“Professional reports are ‘instruments of service’ and traditionally have remained in the ownership of the consultant. In the new ASFE Contract Reference Guide, 3rd ed. (published by ASFE and co-sponsored by AIPG, in August 1997) 1, a model clause dealing with ownership of instruments of service reads,

Plans, specifications, reports, boring logs, calculations, field data, field notes, laboratory test data, estimates, and similar documents and materials (other than samples) prepared by or for CONSULTANT as instruments of service are CONSULTANT’s property. CONSULTANT shall retain these instruments for (xx) years following submission of final project deliverables, during which period CONSULTANT’s instruments of service will be made available for CLIENT’s review at any reasonable time.

“The principal reason for a clause of this type may arise in the type of case discussed in your column. Unauthorized reuse of your instrument of service is impossible to control in the absence of such a provision in your contract. In the experience of the preparers of the ASFE Contract Reference Guide, unauthorized reuse of professional reports (sometimes many years after the fact) has the potential for litigation nightmares.

“Also, and almost of equal importance, if you transfer ownership of your instruments of service to others, this could result in their being construed as ‘products.’ Such an interpretation in court could result in your work being judged on the basis of the much more strict doctrines of ‘product liability’ (as opposed to ‘professional liability,’ which is judged on the basis of the ‘standard of care’). With product liability, it is only necessary to prove that there was some sort of defect in the ‘product,’ not that there was negligence in its preparation. A product defect is much easier for a lawyer to prove than professional negligence!

“With that as a background, how does the ownership of the instrument of service apply to the case at hand? Ethically, and perhaps contractually, the consultant has a duty to Smith to not share with Jones the work that Smith paid for. Certainly the ‘newspaper’ test (i.e., would you want Smith complaining in the press that you are untruthful?) is a good guide to ethical behavior! In this case, even if the consultant concluded that s/he had no duty to Smith to not accept the assignment from Jones (regardless of whether it would be necessary to ‘start over from scratch’), applying the ‘newspaper’ test would probably have been enough of a persuasion to suggest that the assignment should go to an esteemed colleague. (In today’s society, appearance can become reality.)

Everyone commenting on this case, including McGowan’s relatives with legal training, pointed out that optics, what Dohms called the “newspaper” test, not legality may be the deciding factor for individuals faced with a similar situation. However, Dohms raises the very interesting question of who owns what in regard to a consulting job. In short, who owns what in a report and who can control its use and distribution?

When a client requests a report, the client expects that it will be able to use the report for the client’s purposes, including control over the distribution of the report. This is particularly true when the report includes information obtained by the client and/or was obtained and prepared for the client’s exclusive economic benefit. These observations give rise to the common view that the report is the client’s property. These considerations are evident in the following three rules from the AIPG Code of Ethics.

Rule 3.2.1 – A Member shall not use, directly or indirectly, any confidential information obtained from or in the course of performing services for an employer or client in any way which is adverse or detrimental to the interests of the employer or client, except with the prior consent of the employer or client or when disclosure is required by law.

Rule 3.2.2 – A Member who has made an investigation for an employer or client shall not seek to profit economically from the information gained without written permission of the employer or client, unless it is clear.

1. The ASFE is the Associated Soil & Foundation Engineers, “professional firms practicing in the geosciences.”
that there can no longer be a conflict of interest with the original employer or client.

Rule 3.2.3 - A Member shall not use his or her employer's or client's resources for private gain without the prior knowledge and consent of his or her employer or client.

However, the professional geologist also has an interest in the report. The report contains the professional's observations and conclusions, for which the professional is liable. The client cannot change the professional's report and still maintain that it is the professional's report. Because there are a few clients who indeed do alter or misuse professional reports, professionals should keep copies of their reports and appropriate supporting data. Including a paragraph like the one Dohms quotes in the contract covering the work helps clarify this issue for a particular job.

The professional should also have a clear understanding of the use(s) of a proposed report, should state that understanding in the report, and state in the report whatever limitations on use, etc., are appropriate. These concepts underlie the following Rules from the AIPG Code of Ethics.

Rule 3.3.2 - A Member shall not give a professional opinion or submit a report without being as thoroughly informed as might be reasonably expected, considering the purpose for which the opinion or report is requested.

Rule 2.1.1 - A Member shall not knowingly participate in any illegal activities, or knowingly permit the publication of his or her reports, maps, or other documents for illegal purpose.

Let's look at some examples to illustrate the foregoing points. First, consider the report prepared for a client recommending that an oil prospect be drilled. This is a fairly common type of report and can include basic information obtained from public sources, from the professional geologist's personal store of information, and confidential information obtained from the client. This information is interpreted by the geologist to arrive at the conclusions, which in this case support the drilling of the prospect. The report is written knowing that it will be used for promotional purposes and appropriate language is used for the intended readers (potential investors) and appropriate cautionary statements are included. So we have a report with diverse data sources, including information from the client which is the client's to control. And the interpretations and conclusions are the geologist's.

Now the report may be part of the information used to make a private, confidential bid to obtain the prospect or it may be used as part of a public effort to raise funds. The difference affects how the client will distribute the report. This is client's decision, not the geologist's.

I received a call from a geologist several years ago who had written two such reports for the same client. The first venture was successful and the geologist appreciated being asked to work up the second prospect. About two weeks after submitting the second report, the geologist called the company to request and subsequently received a copy of the offering materials for the second prospect. He discovered that a reserve estimate had been added to his report and included in the offering material. Clearly, this was a case where the client's misuse of the geologist's report justified the geologist's calling attention to the problem. Indeed, had the geologist not done so as soon as he learned of the misuse, he may well have become liable to the investors. And this clearly supports the view that the geologist retains an interest in the report and its uses.

Now let's change the situation a bit. The geologic report recommends drilling the prospect. Assume the client is a public company and it issues a press release containing the following language:

The Company’s decision to drill the Hoot Owl prospect is supported by an independent report prepared for the Company by (consulting geologist’s name). The Company believes that the Hoot Owl prospect will be the next Spindletop Field, if not the next Prudhoe Bay.

The press release accurately states that the consulting geologist is independent and supports drilling the prospect. However, the geologists' report makes no mention of either the Spindletop Field or Prudhoe Bay; instead, no potential ultimate field size or reserve estimates are in the report. Do you read the press release as inferring that the consulting geologist agrees with these company projections? What, if anything, should the consulting geologist do in this situation? What are the liabilities of acting or not acting? Your contributions are welcome.

ASFE Contract Reference Guide

Peter Dohms called my attention to the recently published third edition of ASFE Contract Reference Guide, which was co-sponsored by AIPG. I obtained a copy from AIPG headquarters.

As geologists, we regularly deal with geologic risks. This book deals with management of geologic business risks. As suggested by the title, the book is a reference for consulting contracts, a topic many of us should pay far more attention to than we do. While no substitute for good legal advice, the ASFE Contract Reference Guide describes an overview of professional service contracts, the roles of the parties involved (consultant, client, attorneys, and insurers), and an alphabetically arranged summary of the most common consulting contract provisions. The contract provisions section comprises the bulk of the book. The reason for each provision is explained along with good and bad examples of specific contract language. An example is quoted by
Dohms at the beginning of this column. Alternatives are frequently included. The discussion of each provision ends with a list of related provisions.

The explanations of the various provisions and their purpose is worth the price of the book. I intend to pay a lot more attention to contracts after reviewing this book. I urge all of you who are consultants or who manage a geologic business to consider purchasing a copy. The list price is $95, but AIPG will offer the referenced book for a limited time, or while supplies last, exclusively to AIPG Members, for $50 per copy, after which it will be made available to others at the cover price for as long as supplies last. Even though $95 seems pretty steep, it is cheaper than attorney’s time, and will definitely help you reduce that expense item.

“Tom’s new employer had recently expanded into the environmental area. The company involved persons of principle and business experience but they were short on environmental experience and clients. The office closed.

“Another position was secured, one state away. This firm was involved in groundwater remediation, and employed persons with EPA experience. Tom thought all was very promising, until he realized that the technology (bioremediation) being applied to clean up product in the subsurface at 30 gas stations was currently known to be ineffective, although the client was promised results within two to five years. Tom characterizes the application as technically inept and at least 10 years out of date.

“The company told the client that no results would be seen for at least two years, a time when this would have become Tom’s project and responsibility. At the time Tom was trying to convince the firm that alternate remediation was necessary, several new developments led him to resign: 1) he was directed where not to drill at a gas station site, ensuring non-discovery of an old leak from abandoned tanks; 2) he learned that the laboratory utilized for analysis was kicking back 50% of charges to the firm; and 3) the firm kept two sets of books, one to keep track of ‘internal bonuses.’

“Another move to another state for Tom’s current job. His present employment is with a firm that expanded from geotechnical work to include environmental work. The owners are seasoned businessmen, judging performance by the bottom line. They seem uninterested in the technical complexities of environmental work, and because business activity is generally down in the areas of groundwater and UST studies, seasoned professionals in geology are doing Phase I studies in an area of intense competition. Tom’s concern is that the environmental division will be shut down when it is no longer profitable. I applaud Tom for steadfast adherence to principle, and wish him a proper reward of a stable position with principled colleagues. I hope that others of high principle have endured fewer hardships.”

Corbett told me he had the preceding example at the Ethics in the Geosciences conference in July, which prompted my request in last month’s column 23 for examples of exemplary ethical behavior. “Tom’s Odyssey” is the sort of case history sought. Please contribute your examples.
Friends of the USGS Library to Meet in October

In response to the crisis earlier this year over funding cuts to the USGS library, a group of library users and other concerned geoscientists have formed "Friends of the USGS Library." The group will have a booth at the GSA Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City this October and has also scheduled a meeting there to discuss ways to ensure the future of the library system. The meeting will be held at the Cottonwood Room in the Marriott Hotel (across the street from the Convention Center) from 5 to 7 pm on Tuesday, October 21. Both the Director and the Chief Geologist of the USGS have indicated that they will be there. All are invited to come. The internal USGS committee charged with making recommendations on the future of the library is expected to release a preliminary report in the next several weeks.

Minneapolis Licensing Update

The Minnesota Board of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying, Landscape Architecture, Geoscience and Interior Design began accepting applications for licensure for professional geologists and professional soil scientists beginning August 5, 1997. This grandparenting period will last until August 5, 1998. During this period, persons may be licensed without examination provided they meet the education and experience parameters set forth in the rules.

Persons wishing to obtain an application packet which describes the licensing procedures may do so by calling the Board office at (612) 296-2388.
AIPG Alphabetical Listing - 1997 Membership Directory Addendum
New Members, Affiliates and Reinstatements (April 1, 1997 - September 26, 1997)

Reeder, W. John
5604 East 40th Unit A-103
Anchorage, AK 99504
O: (907)986-6079/H: (907)337-3044
AK Div. of Geol. & Geoph. Surv

Rogers, D. Ralph
CPG-10116
1428 Spica Sky Drive
Las Vegas, NV 89128
O: (702) 794-1406/H: (702) 255-4765
Woodward-Clyde Consultants
Struct/GReg/EnvIR/Waste

Ruhl, H. John
CPG-10148
1511 Longley Court
Somerhill, NJ 08787-7201
O: (973) 627-1955/H: (908) 707-8767
Environmental Compliance & Control, Inc.
EnviR/G/HydroG/EnvIR/Eval

Ryan, A. Barbara
CPG-10170
1364 State Street
Houlton, WI 54942
O: (715) 549-5518
Rust E.I.
EnviR/G/HydroG

Sanders, P. Michael
CPG-7112
314 Henry Clay Blvd.
Lexington, KY 40502
O: (606)268-6546/H: (606)268-5877
Consultant
Petro/NatGas/CompApp

Santamaria, V. Stephen
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2803 Briar Path
Austin, TX 78733-2811
O: (512)327-9212/H: (512)328-5870
Bechtel Corp.
HydroG/EnviR/Hazard/Waste

Sawicki, L. David
CPG-10160
340 Lighthouse Drive
Apt. 16
Perryburg, OH 43551
O: (419) 241-7175/H: (419) 872-3329
ToTest, Inc.
EnviR/G/HydroG/Sediment

Schmidt, A. Todd
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1933 Companion Way
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O: (972) 541-8318/H: (817) 461-5511
Tischmidt@gtlnline.com
Fluor Daniel GTI, Inc.
EnviR/G/HydroG/EnvIR/Waste

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O: (312) 661-6242/H: (847) 724-7805
FAX: (312) 661-6162
American National Bank
EnviR/G/Petrol/Geophysics

Sigmon, E. Barry
833 Sailwind Drive
Rosewell, GA 30076
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Plant City, FL 33566
O: (813) 754-3720/H: (813) 707-0127
FAX: (813) 752-3303
Regulatory Support Services, Inc.
MininG/HydroG/EnviR/G

Smith, N. Mark
CPG-10117
2502 Sea Horse Court
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O: (281) 335-4000/H: (281) 474-5809
Roux Associates, Inc.
HydroG/EnviR/Hazard/Waste

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Rochester, NY 14618
O: (716) 322-8733/H: (414) 749-8491
Lawrence Univ.
Sediment/Striatip/EnviR/G

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4221 Purdy Mesa Road
Whitehall, CO 81527
O: (970) 242-4454/H: (970) 242-4454
HydroTech, Inc.
Waste/Dis/Explor/EnvIR/Res

Snyder, J. Christopher
CPG-8810
P.O. Box 715, 4120 Surrey Lane
Skippack, PA 19474
O: (215) 654-1620/H: (610) 584-6697
FAX: (610) 584-9011
cjsnyder@ogden.com
Ogden Environmental & Energy Systems
EnviR/G/CompApp/HydroG

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O: (541) 388-9200/H: (541) 317-0626
FAX: (541) 388-9290
sperry@ion.com
Sprecher Geological Services
Econ/G/Field/EnviR/G/HydroG

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Darnes & Moore
HydroG/EnviR/G/EnvIR/Waste

Stenberg, M. Paul
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112 Elm Square South
Lakeland, FL 33813
O: (904) 658-1402/H: (914) 846-9516
Chastain-Skillman, Inc.
EnviR/G/Petrol

Stevens, S. Craig
918 Chesapeake Ave.
Annapolis, MD 21403
O: (410) 288-2785/H: (410) 757-6358
FAX: (410) 288-0145
Stevens Environmental, Inc.
HydroG/G

Thonen, L. Terrance
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11324 Raleigh Drive
Omaha, NE 68127
O: (402) 334-8181/H: (402) 498-2037
Woodward-Clyde Consultants
HydroG/EnviR/Hazard/Waste

Toy, M. Eugene
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5085 Reed Road
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FAX: (614) 451-1385
Burgess & Niple, Ltd.
HydroG/EnviR/G

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Vadoce Research Inc.
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Vadoce Research Inc.
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Clough, Harbour & Associates, LLP
EnviR/G/Hazard/Waste

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FAX: (303) 292-2886
Spectrum Services
EnviR/G/Geophysics/Gen/I

Williams, L. John
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Los Alamitos, CA 90720
O: (562) 661-3323/H: (505) 661-9705
FAX: (505) 662-1398
John_Williams@golder.com
Golder Federal Services, Inc.
EnviR/G/Petrol/Micropal
The American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) was founded in 1963 to promote the profession of geology and to provide certification for geologists as a vehicle for establishing a standard of excellence for the profession. Since then over 10,000 individuals have demonstrated their commitment to the highest levels of competence and ethical conduct and been Certified by or become Affiliate Members of AIPG. The present Membership represents an exceptional group of professionals. Yet there is no question that many other highly qualified geologists could become Members. You may be one of them.

AIPG has 3 categories of Membership: Certified Professional Geologist (CPG), with its higher educational and experience requirements; Registered Member, for geologists who are registered in individual states but do not wish to become a CPG; and Member, for geologists who either do not yet meet the education or experience requirements for CPG or currently do not see the need for CPG status for themselves. AIPG also offers adjunct status for students in the geological sciences and for others interested in the profession of geology.

To receive an application packet please fill out the form below and mail or fax it to AIPG Headquarters. You can also request an application form by phone or e-mail. Application packets include information and forms for all 3 categories.

REQUEST FOR APPLICATION PACKET

NAME ________________________________

EMPLOYER ________________________________

STREET ________________________________

CITY ___________________ STATE ________ ZIP ______

DAYTIME PHONE ________________________________

Mail, fax, e-mail, or call:

AIPG
7828 Vance Drive, Suite 103
Arvada, CO 80003-2124
(303) 431-0831 • Fax (303) 431-0831
E-mail address: aipg@aipg.com
**1997**

Nov. 3. Practical Techniques for Cost-Effective Ground-Water Sampling, Atlanta, GA. Contact: David M. Nielsen, The Nielsen Env. Field School, 4686 S. State, Rte. 605, Galena, OH 43021, Ph.: (614) 965-5026, Fax (614) 965-5027, e-mail: nielsenfieldsschool@juno.com.

Nov. 4. Micropurse Low-Flow Puring and Ground-Water Sampling, Atlanta, GA. Contact: David M. Nielsen, The Nielsen Env. Field School, 4686 S. State, Rte. 605, Galena, OH 43021, Ph.: (614) 965-5026, Fax (614) 965-5027, e-mail: nielsenfieldsschool@juno.com.

Nov. 5-7. Problems and Pitfalls in Joint Operating Agreements, Houston, TX. Contact: The University of Tulsa, Div. of Continuing Education, 600 S. College Ave., Tulsa, OK 74104, Ph.: (918) 631-3088, e-mail: conted_cee@utulsa.edu.

Nov. 16-19. International Conference on Advances in Ground-Water Hydrology - A Decade of Progress, Tampa, FL. Contact: American Institute of Hydrology, 2499 Rice St., #135, St. Paul, MN 55113-3724, Ph.: (612) 484-9169, Fax (612) 484-9857, e-mail: alhydro@aol.com.

Dec. 1-5. Northwest Mining Association 103rd Annual Meeting, Doubletree Hotel-Spokane City Center, Spokane, WA. Contact NWMA, (509) 624-1158.


The Northwest Mining Association has announced that a sometime critic, former Idaho Governor and Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus, has accepted its invitation to be the keynote speaker at its 103rd Annual Meeting in December. Andrus will speak on the subject of environmentally responsible mining. Contact: Northwest Mining Association, 10 N. Post St., #414, Spokane, WA 99201, (509) 624-1158.

**1998**

Jan. 26-29. Tailings and Mine Waste '98, Fort Collins, CO. Contact: Linda L. Hinshaw, Dept. of Civil Eng., Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, Ph.: (970) 491-6081, e-mail: hinshaw@vines.colostate.edu.

Feb. 5-8. The Petroleum Landman's Association of New Orleans Ninth Annual Oil and Gas Seminar - PLANO, Beaver Creek, CO. Contact: David W. Rusch, 1795 W. Causeway Approach #203, Mandeville, LA 70447, Ph.: (504) 626-8484, Fax (504) 626-9416.

Feb. 16-20. Intl. Erosion Control Assn., 29th Annual Conference and Trade Exposition, Reno, NV. Contact: 1998 IECA Conference Program, P.O. Box 774904, Steamboat Springs, CO 80477, Ph.: (800) 455-4322, e-mail: ecrifo@ieca.org.

Mar. 9-11. 1998 Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc. Annual Meeting & Exhibit, "The Changing World of Mining - Our Role", Orlando, FL. Contact: Meetings Dept., SME, P.O. Box 625002, Littleton, CO 80162-5002, Ph.: (800) 763-3132, e-mail: smenet@aol.com, http://www.smenet.org

May 14-18. Linking Spatial and Temporal Scales in Paleoecology and Ecology, Annapolis, MD. Contact: Lois J. Elms, Western Experience Penrose Conference Coordinators for the GSA, 4881 Evening Sun Lane, Colorado Springs, CO 80917, Ph.: (719) 597-9201, e-mail: ljelms@aol.com.

May 17-22. American Society for Surface Mining and Reclamation, Mining—Gateway to the Future!, St. Louis, MO. Contact: Dianne Throgmorton, Coal Research Center, Southern IL Univ., Carbondale, IL 62901-4823, Ph.: (618) 536-5521, e-mail: diannet@siu.edu.


Jul. 4-11. Processes of Crustal Differentiation: Crust-Mantle Interactions, Melting and Granite Migration through the Crust, Verbania, Italy. Contact: Lois J. Elms, Western Experience Penrose Conference Coordinators for the GSA, 4881 Evening Sun Lane, Colorado Springs, CO 80917, Ph.: (719) 597-9201, e-mail: ljelms@aol.com.

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**AIPG ANNUAL MEETINGS**

October 3-8, 1998
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

October 5-8, 1999
Anchorage, Alaska

October 11-15, 2000
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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**ADVERTISERS INDEX**

AIPG Publication..................................BC
Airmag Survey, Inc..................................14
Atlantic Screen & Mfg., Inc.........................10
Krueger Enterprises, Inc.........................9

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**Executive Committee and Headquarters Activity**

Members of the Executive Committee and/or of the Headquarters staff will participate in the following meetings, which provide opportunities for AIPG Members to exchange ideas with the Executive Committee and staff. We also welcome invitations from AIPG Sections to discuss AIPG programs and goals. If your Section would like to meet with members of the Executive Committee or Headquarters staff, please contact Headquarters to schedule a convenient time. Thank you.

October 18-23: Salt Lake City, Utah, Geological Society of America
October 24: Madison, Wisconsin, AIPG Wisconsin Section
October 25: Madison, Wisconsin, Association of State Boards of Geology
November 2-7: Dallas, Texas, Society of Exploration Geophysicists annual convention
November 20-22: Denver, Colorado, National Science Teachers Assn. Regional Meeting
December 5: Washington, D.C., Geoenvironmental Forum - GeoCouncil Joint Meeting
December 18: Reno, AIPG Nevada Section annual meeting on mineral exploration outlook
Applicants for certification must meet AIPG’s standards as set forth in its Bylaws on education, experience, competence, and personal integrity. If any Member or board has any factual information as to any applicant’s qualifications in regard to these standards, whether that information might be positive or negative, please mail that information to Headquarters within thirty (30) days. This information will be circulated only so far as necessary to process and make decisions on the applications. Negative information regarding an applicant’s qualifications must be specific and supportable, persons who provide information that leads to an application’s rejection may be called as a witness in any resulting appeal action.

Applicants for Certified Professional Geologist

TN-Backus, Dave
833 Winford Dr., Collerville TN 38017,
Sponsors: Paul Stodard, Brian Caldwell, Jack Carmichael.

KY-Chalupa, Stephen C.
P.O. Box 587, Ashland KY 41105.
Sponsors: Mark Sweet, Vernon Marcum, Greg Smith.

VT-Hanson, Eric R.
180 Jerusalem Rd., Bristol VT 05443.
Sponsors: James Bowes, Craig Heindel, Christopher Stone.

TX-Harvey, David D.
TNRCC, Region 14 Office, 6300 Ocean Dr.,
Corpus Christi TX 78412.
Sponsors: Scott Boyd, Kelly Beck, C. Alan Berkebile.

OH-O’Hara, Kevin C.
3406 Prairie Rd., Wilmington OH 45177.
Sponsors: Richard Boone, Charles McCulloch, Mark Lyverse.

TX-Ryan, Renee H.
18131 Apache Springs Dr., San Antonio TX 78259.

New Certified Professional Geologists

TX-Adams, Roy Lance CPG-10128
Box 669, Breckenridge TX 76424, (817) 559-8900

MI-Ashley, James W. CPG-10152
23832 Chipmunk Trail, Novi MI 48375-3334,
(810) 615-1333

TX-Beafer, Daniel E. CPG-10129
3234 Hunterwood Dr., Missouri City TX 77459,
(713) 496-5107

NM-Bode, Jane Ann CPG-10163
2415 Madre Drive NE, Albuquerque NM 87112,
(505) 290-0942

NM-Braslaw, William A. CPG-10149
701 Three Cross, Roswell NM 88201, (505) 622-3770

MI-Christensen, Christen T. CPG-10162
6320 Knapp NE, Ada MI 49301, (810) 356-0225

OH-Cleek, David L. CPG-10151
4210 Brandonmore Drive, Cincinnati OH 45265,
(513) 985-0226

CT-James, Jeffrey A. CPG-10157
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(203) 256-1790

IL-Lea, Paul V. CPG-10141
RR 4, Box 346, Bloomington IL 61704, (309) 766-2447

VT-Liptak, Alan R. CPG-10166
RR 1, Box 344, Cox Brook Road, Moretown VT
05660, (802) 229-4600

TX-Lynch, Kevin P. CPG-10134
13318 Sabalwood Lane, Houston TX 77014,
(713) 586-5609

MI-Mullett, Douglas J. CPG-10146
27691 S. Bridle Hills Drive, Farmington Hills MI
48336, (313) 945-1651

OH-Sawicki, David L. CPG-10160
340 Lighthouse Drive, Apt. 15, Perrysburg OH
43551, (419) 295-8200

TX-Schmidt, Todd A. CPG-10168
1933 Companion Way, Arlington TX 76006,
(972) 341-8318

New Candidate for Certification

NM-Hallett, Robert B. CFC-0138
18 Santa Maria Road, Edgewood NM 87015,
(505) 242-4308

New Student Affiliates

NV-Boldi, Karen A. SA-0077
19251 S Street, Sparks NV 89431, (702) 784-6050

CA-Lewis, Kerrell A. SA-0078
593 S. 11th St., San Jose CA 95112, (408) 924-5050

In Memory


Arthur F. Brunton, CPG-0024, 70, of Payson, Arizona, formerly of Denver, died August 25. Mr. Brunton was born in McGill, Nevada, on December 7, 1926. He married Marion Schau. He served in the Army. He was an independent exploration geologist until his retirement. He served as executive director of the American Institute of Professional Geologists from early 1965 until late 1978. He was president of the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists. He was a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the Kentucky Oil and Gas Association. Survivors include son Arthur of Kentucky; brother George of Mississippi; and sister Mary Lou Wigg of Arizona.

Rex Golson, Jr., CPG-3403, died April 26, 1997, in Evergreen, Alabama. He was a geophysicist for Shell Oil for 18 years, and then Chief Geophysicist of Mesa Petroleum for 7 years. For the past 20 years he has been an independent explorationist working in the Gulf Coast. He was a member of SEG, AIPG, and EAGE. He is survived by his wife Billie, daughter Sheila, son Steve, and four grandchildren.

ATTENTION MEMBERS

AIPG 1998 Dues statements were sent out the second week of October. In accordance with Article 8, Section B.2.1, of the Bylaws, Annual Membership dues are due and payable January 1st. Those Members whose dues are not paid by February 15, 1998, shall be suspended and will not be listed in the 1998 Membership Directory. Please fill in all blanks and make any corrections on your statement. This information will appear in the 1998 Membership Directory.

AIPG Membership Totals

As of 9/30/96 As of 10/02/97

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Potential Home Buyers

The American Institute of Professional Geologists has prepared the "Home Buyers' Guide to Geologic Hazards" to educate potential home buyers about damages that can occur to structures due to geologic hazards. It offers tips on finding information regarding geologic hazards; obtaining professional consultations; ensuring proper siting, construction, and drainage; and understanding risks posed by expansive soils and heaving bedrock, flooding, subsidence, landslides, rockfalls, avalanches, earthquakes, coastal erosion, and radon.

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.

Buyer, be informed.

YES!

I want to order the "HOME BUYERS' GUIDE TO GEOLOGIC HAZARDS"

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Street:__________________________________________________________

City________________________________State_______________________

Zip__________________________Country__________________________

Tel:__________________________AIPG#____________________________

AIPG Section____________________________________________________

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7828 Vance Drive, Suite 103
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internet: http://www.nbmg.unr.edu/aipg

EXTRA SAVINGS: Quantity orders of ten or more single copies receive a 10% discount. A box holds 100 books and box orders receive a discounted price of $460.00 ($4.60 each) for AIPG Members and $720.00 ($7.20 each) for Non-Members.

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