



Pacific Petroleum Geology



NEWSLETTER

Pacific Section • American Association of Petroleum Geologists

July & August • 2009

OIL INDUSTRY'S FIRST 150 YEARS

Save the Whale ☑

Turn US into Economic World Power ☑



*Drake's Well
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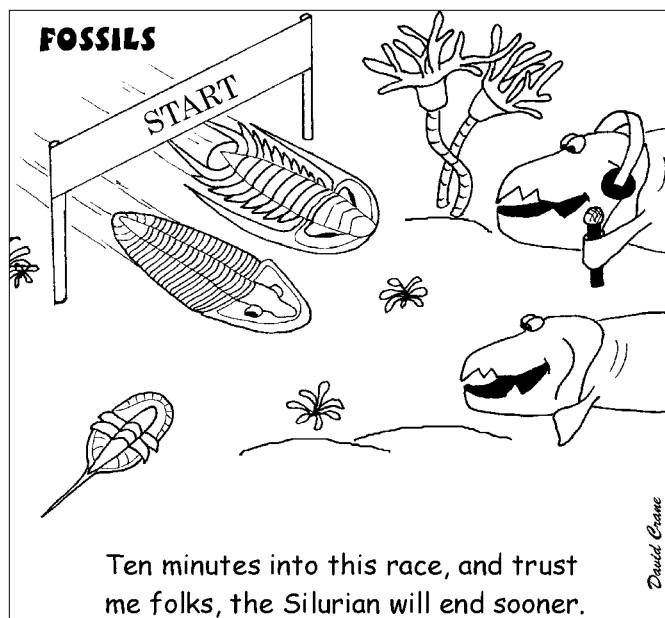
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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

SCOTT HECTOR

It is a pleasure but also a challenge to take over the position of President of the Pacific Section of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists for the coming year. I congratulate Don Clarke on doing a great job during his tenure. Many years have passed (86 to be exact) since a group of geologists in the Los Angeles area decided to form a local society in 1923. A year later, in 1924, the group became the Pacific Section of the AAPG. The bylaws of the group stated that its purpose was to “advance the science of geology in the Pacific Coast Region, discuss the subjects and problems within the scope of the profession and to advance the well-being of its members”.

Times have changed markedly since that time. In 1924, California produced much of the world’s oil. Now, it produces less than 1%. California exported large amounts of oil then, but now it imports vast amounts of both oil and natural gas. And yet, it is one of the largest economic entities in the world. In those ensuing decades since its formation, the Pacific Section AAPG has expanded so that it now has member societies that meet in Bakersfield, Orinda (near San Francisco), Los Angeles, Sacramento and Ventura in California and also in Portland, Oregon and Anchorage, Alaska.

As I write this message, I am reminded that we are not a political organization. However, politics is having a profound influence on our profession. There is a proposal to place a 9.9% tax on oil production in this state. There are also proposals at the Federal level to eliminate the depletion allowance, eliminate the ability to immediately write off intangible drilling costs, etc. We are a non-profit organization, but one that is given the responsibility in its bylaws of “advancing the well-being of its members”.

As I prepared to help the Pacific Section AAPG during the coming year, I attended a number of the Executive Committee meetings and also attended as many member society meetings as I could. I hope to visit all of them during the coming year. I have been very impressed by the dedication of the many volunteers that make our organization work. The people that I am going to work with in the coming year are a great group. I look forward to continuing the efforts in education that our previous presidents have started. And, I look forward to hearing from you. We are here for your well-being. How can we help you?



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MESSAGE FROM THE PAST-PRESIDENT

DON CLARKE

It has been my pleasure serving you this past year. Your Executive Committee stepped up and took my challenge to reach out. We focused on outreach and education. The geosciences have not been given fair consideration within California's school systems. This is because of an old prejudice that geology was not a true science. The big three, biology, chemistry and physics seem reluctant to allow us equal status. As such the University of California denies us our rightful place. We have written the University of California Regents and the Governor and we met with Senator Feinstein, her staff and Senator Boxer's staff on this issue. We have also supported Professor Elridge Moores' efforts on this in Sacramento. Several of us also visited K-12 classrooms to talk with the students. My hope is that many of you also took up the challenge and visited with K-12 students. If you have not you still can. It is a lot of fun.

A West Coast Student Expo was created and held at California State University, Northridge to help California geology students get jobs. It was a great success! An educational symposium was held in Ventura to improve communication between PSAAPG and school teacher. It too was a success. Each of these events will be continued.

Tom Hopps and his convention committee brought us an excellent convention in Ventura. There were ninety-nine talks and poster presentations given to 500 attendees. The meeting was a technical and financial success. Great job!

Our newsletter, edited by Karen Blake challenged us to look at new ideas and political issues. I hope she will continue in the same direction this next year. Larry Knauer edited a new book entitled "Contributions to the Geology of the San Joaquin Basin, California". New books are in the pipeline. We need to know if you would like them digital on CD's or printed.

I thank my Executive Committee for volunteering their valuable time to make the Pacific Section a success. I also thank the many volunteers who served on committees, the PSAAPG Foundation and the Convention Committee for their service.

Finally I would like you to carefully consider the course of action that has been proposed for AAPG. Our profession is no longer a weak association of provincial geologists. It is a world-wide organization that brings together people and ideas from all over the globe. We need these peoples' ideas to find more oil in the United States. They need our ideas. Together we can become stronger. AAPG has to change to better serve our needs. Over the next year you will be presented with ideas on how to do this. Some ideas will be good and others are bad. Some ideas will push to separate or isolate the Sections and others will build a united organization. Please provide your valuable input to this effort. AAPG should be the place to go for the energy geoscientist.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you.
I have enjoyed it very much!

Agenda items for the House of Delegates meeting included changes in membership requirements to changing the global structure of AAPG.

As far as the membership issue, I found it fascinating that the changes were to address the Associate level of membership. Changes were made to lower the minimum experience from three years to one year, among others, in hopes of moving the Associate members to Active members. From where I was sitting, it seemed to me that this change will have consequences, we will bring in more Associate members, but we did not address how to motivate the Associate members to apply for Active membership.

If you are an Associate member for AAPG, and now qualify to be an Active member, please consider making the transition.

The global structure agenda item was to allow delegates to voice questions and concerns about the three plans presented on how to protect AAPG assets while operating in foreign countries. The committee presented three structures. When the discussion went to the floor, comments went to financial models to support each option, others went toward why the name change (dropping American and Petroleum being swapped out for Energy), more voices asked if it was better if the leadership formed another international society, allowing us to maintain our society the way it was conceived.

One comment was made that resistance to a name change will be made by folks who are provincial...that one stuck with me. It came from a past-president. I call the provincial folks the AAPG base. I wanted to see the charts on how much money the provincial folks bring into AAPG, when most of us pay full dues and have to subsidize many on the international side. What is the cost to open up the offices overseas? When Scott Tinker addressed the HoD, he talked up his trips around the world. He did not mention one thing on the domestic effort to add new members. Where is the breaking point if AAPG believes at some time we will have more international members than domestic members? So many questions, and I decided to ask a simple one.

We were twenty-two minutes into the discussion, and running thirty minutes late, when someone ask to close the discussion. The floor voted to shut it down. I was the sole person left out of the conversation. I did not have the chance to ask "how does this benefit our members? But I can ask you,

Have you been served by AAPG?

One theme I repeated to the AAPG during the Ventura convention was to please reach down to the societies. We have local members who have not joined national. Don Clarke and Larry Jones contributed to our newsletter while serving as HoD Chair. I asked the incoming President-Elect to remember the societies when they are trying to get the message out.

Sending articles/information/announcements to the societies, so that we can communicate to our members is a great way of sharing what AAPG brings to the table (which is a lot). We can also follow up at all of the local society meeting, and through personal contacts, encouraging people to join. I believe that it is an effective way to grow the AAPG, though it does not have the excitement of an international excursion. But we are here, at the point of major changes to AAPG, which in the end, we may not have an AAPG.

Read these changes for yourself at: http://www.aapg.org/business/ec/corporate_structure/index.cfm and start a dialog with your delegates. Let them know how you feel.



Beginning in the late colonial period, the United States, blessed with a combination of large expanses of forest (which provided wood for shipbuilding), significant populations of whales, and a seafaring tradition (especially in New England), grew to become the pre-eminent whaling nation in the world by 1850. Early whaling efforts were concentrated on right whales and humpbacks, which were found near the American coast. As these populations declined and the market for whale products (especially whale oil) grew, American whalers began hunting the Sperm Whale. The Sperm Whale was particularly prized for the reservoir of spermaceti (a dense waxy substance that burns with an exceedingly bright flame) housed in its skull. Hunting for the Sperm Whale forced whalers to sail farther from home in search of their quarry, eventually covering the globe.

Whaling became intertwined with the history of a number of coastal towns, particularly Nantucket and New Bedford, Massachusetts. Vast fortunes were made, and culture of these communities was greatly affected; the results can be seen today in the buildings surviving from the era. Larger cultural influence is evidenced by the novel *Moby-Dick*, which is often cited as the greatest American novel.

In time, however, the American Civil War saw the destruction of many whaling ships. The death blow of large-scale American whaling came with the development of kerosene, which supplanted expensive whale oil as a lamp fuel.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whaling#United_States



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Samuel M. Keir

Samuel Martin Kier (July 19, 1813 – October 6, 1874) was an American inventor and businessman who is credited with founding the American petroleum refining industry. He was the first person in the United States to refine crude oil into lamp oil. Kier has been dubbed the Grandfather of the American Oil Industry by historians.

Early life

Kier was born in Conemaugh Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, near the town of Livermore. He was the son of Thomas Kier and Mary Martin Kier. The Kiers were Scots-Irish immigrants who owned several salt wells around Livermore and nearby Saltsburg, Pennsylvania.

In addition to the salt business, Samuel helped found Kier, Royer and Co., in 1838. The company was a canal boat operation that shipped coal between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Kier also owned interest in several coal mines, a brickyard, and a pottery factory.

He, along with several other investors including Benjamin F. Jones, founded several iron foundries in west central Pennsylvania. The iron business would be the forerunner of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, one of the largest steel producers in America.

Salt wells and oil

By the 1840s, Kier's salt wells were becoming fouled with petroleum. At first, Kier simply dumped the useless oil into the nearby Pennsylvania Main Line Canal, but after an oil slick caught fire, he saw a way to profit from this otherwise worthless byproduct. With no formal training in science or chemistry, he began experimenting with several distillates of the crude oil along with a chemist from eastern Pennsylvania. He developed a substance he named "Rock Oil" and later "Seneca Oil". In 1848, he began packaging the substance as a patent medicine charging \$0.50 per bottle. He also produced petroleum butter (petroleum jelly) and sold it as a topical ointment. Neither product proved to be a commercial success.

After further experimenting, he discovered an economical way to produce kerosene. Kerosene had been known for some time but was not widely produced and was considered to have little economic value. But at the time whale oil, the principle fuel for lamps in America, was becoming increasingly scarce and expensive.

Kier began selling the kerosene, named "Carbon Oil", to local miners in 1851. He also invented a new lamp to burn his product. Kier never obtained a patent for his developments and many other inventors and businessmen would go on to improve upon his work yielding huge fortunes. Even so, Kier's income at the time exceeded US \$40,000 per year, a huge sum for the time.

Kier established America's first oil refinery in Pittsburgh on Seventh avenue near Grant Street, in 1853. A marker identifying the site reads "Kier Refinery - Using a five-barrel still, Samuel M. Kier erected on this site about 1854 the first commercial refinery to produce illuminating oil from petroleum. He used crude oil from salt wells at Tarentum." Kier consulted with Edwin Drake concerning Drake's experimental oil well and the first shipment of oil from Drake's well went to Kier's refinery.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_M._Kier (with references)

Written Statement of
Charles T. Drevna
President
National Petrochemical & Refiners Association
on
“Revisiting the Toxic Substance Control Act of 1976”
before the
Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade & Consumer Protection
Committee on Energy & Commerce
U.S. House of Representatives
February 26, 2009

II. The U.S. Economy Depends on a Reliable Supply of Materials for Manufacturing

Petrochemicals and their first and second derivatives are the fundamental building blocks that have enabled the United States to continue its position as an economic world power. Petrochemicals are used throughout the world of organic chemistry, from fundamental research in universities and government laboratories, to the commercial chemistries of specialty chemical producers. With few exceptions, the products of organic chemistry affect every finished good that is manufactured in the United States or imported into this country -- whether as a raw material, processing agent or performance additive. From aspirin to asphalt, cosmetics to computers, seatbelts to soap, and umbrellas to zip-lock bags; these products would not be possible without petrochemical derivatives and performance additives made from petrochemical feedstocks. Without petrochemicals and their uses in other manufacturing sectors, our standard of living would simply not be possible. Our manufacturing and distribution infrastructure investments over the past decades have provided the entire U.S. manufacturing community with a consistent and abundant supply of raw materials.

http://energycommerce.house.gov/Press_111/20090226/testimony_npra.pdf

Editor's Note: NPRA members include more than 450 companies, including virtually all U.S. refiners and petrochemical manufacturers.



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Casmalia sometime in the 1960's.

Getty oil was logging a step out well (sadly sort of dry at the time) in the Casmalia Oil Field. Lane Wells was the logger and we were on bottom with the sonde. The resistivity and SP suddenly went off scale by many magnitudes. We checked everything in the truck, but where was all that DC coming from? We turned off the rig generator. Nothing changed, no leak there. So we turned off the generator on the logging truck. Nothing changed, including the fluorescent lights staying on. The rig lights, also fluorescent, remained on! All else was dark. We looked for nearby power poles: there were none. So we pulled out of the hole and examined the tool for leaks. No leaks. This was at sunup and we were having the crew change. Both drillers reported that the hole was like a gun barrel and there was no sloughing. I decided not to make a bit run and back into the hole we went. The generators were turned on and as we got on bottom everything was back to normal. Sort of killed the oil-patch legend that logs don't work in daylight. We ran the logs, took the sidewalls and I wrote up the casing program. We went over the pipe tally and I left the rig to return to the local Getty office. I was tired - really tired. In those Mesozoic days

I was responsible for the logging and evaluation in the field and the mechanical completion of the well. No satellite logs for us.

I fell asleep at the wheel of the company car on my way back to the Getty office in Ventura. So, I stopped in Lompoc to take a nap and was lucky to find my SCUBA diving buddy coming home from work at Vandenberg Air Force Base, where he worked on the huge radar antennas. I told him my sad tale from Casmalia. He asked if I was on that steel derrick in the valley below the radars. I replied that it was the same. Well, they had a 1,000,000 - watt radar on the western ridge, the one that measured the distance to the moon, and since the derrick was so close, about a mile, they could measure the amount of steel. The rig became a calibration tool. They could not use anything closer because of the danger of killing deer and setting grass fires!

That solved the mystery of the florescent lights, the crazy e-log tool and all the rest. I asked if they would not do that again because most of the guys on and around the rig were of child bearing age. It was not until I was typing this story in 2009 that I realized, if they had turned in the radar when we had the side-wall gun in the derrick, this otherwise sort of funny story, would have had a different ending.



Did You Know:

Expanded access to domestic energy resources could generate more than \$1.7 trillion in government revenue and tens of thousands of new jobs.

And That:

The industry currently employs nearly 2 million people and indirectly supports more than 4 million other jobs.



David E. Olson
1937 - 2009

David, who lived in Bakersfield for over 30 years was a beloved member of this community and will be deeply missed. He was a member of the San Joaquin Geological Society, the Taft Prospector's Club, the Kern County Gem and Mineral Society, the Kern County Historical Society and the Navy League.

Additionally, David was a colorful fixture at the Bakersfield Blaze games and the Bakersfield Condor matches. A lifelong Chicago Cubs fan, David always looked forward to "next year." David's love for sports was equaled by his love of travel. Some of his most enjoyable adventures were to Hawaii and Alaska. However, he always loved to travel his beloved State of California. California's beaches, deserts, forests, mountains and gold country never ceased to fill him with joy and wonder.

When not in Bakersfield, or traveling about, David and wife Judy enjoyed spending time at their residence in Cambria, CA. The central coast of California was where he felt most at home and at peace. David was a beloved husband, father and "Papa" to his grandchildren. He is survived by his wife of 15 years Judy; daughter, Sheri Sankner and her partner Frank of Brooklyn, NY; his twin daughters, Deanne Lightsey and husband Richard of Kokomo, IN, and Debbie Ross-Smith and husband Dean of Boulder City, NV; son, Patrick Olson and fiancée Amber Cepeda of Bishop, CA. He is also survived by his grandchildren, Taylor, Makenzie, Callie Alec, Sawyer, James and one beloved grandson on the way. In addition, he also leaves behind his three sisters, Julie, Mary and Linda and their families. Finally, he is survived by four step-children, seven step-grandchildren and one step-greatgrandchild. David is preceded in death by his father Edwin, mother Linnea and wife of 22 years Patricia. You will be missed by all of your family and friends who love you and thank you for the love and example you were to us.

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Donald L. Lamar, Ph.D.
1930 - 2009

On June 1st, 2009 Donald L. Lamar, PhD died at his home in Reno, Nevada. He was 79. He is survived by wife, Jeannine.

Don had a long history of working in southern California. At the time of his death he was working on a well play in King County, California. Don is best known to most geologists as the developer of the Zip-A-Dip a tool for calculating the true dip from contour maps. Don's energy and innovation will be missed.



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**IBA Award***From left:***Rob Mellors (co-advisor)****Bryant Fulk (student)****Peter Winther (student) [holding plaque]****John Abeid (student, IBA captain)****Kip Hering (co-advisor)***Not shown - Leslie Clayton and Chris Kohel
(students, IBA team members)***PSAAPG Distinguished Educator Award****Bob Lindblom, Don Clarke, CLU Professor Bill Bilodeau****PSAAPG Van Couvering Award****Don Clarke, Recipients, AAPG Past-President Scott Tinker****GREGORY GEOLOGICAL SERVICES****Glenn J. Gregory****California Professional Geologist #3676****4800 Easton Drive, Suite 101
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Bob Lindblom, Don Clarke, Scott Hector*



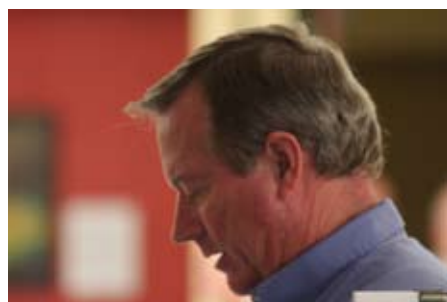
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*PSAAPG Certificate of Merit
Don Clarke, CSUN Prof. Kathy Marsaglia*



*PSAAPG Certificate of Merit
Don Clarke, Mark Yarlot*





*Don Clarke,
T. Boone Pickens
&
Bob Lindblom*

The Division of Professional Affairs is pleased to announce the release of its first online ethics course. Many of you may be subject to mandatory continuing education via a state board of licensure/registration (for example, the Texas Board of Professional Geoscientists) or the DPA's "Board Certified" level of professional certification that requires 1.0 Professional Development Hours (PDHs) annually in ethics. As a matter of personal professional development goals others of you continue to further educate yourselves by attending seminars, workshops, presentations, etc. to further that end. With that said, the course that the DPA now has online should satisfy most state and DPA "Board Certified" ethics requirements, as well as your own personal, professional development goals.

The course is free to all DPA members, \$25.00 for AAPG members, and since ethics has no ties to any one profession, it is also available to non-AAPG members for \$35.00. It is comprised of a video presentation lasting approximately 40 minutes followed by a 15-question examination. Once you have successfully passed the examination a certificate of completion will be generated signifying the 1.0 PDH that you have earned and the date on which it was awarded.

Check out the course now or go to the Division of Professional Affairs home page and review the video.

The DPA hopes that you will take advantage of this offering. The Division has several additional ethics courses in various stages of completion and will be making those available as they are completed.

Rick L. Ericksen
DPA Past-President



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Duplicative hydraulic fracturing rules could imperil U.S. economy

Cathy Landry | 202.682.8122 | landryc@api.org

WASHINGTON – The U.S. economy could suffer a severe blow if federal regulators demand duplicative oversight of hydraulic fracturing, a commonly used well-stimulation and completion technology already regulated by the states, part two of a three-part study by IHS Global Insight has found.

In the latest findings of a three-part study, IHS noted that additional hydraulic fracturing restrictions would damage the U.S. economy, leading to job losses and a widening trade deficit. The initial results of the study found that duplicative federal restrictions would result in “very significant adverse impacts on the supply of oil and natural gas” in the United States. The study also quantifies state-by-state impacts on employment and Gross State Product.

“Hydraulic fracturing is a safe, proven, 50-year-old technology that is critical to developing the natural gas used to heat homes, generate electricity, and create basic materials for fertilizers and plastics,” said API President Jack Gerard. “More than one million wells have been completed using this technology. Unnecessary additional regulation of this practice would only hurt the nation’s energy security and threaten our economy.”

IHS’ study compared three scenarios to a reference case: elimination of hydraulic fracturing; a restriction of the fluids that can be used in hydraulic fracturing; and implementation of additional federal Underground Injection Control (UIC) compliance regulations on top of the state and local regulations that currently govern the practice.

Implementation of hydraulic fracturing restrictions would further erode a U.S. economy already struggling to recover from the deep and sustained economic recession, the study found. Restrictions would limit oil and natural gas production, resulting in sharply increased imports by 2018, with purchases of foreign oil and natural gas surging nearly 60 percent under the no fracturing scenario, almost 30 percent under the fluid restriction scenario and nearly 14 percent under the UIC compliance scenario.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) losses, meanwhile, would rise and reach \$374 billion in 2014 (in \$2008) under the no fracturing scenario, \$172 billion in the fluid restriction scenario and \$84 billion in the UIC compliance scenario, according to the study.

Unemployment increases would accompany the GDP loss and the reduced spending, leading to peak employment losses in 2015 of nearly 3 million jobs in the no fracturing scenario, 1.4 million jobs in the fluid restriction scenario and 676,000 jobs in the UIC compliance scenario, the study found.

The federal deficit also would expand in each of the restricted hydraulic fracturing scenarios, with the deficit expanding by \$139 billion in 2014 in the no fracturing scenario, by \$66 billion in the fluid restriction scenario and by \$32 billion in the UIC compliance scenario, the study found.

The study also found that the trade balance would deteriorate, with the most dramatic impact – a widening of \$135 billion in 2014 – seen with the no fracturing scenario. The current account deficit on trade in goods and services would widen by \$95 billion in 2014 in the fluid restriction scenario and by \$46 billion in the UIC compliance scenario.

With the country’s increasing reliance on unconventional resources, where over 95 percent of wells are routinely treated using reservoir stimulation, the impact of eliminating hydraulic fracturing on production would be “permanent and severe,” the report noted.

Additional federal oversight of hydraulic fracturing is not necessary. The Ground Water Protection Council in May released a study that found regulation of oil and gas field activities, including hydraulic fracturing, is best accomplished at the state level where regional and local conditions are best understood and where state regulators are on hand to conduct inspections and oversee specific operations like well construction, testing and plugging.

IHS-Global Insight study documents: Executive summary of the national effects of federal hydraulic fracturing regulation
The national impacts study (on production and on the economy)
State by state economic impacts

You can download these documents at: <http://www.api.org/Newsroom/hf-rules-usecon.cfm>

Updated: July 1, 2009

Alaska Geological Society

www.alaskageology.org

P. O. Box 101288
Anchorage, AK 99510

Contact: Jim Clough
907.451.5030



Luncheon meetings are held monthly September through May, usually on the third Thursday of the month, at the BP Energy Center (1014 Energy Court) from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The hot lunch cost is \$20 for members with reservations; \$22 for non-members with reservations; and \$25 without reservations. The box lunch cost is \$13 for members with reservations; \$15 for non-members with reservations; and \$18 without reservations. For reservations, call the AGS reservation voice mail at 907-258-9059 or contact David Hite at hiteconsult@acsalaska.net by noon on Monday before the meeting.

President:	Jim Clough	907.451.5030	Jim.clough at alaska.gov	DNR/DOG
President-Elect:	Tom Homza	907.770.3701	Shell Oil	
Vice-President:	Tom Morahan	907.230.1672	PRA	
Secretary:	Ken Helmolde	907.269.8673	Ken.helmold at alaska.gov	DNR/DOG
Treasurer:	David Shafer	907.263.7864	Chevron	
Past-President:	Art Banet	907.334.8241	Arthur.banet at mms.gov	BLM

Coast Geological Society

www.coastgeologicalsociety.org

P. O. Box 3055
Ventura, CA 93006

Contact: Bob Ballog
805.498.6294



Dinner meetings are held monthly September through June, usually on the third Tuesday of the month, at Biedermann Hall at Sacred Heart Church - 10800 Henderson Road in Ventura. Social hour starts at 6:00 p.m., dinner is served at 7:00 p.m., and the talk starts at 8:00 p.m. The cost of dinner is \$18 (with reservations), \$25 (without reservations), or \$10 (students and K-12 teachers); the talk is free. For reservations, please email Christine White at cwhite@dcorllc.com or make reservations online at www.coastgeologicalsociety.org. Reservations should be made by 4:00 p.m. on Friday before the meeting.

President:	David Panaro	805.654.2327	president@coastgeologicalsociety.org
Past President:	Bob Ballog	805.498.6294	pastpresident@coastgeologicalsociety.org
Vice President:	Mike Nelson	805.201.2088	vicepresident@coastgeologicalsociety.org
Secretary:	Stephanie Lapeyre-Montrose	805.292.8035	secretary@coastgeologicalsociety.org
Treasurer:	Leni Field	805.497.0569	treasurer@coastgeologicalsociety.org

Los Angeles Basin Geological Society

www.labgs.org

515 So. Flower Street, Ste 4800
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Contact: Jon Kuespert
213.225.5900 x224



Luncheon meetings are held monthly September and October; and January through June, usually on the fourth Thursday of the month, in the Monarch Room at The Grand at Willow Street Conference Centre (4101 E. Willow Street) in Long Beach. Lunch is served at 11:30 a.m., and the talk starts at 12:15 p.m. The cost is \$20 (with reservations), \$25 (without reservations), or \$0 (students are covered by Halliburton and Schlumberger). Reservations can be made online at www.labgs.org or by contacting Marieke Gaudet at 562.624.3364 or marieke_gaudet@oxy.com. Reservations must be made prior to Tuesday before the meeting.

President:	Jon Kuespert	213.225.5900 x224	jkuespert@breitburn.com
Program Chair:	Bill Long	213.225.5900 x205	william.long@breitburn.com
Treasurer:	Jean Kulla	949.500.3095	k2mobile@MSN.com
Secretary/webmaster:	Marieke Gaudet	562.624.3364	Marieke_Gaudet@oxy.com

Northern California Geological Society

www.ncgeolsoc.org

9 Bramblewood Court
Danville, CA 94506-1130

Contact: Barb Matz
Barbara.Matz@shawgrp.com



Evening meetings are held monthly September through May, usually on the last Wednesday of the month, at the Masonic Center (9 Altarinda Road) in Orinda. Social hour starts at 6:30 p.m., and the talk starts at 7:00 p.m. (no dinner). For reservations, leave your name and phone number at (925) 424-3669, or at danday94@pacbell.net before the meeting. Cost is \$5 per regular member; \$1 per student member; and \$1 per K-12 teachers (new!).

Northwest Energy Association

dlgellar@msn.com

P. O. Box 6679
Portland, OR 97228-6679

Contact: James Jackson
503-771-3887



Luncheon meetings are held monthly September through May, usually on the second Friday of the month, at the Multnomah Athletic Club (1849 SW. Salmon Street) in Portland. Meeting time is at 7:30 - 9:00 am. The cost is \$15. For information or reservations, contact Shelley Thomas at 503-848-2947 or Treck Cardwell at 503-226-4211 ext. 4681.

President: Tim Blackwood tblackwood@pacificgeotechnicalllc.com

Sacramento Petroleum Association

P. O. Box 571
Sacramento, CA 95812-0571

Contact: Rick Blake
925.422.9910



Luncheon meetings are held monthly January through November, on the third Wednesday of the month. Location to be announced. The meetings starts at noon. The cost is \$20. For information or reservations, contact Pam Ceccarelli at 916-322-1110 or pceccare@consrv.ca.gov.

President:	Rick Blake	blake2@ltnl.gov
Vice-President:	Marc Brennen	M.brennen@Termasource.com
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Treasurer	Pam Ceccarelli	Pam.Ceccarelli@conservation.ca.gov
Editor	Pam Ceccarelli	Pam.Ceccarelli@conservation.ca.gov

San Joaquin Geological Society

www.sjgs.com

P. O. Box 1056
Bakersfield, CA 93302

Contact: Kurt Neher
kurt_neher@oxy.com



We have dinner meetings on the second Tuesday of the month at the American Legion Hall at 2020 "H Street" in Bakersfield. There is an icebreaker at 6:00 pm, dinner at 7:00 pm, and a talk at 8:00 pm. Dinner is \$20.00 for members with reservations and \$25.00 for nonmembers, \$25.00 for members without reservations and \$30.00 for nonmembers without, and the talks are free.

President:	Kurt Neher	kurt_neher@oxy.com
President-Elect:	Kurt Johnson	kurt_johnson@oxy.com
Vice-President:	Jack Grippi	JGrippi@aeraenergy.com
Secretary:	Anne Draucker	AnneDraucker@chevron.com
Treasurer:	Kelley Blackwood	K.Blackwood@chevron.com

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September • October Issue

August 20th

- Images (graphics, photos, and scans) must be at least 300 dpi resolution. Text should be scanned at least 600 dpi.
- Scanned photos, illustrations (line art) or logos must be scanned at 300 dpi minimum and saved as a tiff or eps.
- Avoid clip-art and images from the internet. These images are low-resolution (72 dpi).



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