

NOGS External Affairs Committee December 2013 by Mike Fogarty

AAPG

Louisiana PG Licenses Grandfathering

Grandfathering deadline: January 1, 2014

The [Louisiana Board of Professional Geoscientists \(LBOPG\)](#) is now accepting applications for Louisiana PG Licenses. Applicants can be grandfathered, thereby not required to take an exam as part of the application process, if requirements are met and the application submitted prior to January 1, 2014.

To apply for grandfathering, you must complete the following steps before January 1, 2014:

1. Submit the [Grandfathering Application Form](#) and \$200 check by mail to: LBOPG, P.O. Box 14209, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898
2. Email a digital copy of the form to apply@lbopg.org

A web-based application form will also be required when the LBOPG website construction is completed and the web-form is available.

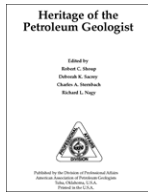
Minimum requirements to be considered for a Louisiana PG license are outlined in Subsection 711.15 of the Louisiana Professional Geoscience Practice Act as follows:

- a. To be eligible for a license under this Chapter, an applicant shall meet the following minimum qualifications:
 1. The applicant must be of good moral and ethical character as attested to by letters of reference submitted on behalf of the applicant or as otherwise determined by the board.
 2. The applicant shall have either:
 - a. Graduated from a course of study in a discipline of geoscience satisfactory to the board that consists of at least four years of study and includes at least thirty semester hours or forty-five quarter hours of credit in geoscience, of which at least twenty semester hours or

- thirty quarter hours of credit must be in upper-level college courses in that discipline.
- b. Satisfactorily completed other equivalent educational requirements as determined by the board.
3. The applicant shall have a documented record of at least five years of qualifying work experience, as provided by this Chapter that demonstrates that the applicant is qualified to assume responsible charge of geoscientific work.
 4. Examination requirements:
 - a. The applicant must pass an examination required by the board covering the fundamentals and practice of the appropriate discipline of geoscience.
 - b. An applicant who applies for licensure under this Chapter prior to January 1, 2014, shall be exempt from taking the examination described in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph if the applicant satisfies all the other requirements of this Subsection.
- b. The board may accept qualifying work experience in lieu of the education required by Subsection A of this Section. Acts 2010, No. 974, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 308, §1, eff. May 25, 2012. [Visit the LBOPG website for details](#) on the legislation, licensing requirements, forms, and application process.

Career development





[Download PDF:](#)

Heritage of the Petroleum Geologist

[Ethics Online Courses](#)

[Learn more about JCORET](#)

[Model Contracts](#)

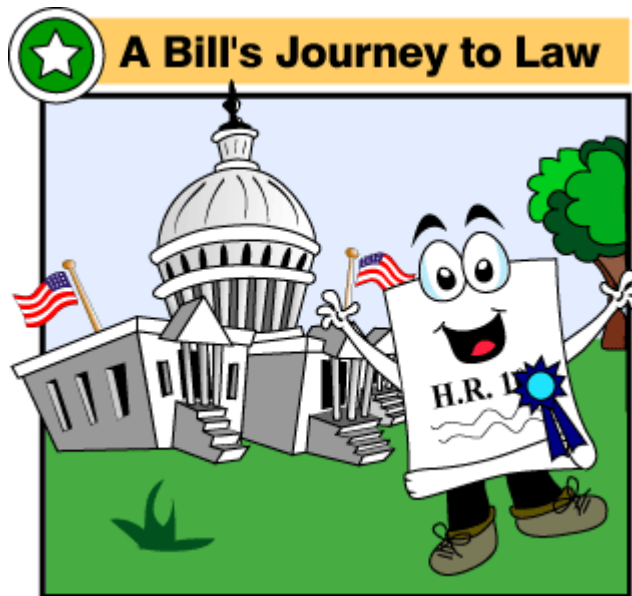
[State Registration](#)

[Qualified Reserve Evaluator](#)

AAPG GEO-DC Blog

Where Geoscience and Policy Meet

Energy Bill Voting in the House: Enthusiastic but Perhaps Doomed



The House is voting on several energy bills in November. These represent the first votes on energy issues since Republicans gained control of the House. Despite the Republicans' enthusiasm for energy policy reform, none of the proposed bills is expected to become law because the Senate is unlikely to consider the legislation, and the White House has promised to veto at least the first two bills.

The first House vote on energy legislation was November 20—for H.R. 1965, Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act (Rep. Lamborn, R-CO, and 2 cosponsors). The bill passed 228-192. The Colorado Republican's bill would accelerate onshore drilling-permit decisions and require that a quarter of nominated acreage be made available for leasing.

Immediately following, on November 21, was H.R. 2728, Protecting States' Rights to Promote American Energy Security Act (Rep. Flores, R-TX, and 19 cosponsors). It passed 235-187. The bill would block the Interior Department from enforcing federal hydraulic fracturing regulations in states that already have similar regulations or guidance on the

books. In the Senate Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) introduced a companion bill, S. 1743, which may help the House bill clear the Senate. However, the White House has promised to veto the bill on the basis that the legislation would undermine efforts to establish a uniform national baseline level of environmental protection.

Energy and Power Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee approved H.R. 3301, the North American Energy Infrastructure Act on November 20, sending it ahead to the full committee. The bill would require executive branch approval for the construction, connection, operation, or maintenance of oil or natural gas pipelines or electric transmission facilities at the national boundary of the United States for the import or export of oil, natural gas, or electricity to or from Canada or Mexico. This legislation would replace the presidential permit process that has been the focus of fights over whether to allow the Keystone XL pipeline to be constructed to bring oil sands production from Alberta to Oklahoma.

To confuse things just a bit, on November 20 the House passed H.R. 1900, Natural Gas Pipeline Permitting Reform Act, sponsored by Rep. Mike Pompeo (R-KS). This bill would set deadlines for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) decisions on certificates of public convenience and necessity. FERC does not get involved in decisions about pipelines crossing international borders but does regulate pipelines like Keystone XL within the US.

Last 5 posts by Edie Allison

- **[Global Energy Balance Shifts Predicted](#)** - November 20th, 2013
- **[Federal Investment in Basic Research Helps Stimulate the Economy](#)** - November 13th, 2013
- **[Energy Efficiency: World's First Fuel](#)** - November 6th, 2013
- **[Could Sage Grouse Restrict Western Oil and Gas Production? Definitely!](#)** - October 30th, 2013
- **[Helium Reserve Preserved--Party Balloons are Safe](#)** - October 23rd, 2013



AAPG Learn! Blog

AAPG education news and discussion

AAPG-SPE Deepwater Reservoirs / 28-29 Jan / Houston

Session 1: New Geological Views: Basin Modeling, Systems, Structures, Reservoir Architecture

The Gulf of Mexico Basin: New Science and Emerging/Re-emerging Deepwater Plays

John Snedden, University of Texas at Austin

Practical Implementation of Stratigraphic Compartmentalization in Turbidite Lobe Reservoirs

Antoine Bertoncello, Hess

Advances in Deep Water Depositional Models – Impact on Hydrocarbon Exploration and Production

Vitor Abreu, ExxonMobil

Context, Challenges, and Future of Deep-Water Plays: An Overview

Joan F. Flinch, Repsol Services USA

Laverda Field – Evidence for Stratigraphic Compartmentalisation in A Deepwater Setting

Vaughan Cutten, Woodside Petroleum

Continental Margins of the South Atlantic: Deepwater Reservoirs within the Meridional Salt Basins and in the Equatorial Basins without Salt

Roberto Fainstein, WesternGeco

Session 2: Geophysical Focus: Advances in Geopressure, Hazard identification, Imaging and Interpretation

Seismic and Sequence Stratigraphic Interpretation of the Area of Influence of the Magdalena Submarine Fan, Offshore Northern Colombia

Andrea Cadena Mendoza, Marathon Oil

Introduction to Geo-hazards in Deep Water and Associated with Exploration Around Salt

John Dribus, Schlumberger

Geohazards in Green Canyon, GOM

Andreas Laake, Schlumberger

Thoughts and Observation on Interpreting Depth-Imaged Data, in the Jurassic Norphlet Play in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico

Donald Herron, PGS

Reservoir vs. Seal Geopressure Gradients: Calculations and Pitfalls

Selim Simon Shaker, Geopressure Analysis Services (G.A.S)

Session 3: Engineering Advances: Formation Testing, Appraisal, Drilling, Production

Assessing the Accuracy of a Production Forecast: West Africa Field Case History

Anna Apanel, ExxonMobil

LWD-based Sigma for water salinity and water saturation measurements

Ana Peternell, LWD Petrophysicist

The Production Profile Predictor Method (3PM): A Patented Reservoir & Wellbore Surveillance Technology To Accurately Determine Well Performance

Brian Samaroo, 3PM Technology Inventor

Deepwater Conveyance Hazards while Conveying Wireline Formation Evaluation Toolstrings and Recent Technological Advances Providing Highly Efficient and Reduced Risk Wireline Conveyance Solutions

Serko Sarian, Schlumberger

Water Injection in Deepwater, Over-Pressured Turbidites in the Gulf of Mexico: Past, Present, and Future

Xin Li, Hess

Innovative Approaches to Cement Evaluation in a Deepwater Setting

Iain Whyte, Tullow Oil

Session 4: Integrative Approaches: New Knowledge Meets New Technology

Automated Spectral Recomposition – with Application in Stratigraphic Interpretation

Yihua Cai, Shell

Pitfalls in Prestack Inversion of Merged Seismic Surveys

Sumit Verma, University of Oklahoma

"Seismic Diagenesis", A New Perspective for Seismic Interpretation

Patrice Imbert, Total

Structural Deformation, Traps and Reservoir Distribution in Deepwater Southern Equatorial Guinea: A Tale of Two Basins

Scott Thornton, PanAtlantic

Exploration Company Seismic Geomorphology of Early North Atlantic Sediment Waves, Offshore Northwest Africa

Dallas Dunlap, University of Texas at Austin

REGISTER: <http://store.aapg.org/events/registration.aspx?event=E2530>

Last 5 posts by Susan Nash

- **2014 Playmaker Forum: Systems and Success** - November 25th, 2013
- **Earth-Shaking Change: Reservoirs & Reservoir Quality** - November 1st, 2013
- **Deepwater Caribbean: Interview with Krishna Persad** - October 28th, 2013
- **Interview with Donald Herron on Interpretation in Deepwater Reservoirs** - October 20th, 2013
- **When 'Bad' Is Good: Making the 'New' Reservoirs Work for You** - October 9th, 2013