

Executive Committee

J.F. Welch

J. F. Welch, Director, Public Affairs

August 11, 1981

State Monitoring Program and Proactive Public Education Program

REF: (1) Executive Committee meeting minutes, July 16, 1981.
(2) JFW correspondence, PAC-04-80, State Monitoring Program (SMP), July 6, 1981.
(3) Board of Directors meeting minutes, April 16, 1981.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review for discussion at Executive Committee Meeting, September 1, 1981

Background

On July 17, 30-31, 1981, Staff met with firms considered for legislative/regulatory counsel in core market areas. The objectives of the meetings were three fold:

1. To obtain a detailed analysis of the regulatory and political climate in each state (Arizona, California, Nevada, and Texas).

2. To assess the capabilities of the candidate firms to provide legislative/regulatory services for AACPP.

3. To determine reaction to Lewis & Gilman's proposal that a "proactive" public education program be implemented in core market areas.

Current Status

As anticipated, the candidate firms exhibited a range of competence with respect to monitoring and responding to legislative/regulatory matters. Staff would rank the candidates on the basis of competence as follows:

1. Brown, Maroney, Rose, Baker & Barber (Texas).
2. Winner/Wagner & Associates, Inc. (California).
3. Brown & Bain (Arizona).
4. McDonald, Carano, Wilson, Bergin, Bible, Frankovitch & Hicks (Nevada).

This is a relative ranking; all firms are experienced and well-connected politically.

All firms felt the industry's greatest vulnerability was the possibility of "knee-jerk" legislative action to either control or ban A/C water pipe. It would appear regulatory agencies in all core market states primarly follow the lead of federal regulators; this is not without exception. Although each candidate acknowledged the importance of federal action as a model for state action, they also felt if one state in the core market area legislated against or regulated A/C pipe (it was felt that California was the most likely to do so) a "domino effect" would result and other core market states would legislate or regulate similarly.

The reactions of special counsel to the proactive public education program, even on a pilot basis, were consistent. They expressed serious doubts about the productivity and outcome of media and legislative backgrounders as a means to produce positive news articles about A/C pipe. They felt the probability of obtaining such articles was low since water pipe is not a particularly "newsy" subject and moreover, felt there was considerable potential for a backlash effect against the industry. This obviously could have legislative and possible regulatory implications.

Staff Recommendations

1. Legislative/regulatory counsel should be retained in Arizona, California and Texas. Staff does not recommend the retention of special counsel in Nevada because the legislature will not be in session until 1983 and more importantly, because there appears to be very little threat of legislative or regulatory action.

2. AACPP should not implement a proactive public education program, even on a pilot basis, in core market areas. The scope and thrust of future AACPP public education efforts should be molded by strategy discussions at the September 1, 1981 Executive Committee meeting.

3. AACPP should consider the retention of public relations counsel located in the core market area.

Attached are detailed synopses of the meetings.

JFW/ajb

Enclosures

cc: A. Kahn, Esq.
N. Rahn, Esq.
I. Adams (ATI)

copies to: Executive Committee

L. Ambler
J. Cran
L. Taylor

HEGA/2
Chrono

ARIZONA

Firm: Brown & Bain

Firm Background:

The firm is comprised of approximately 48 lawyers, 5 of which might be involved in monitoring of legislative and regulatory affairs. Paul Eckstein would have accountability for overseeing AACPP-related activities. The firm's practice is diverse, largely anti-trust and corporate law. It represents Hamilton Testing Company (auto emissions), Arizona Newspaper Association, Data General, Fairchild Camera, National Semiconductor and InTel.

Governor Bruce Babbitt is a former partner of the firm and a classmate of Paul Eckstein. Eckstein also is President of a state public interest law group involved in "government in the sunshine" type activities. Eckstein sees no potential for conflict with AACPP business.

Political/Legislative Climate:

Eckstein characterized Arizona as being a "very, very conservative state" as embodied by the politics of Barry Goldwater. Supreme Court Justice nominee Sandra O'Connor is considered liberal by many Arizona politicians.

Republicans control both houses of the State Legislature, significantly so in the House. 1982 will be an election year and it is possible that Senate control may swing to the Democrats.

Although Arizonans do not view the California legislature as a model for how a legislature should conduct itself, Eckstein felt that if legislation was passed to regulate or ban A/C pipe in California, it probably would "domino" to Arizona.

Regulatory Climate:

Eckstein stated that the regulatory bureaucracy reflected the conservatism of Arizona politics. It almost invariably follows the federal lead in regulatory matters. The current Director of the Department of Health Services, which has accountability for drinking water and environmental protection, was originally thought to be an aggressive regulator but has not administrated accordingly.

The state OSHA is loathed and frequently becomes a common campaign example of government run amuck. It is not particularly strong in either its scientific or enforcement activities.

Role of Public Interest Groups:

Public interest groups are not a major force in Arizona legislative or regulatory activities. Eckstein stated that he did not see nor did he anticipate a new wave of public interest group efforts in the environmental or occupational health area as a

result of the Reagan election and decentralization of Washington based public interest lobbyies.

Comments on Proactive Public Education Program:

Eckstein's immediate reaction, strickly from a legal viewpoint, was that it was not desirable to raise the issue of asbestos in drinking water if it does not raise itself. The legislative committee staffs are transient, so there is little opportunity (in comparison to California) to educate health committee personnel about data supporting industry's position about safety of A/C pipe. He also mentioned that bills must be heard by two legislative committees; this gives industry a "double shot" at halting legislation.

Eckstein felt that it would be valuable to build a data base about the use of A/C pipe in the state should questions arise and be of interest to a particular legislator.

Eckstein has worked with and recommended a public relations firm in Phoenix should such help be necessary to support AACPP actions in the state.

Staff Recommendations:

Staff recommends that Brown & Bain be retained as legislative and regulatory counsel effective October 1, 1981.

CALIFORNIA

Firm: Winner/Wagner & Associates, Inc.

Firm Background:

See attachments. Ethan Wagner would manage AACPP as an account; Bob Garcia, who has worked on asbestos issues with Union Carbide Corporation, would have day to day accountability.

Political/Legislative Climate:

The volatility and liberalism of California politics is well documented. Wagner was both surprised and appropriately concerned that the use of A/C pipe had not yet emerged as a legislative or regulatory issue.

The State Legislature meets annually, in January, in general sessions of unlimited duration. The Legislature currently is in session until mid-September, 1981. Most bills are introduced during the period January-June.

Ethan Wagner is a well connected and highly polished lobbyist, probably the most creative of all special counsel. He does not believe that it is desirable to lobby a non-issue, particularly in California. He endorses low key contact with committee staff members in order to facilitate early detection and control of legislation. He also recommended that Winner/Wagner review all AACPP references on the health issue and recommend a program to "insulate" the industry from adverse legislation. Such a program might include development of data about use of A/C pipe in the state, plant visits, etc.

Regulatory Climate:

Wagner characterized state regulatory agencies as "very aggressive" as typified by the competency of CAL-OSHA, (which is probably the best state program in the United States) and the strict emissions standards of the California Air Resources Board. Wagner stated that the Department of Health Services, which has accountability for drinking water standards, is not held in high esteem by the legislature. This situation would exacerbate the potential for legislative action.

Winner/Wagner does not appear to be as strong in regulatory liaison as they are in handling legislative matters. They also do not undertake administrative law proceedings (other than testimony preparation) or litigation.

Role of Public Interest Groups:

Interest groups are a major facet of California politics and regulatory activity. Wagner stated that he could not comment on the prospect of increased public interest activity resulting from decentralization of Washington based public interest groups. They are used to dealing with public interest groups of all types all year round.

Comments on Proactive Public Education Program:

Wagner was quite outspoken on this stating, "You may want to try it someplace, but don't do it in California." As a former journalist, he doubted seriously whether reporters would be inclined to write positive stories about A/C pipe, because it simply is not newsworthy. He felt that the potential for backlash was significant. He also was strongly opposed to public relations counsel contacting legislators.

Staff Recommendations:

Staff recommends that Winner/Wagner & Associates, Inc. be retained as legislative and regulatory counsel effective October 1, 1981. Since the firm does not litigate, AACPP should obtain the name of at least one firm experienced in litigating environmental or occupational health matters.

Winner/Wagner & Associates, Inc.

CLIENTS REPRESENTED BY WINNER/WAGNER & ASSOCIATES

American Express
American Learning Corp.
American Planning Association, California Chapter
Arizonians Against the Nuclear Ban
Arizona Public Service
Arrowhead Puritas Water, Inc.
ASEA-ATOM (Sweden)
Association of Electronic Importers
Association of General Importers
Becker CPA Review Schools
Blackwell Land Management Company
Blue Shield of California
California Association of Public Broadcasters and Telecasters
California Chapter National Home Warranty Association
California Confederation of the Arts
California Conference Board of the Amalgamated Transit Union
California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance
California Furniture Manufacturers Association
California Home Furnishings Council
California Medical Association
California-Nevada Soft Drink Association
California Portland Cement Company
California for Beaches, Parks and Wildlife
Californians for Common Sense
Carson Estate Company
Citizens for a Better County
Citizens for Better Housing
Citizens for Jobs and Energy
Coalition for Energy Education
Coalition of Apparel Industries in California
Committee for Tax-Free Bottled Drinking Water
Consolidated Edison Company of New York,Inc.
Council of State Chambers of Commerce
Council of the University of California Faculty Association
Deutsches Atomforum E.V. (Bonn, W. Germany)
Dutcher Industries
Edison Electric Institute
Educational Testing Service
El Paso Electric Company
Fluor Company
Foremost-McKesson, Inc.
Forest City Dillon, Inc.
General Portland, Incorporated
Geothermal Kinetics, Incorporated

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Hollywood Park, Incorporated
Humana, Inc.
Imperial Group Ltd. of Great Britain
Intercom (Belgium)
Kaiser Cement Corporation
Lone Star Industries, Incorporated
Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc.
Monolith Portland Cement Company
Montanans Against the Nuclear Ban
National Committee for an Effective Congress
Pacific Gas and Electric
Pepsico, Inc.
Public Service Company of New Mexico
Public Service Company of Oklahoma
Riverside Cement Company
Rockwell International, Space Systems Group
Salomon Brothers
Salt River Project
San Diego Gas and Electric
Searle Optical Group Ltd.
Shikoku Electric Power Company, Incorporated (Japan)
Southern California Edison
Southern California Gas Company
Southwest Flight Crew Association
Southwestern Portland Cement Company
State Bar of California
Teleflora
The First National Bancorporation, Inc.
Toyota Motors
Travelers Insurance Company
United Bank of Colorado, Inc.
U.S. Leasing International, Incorporated
University of California at Los Angeles
Western Home Furnishings Association
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Wincorp Industries, Inc.
Wylain, Incorporated

Attachment B

Rising stars of the Third House



Here are some of the newer faces and firms making their mark in Sacramento's Third House:

• **Winner/Wagner & Associates:** The Sacramento office of this firm is headed by Ethan Wagner, 39, former chief of staff to ex-Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti. (Political adman Charles Winner runs the Los Angeles operation.) Wagner often is referred to as the "prototype" of the new-breed lobbyist. The firm's numerous clients include the California Home Furnishings Council, California Nevada Soft Drink Association, Wincorp Industries, Educational Testing Service, Humana, Incorporated, Searle Optical Group, Coalition of Apparel Industries in California and State Bar of California. In 1979, those clients and others paid Winner/Wagner $332,310, fourth among Sacramento lobbying firms. For the first quarter of 1980, Winner/Wagner ranked third, taking in $114,232.

• **Cristina L. Rose:** Among Winner/Wagner's rising stars is Cristina Rose, one of the highest paid women in the Capitol lobbying scene. (She earned $40,704 last year.) Rose has been with the firm for nearly five years. Prior to that, Rose, 33, lobbied several years for the state Department of Consumer Affairs, mostly during the pre-Political Reform Act days. Of being a woman in an almost exclusively male world, Rose says, "It's a small group of people around here. Everyone knows each other rather well. So once you've been lobbying for awhile, it's almost like you're one of the guys."

• **Robert Garcia:** Also with Winner/Wagner, Bob Garcia, 34, is a former legislative assistant to ex-Speaker Moretti and one-time aide to then-Assemblyman Joseph Montoya, now a state senator. Garcia, a Mexican-American, is one of the few minorities in the Third House. A lawyer as well, Garcia has been a lobbyist for three and a half years and made $30,490 in 1979.

• **A-K Associates:** J. Michael Allen, 36, and S. Thomas Konovaloff, 46, head A-K Associates, which they formed eight years ago. Last year, the firm ranked third, taking in $356,446. In the first quarter of 1980, A-K rose to first, bringing in $131,988. Among A-K Associates' clients are California Association of Tobacco and Candy Distributors, California Rice Industry Committee, California Society of Pathologists, California Radiological Society, California Dental Service, Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District, Continental Telephone Company of California, California Condominium Conversion Industry and the Occupational Therapy Association of California.

• **Bill Dohring:** One of A-K Associates' top young lobbyists, Dohring is a former golf pro at Sacramento's Haggin Oaks golf course and a former Marine. Dohring, 29, became a lobbyist about three years ago after meeting A-K partners Allen and Konovaloff at the links. Although a post-Proposition 9 lobbyist, Dohring is aware of the stereotyped image of the old-time advocate. "I don't have $100 bills hanging out of my back pockets," he says. "I rely on information."

• **Dennis E. Carpenter:** Carpenter abandoned his state Senate seat in 1979 and, in the first three months of 1980, received total payments of $35,000, mainly for his Peripheral Canal efforts. He is 10th on the Fair Political Practices Commission's list of individual lobbyists' incomes. Carpenter's clients include Californians for Water, Newhall Land and Farming Company, Irvine Company and the National Coalition for Marine Conservation (Pacific Region).

• **John Norwood:** In 1979, Norwood ranked 36th in total earnings among Sacramento lobbyists; with income of $66,840. For the first quarter of 1980, Norwood made it to the FPPC's top 10, finishing fifth with $39,641. Before becoming a lobbyist in 1974, Norwood, 29, worked for California Research. His first lobbying job was with the California Manufacturers Association. Norwood, a recent law school graduate, represents a half-dozen associations of insurance agents and brokers, including the Independent Insurance Agents Association of California, Western Association of Insurance Brokers and Insurance Brokers Society of Southern California. In addition, Norwood has recently added several more clients: the California Association of Rehabilitation Professionals, Business Labor Coalition, and the California Hotel and Motel Association.

• **John Quimby:** A former assemblyman, Quimby formerly worked for Advocation, Incorporated, headed by Donald Kent BrOwn. He now heads his own firm, Quimby and Associates. His clients include Associated Builders and Contractors of California, Robert Wood and Associates, Countryside Homes, National Association of Alcoholism Treatment Programs, Industry Urban Development Agency and Chiropractic Action Corporation.

–K.D.

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NEVADA

Firm: McDonald, Carano, Wilson, Bergin, Bible, Frankovitch & Hicks

Firm Background:

The firm is comprised of 11 lawyers; their practice if broad based like most Nevada firms. Primary interests are gaming law and land development. John Frankovitch, who would act as special counsel for AACPP, has 6-7 years experience in environmental litigation (Clean Air Act) arguing cases against the Sierra Club and League to Save Lake Tahoe in land development issues. Due to the smallness of the state, most partners in the firm know the state legislators. Spike Wilson, a partner in the firm, currently is a State Senator. The firm is politically active for the Democratic party. Another partner, (Bible) was the predecessor to Senator Paul Laxalt in the U.S. Senate.

Political/Legislative Climate:

Like Arizona, Nevada is very conservative; the state voted 5 to 1 in favor of Reagan in the last election.

There is a spillover effect from California politics in that Nevada gradually gravitates towards California's position on major legislative issues. However, this is not always the case on environmental issues. Frankovitch's feeling was that "if someone says it loud enough in Sacramento, Carson City will probably listen and react to it."

The Nevada Legislature meets every other year, the next legislative session is January, 1983.

Regulatory Climate:

Frankovitch stated that state regulators almost never deviate from federal standards because they are not equipped to make independent scientific judgments. He could not think of an instance where Nevada environmental standards exceeded federal guidelines. State regulators often need proding from their federal counterparts to reach approved competency levels.

With respect to asbestos in drinking water, Frankovitch opined that the industry might find bigger problems with the local health departments, rather than the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources.

Frankovitch pointed out that water is a big issue in Nevada since it is a valuable commodity to this desert state. Any concern about the use of a pipe which might potentially affect water quality could result in governmental actions, particularly in drought years. Nonetheless, there is virtually nothing afoot administratively, nor does Frankovitch anticipate anything of significance to the A/C pipe industry.

Role of Public Interest Groups:

Such activity, as it exists, centers on two issues: land development around Lake Tahoe and the MX missile project. Interest groups are not a major force in Nevada politics.

Comments on Proactive Public Education Program:

Frankovitch's response was that it was "not a good idea" on the grounds that most legislators and journalists probably had no idea that asbestos was even associated with pipe. He felt that the possible results of a proactive program would be that these parties would learn about its presence in A/C pipe and its potential for release, and that there might be some adverse reaction to that knowledge.

He characterized the state newspapers as "very responsible" and almost certain to make an issue of asbestos in drinking water. He was skeptical about the value of educational contacts with legislators. Interestingly, the partner who currently is a state senator forwarded to Frankovitch a copy of the "A/C Pipe and Drinking Water" booklet with the legislative tip-on mailing. This had been forwarded to him without comment. Frankovitch felt that most legislators would not read the booklet.

Staff Recommendations:

Staff recommends that legislative and regulatory counsel not be retained in Nevada. Although this firm appears to be well connected, the current legislative and regulatory climate does not justify the expenditure of $6,000 per year for monitoring at this time. These matters can be monitored via the contractual monitoring service for the other 47 states.

TEXAS

Firm: Brown, Maroney, Rose, Baker & Barber

Firm Background:

See attachment. We have Art Kahn and Ned Rahn in Philadelphia, so why not Kinnan Golemon and Allen Holman in Austin? The firms largest regulatory client is ASARCO; it also represents the Associated General Contractors-Highway-Heavy Construction Group.

Political/Legislative Climate:

Golemon characterized state politics as conservative. Both the House and Senate are controlled by Democrats. The legislature rarely involves itself in controversial legislation involving the ban of products. There are no laws regulating the use of disposable beverage containers, billboards, urea-formaldehyde insulation, etc. The legislature usually studies such issues for at least two sessions prior to passing legislation. The legislature has a history of establishing "interim study committees" prior to enacting groundbreaking legislation.

The next legislative session will be in January, 1983. It will be a five month session in which approximately 5,000 bills will be introduced. The Senate has only 31 members and thus, is exceptionally powerful and the main object of lobbying. Holman has excellent contacts in the Senate.

Regulatory Climate:

Golemon felt that Texas was similar to California in that it "does its own thing". The state has a well developed environmental protection bureaucracy staffed with graduates from the University of Texas School of Environmental Engineering. Austin is a very desirable living area so these graduates prefer to stay in the area and work for the government. Golemon characterized the state bureaucrats as bright, aggressive and more capable than their regional EPA counterparts.

The Department of Health is not as strong as the other state environmental agencies, although the water supply division has excellent people because of the importance of water to state commerce. Golemon is a close friend of the current Director of Water Supply. The Department of Health has taken issue with EPA drinking water standards for fluoridation and radioactivity.

The State OSHA program has little money and therefore, little scientific latitude and enforcement clout. Its involvement is largely in the petrochemical industry in the Galveston area. (This assessment should be checked against the views of A/C plant managers in Dennison and Hillsborough.)

Role of Public Interest Groups:

The Sierra Club is the only organized public interest group in the state. It is involved in drinking water issues, although their two lobbyists are not "rabid crazies" like other public interest types Golemon has dealt with. Golemon views them as competent but marginally effective adversaries.

Comments on Proactive Public Education Program:

The firm believes that the issue of asbestos in drinking water is not one which should be broached to Texas papers at all. They claim that the media in Texas is full of closet liberals "looking for bad news stories". Moreover, both Golemon and Holman felt that the key legislators simply do not have any interest in non-issues, and therefore there was no merit in elevating A/C pipe to issue status. The committee staffs are transient and are not worth spending time to educate.

Staff Recommendations:

Staff recommends that Brown, Maroney, Rose, Baker & Barber be retained as legislative and regulatory counsel effective October 1, 1981.

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ROBERT L. OLIVER
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RAYMOND L. STURM
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SUE BROOKS LITTLEFIELD

August 1, 1981

The law firm of Brown, Maroney, Rose, Baker & Barber is a partnership which has been engaged in general civil practice in Austin, Texas, for more than twenty years. The firm presently consists of forty-four lawyers, of whom twenty-three are partners and twenty-one are associates. Eight additional associates have been hired and are expected to join the firm this fall, bringing the firm's membership to a total of fifty-two attorneys. In addition to the broad range of environmental matters handled by the firm's Environmental Section as described further herein, the firm's practice extends into nearly all areas of civil law, with emphasis on litigation, real estate, banking, commercial law, taxation, probate, estate planning, health care law, and other branches of administrative law besides the environmental area. Numbered among the firm's clients are both local and major national corporations, including several "Fortune 500" industrial concerns, numerous major insurance companies, several major banks and savings institutions, various medical organizations, and some of the largest real estate developers operating in the Southwestern United States. Indeed, Brown, Maroney is one of the only law firms in Austin with sufficient size, diversity, and resources to provide the full range of legal services its clientele requires.

Brown, Maroney has over the past decade developed one of the most extensive environmental regulatory practices of any firm in Texas, rivaled only perhaps by one or two of the largest Houston law firms. By September 1, 1981, the firm's Environmental Section expects to have eight lawyers working virtually full-time on environmental matters, including one partner, R. Kinnan Golemon, who has practiced in the environmental field since the time before environmental law became a recognized field of specialization. In addition to their legal training and experience, the Section's attorneys have a variety of technical backgrounds, including formal education and/or job experience in such

fields as chemical, electrical, and industrial engineering; environmental management; public affairs and public administration; and public utility regulation. This diversity has proven to be a valuable asset in attempting to understand the particular needs of each environmental client, whether it be a company in the chemical, petroleum, mining, basic metals, or some other industry.

The Section serves its environmental clients in three principal ways: (1) by advising them on an ongoing basis as to recent legislative and regulatory developments, including changes in applicable governmental regulations; (2) by representing them in rulemaking and adjudicatory proceedings before such agencies as the Texas Department of Water Resources, the Texas Air Control Board, the Texas Department of Health, the Railroad Commission of Texas, the federal Environmental Protection Agency, and occasionally, before administrative agencies in states other than Texas; and (3) by representing their interests before the Texas Legislature. In so doing, the Section's attorneys deal regularly with problems relating to water quality, air quality, solid waste (including hazardous wastes and toxic substances) disposal and management, and surface mining and reclamation. Especially with regard to legislative and state agency matters, the firm's location in Austin, the capital of Texas, is a factor of considerable importance in ensuring that the firm and its clients are in a position to keep apprised of regulatory developments as, if not before, they occur.

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ATTORNEYS IN ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION

R. KINNAN GOLEMON, born Atlanta, Texas, November 22, 1938; admitted to bar, 1967, Texas. Preparatory education, University of Oklahoma (B.S., Industrial Management Engineering, 1961); legal education, University of Texas (LL.B., 1967). Fraternity: Phi Delta Phi. Member: Travis County and American (Vice-Chairman, Air Quality Committee, Natural Resources Law Section, 1980--) Bar Associations; State Bar of Texas (Chairman, Environmental Law Section, 1971-1972).

JERRY M. KEYS, born Childress, Texas, December 5, 1947; admitted to bar, 1975, Texas; 1976, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas; practice before U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Preparatory education, University of Texas (B.S., Electrical Engineering, with honors, 1970); legal education, University of Texas (J.D., with honors, 1975). Fraternities: Omicron Delta Kappa; Tau Beta Pi; Eta Kappa Nu; Phi Eta Sigma. Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of Texas, 1979--. Member: State Bar of Texas; American Bar Association; Austin Young Lawyers Association.

J. ALAN HOLMAN, born Atlanta, Georgia, November 25, 1947; admitted to bar, 1975, Texas; 1980, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas. Preparatory education, Austin College (B.A., Government, with high honors, 1970) and Institute of Public Affairs, University of Texas at Austin (M.A., Public Administration, 1976); legal education, University of Texas (J.D., 1975). Fraternities: Alpha Chi; Pi Gamma Mu. Counsel, Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Texas Senate, 1975-77; Assistant Director of Hearings and Senior Hearings Examiner (ALJ), Public Utility Commission of Texas, 1977-81. Member: State Bar of Texas.

WILLIAM J. MOLTZ, born San Antonio, Texas, October 22, 1951; admitted to bar, 1978, Texas. Preparatory education, Texas Tech

University and University of Texas at Austin (B.S., Chemical Engineering, with honors, 1974); legal education, University of Texas at Austin (J.D., with honors, 1977). Fraternities: Tau Beta Pi; Omega Chi Epsilon; Phi Lambda Upsilon; Phi Delta Phi. Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of Texas, 1978--. Member: State Bar of Texas; Travis County Bar Association; Austin Young Lawyers Association.

R. KEITH HOPSON, born Dallas, Texas, November 16, 1950; admitted to bar, 1978, Texas. Preparatory education, Austin College (B.A., Government, 1973) and LBJ School of Public Affairs (M.P.A., 1975); legal education, University of Texas (J.D., 1978). Fraternity: Pi Gamma Mu. Senior Law Clerk to the Honorable Jack Roberts, U.S. District Judge, Western District of Texas, 1978-1980; Member, Austin Water Quality Review Board. Member: State Bar of Texas; American Bar Association.

ALBERT R. AXE, Jr., born Lawton, Oklahoma, August 17, 1954; admitted to bar, 1979, Texas. Preparatory education, Southern Methodist University (B.S., Mathematics, with high honors, 1976); legal education, University of Texas (J.D., 1979). Fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa; Kappa Mu Epsilon; Phi Eta Sigma. Member: Travis County Bar Association; State Bar of Texas; Austin Young Lawyers Association.

KARL BAYER, born February 22, 1949; admitted to bar, 1977, Texas. Preparatory education, Rice University (B.A., Electrical Engineering, with honors, 1971) and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (S.M., Electrical Engineering, 1973); legal education, University of Texas (J.D., 1976). Fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa; Tau Beta Pi; Sigma Tau. Staff Attorney, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1980-81. Member: State Bar of Texas.

KEITH A. SHULEY, born February 24, 1951; admission to bar anticipated, October 1981, Texas. Preparatory education, Washington State University (B.S., with distinction, 1973; B. Architecture, with highest honors, 1974) and Rice University (M. Architecture, with specialty in Natural Environmental Management, 1976); legal education, Bates College of Law, University of Houston (J.D., 1981). Fraternities: Tau Beta Pi; Phi Kappa Phi. Project Manager, Environmental Impact Projects, The Rice Center, 1977-81. Member: American Bar Association (Law Student Division, 1979-81).