



National Association of State Boards of Geology

ASBOG®

The National Association of State Boards of Geology

A CROSS SECTIONAL VIEW

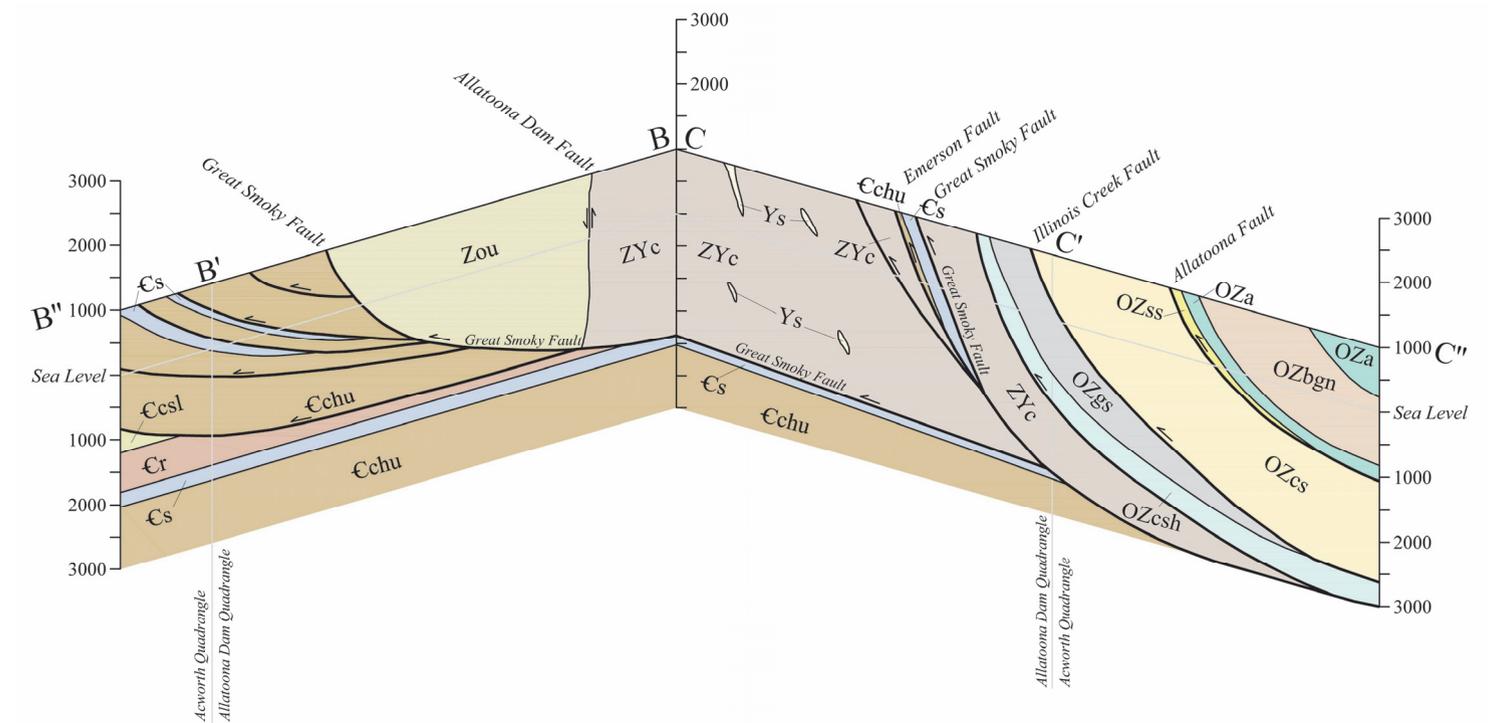
National Association of State Boards of Geology

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This document was compiled and edited by Dr. Randy Kath, P.G., ASBOG® Past President and Director of the Academic Assessment program.

Oblique geologic cross section through the southern part of the Allatoona Dam, northern part of the Acworth, Georgia, 7.5-minute quadrangles. The geology of the Iron Hill Campground area is shown on panel C-C' where the Chilhowee (Cchu) and Shady (Cs) form a structural horse bounded by the Corbin Metagranite (ZYc). Courtesy of Dr. Randy Kath, ASBOG® Past President.

November 2018

From the President

ASBOG® continues to work diligently on the organizations four major goals: 1) increase attendance and diversity of participants at the Council of Examiners Workshops; 2) better align ASBOG® with other organizations within the geosciences community; 3) increase participation in FG and PG examinations; and 4) continue to improve communications with, and between, our Member Boards. To this end, we are pleased to introduce the second edition of A Cross Sectional View, an ASBOG® publication that captures statistical data related to exam development, administration and performance. This publication presents an annual snapshot of accomplishments of the ASBOG® organization illustrating its basis, mission, member boards, and related demographics. It is our goal for A Cross Sectional View to provide our Member Boards a better understanding of the trends in licensure and health of the organization.

This year's ASBOG® annual meeting is being held in Monterey, CA during a very auspicious year – the 50th anniversary of the California Geologist's Act. Governor Ronald Reagan established state regulation of the profession when he signed the Geologist's Act on August 1, 1968. Perhaps Governor Reagan felt the rumble of an earthquake, witnessed the catastrophic impact of landslides, or experienced water scarcity due to resource overuse and drought; whatever his motivation to sign the Act, its relevance and need for public protection continues on today more than ever. Thank you to all of the individuals and Member Boards that have contributed to the success of ASBOG®, your efforts and support throughout this past year are very much appreciated.

Erick Weiland, P.G.
2018 ASBOG® President

Statement

The Mission of the National Association of State Boards of Geology (ASBOG®) is to serve as a connective link for the individual state geologic registration licensing boards for the planning and preparation of uniform procedures and the coordination of geologic protective measures for the general public. One of ASBOG®'s principal services is to develop standardized written examinations for determining qualifications of applicants seeking licensure as professional geologists. Examination candidates are provided with a copy of the Professional Geologists Candidate Handbook which delineates the format and outline for the examination.

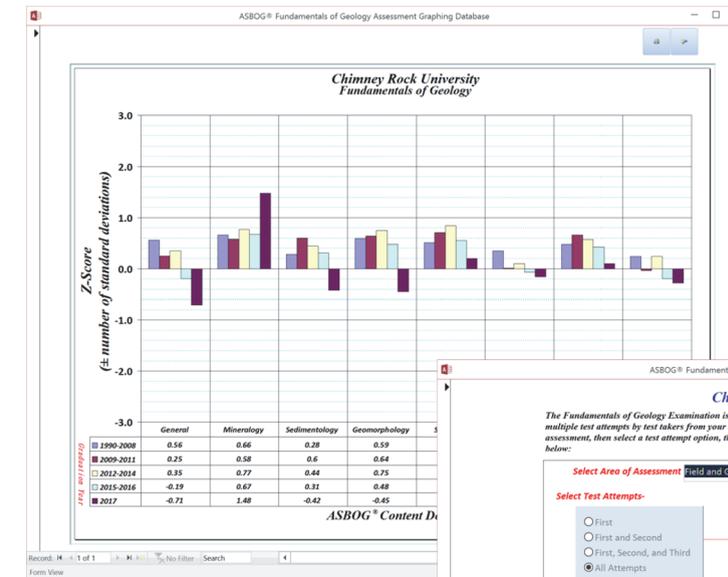
ASBOG® administers the Fundamentals of Geology (FG) and Practice of Geology (PG) Examinations twice each year. The FG and PG examinations were developed to evaluate common knowledge and skills related to the practice of geology. The FG examination emphasizes knowledge and skills that are typically emphasized in undergraduate academic programs, and the PG examination emphasizes skills and knowledge acquired and expanded in a practice or job setting. Participating states administer each "closed-book" examination during a

four-hour period. Both examinations are constructed using a four-option multiple choice form, and the FG and PG examinations contain approximately 140 and 110 items, respectively.

Both examinations are based on the results of periodic task analysis surveys (TAS) that are designed to evaluate the current geologic practice. Task analysis surveys have been performed every five years since 1995 by collecting data from a random sampling of licensed geologists from each of the ASBOG® member states. The results of all five task analysis studies indicate a high degree of consistency in the practice of Geology throughout the United States and Canada, thereby establishing a sound basis for the development of examinations that are fair to candidates from all regions of the country.

Geologic tasks were rated by both practicing geologists and academicians in terms of the importance of the specific tasks to protection of the public, and the results of the survey were utilized to create test blueprints for both examinations that temporally and geographically reflect the practice of the profession. The eight (8) established Content Domains for the FG and PG Test Blueprints are listed in the Candidate Handbook.

ASBOG® | Curriculum Performance Assessment Tool (CPAT)



Z-Scores (left) can be used to show the statistical performance of candidates that are grouped by graduation year. Scores above zero indicate the number of standard deviations above the national mean, whereas scores below zero indicate the number of standard deviations below the national mean.

Chimney Rock University

The Fundamentals of Geology Examination is broken down into 8 content (blueprint) domains. This dataset includes multiple test attempts by test takers from your school. To view your department's test takers, first select the area of assessment, then select a test attempt option, then select the highest degree, and then choose from the chart/plot types below:

Select Area of Assessment: Field and General Geology

Select Test Attempts:

- First
- First and Second
- First, Second, and Third
- All Attempts

Highest Degree:

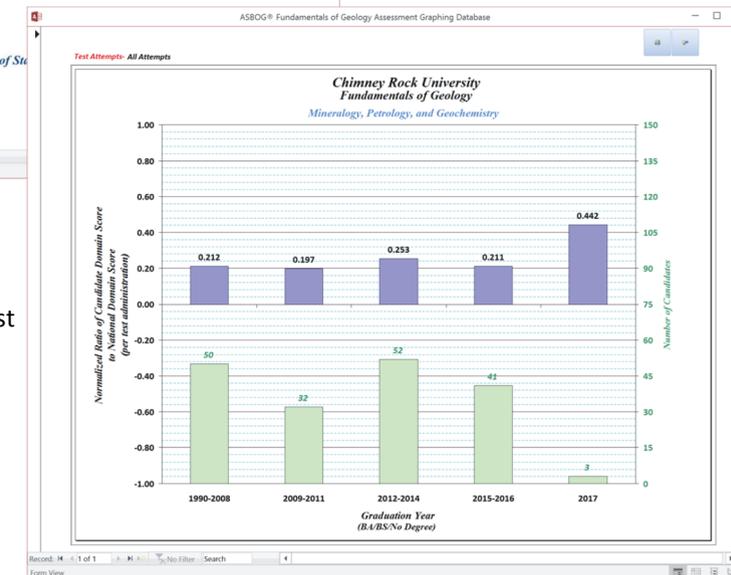
- No Degree
- BA/BS
- MA/MS
- Ph.D
- No Degree/BA/BS

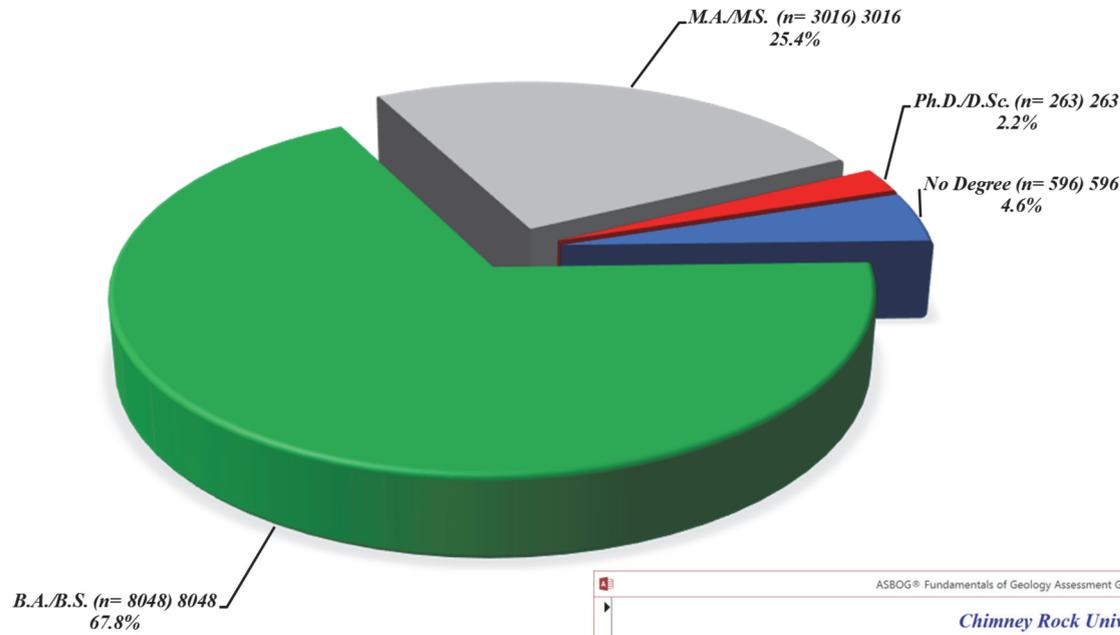
Chart/Plot Types:

- Normalized Ratio Score of Selected Domain
- Normalized Ratio Score of Selected Domain w/ n
- Percent Above/Below National Average
- Percent Above/Below National Average w/ n
- Ratio Score Scatter Plot of Selected Domain
- Ratio Score Scatter Plot of Selected Domain w/ n
- Ratio Score Bar Graph of Selected Domain
- Hi-Lo-Mean Graph of Selected Domain

The Fundamentals of Geology examination is broken into eight content domains. CPAT allows for a detailed evaluation of domain-specific performance for a department by using different statistical evaluation plots based on user selected variables (left).

Normalized ratio plots allow comparison of a school's aggregate domain-specific scores relative to the national domain score per test administration (right). These are grouped by graduation year as shown.



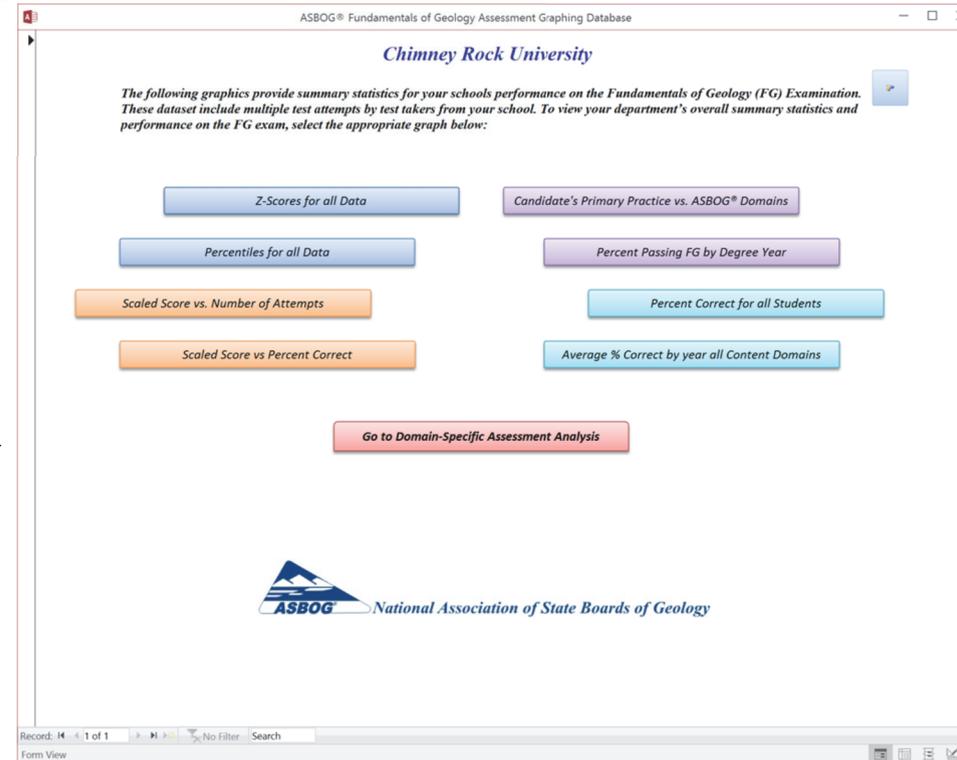


More than 70% of all candidates taking the Fundamentals of Geology examination are graduating seniors (no degree) and/or B.A./B.S. graduates; allowing for the use of this national examination for undergraduate program review, program modification and curriculum assessment.

As an example, Chimney Rock University (fictitious) contains more than 10 examinations in the CPAT database; therefore, it is statistically valid for CPAT to compare the candidates performance on the Fundamentals of Geology examination to the national examination performance.

C
P
A
T

The main CPAT menu (right) provides summary statistics for the school's performance relative to the national average. Z-Scores, Percentiles, Percent Passing by Degree Year and other data are available.



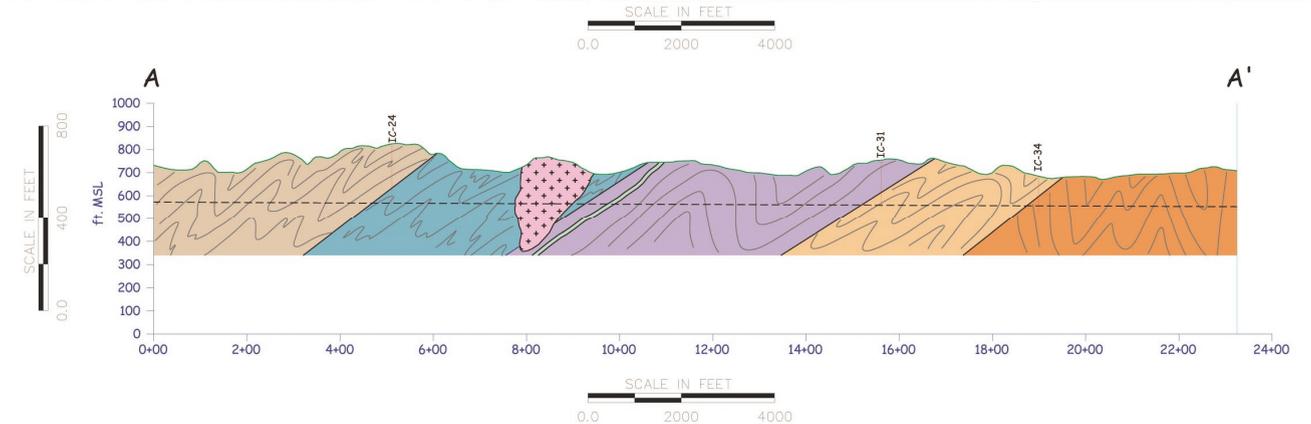
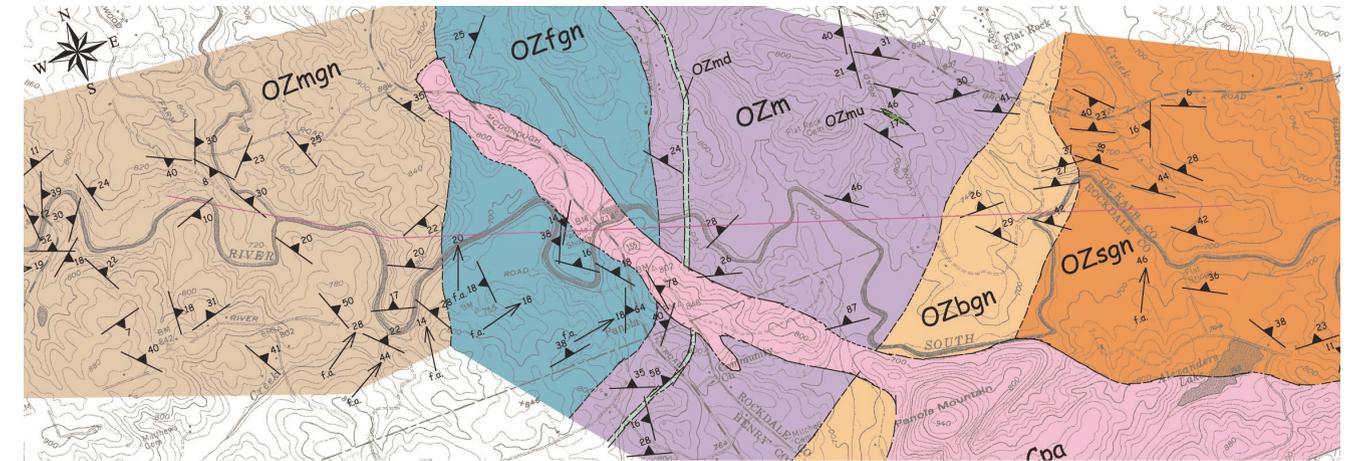
What is a geologic cross section?

Geological cross section is a graphical representation of a vertical slice through the earth used to clarify or interpret geological relationships with or without accompanying maps.

There are two major classes of cross sections:

- ◆ Structural cross section, shows the present day geometry of an area;
- ◆ Stratigraphic cross section, shows the prior geometric relationships by adjusting the elevation of geological units to some chosen geological horizon.

There are other variations of cross sections, the most common being a balanced cross section (a combination of structural and stratigraphic cross sections), that attempts to portray the form of geological units prior to some episode of structural deformation.

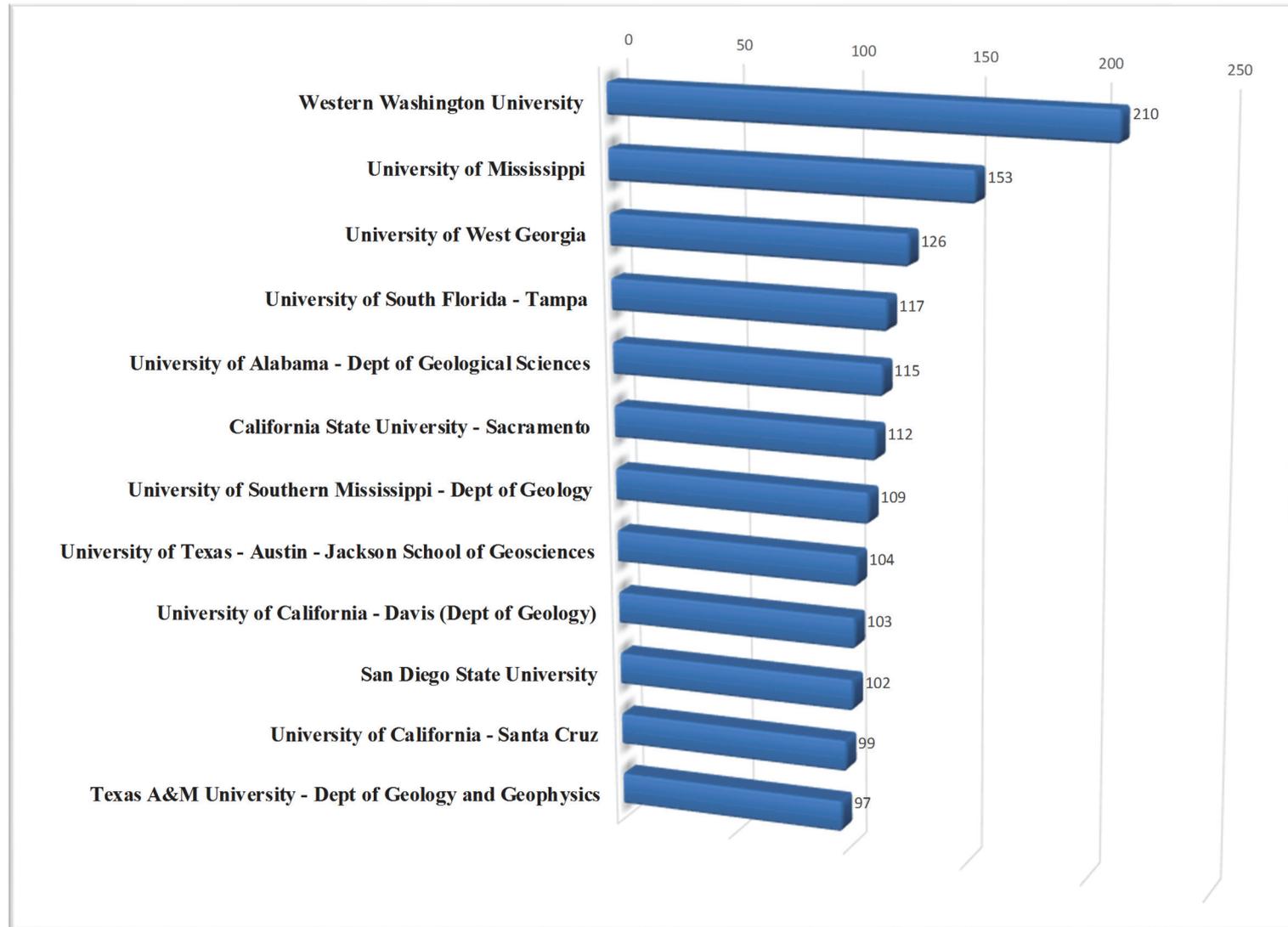


Geologic map and cross section along the South River Tunnel, DeKalb County, Georgia. Courtesy of Dr. Randy Kath, ASBOG® Past President and Chair of the Academic Assessment Program.

ASBOG® | Top Universities

Top 12 Universities by FG examination volume

Many universities recognize the value of licensure and encourage their students to take the FG during the final semester of their senior year or as soon after graduation as possible.



ASBOG® | What we do

ASBOG® facilitates the mobility for professional geoscientists in the United States by providing services to its member licensing boards including examination development, examination maintenance, and the overall mobility of professional geoscientists. These services include promoting the uniformity of licensure laws across the U.S., in the attempt to facilitate geoscientists to become licensed.

SMEs at COE Workshop, Portland, OR 2017



SMEs on field trip near Cartersville, GA



Columbia River Gorge, OR 2017



Allatoona Dam, Cartersville, GA 2018



Fall 2017 and Spring 2018 COE Age Distribution Sunburst Diagram

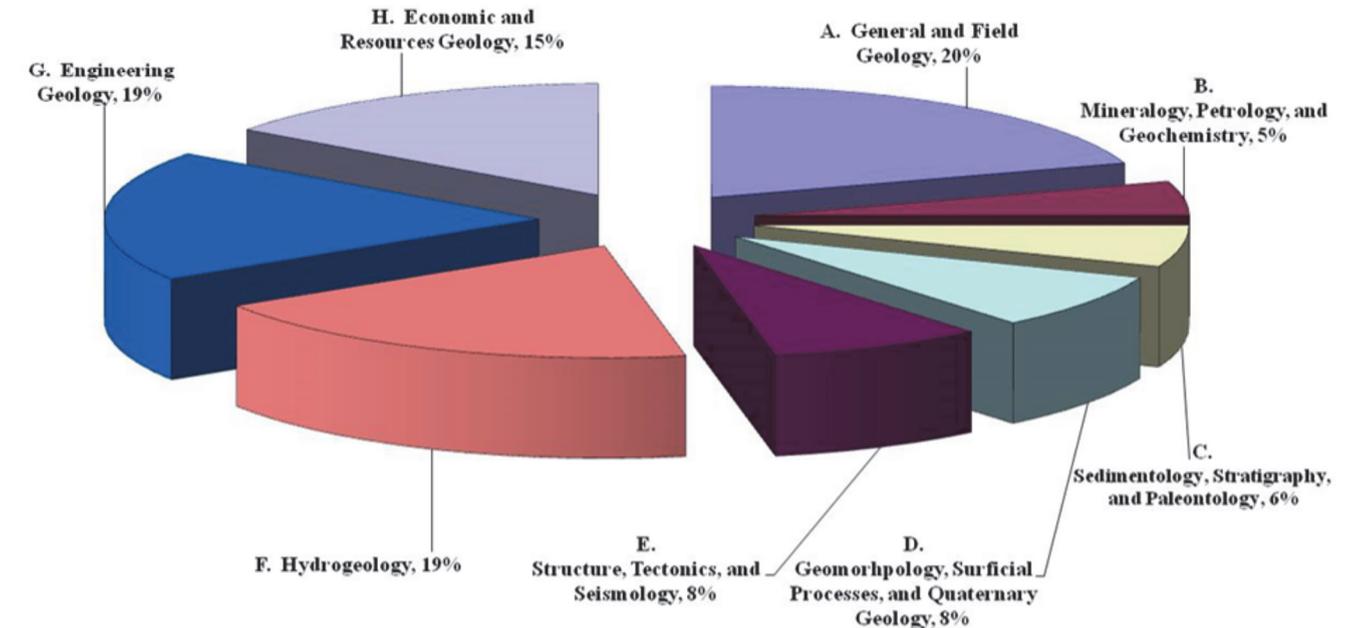
Through its Council of Examiners (COE) and statisticians, ASBOG[®] has independently created two national geoscience examinations: the Fundamentals of Geology Exam (FG) and the Practice of Geology Exam (PG).

Licensed geoscientists volunteer their time and experience to examination development and maintenance by coming to ASBOG[®] Council of Examiners Workshops to write and evaluate examination questions and answers. In 2017-18 there were nearly 100 Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) hailing from 25 Member States and 2 non-member states that participated in two (2) semi-annual ASBOG[®] Workshops. This represents ~3,200 hours spent developing and evaluating examinations for both of ASBOG[®]'s examinations. In addition to having strong geographic representation, the SMEs bring a diverse set of technical skills that cover each of the eight (8) content domains: A) General and Field Geology; B) Mineralogy, Petrology, and Geochemistry; C) Sedimentology, Stratigraphy, and Paleontology; D) Geomorphology, Surficial Processes, and Quaternary Geology; E) Structure, Tectonics, and Seismology; F) Hydrogeology; G) Engineering Geology; and H) Economic and Resource Geology.

Subject Matter Experts work with a psychometrician to re-evaluate examination and examination question statistics and to select and edit examination questions. Based on results of the COE Workshop, the psychometrician determines final scores for the recently administered national examinations, and adds new questions to the item bank for use in future examinations.

The examinations are administered twice a year– the Spring examination is the 3rd Friday of March; the Fall administration is the 1st Friday of October.

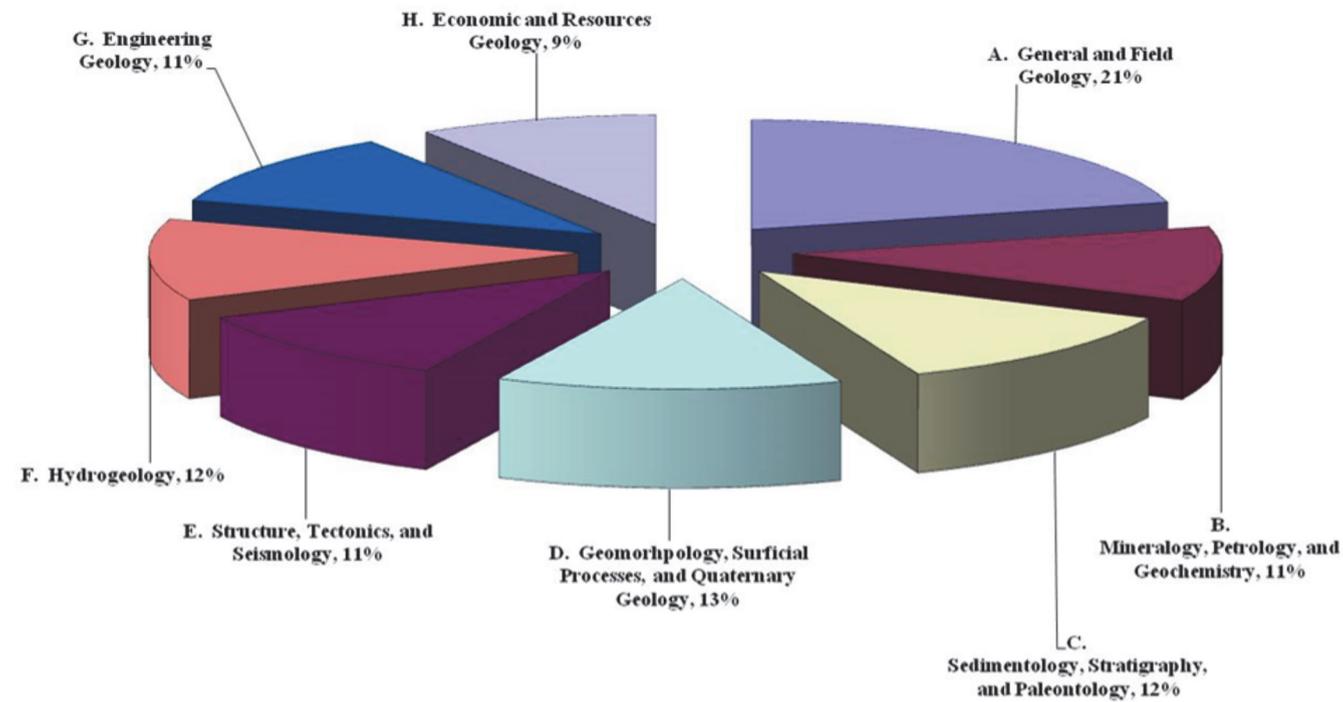
**ASBOG[®] Task Analysis 2015
PG Test Blueprint - Domain Percentages**



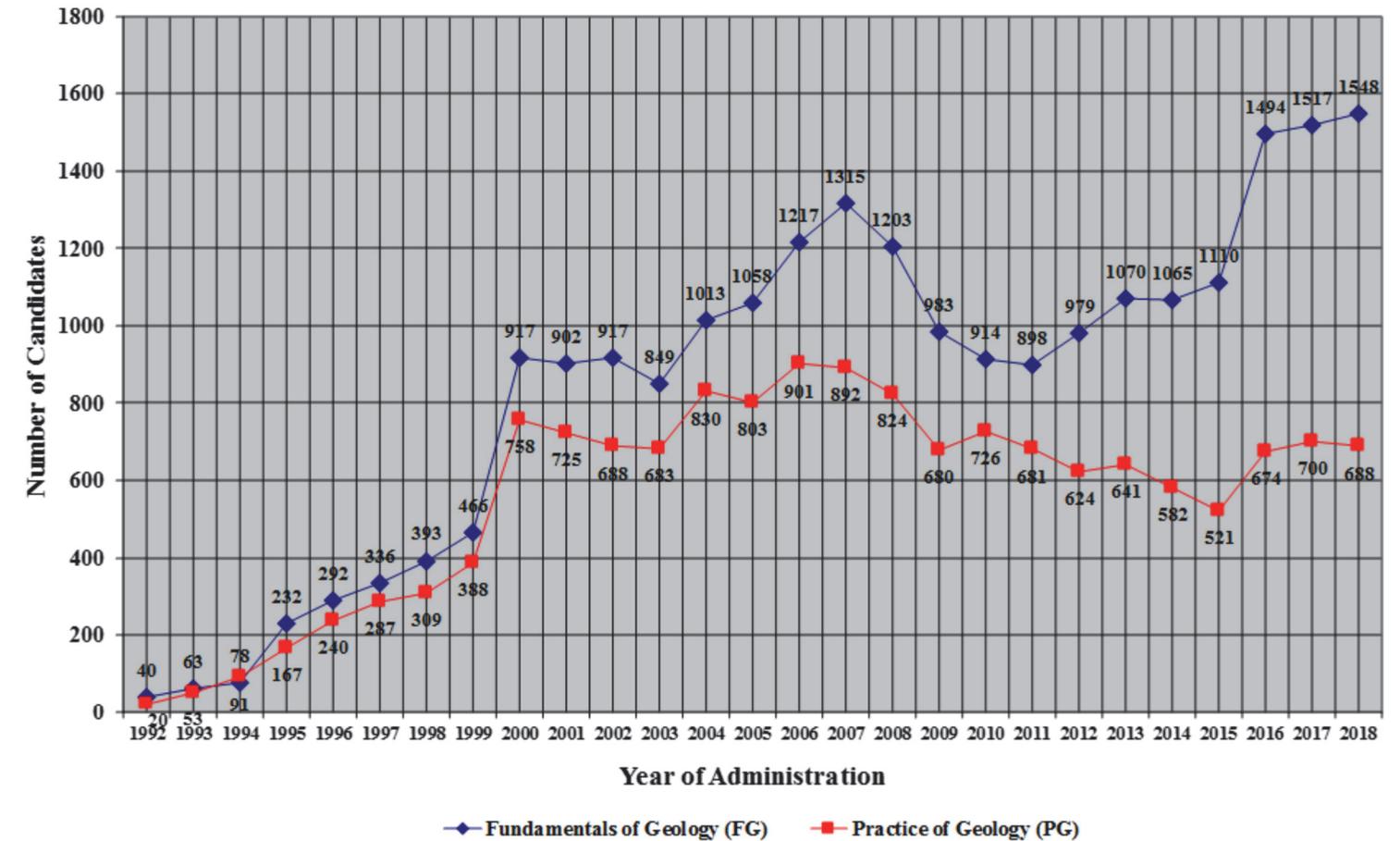
The Fundamentals of Geology (FG) Examination

ASBOG® | Examinations Administered

ASBOG® Task Analysis 2015
FG Test Blueprint - Domain Percentages

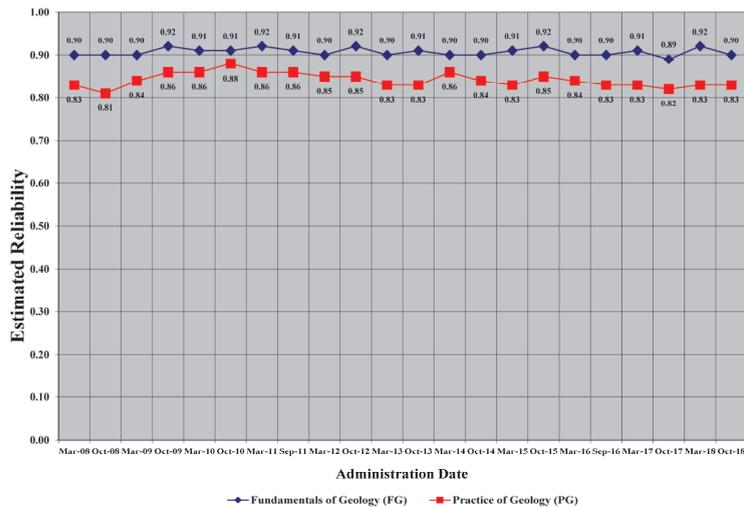


ASBOG® FG and PG Examinations
Candidate Volume by Year
(1992 - 2018)

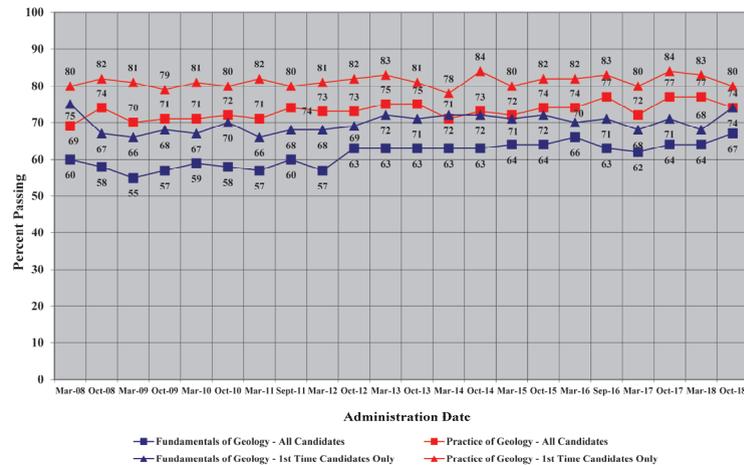


Examination Performance & Pass Rates

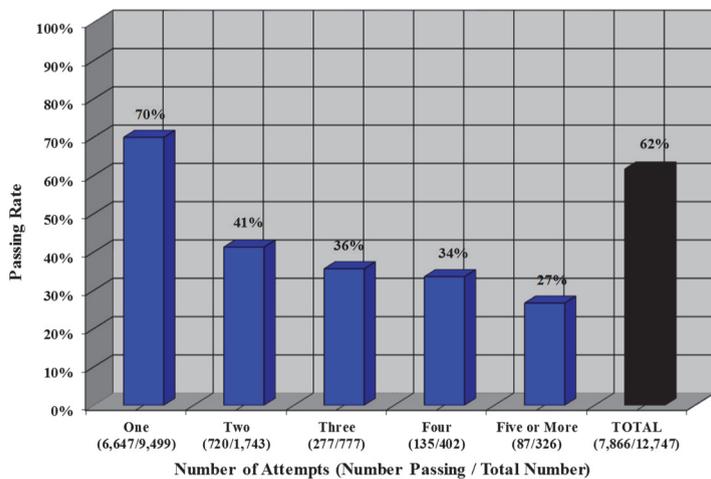
ASBOG® FG and PG Examinations
Exam Performance by Administration
(March 2008 - October 2018)



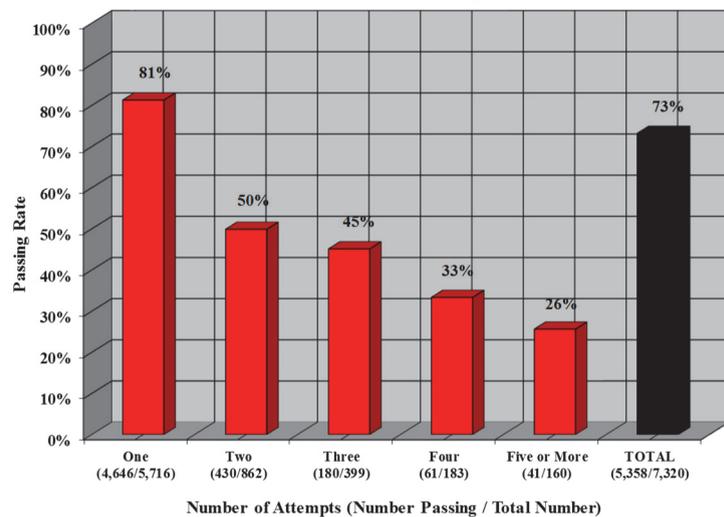
ASBOG® FG and PG Examinations
Passing Rates by Administration
1st Time Candidates vs. All Candidates
(March 2008 - October 2018)



ASBOG® Fundamentals of Geology Examination
Passing Rate by Number of Attempts
(March 2008 through October 2018)
Total Number of Candidates = 12,747



ASBOG® Practice of Geology Examination
Passing Rate by Number of Attempts
(March 2008 through October 2018)
Total Number of Candidates = 7,320



ASBOG® | 2016 Candidate Handbook

National Association of State Boards of Geology
(ASBOG®)

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS
CANDIDATE HANDBOOK

ASBOG® is not affiliated with, nor does it provide information for/to preparation course(s), study guide/manuals/aid (i.e. flash cards), or "Professional Geologists Candidate Handbook". This Candidate Handbook is prepared for the ASBOG® National Geology Examinations. ASBOG® has no commercial enterprise.

(Revised: January 2016)
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ASBOG® PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS CANDIDATE HANDBOOK
APPENDIX 3 - FG Sample Questions and Answer Key

UNIT _____ D

Unit B **Beeswax Sandstone**- (Mississippi) cemented, massive with widely sp

Unit D **Dogtooth Formation**- interbedded shell hash (clastic limestone) lense

Unit H **Holiday Formation**- (Miocene to and muds.

Unit M **Midway Formation**- poorly sorted sandstone, moderately well cement

Unit P **Pinkeye Mudstones**- (Jurassic) or coal seams, numerous tree fossils a grades into the Running Ridges L.i

Unit R **Running Ridges Limestone**- mass crystals at the base grading upward preserved fossils at the top.

Unit S **Singing Sands**- well sorted, round

Unit X **X-Ray Granite**- coarse crystalline

Unit Z **Zebra Complex**- complex pink to contorted bands of mafic (dark) mi

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37. What is the correct stratigraphic column for the Corner Bay area (oldest on the bottom and youngest on the top):

X	S	S	H
Z	H	H	S
B	R	R	R
D	P	P	M
M	M	M	I'
P	B	B	B
R	U	U	U
H	Z	X	X
S	X	Z	Z
A	B	C	D

38. Deep exploration holes drilled at the quarry in the X-Ray granite (Unit X) intersected the Running Ridges Limestone (Unit R). Based on this drill hole data, what is the best interpretation of the Unit R-Unit X contact?

A) normal fault
B) thrust fault
C) dextral fault
D) sinistral fault

39. The contact between the Holiday Formation (Unit H) and the Beeswax Sandstone (Unit B) is a(n):

A) fault contact
B) intrusive contact
C) normal stratigraphic
D) angular unconformity

40. The quarry located in the X-Ray Granite is a dimension stone quarry. This suggests that the X-Ray Granite

A) is massive and unfractured
B) is highly fractured
C) is deeply weathered
D) has closely spaced joint sets