upper Morrison Formation (Upper Jurassic) and lower Dakota Group (Lower Cretaceous) may offer potential zones for exploration in the central Denver basin.

The upper portion of the Morrison contains sandstones of both straight and laterally accreting channel fill. The Lytle Sandstone of the Dakota Group is characterized by a trough-bedded, pebble conglomerate deposited in an extensive network of multiple, laterally equivalent channels. This system was replaced by the finer grained Dutch Creek Sandstone (new term), which was deposited in a high-sinuosity meander belt that produced widely spaced sand bodies characterized by flat beds and white clay chips. A period of transgression then followed with the deposits from this event being represented by the sandstones and burrowed siltstones of the Massey Draw Sandstone (new term). The overlying Plainview Sandstone was deposited in a regressive setting and thickens into occasional channel deposits that contain log fragments, carbonaceous debris, and trough-bedded sandstones. The channel grade laterally into slightly burrowed siltstones and fine-grained sandstones that increase upward in grain size and flow regime.

WYMAN, R. E., Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Gas Resources in Elmworth Coal Seams, Alberta, Canada

Abundant coal seams occur in the Lower Cretaceous section of the Elmworth area. Gas desorbed from pressurized cores of coal indicate there are about 500 $ft^3$ of methane per ton of coal. In addition to being a significant source for gas in the deep Cretaceous basin in northwestern Alberta and adjacent British Columbia, the coal beds themselves contain about 50 tcf of gas in place. It is probable that some of this gas can be recovered through processes of diffusion from the matrix and Darcy flow in natural fractures. Where coal is adjacent to producible sands or conglomerates, mathematical modeling shows that at least half of the gas contained in the adjacent coal can be recovered. Additional gas may be recovered from isolated coal seams; further field testing will determine this potential.

## NORTH AMERICAN COMMISSION ON STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE

### Report 10—New Articles of Organization and Procedure of North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature[1]

**Donald E. Owen,[2] Norman P. Lasca,[3] and Edward H. Schultz[4]**

### Introduction

A complete set of new bylaws was adopted by the North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature at its 38th annual meeting, November 1, 1983, in Indianapolis, Indiana. These bylaws, printed below, replace the original bylaws (Moore, 1947), as later revised (Hutchinson, 1953). The new bylaws became effective at the close of the 1983 meeting. A summary of the minutes of the 1983 and 1984 annual meetings will be published as a Note at a later date.

### ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF NORTH AMERICAN COMMISSION ON STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE

#### I. Name

The name of the Commission shall be the North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature.

#### II. Purposes

The purposes of the Commission are to develop statements of stratigraphic principles, to recommend procedures applicable to classification and nomenclature of stratigraphic and related units, to review problems in classifying and naming stratigraphic and related units, and to formulate expressions of judgment thereon.

#### III. Members

1. The Commission shall be composed of members chosen as follows:

three representatives each as designated by the
American Association of Petroleum Geologists
Association of American State Geologists
Geological Society of America
United States Geological Survey
Geological Survey of Canada
two representatives each as designated by the
Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists
Geological Association of Canada
and one representative each as designated by the
Asociación Mexicana de Geólogos Petróleros
Sociedad Geológica Mexicana
Instituto de Geología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico,

except that in event any of the named organizations does not designate the assigned number of representatives, members of the Commission otherwise chosen are empowered to invite participation by additional organizations or to designate Commissioners-at-large. Selection of organizations and number of Commissioners designated to be represented on the Commission shall by by a two-thirds majority vote of current Commissioners.

2. The terms of designated Commissioners within each organization shall be three (3) years, with staggered terms. Commissioners may be reappointed. In case of a vacancy, the agency that designated a Commissioner shall make a new designation to complete the unexpired term. For the purpose of determining the terms of Commissioners, a year shall be construed as the period from the end of one annual meeting of the Commission to the next.

3. Organizations represented by members of the Commission shall be requested to designate the successor of a Commissioner whose term will expire at least 60 days before the date of such expiration, either by reappointment of the Commissioner or by selection of a new Commissioner.

#### IV. Officers

1. The officers of the Commission shall be a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, who shall be elected annually by the Commissioners from their number. A Nominating Committee to be composed of three members in the third year of their terms, reasonably representing constituent organizations of the Commission, shall be selected by the current Chairman and Vice Chairman at the end of the annual meeting. The Nominating

[1]Report received, October 2, 1984; accepted October 15, 1984.
[2]Consulting geologist, P.O. Box 521057, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74152.
[3]Department of Geological Sciences, University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.
[4]Suncor, Inc., Box 38, Calgary, Alberta T2P 2V5, Canada.