

seismic hazard analysis (PSHA) has been widely used for assessing seismic hazard and risk. Our studies show that use of PSHA may not be appropriate because it inherits some intrinsic drawbacks.

Ground-motion amplification (secondary hazard) can occur under certain conditions: strong ground motion (primary) from earthquakes and soft soils overlying hard bedrock. Amplified ground motion can cause excess damage, even to sites very far from the epicenter. For example, the damages in downtown Maysville, Kentucky, were caused by the amplified ground motions during the 1980 Sharpsburg earthquake. The amplification hazard can be evaluated based on the input ground motions and soil properties (i.e., shear-wave velocity or SPT).

The implications of the seismic hazard and risk assessments for Kentucky, such as KBC-2002 and KRC-2002 and seismic safety regulations at Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, will also be discussed.

ORVSS PLANNING:

After the meeting, ORVSS planning committee will meet. We are looking for volunteers to help with this years ORVSS meeting. Please, you are invited to stay and help with the initial planning.

KGEG Members:

Memberships expired in October. Please bring your \$10.00 annual dues to the meeting or mail to Kip Anderson at the address listed above.

CEU Documentation: If you are licensed in a state with continuing education requirements, bring this announcement, which indicates the qualifications of the speaker, material covered, and date, to the meeting and have a KGEG officer validate your attendance and duration of the presentation.