

Institutional Affiliate of American Congress on Surveying and Mapping

The California Surveyor

THE VOICE OF THE LAND SURVEYORS OF CALIFORNIA

NO. 45

SPRING EDITION

1977

Surveyor vs. Engineer-No Contest

By GUNTHER GREULICH, P.E., R.L.S. President, Boston Survey Consultants, Inc. Boston, Massachusetts reprinted from SURVEYING AND MAPPING, March 1976

FIRST OF THREE INSTALLMENTS.

"A surveyor's good name may live forever on recorded plats and plans. His work will be referred to by many generations to ome. Pride and respect for his profession, taught at a univerty [or college], will enable him to do the thoroughly professional job the public has a right to expect."

History—How It All Began

Man's history in surveying from the Babylonians and Egyptians to the Greeks and the Romans is fairly well-known and needs no repeating here. It is the American surveyor who requires our attention. Who was he and what did he do? Was he Mason or Dixon? Was he Lewis or Clark? Thomas Jefferson? Abraham Lincoln? Henry Thoreau? George Washington?

What was he called? A surveyor? An engineer? Or both? Or did it matter? Did one title automatically exclude the other? Or did one infer the other?

Let us consider for a moment that America's development took place in three basic phases: survival, exploration, expansion. The Pilgrims' first order of business was survival. To meet that goal, farming skills and crafts were in demand; surveying was not. Having survived the first winter and many thereafter, exploration of the vast unknown land became the second objective. After that, expansion and growth followed.

Here is where American surveying began. The explorers were followed by the mappers, surveyors, geographers, and astronomers, who, in turn, were followed by the fort builders, and town planners, the road builders, the bridge builders, the topographic engineers, the military engineers, and, last but not east, the civil engineers. Often, some of the above skills were merely successive functions during the porfessional career of one and the same individual.

Most of those men were self-taught, imaginative, ambitious, and courageous, with a minimum of formal education. In-

genuity was their greatest asset.

Land boundaries in the original Colonial States developed as arbitrary lines. Chiefly the result of use and claim, they are the basis for today's irregular metes and bounds surveys in those states.

Starting with the Northwest Territory, now the State of Ohio, the rectangular system was established in 1785. A most gigantic effort has been made ever since. "Cadastral engineers" began to survey huge land areas, covering 29 states, in a predetermined, mathematical arrangement.

Canals, dams, and railroads were selected in the field, surveyed, plotted, designed, and built by surveyors who were also called civil engineers. William H. Wisely, ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineers), explained¹⁹ that "a large segment of engineers in the mid-1800's had little or no formal education, acquiring their technical knowledge through selfstudy and apprenticeship, often as axemen or rodmen in surveying parties. The roads, canals and railroads on which they worked served as their 'universities.'"

Surveying formed the basis for both military engineering and civil engineering. As the term "civil engineer" became more and more associated with those in construction and allied fields, there developed a growing community of men engaged in other new and less popular branches of engineering. That Continued on page 18

1977 C.L.S.A. OFFICERS

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NEWS BRIEFS

.... WILL LAND SURVEYORS BE NEXT?

Assemblyman L. Greene has introduced legislation which would repeal all the regulatory provisions relating to the practice of landscape architecture. Assembly Bill No. 63 could be the portent for the Land Surveying Profession.

.... The Southern California Section of A.C.S.M. will be presenting their annual seminars from March to June 1977. For further information contact: Claude Tomlinson, Chairman, at P.O. Box 3213, San Bernidino, CA. 92413, phone: 714-383-1536 (office), 714-882-8678 (home).

.... Four public members, three women and one man, have been appointed by Gov. Brown to the Board of Registration for Professional Engineers. Thus for the first time, California engineers and land surveyors will have a majority of public members ruling on the qualifications of persons who are allowed to practice in their professions.

Named to the Board are:

Dona Hoard, 34, from Oakland, She is an associate with a SF business firm. She replaces John Holoman.

Sofia L. Nietes, 43, is an attorney with LA Superior Court. She replaces Dr. Charles Nelson.

Cynthia Sage, 28, from Santa Barbara, is a consultant for the Santa Barbara County office of Environmental Quality. She replaces William J. Jurkovich.

Tracy A. Westen, 35, professor of law, communication program at U.C.L.A., replaces R. Bruce McCallum.

Director of Consumer Affairs Richard B. Spohn remarked "this is a system of citizen licensing. We license through citizens . . . and this is a much more sensitive system. The philosophy behind the thing is to institute public accountability."



The California Surveyor

is the quarterly publication of The California Land Surveyors Association and is published as a service to the Land Surveying profession of California. It is mailed to all Licensed Land Survey and Land Surveyors in Training in the state of California as well as all members of California Land Surveyors Association. The California Surveyor is an open forum for all surveyors, with an editorial policy predicated on the preamble to the constitution of the California Land Surveyors Association and its stated aims and objectives, which read:

"Recognizing that the true merit of a profession is determined by the value of its services to society, the 'California Land Surveyors Association' does hereby dedicate itself to the promotion and protection of the profession of Land Surveying as a social and economic influence vital to the welfare of society, community, and state."

"The purpose of this organization is to promote the common good and welfare of its members in their activities in the profession of Land Surveying, to promote and maintain the highest possible standards of professional ethics and practices, to promote professional uniformity, to promote public faith and dependence in the Land Surveyors and their work."

Advertising

Commercial advertising is accepted by "The California Surveyor" and advertising rates and information can be obtained by contacting the Editor, P.O. Box 3707, Hayward, CA 94540.

Classified advertising is published at the rate of \$2 per line f members of C.L.S.A. and \$4 per line for non-members and shot also be directed to the Editor of "The California Surveyor."



Membership in the California Land Surveyors Association as a sustaining member is open to any individual, company or corporation who, by their interest in the Land Surveying profession, is desirous of supporting the purposes and objectives of this association. For information regarding sustaining membership, contact the Editor of "The California Surveyor."

Editorial Material

All articles, reports, letters and contributions are accepted and will be considered for publication regardless of the author's affiliation with the California Land Surveyors Association. Material should be sent to "The California Surveyor," P.O. Box 3707, Hayward, California 94540.

EDITOR: Michael S. McKissick, L.S. P.O. Box 3707 Hayward, CA 94540 Phone 415-581-1070

DEADLINE DATES FOR THE CALIFORNIA SURVEYOR

SPRING	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•		N	IAY	13,	19	977	7
SUMMER							•				A	ι	J	GL	JST	12,	19	977	7

Articles, Reports, Letters, etc., received after the above mentioned date will be placed in the next edition. Editor

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State Registration of Surveyors?

Editorial Note:

The following paper was presented by Leo M. Odom, P.E., at the 1975 Spring Meeting of the Southern Zone of the National Council of Engineering Examiners. It was one of several papers presented on April 25, 1975, during a session titled "Land Surveying Registration."

LAND SURVEYING REGISTRATION

I am very happy to be given the opportunity of discussing the subject of the registration of Land Surveyors because it is one that I consider to be of great importance and also because the administration of registration as affected by the drastic changes in the Louisiana Registration Law made by the Legislature in 1970 by which the profession of Land Surveying was separated from that of Professional Engineering has gradually become pretty well established.

The subject will be discussed under two headings, "Trends in Registration Requirements" and "Identifying the Profession."

TRENDS IN REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Although Wyoming, whose registration act for professional engineers was adopted in 1907, is generally given credit for having the first state registration act of its kind, the Louisiana Engineering Society can lay undisputed claim to having begun the movement towards registration much earlier — in 1898, in fact — and having had legislation introduced to accomplish it at that time. Louisiana's act providing for registration of Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors was adopted in 1908 and those became the second of its kind in this country. However, until 1970 our act accorded registered Civil Engineers the right to practice Land Surveying as well.

In recent years it has become necessary to discontinue the gratis award of the title of Land Surveyor to persons registered as Civil Engineers in Louisiana. This is because surveying courses, which formerly were considered an important part of every curriculum in Civil Engineering, were being replaced. And because of the great increase in the value of land, to better protect the public the 1970 Louisiana Legislature passed Act 685. This act, an amendment to Act 73 of 1950, recognized Land Surveying as a separate profession, allied with but not necessarily integrated with Civil Engineering.

In addition, the 1970 amendment requires that an application for registration as Land Surveyor be made entirely separate from an application for registration as Civil Engineer. It also established much more stringent requirements for registration on the basis of experience plus examination than had formerly been required.

Applicants who are registered professional engineers and who earned not less than six semester hours in surveying courses approved by the Board may be registered without examination. However, since four years of engineering experience are required for registration as a Professional Engineer, the Board has ruled that the applicant for Land Surveying registration on this basis must have had not less than two years of land surveying experience in addition to the four years of engineering experience.

Registration as a Land Surveyor on the basis of comity is provided for in the amended law, but the applicant's record closely examined to be sure that the requirements for registration in the state in which he is registered satisfy our requirements. In any case applicants on the basis of comity must pass a four-hour written examination in Louisiana law relative to Land Surveying.

One of the provisions of the 1970 amendment, which was necessary in order to get it passed, is that all Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors registered prior to its passage would automatically receive registration as Land Surveyors under the amended law. This provision resulted in our having over 3,000 registered Land Surveyors to start with. New registrants under the amended law have come in very slowly at the rate of 12 to 15 per year.

IDENTIFYING THE PROFESSION

A clear interpretation of the definition of the term "Land Surveying" became of particular importance to the Registration Board after the passage of the 1970 amendment since by virtue of that amendment the Legislature definitely recognized Land Surveying as a profession separate and apart from Professional Engineering. It was no longer to be regarded as a sort of subprofessional activity in a field in which Professional Civil Engineers were the prime professionals. Up to that time the term "Land Surveying" had actually been considered to cover only one relatively small area in the general practice of Civ Engineering.

There are many engineers who are still of the opinion that all engineering surveying is Land Surveying and vice versa. This opinion can no longer be accepted in Louisiana since the passage of the 1970 Amendment to Act 73 of 1950. The difficulty remains largely because the Land Surveyor uses the same instruments and techniques in the work of measurement of lines and areas and drawing of plats that are employed by Professional Engineers in their work.

It is therefore necessary to define Land Surveying in terms which specifically indicate what it is that a Land Surveyor does with the data that he collects which sets him apart from other professionals. He is not solely a collector and compiler of data. The Land Surveyor's claim to professionalism lies basically in the fact that independent judgment and responsibility are required in his practice.

The following quotations from an article by Frank Silver, L.L.S., which appeared in the November-December 1973 issue of the "Empire State Surveyor" published by the New York State Association of Professional Land Surveyors, reinforce our position:

"It is probably not the mensuration or measurement part of the task that makes the legal branch of land surveying a learned profession. More likely it is the record and legal part of the task, the weighing the evidence, reconciling the conflicting claims of parties, the relocation of lost corners, the creating of a plat and description that will stand up in court, that makes boundary surveying a learned profession. Five years is hardly long enough to gain a good working knowledge of the record, Continued on page 23

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A THOUGHIT

ON CALTRANS ENTRY INTO PRIVATE PRACTICE

by George Dunbar, L.S.

Liability

In the event of a 3rd party damage (or even 2nd party other than another state agency, i.e.: municipality), who is liable? The surveyor who signs the map, Caltrans (State of California), or both? Is Caltrans responsible under the Engineers and Land Surveyor's Acts? For their *own* work they are specifically exempt.

Consumer Protection

Who is responsible when Caltrans personnel and equipment is used and a survey is performed and a map filed that would come under the auspices of the Board of Registration (such as an inept or fraudulent survey)? *If* the man who signs the map and places his number on the monuments set is responsible, how can the use of State owned equipment and State employees be justified? Is the State liable for real damages such as cutting of vegetation and damage to fences during the conduct of their survey? How does one go about recovery?

Preservation of Field Notes

In the event of litigation—original field notes are invaluable. All responsible private practioners maintain a permanent record of field notes, correspondence, etc. for all work done. Has Caltrans set up a filing system for private work that makes these field notes, calculations, and preliminary maps readily available? If not, they are not acting responsibly.

Ethics

When Caltrans enters into the private sector using State employees and equipment, at what level and by whom is it determined that the survey was properly conducted? The maps I have seen filed are signed by a Land Surveyor, and yet to my knowledge, Caltrans has no positions in its table of organization with the prerequisite of licensing as a land surveyor and from this I deduce that the man signing the map is simply an employee as a technician without responsibility. This in itself would appear highly unethical, and an attempt to dodge or ignore both legal and moral responsibility.

Specifics

To my knowledge, three records of survey have been filed in Santa Cruz County. One (64-M-4) appears to be in violation of paragraph 8764 (f) of the Land Surveyor's Act in that it makes no reference to the fact that it is in conflict with a prior map of record (54-M-8). It does not even acknowledge the existence of the map except an obscure reference in the Basis of Bearings, nor the fact that it is in conflict with recorded deeds. Furthermore, the two deeds that I checked, although being the correct volume and page, show owners of Record different from those shown on Caltrans Map. The map would seem to indicate a laissez-faire attitude towards the rights of adjoiners by not even calling attention to conflicting data. This map portrays about 2½ miles of boundary based on two pipes, 234 feet apart, and some 1200 feet distant from the boundary in question; and yet bearings are shown to one second which when carried through a hundred courses, averaging 100 to 200 feet in length, is patently ridiculous.

The second Map (62-M-70) and the third (62-M-71) indicate a reliance on technology, rather than a genuine understandin of the nature of land surveys.

Example 62-M-71 shows a deviation from the record of $0^{\circ}00'04''$ in 175.55 feet. This would result in a displacement of the monument by 0.003 which is not measurable, nor ascertainable, except by the use of highly sophisticated techniques at an exorbitant cost with instrumentation and personnel not readily available even to an entity as large as the State of California. In the same vein 62-M-70 disagrees with a private engineer's monument by 0.04 feet some 430 feet along a line which is 1685 feet long with none of the points intervisible. This type of thing obfuscates the record, contributes little or nothing and raises doubts as to the competence and ability of the author of the map.

PERSONAL OPINION FROM A PRIVATE PRACTIONER'S POINT OF VIEW

The use of State equipment and personnel to perform surveys in the private sector is unfair to the public. It is a misues of State funds provided from taxation. The use of licensed individuals who are *not* responsible to the Board of Registration for their actions as an employee of Caltrans cannot be in the best interests of the public. The ethics of competing with the private practioner while using space and equipment provided by public funds (taxes) is unethical as is the lack of responsibility for their actions. *If* the State is liable, then this too, laces an unfair burden upon the taxpayer.

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OLD SURVEYING BOOK REPRINTS

In 1976 an association was formed between Carlisle Madson of Hopkins, Minnesota and R. Ben Buckner of Columbus, Ohio for the reprinting of significant surveying books which are out-of-print and of current practical value to the surveyor. These two men are actively involved in the profession of surveying and well qualified to adjudge which books are most valuable. Dr. Buckner, who has developed most of the core program for the Bachelor of Science in Surveying degree at The Ohio State University, teaches what may be the first and only complete college course in surveying history. He has also presented several lectures on history of surveying. Carlisle Madson has long held a keen interest in surveying history, particularly concerning public lands resurvey problems. Mr. Madson is Executive Vice President and principal surveyor of Schoell & Madson, Inc., Consulting Engineers and Land Surveyors. He is well known for his overall leadership in the profession and many will remember his "Compilation of Rules for Land Surveyors" printed and reprinted in several state newsletters. Both men are registered surveyors and are considered leaders in the profession. Both are members of the ACSM Historical Surveying Committee recently formed by President Sam Baker and chaired by Walt Robillard, LSD Chairman.

The books being reprinted by Madson and Buckner are sold by Landmark Enterprises, owned by Roy Minnick, Senior Boundary Officer for the California State Lands Commission.

These three gentlemen have a sincere interest in education of practicing surveyors and hope that making books available will help improve practices. At present, the following reprints by Buckner and Madson are available:

Stewart, Lowell S. Public Land Surveys: History, Instructions, Methods. (originally published by Collegiate Press, Inc., Ames, Iowa, 1935) \$8.95, hardbound, 185 pages.

Hodgman, F. *Land Surveying*. (originally published by F. Hodgman, Climax, Michigan, 1913). \$11.50, hardbound, 472 pages.

In early 1977, the following two books will also be available.

Mulford, A. C. *Boundaries and Landmarks*. (originally published by D. Van Nostrand, 1912). paperback, 90 pages.

Hawes, J. H. *Manual of United States Surveying*. (originally published by Government Printing Office, around 1871). hardbound, 240 pages.

The reprints are facsimilie reproductions made directly from an original copy, printed and bound using high quality methods as with modern textbooks. Prices are kept as low as possible and are well under the costs for modern texts. Any one would be a low-cost bargain considering their relative value in surveying practice. Facsimilie reprints are emphasized here, but it should be mentioned that Landmark's catalog contains over 50 other titles, both current and reprinted material.

For a catalog write to Landmark Enterprises, Ft. Sutter Station 160502, Sacramento, California, 95816.

JACK LEROY DODGE 1908 - 1976

JACK LEROY DODGE, 68, (L.S. 2703) passed away December 26, 1976 in Yountville, California. He was Cour Surveyor of Lake County from 1960 to 1971, when he retired on a disability. Jack was employed by the County of Lake from the late forties until 1959, during which time he also served as Deputy County Surveyor. During 1959 and 1960 he was in private practice. He was a veteran of World War II, serving with the Combat Engineers in Europe.

Jack was born in Lake County of a pioneer family and lived most of his life in the Upper Lake area. He knew and loved the County well. A tremendous compassion for others, he was well liked by all who knew him.

He is survived by his wife Pat of Lakeport, two sons, Jackson, a student at U.S. Davis, and Stuart of Lakeport, and a daughter Stephanie of Lakeport. Two brothers, Edwin of Upper Lake and Clair of Nice also survive. One of his brothers, Kimball, a land surveyor in the Fort Bragg area and a sister Wilda, of Saratoga, preceeded him in death. One of his nephews, William K., is a land surveyor currently practicing in the Fort Bragg area.

Graveside services were held at the Upper Lake Cemetery under the auspices of Hartley Masonic Lodge 199, of which Jack was a Past Master.





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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

FIELD NOTES

by Allan Ralls Secretary, CLSA CSUF Student Chapter

Is surveying a profession? The answer to that question would depend on who is asked. Ask a Land Surveyor, and you will get an affirmative response. But what about that segment of society who are laymen to the knowledge, experience, and responsibilities that the Land Surveyor must possess? What about those individuals and organizations which affect the social and economic status, directly and indirectly, of most everyone employed in the broad field of surveying, whether you realize it or not? Many federal bureaucracies don't seem to think surveying is a profession. These are the same agencies that publish occupation classifications that are used as guides by groups and committees determining the classification, legal status and salaries of surveyors.

The U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in their "1974 Occupational Manpower and Training Needs" publication, lists surveyors under the classification of "technician." Surveying and Photogrammetry are labeled as "civil technologies" and tabled under the educational heading: "associate degrees *below* the baccalaureate level," while Civil Engineering is listed under "occupations for which a college degree or graduate degree is required."

Another example is from the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. In their publication, "Classified Index of Industries and Occupations," surveyors are found under the Occupation Code 161, with the heading: "Engineering technicians." The importance of these two documents may be questioned, but how can surveying and surveyors be considered professional when educators and the public have this kind of data available?

If surveying is to be recognized as a true profession, then it must be on a parallel with other professions. One of the integral aspects common to each of the traditional professions (such as law and medicine) is the attainment of at least a bachelor's degree. Which of the recognized professions can you enter into without a mandatory B.S. degree? To become a professional Land Surveyor (i.e. registration) in California, you do not need a B.S. degree. Should the educational requirements of these other established professions be lowered to be on a par with those in Land Surveying? Would you want your physician to be just a high school graduate with a "working knowledge" of how to operate on your lungs or kidneys?

The "professional" is clearly defined by federal authority in Sec. 2, (12) of the National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 152 as: (in part) "any employee engaged in work (iv) requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study in an institution of higher learning . . . as distinguished from a general academic education or from an apprenticeship. . . ."

A good example of the consequences of the surveying profession's failure to adamantly insist on recognized minimum educational qualifications is found in the largest municipal employer of surveyors in California, the City of Los Angeles.

The City of Los Angeles' classes of Survey Supervisor and Senior Survey Supervisor (7287 and 7288), which require star registration, fail to meet the statutory definition of a "professional employee" as defined in Sec. 4.801 of the Los Angeles City Employee Relations Ordinance.:

"An employee engaged in work requiring specialized knowledge and skills attained through completion of a recognized course of instruction, including, but not limited to, attorneys, physicians, registered nurses, *engineers*, architects, teachers, and various physical, chemical and biological scientists" (emphasis added).

This ordinance is based on Section 3507.3 of the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, (Government Code) which defines the term in the same way.

The general interpretation of the statutory definition is that it requires attainment of at least a bachelor's degree in the specific field practiced for an occupation to be considered as "professional." This is the very basic common thread that links the example professions. While the specialized knowledge and skills vary greatly among those professions, in each case the knowledge and skills were attained through a recognized course of instruction culminating in a bachelor's degree or a higher degree. While some of the examples also require registration by the state in order to practice, others do not. Therefore, the *manner* in which the knowledge and skill are obtained is the only reasonable interpretation that can y applied in the determination of professional status for suc. classes as surveyors.

While the above-named classes do require a valid license as a Land Surveyor (which in itself does not require graduation from an approved land surveying curriculum), the educational requirements are not on a par with the examples in the definition.

Without the class specifications being changed, the positions cannot be considered as professional. The Personnel Department, which has the sole legal authority to change those classifications, has rejected the appeal to require graduation from an approved land surveying curriculum because it justifiably feels that since it requires a license as a Land Surveyor, it would be redundant to require the B.S. degree also.

The implication seems obvious: if its own profession doesn't require the degree, why should anyone else? The consensus of legal definitions is equally obvious: that the "professional" has, at the very least, a bachelor's degree, ergo, the old maxim seems appropriate: "It's not how professional we think we are, it's how professional the professionals think we are that determines our acceptance."

I think it is important to mention to anyone who is as yet uninformed, the following information: On March 19, 1976, Assemblyman Chappie introduced AB 4074, to the California Legislature. This was an act to amend Sec. 3507.3 of the Government Code (See earlier reference) to include "Lat Surveyors" under the title of "Professional Employees." On June 3rd, it was passed by the Assembly by a vote of 69 to 0; on Aug. 24th, it was passed by the Senate by a vote of 21 to 11; Continued on page 14

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by Brad Brier, L.S.

Just over one year ago, the Orange County Chapter, California Land Surveyors Association was formed. During that year, our membership has grown from 0 to 54 paid members.

We have had an active year for a new organization. We have toured V.T.N.'s Photogrammetric Facility; Title Insurance and Trust's title plant; and Surveyor's Service Company's headquarters and repair facility. We've had demonstrations of the latest in scientific calculators and electronic distance measuring devices by Hewlett-Packard. We have had talks by representatives of Cal OSHA; Orange County Planning Department; California State Board of Registration of Professional Engineers; California Division of Highways; International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 12; Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc.; and the Orange County Surveyor's Office. We have had discussions concerning new laws, pending legislation, local codes and policies and many other subjects which affect the profession.

Since our group consists of both public and private surveyors, it serves as a forum for discussion of an formation of possible solutions to some of the problems which can and have become real points of friction between the two groups.

We will be continuing along these same lines in the future as

well as other directions as may be dictated by the membership and the profession.

We would like to have you as a member of our group and take this opportunity to invite you to join both the local chapter and the state organization. These groups are both working toward the advancement of your profession and need the help of all who are interested.

The Orange County Chapter of the California Land Surveyors Association meets on the second Thursday of the month at various locations throughout Orange County. If there are any questions concerning any of the above, please feel free to contact the Immediate Past President, Ruel del Castillo - (714) 834-3102; President, Chuck Krepp - (714) 962-7228; Secretary/Chapter Representative, Brad Brier - (714) 533-5321; Treasurer, Bill Large - (714) 774-5740; or Chapter Representative, Tallas Margrave - (714) 556-7781 at any time.

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FIELD NOTES

Continued from page 10

and finally passing on Aug. 26th. The bill was sent to the Governor on Sept. 2nd and on Sept. 29th, Governor Brown vetoed the bill. Informed sources indicate that it is unlikely that the bill will be reintroduced next session.

Ostensibly then, in our present societal structure, the doctrine of belief that the baccalaureate degree is the gateway to the Professional Fraternity must be considered as viable. Though there are those who may oppose this position, let them not do so in the false belief that the proponents view the baccalaureate requisite as a panacea for the profession. Rather, it is in the conviction that has been so eloquently affirmed by the elder statesman and Past President of the California Land Surveyors Association, Eugene Lockton, "It, (the baccalaureate) represents not so much an acquisition of knowledge as an experience during a formative period in early life-jointly shared by a peer group and therefore constructive of a lasting esprit de corps. The common ground is not the training for increased earnings but the other fraction of the curriculum, the humanities and those disciplines calculated to generate a broader interest in life and to point the way to ethical behavior."

Conformity may not always seem desirable, and for those individuals in the Land Surveying profession who oppose the degree requisite, their persuasion is not without merit. If we are, however, to promote the common good and welfare of Land Surveying and Land Surveyors, maintain a desirable level of professional ethics and practices, and instill public faith and dependence in Land Surveyors and their work, we will have to play the proverbial game by the "professional's" rules.

Examination Tips

by John Pedri

After reviewing several years of Land Surveyors examinations, I would like to offer the following advice to future, examinees. This is not a magical formula for passing, bu rather some tips to help you prepare for it and to help prevent you from falling into some of the pitfalls that have consumed some past examinees.

- I. Preparation
 - 1. Review for the exam for a period of from two to three months prior to the exam. Past exams offer insight into types of questions and areas of study.
 - 2. Don't attempt to cram the night before the exam; that is one of the surest ways to guarantee you will do poorly. Don't even think about the material the night before-relax and get plenty of rest so you are fresh and alert the next morning.
 - 3. Think positively; think of the exam as an opportunity to demonstrate your skills and knowledge rather than a device to trip you up.
 - 4. Self-confidence is one of the most important assets you can take with you into the exam.
 - 5. Keep calm; there is no need to panic; remember, everyone is taking the same exam and there will always be some who pass. If you have properly prepared for it, it will probably be you.
- **II.** Examination Strategy

1. Read the directions carefully. Continued on page 16

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TAKING A PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

Continued from page 14

- 2. Look over the entire exam to get an overview of the scope, nature and difficulty of the exam. This also gives you an opportunity to relax before beginning.
- Complete the easy questions (those you know) first. Read and temporarily postpone the tough ones (those you anticipate trouble with).
- 4. Budget your time. Then alter your schedule so that you can spend more time on those with higher point value. Stick to your budget intelligently.
- Give yourself short rest periods; rest your eyes, stretch your legs, shift your body and take a couple of deep breaths. You will break mental and physical tension and be able to get back to the exam refreshed.

III. The Examination

- 1. Read the problem very carefully being careful to recognize exactly what is being asked.
- 2. Think your solution through prior to beginning work on the problem. This could avoid wasting a great deal of time going up a blind alley.
- 3. The Examination's purpose is to test your knowledge, not to trick you, therefore, if you do not use most of the information given in your solution or if you must make more than the most basic assumptions, you have probably misinterpreted the problem. Go back and read it again—with an open mind.
- 4. If you find the answer to a particular question in reference material do not copy it verbatim, but explain it in your own words. The examiners are looking for the fact that you understand the concepts not that you have good reference material.
- 5. If possible, estimate the answer to a calculation prior to calculating the result. If the two do not check fairly well, determine the reason why.
- 6. After completing the necessary questions don't leave early. Proofread your answers and solutions to make certain you have said what you meant to say or haven't made a minor mistake which can be easily changed. Don't attempt major or wholesale changes of answers at this time. Don't make changes unless you are quite certain that you were wrong in the first place.
- 7. Show your work! The importance of this cannot be stressed too strongly. Granted, with the advent of the calculator it is not necessary to show every calculation, but you should show the formulas used and give a step by step accounting of your solution. Without this, you are betting 100% that you have not made even the slightest error. By showing step by step procedures, even if your answer is wrong, you will receive partial credit provided your technique is correct.

Good luck on future exams! Remember, however, that your destiny is in your hands; there is no substitute for good preparation.

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 - d) failure to set monuments
- 2. Failure to record a map of individual survey pursuant to the Land Surveyors' Act.
- 3. Lack of Professionalism.

Action on matters presented to the Liaison Committee will require legible blue line prints or photo-copy of disputed surveys and also accompanying G.L.O. field notes, if applicable. Conflicts involving personalities will not be heard. Comments will be constructive criticism, without censure, and shall be revocable and non-advertised. The Liaison Committee will not attempt to represent a Civil Court and no inference to such is implied and shall be denied.

Arbitration shall not be restricted to only C.L.S.A. member-ship.

In any situation involving a committee members' firm or association by employment, an alternate member shall replace that committee member in arbitration.

Chairman of the Liaison Committee shall upon the receipt a request for assistance, call a meeting of the committee within 5 days to act upon the request and shall within 30 days notify by U.S. Mail the suggested solution.

Chairman or Alternate Chairman shall keep all records, suitable to the situation, and file same with the Secretary of the combined Northern Counties and Feather River Chapter, said files shall be presented upon request for inspection to any member in good standing within the combined chapters, but only after approval of request by the Liaison Committee. Liaison Committee members acting in arbitration or review shall consist of C.L.S.A. members or shall hold a valid Land Surveyors License.

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Surveyor vs. Engineer-No Contest

Continued from page 1

trend is highlighted by the chronology of the formation of national professional engineering associations—a trend which began in 1818 with the Boston Society of Civil Engineers (BSCE) and which continues to this day. Following the found-ing of BSCE were:

1852-American Society of Civil Engineers,

1871-American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers,

1880-American Society of Mechanical Engineers,

1884-American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and

1941-American Congress on Surveying and Mapping.

What Took So Long?

Surveying and mapping, the earliest, the most common, and the most necessary form of American engineering, without which phases two and three of America's development would not have been possible—it seems strange that surveyors and mappers should have waited 89 years to form their own professional association. Surveyors and mappers had to be present and active long before technical designers were. Was it because they were too busy "doing their own thing"? Was it because there were no unusual problems in their field which required discussion on a professional level? Was it because surveyors were loners, hermits, pioneers, who didn't believe in technical association?

Or is it possible that until 1941 surveyors felt adequately represented by the American Society of Civil Engineers and saw no need for a special national society? Is it merely a coincidence that Benjamin Wright, 1770–1842, famed builder of the Erie Canal, but first and foremost an accomplished surveyor,⁸ was designated the Father of the American Civil Engineering by ASCE?

One of the major purposes of ASCE, as expressed by its founders in 1852, was "the collection of maps, drawings and models" in order to advance engineering in its several branches.

Professor Arthur J. McNair has pointed out that ASCE's membership pin bore the outline of a wye level during the first 50 years of its existence. Actually, the wye level badge was used from 1884 through 1894. It was ASCE's first official membership pin. The design was then changed in order to avoid the impression that Civil engineering was limited to surveying (!).

Not until 1926 did the leaders in surveying find the need for a separate Surveying and Mapping Division within ASCE. Yes, surveyors felt quite at home in and had, in fact, dominated civil engineering for over 70 years.

Professional Registration

It took 50 years before all states in the United States required professional engineers to be registered. Wyoming was the first state. Its 1907 laws provided for the registration of civil engineers in five categories. Two of the five civil engineering categories were entirely in the field of surveying and mapping, and a third involved surveying and mapping.¹⁸ The five branches of engineering registration were:

Land Surveyor,

Topographic Engineer,

Hydraulic and Topographic Engineer,

Construction and Designing Engineer, and

Administrative Irrigation Engineer.

Registration of land surveyors took even longer. New Hampshire has the dubious distinction of being the last state in the Union to adopt surveyor registration laws—as late as 1969.

Other professions were licensed much earlier:

Medicine	1760
Dentistry	1841
Law	1890
Engineering	1907

Most states have established joint registration boards for professional engineers and land surveyors. Is that another coincidence? Or could it be that surveying is so closely related to engineering that most Americans consider it its logical place?

The Georgia Code Annotated Law Governing the Practice of Professional Engineering and Surveying states "that the said Act, approved March 31, 1937, entitled 'An Act, to Regulate the Practice of All Branches of Professional Engineering, Including that Branch of Engineering Commonly known as Surveying.' "¹⁰

The Connecticut General Statutes pertaining to Professional Engineering and Land Surveying, Sec. 20-299, Definitions, describe a "land surveyor" as "a person who engages in the practice of that branch of engineering commonly known as land surveying and includes surveying and measuring. . . ."⁴

Not all joint registration boards seem to have been motivated by logic and history, however. Here is how John D. Constance, P.E., engineering registration consultant,⁵ describes the situation in one state:

"Indiana has had experience for many years, with one law which provides for registration of both engineers and land surveyors. Land surveying is not a technician's job; it is a business of going out and properly relocating obliterated corners. It is neither work that one turns over to a technician nor is it on the level of professional engineering. So long as land surveyors are under the jurisdiction of the engineering board, they can be prevented from practicing professional engineering and kept under control. Indiana feels that when two boards are involved, because of natural overlapping of activities, there would be no way to control the situation. The more boards there are, the more trouble there will be. It does not degrade professional engineering to have surveyors associated on the same board and under the same law."

Originally, only property or cadastral sureving was considered land surveying. Today, many state registration laws include engineering surveys (for design and construction). Most, but not all, states prohibit professional engineers from performing boundary surveys. All states authorize registered civil engineers to perform engineering surveys. Some restrict this to the individual engineer's design.

Although engineering registration is confined to one *professional engineer*, most states list registrants by branches. Curiously enough, civil engineering is one of the branches listed on an equal footing with structural engineering and sanitary engineering. As everybody knows, the latter are subspecialties of the former. The term civil engineering has



always included structural and sanitary work among others. Yet, for some reason, professional registration has now developed civil engineering into at least three separate fields of endeavor. This is a very significant trend as will be discussed

Did registration of land surveyors automatically improve the status of the profession? Not so, said Walter S. Dix. He detected a general "board blindness" to the real, evaluated qualifications for professional surveying. He even found that "in those early days before adequate examination for surveyors, the surveyor license was handed out all to frequently as a consolation or second-rate license to an applicant that could not make the grade of engineer."⁷

Curtis M. Brown warned in 1961 that "The major deterrent to our becoming a learned profession is our low requirements for the right to practice. So long as we have low admission requirements, we will have low standards of practice and low public opinion."³

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September 1976 Civil Engineering-ASCE

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FRESNO STUDENTS

Five student members of C.L.S.A. will be graduating from California State University at Fresno this spring and will be seeking employment. In the interest of the profession and the continued acceptance of the fine program at Fresno, "The California Surveyor" is publishing a short resume of these graduates:

D. Allan Ralls

Allan will be graduating in May from California State University, Fresno, with a Bachelor of Science in Surveying & Photogrammetry. He received his A.A. degree from Los Angeles Valley College in Van Nuys, in Jan. 1975.

He has worked for the California Division of Highways from August 1968 to August 1969, employed as a Engineering Aid I and before leaving, was promoted to Aid II. From 1969 up to the present, he has been employed by the Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power-Power System, Field Surveys, as a Field Engr. Aid; Working for Power Survey, he has gained experience in boundary, right-of-way, geodetic, cartographic, and construction surveys. The extreme variety of types of surveys that the Power System is involved in has allowed him to have an exposure to an extensive array of different fields of surveying.

During the 1976 City of Los Angeles' Promotional exam for Land Surveying Assistant (instrumentman), Allan finished 6th out of 72 applicants. He is also co-editor for the CSUF Surveying and Photogrammetry newsletter, the *Fore Sight*, Fall 1976, and has contributed an editorial column, *Field Notes*, in both the first issue and the current issue. He is a student member of both the ACSM, and the So. Cal. Section of the ACSM. He was Vice President of the student chapter of CLSA in 1975-76, and Secretary for that group in 1976-77 (currently.)

His senior project involves comparison cadastral and planimetruc mapping by establishing photogrammetric control by photo-image point identification and map compilation on Kern PG-2; Resume on request: 1613 N. Avon St., Burbank, Calif. 91505.

Leroy K. Latta, Jr.

I will be graduating from CSU, Fresno in May, 1977, with a degree in Surveying and Photogrammetry. I received my California L.S.I.T., #538, August, 10, 1975. I also have a Photogrammetric Technology Certificate from Pasadena City College.

I am 27 years old and not married. I would prefer a field position in land surveying in order to obtain experience toward my L.S. license. I have four years full-time experience in the surveying and photogrammetric fields. My first job was with the Union Pacific Railroad as a chainman, then later a draftsman. Next I worked for Wilsey & Ham as a civil engineering draftsman. I also worked for Metrex Aerial Surveys as a digitizer in their interactive graphics section. The past summer I worked for the U.S.G.S. Topographic Division in their orthophoto section, and currently I am working for CSUF in their survey equipment room part-time.

I am a student member of C.L.S.A. as well as A.S.P. and

A.C.S.M. I have served as A.S.P. student chapter President during the 1975-1976 school year and during the 1976-1977 school year as President of the CSUF Surveying and Photogrammetry Club. Please address responses to:

Leroy K. Latta, Jr., 43A W. Santa Ana Ave. Clovis, CA 93612 Phone: (209) 291-5875

Mark J. Bardakjian

Receiving B.S. In Surveying and Photogrammetry from California State University, Fresno, in June 1977.

I am 28 years old, married with one child, seeking position as Party Chief and/or Survey Personnel; Willing to work in the office as well as the field.

Seven years of experience from chainman to Party Chief, with the last three years as Party Chief for a Registered Civil Engineer. Duties included hiring and organizing survey crew, bid estimations, mathematical adjustments and map drawing.

Also, self-employed, while attending school, performing land leveling surveys for agricultural purposes.

Member ASP, ACSM, and CLSA Student Chapter President. Dean's List last 6 semesters.

Land-Surveyor-in-Training Certificate Number 890, Dec. 1976. References and additional information furnished upon request.

671 W. Sample Fresno, CA. 93704 (209) 431-7596

Wayne Strong

Wayne is originally from the Los Angeles area and has worked during the summers for the L.A. County Engineer as a Survey Aid and for Grimes Surveying and Mapping as a survey technician. He now desires a full-time surveying or photogrammetric position in the field and/or office.

Wayne holds a California L.S.I.T. Certificate #468 and received a Certificate of Completion in Civil Engineering Technology from Pasadena City College. He is a student member of CLSA, ACSM, and ASP, and is Vice President and Treasurer of the campus Surveying and Photogrammetry Club. His current senior project involves analytical photogrammetric determination of subdivision lot corners.

Wayne is a member of the National Engineering Honor Society, Tau Beta Pi, Rho Chapter of California. After receiving a B.S. degree in May, he desires to work in Southern California. Resume on request.

4571 E. Sierra Madre Avenue Fresno, CA 93726

Allen F. Dibelka

Bachelor of Science in Surveying and Photogrammetry California State University, Fresno (CSUF) Graduation date May 20, 1977.

I will be taking the Land Surveyor in Training test on Apr 23, 1977. Type of position sought: Assistant Surveyor.

4762 East Herndon Clovis, CA 93612

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Written Examination Schedule 1977		
Examination Dates	*Final Filing Dates	
Land Surveyor-in-Training—LSIT April 16, 1977	January 31, 1977	
Land Surveyor—LS November 5, 1977	July 11, 1977	
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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

George Dunbar's letter (Winter Edition, 1976) regarding "accuracy" is very accurate. I have put it in my file, labeled "Best Letters of 1976."

I would suggest that everyone re-read that letter; particularly omniscent "Armchair Surveyors" that get all hung up on all the wrong things about surveying.

However, it is my opinion that George made one small mistake. I don't agree that Land Surveying is an Art. I've always contended that it is a philosophy.

Sincerely,

Ray J. Peters

Dear Editor:

This is to comment on the article in the Winter 1976 edition, No. 44, entitled "Do our Laws Work?"

The "corner" record procedure was set up by the statutes of 1973 and went into effect on January 1, 1974. Since that time, the county surveyor's office in Orange County has received three corner records: one from the state, one from the county staff, and one from a private engineer. Apparently, there are two reasons for this meager response:

- 1. Survey nonuments pertinent to a given survey will almost invariably be shown on a record map and filing a corner record would not be required.
- 2. A survey monument not pertinent to a given survey would require additional surveying and drafting for a corner record to be filed, all at the surveyor's expense.

The foregoing does not seem to generate much enthusiasm

for corner records in the surveying community of Orange County, California. Very truly yours,

C. R. Nelson, County Surveyor

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REGISTRATION OF SURVEYORS?

Continued from page 4

as it is kept in most counties in the original colonies. This five years would be required of an intelligent degreed, engineering professional, of high ethical standards, receiving close expert guidance and supervision. If any of these favorable elements are weakened, a much longer time will be required or the neophyte may not live long enough to gain a good understanding of the structure of the record and the demands it places on him in difficult cases.

The law and the record play little part in construction or topographic surveying. Division of labor with field crews, calculators, draftsmen, etc., works rather well with this type of surveying. It can work rather well with laying out new lines. Bright youngsters with some native talent and some high school math can be taught most of these jobs fairly quickly. They can become rather proficient in a few months or years."

The Registration Board's interpretation also agrees with the definition given in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," 15th edition, which is as follows:

"Land Surveying — Surveys to establish boundaries constitute a large highly specialized branch of surveying known as land surveying. Not only must a land surveyor be thoroughly versed in surveying techniques but he must understand real property law, be familiar with property lines within the area in which he works and be able to make decisions that he can justify in court when appearing as an expert witness."

There has been some question as to whether this interpretation of Land Surveying conforms to the definition contained in Act 73 of 1950 which is as follows:

"Land Surveying. The "Practice of Land Surveying" within the meaning and intent of this Act includes measuring of areas, land surfaces, streams, bodies of water and swamps for their correct determination and description, for the establishment, re-establishment, ascertainment or description of land boundaries, corners, divisions, distances and directions, the plotting and monumenting of lands and subdivisions thereof, and mapping and topographical work."

We believe that it does. The only clause in question is the last one "and mapping and topographical work," which, if taken out of context, might be interpreted to mean that no one but a Registered Land Surveyor could legally perform the myriad tasks that are now done by sub-professionals and technicians with little or no college training. Our interpretation is that this clause actually refers back to the preceding clause and infers that the "mapping and topographical work" covered is that done in connection with Boundary Surveying. Bring all Civil Engineering work to a halt until the hundreds of party chiefs now engaged on route surveys, construction surveys, etc. could become registered, which would be never under our



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