“Every man is a debtor to his profession.”

THIS ISSUE: How Virginia’s Unique Surveying Definitions Came About
Preliminary 2016 Convention Seminars
The Affiliates’ Corner

Vol. 51, No. 3    July - September 2015
FROM THE DESK OF DAVE GARDY

As we settle into 2015, we have seen an upturn in certain markets, resulting in a more favorable business environment for many of our members. Considering the down market that many have experienced in the recent past, this is great news. Let us hope that the trend continues. The following is a summary of activities for the second quarter of the year:

Continued Transition - John M. Palatiello and Associates (JMP&A):

We continue to develop our working relationship with John M. Palatiello and Associates (JMP&A). By this time, we have had many interactions with JMP&A staff, as we continue to work together to understand each other’s roles. I would like to thank John and his staff as they take on the task of learning about all things VAS. Similarly, I would like to thank the VAS officers and committee members who have worked together with JMP&A to help in making the transition as smooth as possible. Of course, there will always be the occasional bump-in-the-road, but rest assured, we are all working to keep the relationship building and growing. As always, communication is the key!

Amicus Brief (Appeal Process):

As you may recall from my last report, the VAS was requested to join with the ACEC of Metropolitan Washington and ACEC Virginia, in support of an Amicus Brief that was being filed by council in a case before the Virginia Supreme Court. The VAS provided our support in this matter, due to our belief that the Court had misapplied the standard of care required of design professionals. We were recently advised by the legal team that the appeal was successful, thanks in part to the input from the design professionals, including the VAS. A recent query of the VAS leadership has indicated our overall interest in continuing to provide our non-monetary support for this case. Thanks very much for your input on this matter.

Outside Inquiries:

The VAS continues to receive outside inquiries on a variety of topics. Two recent inquiries involved the issue of systemic discrepancies between surveys conducted in the past and those of today. Another inquiry involved the issue of “Who can design Stormwater Management plans in Virginia”? Details regarding these inquiries were discussed at the summer BOD, and you will find specific information on the VAS response to these issues posted online under the Archives Section – Summer ’15 Board of Directors’ Minutes.

Chapter/Committee Activities - Local Chapter Visits:

I would like to encourage our chapter presidents and committee chairs to make every effort to attend the quarterly Board of Directors’ meetings. When
If the definition that existed in 1938 for “Land Surveying” still remained in full force and effect, by preventing the scope of the practice from maturing and advancing in coordination with advancing local regulatory requirements, today’s practice of land surveying in Virginia would amount to not much more than the performance of boundary surveys, topographic surveys, construction stakeout, and computation of subdivision lots. That limitation is what a group of opposing professionals has regularly sought for the land surveying discipline. Without the expansion of the scope of practice over the 46 year period subsequent to the 1938 definition status, land surveying in Virginia could not have grown into the highly regarded profession it is today.

In 1938, the definition in the Virginia Code for land surveying, as we review it today, was quite basic, very obsolete and left much to be desired. The 1938 definition may date back as far as 1924, but I haven’t researched that. In the mid-1950’s, the then-practice of land surveying over the many years had been maturing and naturally expanding in general coordination with the growth and expansion of local subdivision and zoning regulations. By the time of the post-WWII period, even more basic and ill-defined, the 1938 Virginia definitions for architect and professional engineer also left much to be desired. Section §54-17 of the Virginia Code in 1938 defined “Architect”, “Professional Engineer” and “Land Surveying” (note that “Land Surveyor” was not then defined, only the practice was), as follows:

(1) “Architect” shall be deemed to cover an architect or an architectural engineer.

(2) “Professional Engineer” shall be deemed to cover a civil engineer, mechanical engineer, electrical engineer, mining engineer, metallurgical engineer or a chemical engineer.

(3) “Land Surveying” refers only to surveys for the reestablishment of land boundaries and the subdivision of land and such topographic work as may be incident thereto, the making of plats and maps and the preparing of descriptions of the land so surveyed or investigated.

In preparing this historical treatise of the evolution of the land surveying definitions in Virginia, it became much lengthier than I had originally anticipated. But as I reviewed my rather voluminous file material, I came to realize that I had forgotten some key elements of the lengthy process, and thus came to the conclusion that a true history required that most of the details should be included. To leave them out, or to summarize in order to streamline the text, would not reflect the magnitude of the accomplishments.

In the mid-1950’s, major problems arose for the Virginia land surveyor. In the post-WWII era, like many other metropolitan areas, Fairfax County (and all of northern Virginia) was experiencing very considerable new housing development. A zoning ordinance had been first enacted by Fairfax County in 1941, and that one became replaced by a new zoning ordinance in 1956. The first subdivision ordinance was enacted in 1947. In the early or mid-1950’s, Fairfax County, in some county governmental reorganization, created a new Department of Public Works; and it also developed its first master plan. While the County already had staff for a planning and subdivision department, it engaged an Edward L. Kipp, a professional engineer from the Tidewater area, to be the Director of

the new Department of Public Works.

The Virginia Association of Surveyors (VAS) not long before (in 1948) had been organized, and was still in its early youth. In the mid-1950’s, the Northern Virginia Chapter (NVC) and the Central Chapter were then the only two chapters of VAS. The Northern Virginia Chapter consisted of what today constitutes the Mt. Vernon Chapter, the Bull Run Chapter, and some of the Shenandoah, and Fredericksburg Chapter areas as well. In the early and mid-1950’s, VAS had not yet become actively involved in legislative matters, nor had it yet become actively involved about who became appointed to the Land Surveyor Section of the APELS Board (Board of Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, also called the State Board), even though the Virginia land surveyor statutes date back to the early 1920’s. But northern Virginia was home to many active, competent and skilled land surveyors, many of whom were active in leadership roles in the young VAS.

In that time period, the Fairfax County Subdivision Ordinance, Section 5-16, in part provided “… the Plans and Specifications for all of the required physical improvements to be installed in a Subdivision, as prepared by a Land Surveyor or Engineer, duly certified by the Virginia State Board for the Examination and Certification of Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, to perform such work, or exempt from such certification, shall be submitted to the Director for approval. …”

The new Director of Public Works decided to make changes

Ed Kipp really didn’t like that the rather large land surveyor community in northern Virginia had long been preparing and processing street plans, sanitary sewer extensions, and storm sewer plans. There had been no complaint whatsoever about the quality of the land surveyors’ work – rather, Kipp’s objection simply was based on whose exclusive turf he felt this work belonged. By letter of December 14, 1955, Kipp took this issue to Turner N. Burton, Director of the Department of Professional and Occupational Registration (DPOR), who promptly (by reply dated December 15, the very next day) advised him that land surveyors may not prepare such plans. It was obvious that Mr. Burton knew Kipp’s letter would be coming, and had been already prepped by the Board how to reply. This led to further communications and to the formality of a hearing by the full APELS Board, which was held on June 19, 1956. It quickly became quite clear that there was much more organized and coordinated opposition than Mr. Kipp and the APELS Board.

Meanwhile, VAS, led by the Northern Virginia Chapter (which was the on-the-scene target), obviously was acutely aware of and concerned about the issue. In early 1956, VAS engaged the Fairfax law firm of Wood, Bauknight & Testerman for its investigation, advice, and direction. That law firm prepared an excellent, well researched 12-page brief, and on behalf of the surveyors presented it before the aforesaid APELS Board meeting of June 19, 1956. Among its many excellent points, that brief observed that it was difficult to determine if the then-current practice of land surveyors in preparing the necessary plans incident to subdivisions actually overlapped into engineering, since engineering was not defined in the Virginia statutes.

see Virginia’s Unique Definitions, page 10
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When I first started surveying, I spent a lot of time on highway construction projects. The job required not only taking the correct measurements for staking clearing limits, setting slope stakes or laying out a box culvert or bridge; it also required the ability to visualize the finished roadway. Computations were done on the hood of the truck with a right triangle, a scale and a HP11 calculator. Then using a theodolite, “jake” stick, lock level and surveyors chain we laid out centerline and set stakes. This process often challenged our professional skill. At times a layout mistake, misinterpretation of the plans or incorrect or insufficient original survey data would require rework costing the company money and guaranteeing an unpleasant conversation with management. We were working from a 2D perspective in a 3D world; it was an art as much as a science.

Fast-forward a couple of decades, and it’s amazing how technology has improved the process. Multistations (robotic total stations that combine basic survey functionality with robotics, laser scanning, and imagery), modern GNSS receivers working on real time networks, laser scanners, mobile mapping systems and unmanned aircraft systems empower surveyors to quickly and easily capture comprehensive data, speed the construction layout process and increase the value of client deliverables. Combining these technologies with the ability to easily transfer data between the field and office has increased accuracy and efficiency so that now a single surveyor can be just as productive as a firm with multiple field crews.

Today, with the latest hardware and software, we have a complete integration of data, so that we can see the final design in 3D on our instrument and work with the data in a real-world environment. We can easily move between 2D and 3D views to make sure we capture everything required while on site, and we can create linework and points with a few swipes on a screen. We have the ability not only to see very clearly what we’ve located on overlays of digital imagery and scan data, but also to capture reality in a photograph and send it back to the office in near real time. And if we do happen to miss something in the field, office software can be used to create points and linework from images and point clouds without sending crews back to the field. Accuracy, productivity and ease of use have made a giant leap forward.

As a sales and support representative for Leica Geosystems, I’m excited to be among the first to explore these new developments. But even more than that, I’m honored to be in a position to help forward-thinking professionals lead the way in the use of integrated data. Few situations are more gratifying than being able to draw from my own experience to guide a local business or organization into new levels of success for themselves and their clients.

We’re quickly moving into an era in which surveyors can deliver a 3D plan that’s ready to use with minimal manipulation. A lot of the hard work that used to be done on the hood of a truck is now appropriately done in the design realm. Professionals can now have complete, highly accurate 3D data captured and ready to use in the office before they leave the field. What’s more, the latest generation of total stations and GNSS solutions provides easy access to 3D data and high-resolution imagery from a variety of different sensors and sources and allows users to manipulate it, design to it, and then take it to the field and stake it out with a much faster and easier workflow.

With these developments, 3D information is no longer limited to the scan technicians or modeling pros, but is available throughout the entire survey workflow at any time as a seamless integration of survey data, scan data, and imagery. The implications for the surveying profession are enormous, not the least of which is the opportunity to change the value proposition of a survey once and for all.
Dear Members and Affiliates,

Surveyors and Affiliates across the state have commented that we are operating in a dynamic economy, seemingly to start out slow and then in June and July roaring out of control. “No complaints here” seems to be the sentiment as we are all glad that the work is back. I guess that means everyone is spending a little more time in the field and/or buried in survey documents in an office somewhere. Whatever your story is, I hope you have found some time to enjoy your summer.

In this edition of *The Old Dominion Surveyor* you will find an amazing chronicle regarding the evolution of the “Land Surveying” definition written by Merlin F. McLaughlin, LS and a technical publication by our Affiliate’s Corner host, Greg Perkins, LS with Leica Geosystems regarding current 3D data technologies. Our President, Dave Gardy provides an informative message regarding recent VAS developments and planning. Also please take note of the events planned at our 2016 Convention being held on January 21-23, 2016 at the Norfolk Waterside Marriott. This is shaping up to be a great event, folks, and you will be able to get those CE credits in and have a great time celebrating our profession in the company of other fellow surveyors across the State.

In closing, I would like to thank the advertisers and those who provide content to *The Old Dominion Surveyor*. Surveying professionals are invited to provide technical articles for publication in *The ODS* and Affiliates who are interested in being featured, should contact me or Beth Hawley with JMP&A for scheduling.

This magazine serves as a platform for Land Surveyors to share information that will assist with the education of fellow Surveyors and for the general promotion of the Land Surveying profession. Thank you.

Ed Dodd, Editor
*The Old Dominion Surveyor*
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From the Desk of Dave Gardy, continued from page 2

you are not there, the VAS is under-represented, and we do not have a feel for the issues you are responsible for. If you are not going to be present, please assign a representative to attend in your place. The VAS (and our profession at large) is undergoing much change and transition. I hope you feel the need to participate!

Now that our transition to management with JMP&A is more complete, I feel that I can continue with other goals and objectives of this office. In particular, I very much look forward to getting out to visit with our members in their local chapters, and listening to their viewpoints on the many issues facing surveyors in the Commonwealth.

I hope you have had a great summer, and I look forward to seeing you at a chapter meeting soon.
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Make your plans now to join us at the
Norfolk Waterside Marriott
Just a few of the events planned include:

- Information packed seminars
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- Silent Auction
- Fun-filled Guest Program
- Prizes
- Annual General Membership Meeting
- Awards Luncheon
- Hospitality Suite

Someone in attendance at our Friday night dinner will be murdered. Can you discover all of the clues to solve the crime? The list of suspects will include many familiar names.

Join us on January 22, 2016 for a Murder Mystery Dinner
The final seminar slate for the 2016 Convention will be published in the November *The Old Dominion Surveyor*. Seminars currently scheduled are the following:

- **Technical Session IA** (4 hours)
  Speaker: Kevin Pomfret, Esq., Williams Mullen, Richmond, Virginia
  Topic: “Unmanned Systems”
  Kevin will address legal concerns and licensing regarding the use of Unmanned Aerial Systems (drones).

- **Technical Session IB** (4 hours)
  Speaker: David Bowers, PLS, Duncan-Parnell, North Carolina
  Topic: Discussion of manufacturer specifics regarding ground and aerial image processing and setting control for imaging.

- **Technical Session II** (8 hours)
  Speaker: Jeff Lucas, PLS, Esq., Lucas and Company, Birmingham, Alabama
  Topic: Undetermined at this time.

- **Technical Session III** (Unfilled)
At that June 19 hearing, a four-person committee was appointed to investigate and recommend a resolution. The two surveyor board members on that committee were G. Hubard Massey, PE/LS, whose Fairfax firm was Massey Engineers (almost exclusively involved in sanitary engineering) and Samuel W. Dobyns, LS, a VMI professor. The other land surveyor member of the State Board at that time was Robert F. Pyle, PE/LS from the Tidewater area. It certainly appeared that the Land Surveyor Section of the Board, as it was then structured, just did not have an appreciation for—and likely had a bias against—the needs of the practicing land surveyor. That Land Surveyor Section clearly had no member that, as a principal, was then engaged in the long-time practice of land surveying. Massey had practiced land surveying for a relatively short period of time in the Tidewater area during the great depression before WWII, but became a victim of the depression and moved to Fairfax County where he was able to obtain significant sanitary engineering contracts from the County.

The said Board committee met on September 22, 1956 but decided to leave matters unchanged—it issued a report recommending “...no further action be taken on the matter...”. Based upon all of the foregoing, Ed Kipp then caused the County subdivision ordinance to be amended effective October 17, 1956 to preclude surveyors from preparing such plans, and issued an administrative order to his staff that no longer would plans for street grades and storm sewer construction be accepted from land surveyors. It had become increasingly apparent to VAS during 1956 that a court battle would become necessary in the search for an acceptable remedy. Subsequent to the June 19 APELS hearing in late summer 1956, VAS engaged the prominent Alexandria law firm of Clarke, Richard, Moncure & Whitehead to represent the land surveyor community in probable litigation.

Pursuant to the continuing chain of events, on January 2, 1957, Turner Burton, the Director of DPOR, dropped the bomb—he sent a “cease and desist” letter to all Virginia land surveyors. On January 4, 1957, an article appeared on page B-2 of Washington’s The Evening Star entitled “Side Jobs Are Out, Virginia Aides Told”. The article stated:

“Virginia’s 450 registered land surveyors have been warned they must stop practicing civil or highway engineering or face prosecution.

A letter from Turner N. Burton, director of the State Department of Professional and Occupational Registration, to the land surveyors noted it had been discovered recently that land surveyors were submitting subdivision plans to local building inspectors for approval.

“The Virginia State Board for Examination and Certification of Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors said this work—which included the design of road and street grades and storm water drainage systems—was beyond the scope of land surveyors”.

Not surprisingly, the land surveyor community, particularly in northern Virginia but also over much of Virginia, realized it had a serious problem on its hands if its long standing practice was to survive. There had been no claim that the work performed by land surveyors was of poor quality. There had been no claim that the surveyors’ work was harming the public. The fact is that said subdivision work was a major part of the business practice of a large number of firms, not just in northern Virginia, but also elsewhere throughout the State. The further fact was that the various local governments had specified design criteria and structures for all subdivision related plans. There was a large sentiment among the land surveyor community that two licenses should not be necessary for an individual to be involved in the practice of land surveying as said profession had evolved and matured over the years.

By the way, it is interesting to note that in the mid-1950’s the State Board also offered examinations and license certificates for “Highway Engineer”, even though the then-statutes did not provide for that specific category of license. Many of the land surveyors who also possessed a PE license in that time frame had obtained such license by virtue of qualifying to sit for and passing a Highway Engineer examination.

Raymond A. Koenig vs Board of County Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, et al

Ray Koenig, LS, a resident of Arlington and a principal in the Bethesda, Maryland firm of Allen & Koenig, was nearing the completion of a set of such plans for a client’s Fairfax County development, and would be soon ready to submit such plans for review. Upon their submittal, Ed Kipp, as had been expected, by letter dated January 8, 1957 rejected Koenig’s plans, in part citing a ruling by the State Registration Board which stated: “A land surveyor cannot practice engineering in any manner or respect, such as preparing street designs and storm water drainage”. Koenig, by his reply to Kipp dated later on the same day, January 8, 1957, noted that in order to not penalize his client for delays due to litigating, that he had engaged a PE to “check and certify the plans and specifications for West Grass Ridge, Section One”. He further stated that he had been practicing in Virginia for 10 years, “and this is the first time that I have been led to this course of action”.

Following the rejection of Koenig’s plans, Koenig, with the full and coordinated support of VAS representing the land surveying community, thereupon immediately filed suit. The Defendants included all 7 individual County Supervisors, Edward L. Kipp, the APELS Board, and all 9 individual members of the APELS Board.

Andrew “Andy” Clarke, a former State Senator, and James Thomson, then a freshman member of the Virginia House of Delegates, were the attorneys from that firm that handled the plaintiff’s side of the suit, and Robert Fitzgerald, Commonwealth Attorney, and Thomas Miller, Assistant Attorney General, handled the defendants’ side.

But yet more was to be heard from Turner Burton, Director of DPOR, and the APELS Board. By a lengthy 3-page letter dated January 18, 1957, Mr. Burton, in considerable detail, advised Koenig (the same letter was also directed and sent to every individual Virginia licensed land surveyor) that in the opinion of the Board Koenig was not permitted to engage a licensed engineer as though an employee of the land surveyor to review and certify his plans. The threat of license revocation was made if that practice were attempted.

Ray Koenig first sought to temporarily enjoin the County from enforcing the State Board’s ruling. At a hearing in March 1957, the court denied the temporary injunction, ruling that while it was found that Koenig was capable of doing the work in question, and that irreparable damage was being done him by the denial of accepting his plans, it was not proven that the State Board did not have the right to make the ruling it made. The full case was thereupon scheduled for hearing on its merits in the Fairfax County Circuit Court, trial set for September 24, 1957.

The president of VAS during 1957 was Dan Maher, LS, whose
office was in Arlington. I had the privilege of being the president of the Northern Virginia Chapter of VAS in 1957, so I also was very much in the middle of the action. Due to the extent of opposition that had developed against the surveying community in support of Ed Kipp, Fairfax County Director of Public Works, it had become quite evident that VAS hereafter needed to get very active in State legislative affairs, and in appointments to the State Board, in addition to all other matters deemed of importance to the profession. Thus, VAS in the Spring of 1957 endorsed Frank D. Tarral, Jr., LS (of Virginia Beach) to replace Robert Pyle, PE/LS (of the Tidewater area), whose term on the Board was expiring. Governor Stanley accepted that VAS recommendation and appointed Frank Tarrell to the APELS Board for a 5-year term commencing July 1, 1957. This was the first appointment in many years of a practicing land surveyor to the Land Surveyor Section of the APELS Board. The newly formed Tidewater Chapter was also welcomed into the fold in early 1957 as the 3rd VAS chapter to be organized.

Circuit Judge Art Sinclair presided over the court case. In late 1957, the Judge ruled from the bench against Koenig (and the surveyors). Notwithstanding all of the testimony providing strong evidence in support of the suit, the fate of the lawsuit rose and fell on the grammatical structure of the then-definition for land surveying. As I recall the judge's discussion prefacing his ruling, the suit failed due to the absence of a comma – if a strategic comma had been present, the definition would have had an entirely different grammatical meaning, one that may have satisfied the judge as being consistent with the prior long standing practice of land surveying.

### Legislative remedy is sought via House Bill 402, then Substitute House Bill 666

Following the adverse Circuit Court decision, pursuant to advice of attorney Andy Clarke, it was decided by VAS to seek legislative remedy rather than to pursue an appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court. In that era, Virginia's General Assembly only met every other year for 60 days sessions, and its biennial session was then imminent. Jim Thomson (D, Alexandria) and Russell Carneal (D, Williamsburg) agreed to sponsor corrective legislation to be introduced in the House of Delegates, and House Bill 402 was crafted. Our HB402, as introduced, provided that there would be only one class of surveyor, with updated language that clearly would allow the surveyor to do the subdivision work that the court case had disallowed.

The legislative wheels were necessarily started in motion several days prior to convening of the 1958 VAS Annual Meeting, which was held January 24-25 at the Ingleside Hotel near Staunton. That VAS Annual Meeting was lively, there were a few within VAS that spoke against HB402, particularly a few Tidewater holders of dual (PE/LS) licenses, as well as a couple land surveyors whose practice did not include such work, but who depended upon existing relationships with engineering firms. Notwithstanding, after lengthy discussion and debate, the text of HB402 and the decision to aggressively seek legislative remedy was unanimously endorsed by that annual meeting assembly.

Victor Ghent, PE/LS was the 1958 VAS Legislative Chairman. I also became a member of the VAS Legislative Committee, and worked very closely with Vic in managing communications throughout Virginia during the legislative process. Although Vic's office was in Alexandria, Vic lived in Annandale, so my office in Annandale became the communications center for VAS for that legislative effort. Others very actively involved with us on the legislative scene in Richmond were Dan Maher, LS (of Arlington, who was the 1957 VAS President of VAS), Bob Bartenstein, PE/LS (of Warrenton, who followed Dan in 1958 as VAS President), John Foster, PE/LS (of Richmond), and many, many others.

It's accurate to state that land surveyors all over the state were very active with their local legislators in promoting this bill and providing meaningful status feedback. Cliff Thorpe, an affiliate member, also was actively supportive. VAS had a significant advantage over the opposition in one important way – land surveyors' offices were located in communities throughout all of Virginia, while the engineers were predominately located in the larger metropolitan areas. The land surveyors throughout the State typically knew and had a working relationship with both the rural and urban members of the General Assembly, while the engineers' direct relationship with many of the legislators was more limited.

The opposition to House Bill 402 quickly became very visible and was quite enormous. Our Bill was vigorously opposed by the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers (VSPE), by the Virginia Section of American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), by a number of other groups within VSPE or with overlapping membership with VSPE, by representatives of the Counties, Cities and Towns lobby, and by huge numbers of individuals. Of course, the Board of Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (the APELS Board) also was opposed. It was a hot issue. As a side note, in 1958 the ASCE considered land surveying to be a part of civil engineering, and its membership included licensed land surveyors who were not licensed engineers. There have been court rulings in other states that land surveying is a part of engineering, but a specialization thereof that requires a separate license for the protection of the public.

At that time, in this kind of turf conflict between licensed professions, the General Assembly expected DPOR (the APELS Board) to endeavor to seek a compromise resolution. Pursuant to such expectation, Turner Burton arranged a meeting in his offices that was held on February 8, 1958. At that meeting Bob Bartenstein, Vic Ghent and I represented the surveyors, and about two dozen people represented the engineers. A compromise substitute bill was crafted, primarily by the opposition, however with our input – but upon adjournment of that meeting, the language of the proposed substitute bill was very unsatisfactory for the surveyors' needs.

Vic Ghent, Bob Bartenstein and I met again the following day at Bob's home in Warrenton to try to further develop possible compromise language. We came up with some language that we hoped might be agreed upon. Bob Bartenstein then arranged a meeting that was held in Richmond the following day, February 10, to be attended only by 5 individuals, to wit: John Foster, PE/LS (Central Chapter of VAS, who happened also to be President of the Richmond Chapter of VSPE), E. B. Boynton, President of VSPE, Austin Brokenbrough, VSPE Legislative Chairman, Stanley Navas, Legislative Chairman of the Virginia Section of ASCE, and himself, as President of VAS. This group did agree on the outline of draft definitions for a substitute bill, rather than the draft that had been put together at the offices of DPOR two days earlier. Each of the represented organizations then were asked to give its official endorsement to this revised draft language. The VAS legislative leadership endorsed, the Virginia Section of ASCE endorsed, but VSPE waffled. The 6-man executive committee of VSPE voted 3 to 3, which amounted to a failed vote since their required majority vote was not obtained. This compromise language called for and defined an additional category of surveyor called “surveyor/subdivider”.

Next edition of The ODS, Part II

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2015-2016 Calendar of Events

Bull Run Chapter - Membership meeting in Warrenton September 16. The holiday meeting will combine with the Mt. Vernon Chapter. For more information, contact Brent Evans at brentevans@cci-eng.com.

Central Chapter - September 25, Central Chapter Crab Feast Hanover County, Cold Harbor Ruritan Park, Seminar and Crab Feast. $8 per person. Send check to: Don Chandler, GAI Consultants, Inc., 4198 Cox Road, Suite 114, Glen Allen, VA 23060, d.chandler@gaiconsultants.com, 804-270-9357 ext 2514. Seminars presented by our sponsors starting at 9:00a.m., 1 hour seminars on: Robotic total station Collimation and field checks, Integrated surveying GNSS/Robotic, Sure Point Scanning, Syncing data via the Cloud, Photo Points, Leica Geosystems new Captivate Field hardware and software, and survey drone technology as well as new product demonstrations throughout the day!! For More Information, contact: Don Chandler, d.chandler@gaiconsultants.com.

Monticello Chapter - Meeting October 15.

Mount Vernon Chapter - General membership meeting October 7. For more information, contact Christopher Fillmore at chrisfillmore@ccl-eng.com.

Rappahannock Chapter - Dinner Meeting October 22. Board of Director's Meeting November 19.

Tidewater Chapter - General membership meeting, October 20. Christmas Party/Lunch/Dinner December 3.