At this date, I hope that most PSLS members have received notification about the recent activity surrounding the separation of the American Council of Engineering Companies of Pennsylvania (ACEC/PA) and the Pennsylvania Design Association Center. On April 5, the ACEC/PA board president presented me, as the PSLS board president, with a “termination of affiliation” notification letter that stated that ACEC/PA has decided to end its participation in the Design Center. ACEC/PA will fulfill its contractual obligations pertaining to Design Center costs and activities as outlined on the termination of affiliation letter.

To move forward, PSLS officers and board members are in discussion to formulate a strategic plan for the future. Since many aspects of the Design Center involve shared expenses, such as office space, certain staff time, and equipment, PSLS leadership has significant decisions ahead, and we appreciate the support and patience of our members as we make progress on this extensive undertaking.

To create a smooth and amicable transition, Design Center staff and PSLS leadership are working with ACEC/PA leadership to ensure that both organizations receive proper and prompt services for members. ACEC/PA has hired an executive vice president to work exclusively with its organization. PSLS will neither be hiring an executive staff member at this time, nor contracting with ACEC/PA for executive staff services, as in the past.

Please know that PSLS board officers will make every effort to keep members apprised of the situation as it evolves. Immediately following receipt of ACEC/PA’s notice, I directed staff to send e-mails, letters, and faxes to members for whom we had current contact information. If you did not receive this notice, or you have not been receiving regular PSLS correspondence, I urge you to contact the PSLS office staff at 717-540-6811 or psls@psls.org to update your contact information. Thank you.
Letter to the Editor

At the recent PSLS Annual Conference, a speaker referred to my previous article in a negative manner indicating that “he” was going to determine the future of surveying. Well, actually neither he, I, nor any other surveyor is going to determine the future of surveying. Our future will be determined by society and technology. Mr. Lucas, in his keynote address, stated the same thing that I stated. That technology will replace us as expert measurers. What has bewildered me in the past, and still does, is how my statement that we need a baccalaureate degree requirement for surveying—quite honestly, not just in Pennsylvania but in the entire country—can be taken by some as a personal attack on their manhood. It is not personal. I am simply stating that what we did 100 years ago, 50 years ago, or 20 years ago, is not what we do today. Likewise, what we do today is not what we will do in the future. Furthermore, technology is quickly going to replace what we consider our expertise. It may take years, even a century, to coordinate all properties, but eventually it will happen and as it does boundary surveying will fall the way of construction stakeout to technology. Our nearest neighbors, Canada and Mexico, require a baccalaureate degree to be licensed as a surveyor. We often think of third-world countries as being behind us. Well, in education, many third-world countries require a baccalaureate degree to work in surveying. To think that we will go on forever with only experience as the foundation to our profession is simply looking at the past and not to our future.

Sincerely,
Chuck Ghilani

Save the dates for future PSLS conferences:

- January 22-25, 2012
- January 13-16, 2013
- January 12-15, 2014
- January 11-14, 2015

Pennsylvania Society of Land Surveyors
2040 Linglestown Road, Suite 200, Harrisburg, PA 17110

The Pennsylvania Surveyor is published quarterly by the Pennsylvania Society of Land Surveyors (PSLS). Articles or opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the viewpoints of PSLS, but are published as a service to its members, the general public, and for the betterment of the surveying profession. Articles may be reprinted with due credit given. We welcome submissions via e-mail in MS Word format. Please forward to ksherman@psls.org or call 717.540.6811.
Passing the Gavel to Our New President

William J. Beitler, PLS, SEO, was sworn in as the 2011 president of the Pennsylvania Society of Land Surveyors’ (PSLS) at its annual conference at Hershey Lodge, Hershey, Pa., on January 24.

Beitler has been a Professional Land Surveyor (PLS) for more than 30 years and a Sewage Enforcement Officer (SEO) for more than 15 years. He is the owner of Beitler Land Surveying in Fogelsville, Pa., and is a member of the PSLS Lehigh Valley Chapter.

For more than 30 years, Beitler has been active in PSLS activities. Some of his state society roles have included serving as a member of the Education Committee; member of the Conference Planning Committee; and designee to the Land Development Consortium, which wrote the Pennsylvania Model Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance. His chapter involvement has included serving as 2010 president, treasurer, and chairman of the Nominating Committee.

“PSLS is dedicated to educating the land surveyor and the public on matters of land surveying, and improving customer service between the surveyor and the land owner,” Beitler said. “I’m honored to be the 2011 president of this group of hardworking individuals who strive to improve the communities in which we live.”

Conference Photos

Check out who’s who in the photos from the 2011 Surveyors’ Conference in Hershey on January 23-26! Visit www.psls.org and click on PSLS Event Gallery in the right-hand menu at the top of the page.

Congratulations to the 2011 PSLS Board Officers

These officers were elected to the PSLS Board of Directors on January 24 during the 2011 Surveyors’ Conference in Hershey, Pa.


Congratulations to these gentlemen who will lead the membership throughout the next year!
EPOCH 50 GNSS Receiver

OUTSTANDING SATELLITE COVERAGE AND PRECISE POSITIONING

FEATURES:
• 220 Channels for Multi-Constellation
• Integrated Transmit and Receive data link
• Compact and lightweight design
• RTK real-time positions, Static and PPK
• Network RTK positioning
• Spectra Precision Survey Pro field software
• Support for all GNSS data with Spectra Precision Survey Office software
• L2C and L5 Signal Tracking

Improves productivity while at the same time reduces costs

Greater than 99.9% reliability initialization for FAST, HIGH QUALITY results in ALL supported survey modes.
— RTK
— Static
— PPK

CALL APE FOR INTRODUCTORY PRICES

Network Rovers Starting at $240.38 per mo. . . OR 0% for 24 mo.
Surveyors Across the State Kick-off National Surveyors’ Week with NSPS Surveying USA Event

On March 19, surveyors across Pennsylvania hosted National Society of Professional Surveyors (NSPS) Surveying USA events in local communities to celebrate National Surveyor’s Week, which ran March 20-26.

Advanced Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment was on display and collecting data at sites throughout the commonwealth. In addition, surveyors across the United States hosted simultaneous events.

The goal of NSPS Surveying USA was to give the public an opportunity to observe local surveyors in action, and to learn more about one of the world’s longest-standing professions. Surveyors at each location were available to answer questions about the event and to discuss the role of surveyors in the community.

For more information about NSPS Surveying USA, contact Alan Chyko, State Coordinator, Pennsylvania, at achyko.surveyingusa@gmail.com or Debi Anderson, NSPS Governor, Montana, at NSPSSurveyingUSA@yahoo.com.

Insuring the Success of your Business

At the Klein Agency, LLC we will...

- Design A Program
- Survey the Market
- Engineer Results

By offering unmatched service and exceptional pricing, our agency insures nearly 700 Surveying & Engineering firms, with combined annual revenue of more than $1,000,000,000! Supported by a customized insurance program, the Klein Agency is endorsed by many surveying societies, including the PSLS. Discover the benefits of working with a specialist and contact one of our dedicated professionals today!

www.KleinAgencyLLC.com

Klein Agency, LLC
Attn: Mark Amirault
Phone: 888-284-2574
Practical location is an equitable doctrine allowing parties-in-interest (e.g., adjoining neighbors) to fix the location of their common boundary in a location that may differ from the location where a surveyor would place the common boundary.

Equity jurisdiction permits courts to recognize a boundary location where certain elements exist. Equity has long recognized that a line of peaceful possession or occupation, in certain circumstances, established without fraud or deceit should not be disturbed.

The first element generally required for practical location is that the record boundary be vague or unknown. Some states require that this boundary be vague after examination by a competent surveyor. The remaining states only require that the boundary be vague or unknown to the parties-in-interest. The purpose for this element is to prevent parties from usurping the legal requirement that parties alter the location of their record boundaries by written instrument. By requiring the boundaries be vague or unknown, the legal fiction is created that the parties-in-interest have not altered the location of their deed boundaries. Rather, the parties-in-interest have fixed a definite location for the boundaries described in their respective deeds.

The second element is that the parties-in-interest by their acts fix the boundary by definite monumentation. While corner monuments are sufficient, also acceptable are fences, walls, building lines, etc. This element is to ensure the boundary location does not continue to migrate and be a source of dispute. It also provides actual notice of where the parties-in-interest have fixed the location of the common boundary. The parties-in-interest cannot claim to have been misled as to the location they have fixed.

The third element required for practical location is that the parties-in-interests’ conduct and actions (or in some cases lack thereof) show recognition that the boundary so located by the parties-in-interest is recognized and accepted by the parties-in-interest as their boundary.

Finally, most courts have further required that there be either: 1) recognition for some length of time (usually the statute of limitations), or 2) some loss would be suffered by a reliant party if the deed boundary were upheld or, 3) the practical location falls within the realm of possibility for the location of the deed boundary (though maybe not the location chosen by a competent surveyor). Without this last element, most courts would be reluctant to change the location of the record boundary fixed by a surveyor since there is no compelling reason to adopt a location other than the record location.
Consider the following example where practical location may be recognized:

John and Jim are adjoining lot owners. One summer day while both are doing yard work, they begin discussing where their common boundary is located. Neither is sure. After drinking a couple of beers, they decide that the best and least expensive way to determine their common boundary is to split the frontage (after all, they believe, they have the same size lots). John goes to get his plastic tape and Jim goes to get some old metal posts he has. Together they split the front and back distance and place the metal posts in the ground to mark their corners. For the next ten years they each respect the metal posts they set. Jim builds a new garage based on the metal posts marking his boundary. John passes away and his daughter obtains the property upon John’s death. She has the property surveyed and discovers the metal posts are three feet on her (deceased father’s) property. She demands Jim respect the surveyor’s monuments rather than the metal posts. Jim’s garage would be in violation of the setback distance required by municipal zoning if the surveyor’s opinion is determined to be the correct location of the common boundary.

In the example, the surveyor hired by the daughter should locate the record boundaries based on a complete and comprehensive evaluation of the evidence within the framework of the rules of construction. It is not the duty of the surveyor to determine if a location by practical location has been fixed by the parties-in-interest. However, the surveyor would have been wise to inform the daughter that the metal posts established by her father and Jim may now be the ownership boundary based on the doctrine of practical location or equity. Of course, it would be up to Jim to prove each of the elements of practical location in order to have the metal posts recognized as the location of the common corner.

The daughter’s surveyor may want to consider wording such as the following in a letter or report to the daughter:

I have established the location of your common corner based on the best available evidence with due consideration to the rules of construction established by the court through precedence (stare decisis). My opinion conflicts with metal posts that appear to have existed in its location for some time and have been recognized as a monument to the corner. I do not know the history of the metal posts or how long the posts have existed. Under certain circumstances a court would recognize these posts as the corners even though it is not cited as a monument to your deed or is located where your deed description would place the common corner. Much like a person who makes a mistake on his taxes ten years ago, the court is often reluctant to unsettle what has appeared to have been an innocent mistake in the past. Seeking the counsel of an attorney will give you a better explanation of the law and your chances of success should a dispute ensue.

The doctrine of practical location can be useful foundation for the surveyor’s opinion in the situation where the location made by the parties would reasonably coincide within the realm of possibilities for the location of the record boundary.

Consider the previous example and assume that Jim’s deed called for a frontage of “200 feet more or less” and John’s deed called for a frontage of “200 feet more or less” and the situation the surveyor discovered was the following:

![Diagram of land boundaries and metal post locations](image-url)
25 years meeting the needs of the Survey Industry, Keystone Precision provides the very best in supplies, instrumentation, training and service. We’re dedicated to meeting your needs in a professional and timely manner.

We staff each of our four offices with qualified sales and service experts to meet all your requirements.

Contact us today and we will see that your needs are met! Call us at 800-833-9250 or visit us at www.keypre.com… and ask for or download our 2011 catalog!

Pennsylvania (Home) Office:
1670 East Race Street
Allentown, PA 18109
PH: 800-833-9250  |  FX: 610-266-3240

Offices also in:
Crofton, MD
East Syracuse, NY
Milford, MA
Glenn L. Johnson, Lehman, Pa., received the Pennsylvania Society of Land Surveyors’ (PSLS) Surveyor of the Year Award during the annual PSLS Surveyors’ Conference in Hershey, Pa., January 23-26. The award is the Society’s highest honor.

Johnson, a member of the PSLS Northeast Chapter, is the owner of Glenn L. Johnson & Associates, PLS, Dallas, Pa., a family-run business for more than three decades. Active in PSLS for most of his career, he has served in numerous leadership capacities, including chairman of the Continuing Education, Education, and Conference Planning committees; and member of the Legislative and Government Affairs, Land Records, and History committees. He also was a founding member of the Survey Arbitration Board, and is currently the Eastern Region Trustee for the Pennsylvania Land Surveyors’ Foundation.

In his local chapter, Johnson has held the offices of president, vice president, and state director.

“Boundary line surveys require much more than basic mathematics,” Johnson said. “They require knowledge, experience, sound judgment, tenacity, and unquestioned ethics.”

A surveyor for more than 40 years, Johnson has been a registered Professional Land Surveyor in Pennsylvania for 35 years. His expertise focuses on boundary surveys and land law within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

With a vested interest in his community, Johnson is a member of the Anthracite Scenic Trails Association, Better Business Bureau, and Pennsylvania Builders Association. He and his wife, Karen, have five children, 11 grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

**Kudos to Our Distinguished Service Award Winners**

These individuals were selected for their outstanding service to PSLS and the profession of land surveying. Awards were presented January 24 at the 2011 PSLS Surveyors’ Conference.

- **Bucks Chapter**
  - Shaheed A. Smith, PLS
  - Brian T. Yorkiewicz, PLS

- **Delaware Valley Chapter**
  - Gregory J. Gress, PLS
  - Karl E. Kriehg, PLS
  - Robert R. Miller, PLS

- **Harrisburg Chapter**
  - Michael D. Kreiger Jr., PLS

- **Lehigh Valley Chapter**
  - Robert H. Piligian, PLS
  - Arthur A. Swallow, PLS

- **Laurel Highlands Chapter**
  - Randall S. Perry, PLS
  - Vincent J. Stranch, PLS

- **Northeast Chapter**
  - Karl E. Kriehg, PLS
  - Robert R. Miller, PLS
  - Arthur A. Swallow, PLS
  - Michael D. Kreiger Jr., PLS

- **South Central Chapter**
  - L. Bradley Foltz, PLS

- **Southwest Chapter**
  - Mark Hummel, PLS
Laser Scanning Technology and Its Application in Static, Terrestrial-Based Surveying

by Darren Hauser

Darren Hauser, a surveying and engineering student at Penn State University—Wilkes-Barre, received first place for this paper, which he submitted for competition during the 2011 PSLS Surveyors’ Conference.

Abstract
Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation (LASER) scanning is a technology which is quickly advancing. More and more companies are now seeing the benefits and investing in the technology. Trade journals are filled with articles on laser scanning. Laser scanning is the next big advancement in surveying. The objective of this paper is to cover the basics of laser scanning technology. The paper places emphasis on static, terrestrial-based scanning. The theories behind laser scanning, as well as instrument accuracies, are discussed. Sources of error that could affect these accuracies are also mentioned. Lastly, a few applications of laser scanners, in use today, are reviewed to provide the reader with an idea of the possibilities of laser scanning technology.

Introduction
Laser scanning can be either aerial- or terrestrial-based. Aerial-based scanners collect data remotely. A scanner is mounted on an airplane, with the sight axis of the instrument normal to the surface of the Earth, and the study area is flown. A Global Positioning System (GPS) antenna is also mounted on the airplane to reference the data on the Earth. Terrestrial scanning can be mobile or static. Mobile scanners collect data from the ground while in motion. The scanner is mounted to a vehicle and can collect data even when then vehicle is moving at highway speeds. The location of the vehicle is provided by an attached GPS. Static scanning is done with a set-up much like a total station. Static, terrestrial, laser scanning will be the focus of this paper.

Laser Scanning Principles
Laser scanning uses laser ranging methods to measure distance. Ranging is an active process, a signal is sent from the instrument, as opposed to a passive process, like a camera which just collects ambient light. Two main types of laser ranging exist. The first method, time-of-flight (TOF), uses a short pulse of laser radiation emitted from the instrument to the object and reflected back. The instrument measures the precise interval of time that has passed, from transmission to return, to determine the slant distance. This distance is obtained from the equation:

\[ d = \frac{c}{2} t \]

where \( c \) is the speed of light, approximately \( 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \), and \( t \) is the time interval. The second method, continuous wave (CW), uses a continuous beam of laser radiation. This method is most commonly used in terrestrial-based scanning. As seen in Figure 1, the instrument measures the phase difference between the outgoing and return signal. This, in turn, results in the slant distance given by the equation:

\[ d = \frac{(M\lambda + \Delta\lambda)}{2}; \quad \Delta\lambda = \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \lambda \]

where \( M \) is the whole number of wavelengths, \( \lambda \) is the known wavelength, \( \Delta\lambda \) is the fractional wavelength, and \( \phi \) is the phase angle. Click here to read more if you are reading this via the Web; if you have a paper copy, the article is attached. (begin with Page 2 for both versions).
As the diagram shows, the metal post falls within the realm of possibilities given the vague deed description (though not an equal allotment of the excess). While the post may not be where a surveyor would place the common corner, the post does fall within the realm of possible locations fixed by the deed description. As such, the courts would tend to favor the position of the post as the deed corner simply because the parties-in-interest have historically done so.

In this situation the contents of the letter or report may state the following:

I have determined your common corner is the location fixed by an existing metal post. There are three factors that support this decision. First, the metal post has existed for some time without apparent dispute or disagreement as to its location. Second, predecessors in title have appeared to recognize the post as marking the location of the common corner. Finally, there is reasonable compliance between the position of the post and with the deed description given the loose and imperfect description (e.g., “200 feet more or less”). Under the circumstances, the courts often presume that the post location is a practical and reasonable location monumenting the common corner location intended by the original grantor.

Practical location is similar to the equitable doctrine of acquiescence. The major difference is that practical location requires the parties-in-interest all participate, while acquiescence requires only one party act while the other parties-in-interest acquiesce to the acts of the one party.

Some commentators equate practical location to a boundary by unwritten agreement. The difference between practical location and agreement is subtle and not always clear (some courts do equate the two doctrines). For an agreement the law requires an offer, acceptance, and consideration. In other words, an agreement requires a bargain fairly reached where each party derives some real or imagined benefit from their bargain. These elements are not required for a boundary by practical location. As a consequence, an unwritten agreement is appropriate where the parties are placing the boundary in a location different from what they know or perceive to be a location fixed by their respective deeds.

---

Knud E. Hermansen is a professor in the Surveying Engineering Technology program at the University of Maine. He is also a consultant on boundary disputes, alternate dispute resolution, land development, real property law, and access law.

Robert Liimakka is a professor in the Surveying Engineering program at Michigan Technological University. He is a professional surveyor and holds a MS in Spatial Information Science and Engineering from the University of Maine, Orono, and is currently working on a doctorate in civil engineering.
PLS Foundation
2010-2011
Scholarship Winners

1st Place $4,000 Penn State University—Wilkes-Barre
Josh Witmer

2nd Place $3,000 Penn State University—Wilkes-Barre
Darren Hauser

3rd Place $2,000 Penn State University—Wilkes-Barre
Jacob Horton

4th Place $2,000 Pittston Area High School
Matt Sharr

5th Place $1,500 Penn State University—Wilkes-Barre
Ryan Kerrick

6th Place $1,500 Penn State University—Wilkes-Barre
Ryan Little

7th Place $1,000 Penn College of Technology
Carson Houser

8th Place $1,000 Troy Area High School
Zachary Bixby

PSLS extends congratulations to the eight outstanding surveying students who received the Pennsylvania Land Surveyors’ (PLS) Foundation Scholarship for the 2010-2011 academic year! The amount disbursed was $16,000 thanks to the support of Foundation contributors who make the scholarships possible. PLS Foundation Trustees selected the students based on academic achievement, extracurricular participation, career goals, and financial need.

Remember, your gifts make these scholarships possible for the next generation of surveyors. Visit the [PSLS website](http://www.pals.org) or call 717-540-6811 for more information or to make a contribution.

Pennsylvania Land Surveyors’ Foundation

Auction and Raffle Report

by J. Frederick Friden, PE, PLS, Foundation Treasurer

Gun Raffle Report: Thanks to all who participated in the 2010-2011 gun raffle—we netted $3,040 of scholastic support for today’s surveying students. Prize winners were: Dan Stambaugh of Conestoga, Pa., for the limited edition Marlin .308 Trapper rifle; Dom Piccolomini of Uniontown, Pa., for the Henry Big Boy .357 magnum; Brian Fogal of Chambersburg, Pa., for the Henry .22 pump; and Brian Duclos of Altoona, Pa., for the Field & Stream commemorative knife. All were quite pleased with their prizes.

The Foundation gratefully recognizes these additional contributors for their support:

- Frank Lenik of Leica Geosystems Inc., Woodstown, NJ $350
- Harrisburg Chapter $500
- Lehigh Valley Chapter in memory of Whitey Bauder $100
- North Central Chapter $300
- Reading Chapter $2,000

We intend to recognize all future notable contributors.

A Special Thanks

Thank you to the PSLS Education Committee for voting to donate all of the PLS Foundation auction and raffle proceeds to the Foundation.
Navigate Your Way to the PLS Foundation

Have you checked your compass lately? Take a look because it might be pointing to the Pennsylvania Land Surveyors’ (PLS) Foundation—your guide to helping promote, improve, and encourage the practice of land surveying to future generations. When you become a member, you not only help support your profession, you:

- Create public awareness about land surveying career opportunities,
- Provide financial assistance to individuals pursuing an education in land surveying,
- Make grants and contributions to educational institutions to enhance a land surveying curriculum, and
- Offer financial assistance to individuals or educational institutions for research in land surveying.

As part of its mission, the Foundation offers annual scholarships to land surveying students who exhibit academic excellence and personal commitment to the betterment of society. Each year, the Foundation awards thousands of dollars in scholarship money to Pennsylvania residents who are pursuing a Bachelor of Science or Associate Degree in land surveying. To date, total funds dispersed exceed $200,000.

What are you waiting for? Play your part in giving direction to the surveyors of tomorrow and helping to perpetuate the profession by becoming a Foundation member today! The Foundation welcomes support not only from members, but from corporations and all individuals who believe in the Foundation’s mission. Visit the PSLS website at www.psls.org for more information.

PLS Foundation Membership Application

Name or Company Name

Address

City State ZIP

E-mail Phone

Payment Method

☐ Check enclosed (Payable to PLS Foundation)

☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard

Card No. Exp. Date

Name on Card

Signature

Mail payment and form to:

PLS Foundation
Board of Trustees
2040 Linglestown Road, Suite 200
Harrisburg, PA 17110
Phone: 717-540-6811 Fax: 717-540-6815

Membership Categories (Select one)

☐ Regular: $35/ year
☐ Century: $100/ year
☐ Sustaining: $500/ year
☐ Lifetime: $2,000
Landowners brought an action to quiet title against their neighbors in order to resolve a boundary dispute. An action to quiet title is a remedy sought by the plaintiff to resolve a claim of title to or an interest in property so that the plaintiff and those claiming under him may be free from future litigation with respect to the title and to have a marketable title. The boundary dispute originated in 2001 when plaintiff’s Gregory and Debra Moore owners of Parcel B located to the west of Township Road (TR) 410 and T. Scott Moore (T.S. Moore) owner of Parcel A on the eastern side of TR 410. Both parcels originated from a common grantor Leora Moore. The deeds describing the parcels preceded the construction of the township road and the descriptions could not conclusively fix the location of the boundary line.

Parcels A and B were both conveyed by a common grantor who acquired them in 1954. In 1974, the grantor conveyed all of Parcel A to her daughter (Baldinger) who ultimately conveyed it to T.S. Moore. Prior to the conveyance to T.S. Moore, the daughter informed T.S. that a survey of Parcel A contained only 27.21 acres and not the acreage stated in the description. T.S. paid taxes on 27.21 acres and never proceeded to have Parcel A surveyed or have the deed recital changed through a corrective deed. G.D. Moore and D.J. Moore (plaintiffs) obtained title to Parcel B directly from the common grantor in 1984. The plaintiff’s survey showed that Parcel B contained 77.46 acres and not the 45 acres stated in the deed.

Beginning in 2001, and at least through 2003, T.S. made a claim to land east of TR 410. However, the court record does not indicate that T.S. himself ever exercised dominion over the disputed acreage. The record shows that T.S. permitted a third party to plant crops on the disputed acreage. This lawsuit arises from the dispute resulting between the third party and G.D. and D.J. Moore, owners of Parcel B. Unable to have the third party leave the property, they file this quiet title action against T.S. The plaintiff’s make two claims: 1) that the descriptions contained in the deeds of both parties did not provide an accurate description of the lands to establish a correct boundary, thus constituting a cloud on their restive titles, and 2) that T.S.’s grantor had acquiesced to TR 410 as the consentable boundary that must be adhered to.

After days of testimony the judge concluded that a “tree line” to the east of TR 410 was the eastern boundary of Parcel A and entered a judgment in ejection against the Plaintiffs. At the end of trial both parties file appeals claiming that the record does not support the trial court’s decision that a “tree line” on the eastern side of Route 410 marks a boundary by acquiescence or “consentable line.”

Discussion

It has long been recognized in Pennsylvania that a boundary line may be established by a party acquiescing or fail-
ing to assert his rights or interests against a hostile or adverse user. The acquiescing party must not have asserted his rights for the statutory period of 21 years. Under the doctrine of “consentable line,” the existence of a boundary may be proved by “dispute and compromise” between the parties or “recognition and acquiescence” by one party.

In this case, the record is void of any evidence that the parties have compromised as to the location of the boundary and the court justifiably applied the rule of “recognition and acquiescence” to establish the boundary location. Under the Doctrine of Consentable Line, establishing a boundary line by acquiescence requires that a two-prong test be satisfied:

1. each party has claimed the land on his side of the line as his own, and
2. that he has occupied the land on his side of the line for a continuous period of 21 years.

The second prong of this test is quite different from that of claiming title by adverse possession. A major underlying difference is that for a party claiming title to land under the doctrine of Consentable Line by acquiescence “occupation” of the land in question is the focus rather than “possession” of the land, as is the case for one claiming title by adverse possession. Court decisions based on the doctrine of Consentable Line by acquiescence require that a two-prong test be satisfied:

Unlike cases involving adverse possession, a consentable line claim to a disputed parcel does not require the parcel to be described in an instrument of conveyance.

In the event that the party claiming a boundary under the doctrine consentable line by acquiescence has not occupied the land claimed for 21 years, tacking, or adding, the time of successive parties’ occupation of said land is a method used to satisfy the statutory period of occupation of 21 years. However, a grantee cannot tack his grantor’s adverse possession of land when the grantor does not convey such land to him. That is, “the only method by which an adverse possessor may convey title asserted by adverse possession is to describe in the instrument of conveyance by means minimally acceptable for the conveyance of realty that which is intended to be conveyed.” Notice here that tacking in the context of adverse possession cases may be used under special circumstances so long as the grantor identifies the adversely possessed parcel and describes it in a deed type document.

Unlike cases involving adverse possession, a consentable line claim to a disputed parcel does not require the parcel to be described in an instrument of conveyance. In addition, tacking may be used without having the disputed parcel being described in an instrument of conveyance “because the finding of a consentable line depends upon possession rather than ownership.

In this case, the grantor of Parcel A (Baldinger, daughter of the common grantor to both parcels) testified that in the 26-year period of ownership she never occupied the disputed portion of the parcel, and, in fact, said that she never thought that she owned any land east of TR 410. This testimony was in opposite of defendant T.S., who was claiming 58 acres as recited in the deed but never having the parcel surveyed did not know the extent of his property. As a matter of fact, T.S.’s grantor had a survey conducted of Parcel A and subsequently
This year’s annual Pennsylvania Society of Land Surveyors’ (PSLS) Conference experienced the largest turnout in nearly a decade. The event, that took place January 23-26 at the Hershey Lodge, Hershey, Pa., drew nearly 900 surveyors from Pennsylvania and surrounding states.

The 37 continuing education courses offered played a major role in attracting the attendees, who had the opportunity to brush up on topics such as oil and gas well permitting, state plane coordinates, GIS mapping, FEMA elevation certificates, storm sewer design, and laser scanning, among others. Attendees also maximized their time by visiting with exhibitors to learn about the latest equipment and services. Once again, popular conference traditions included the plat competition, raffle, and bookstore.

This year’s keynote speaker was Jeffery N. Lucas, JD, PLS, who operates a surveying and consulting business in Birmingham, Ala. He spoke about Boundary Surveyor Technologies and the Law. On Monday evening, Lucas also shared his expertise with registrants by teaching a course on how to make a boundary determination that will win in court.

The major highlight of Monday evening was the inauguration of President William J. Beitler, PLS, and the board officers: President-Elect Brent L. Birth, PLS; Vice President Frederick O. Gabriel II, PLS; Immediate Past President William L. Lehman, PLS; NSPS Governor Robert R. Miller, PLS; President; and Secretary/Treasurer Mark Hummel, PLS.

PSLS extends thanks to all attendees, sponsors, and exhibitors who made the conference a success this year. See more photos on Page 30 or online under “Event Gallery.”

**Sponsors and Exhibitors**

*Thank you to our 2011 supporters!*

**Bronze Sponsor**
Marquis Agency

**Silver Sponsor**
Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)

**Gold Sponsor**
The Industrial Insurance Agency, LLC

Aerocon Photogrammetric Services, Inc.
Aero-Metric, Inc.
Applied Mapping Solutions, Inc.
Boyd Instrument & Supply Co., Inc.
Carlson Software
Caron/East, Inc.
Cooper Aerial
ESRI
Horizon Helicopters
Keddal Aerial Mapping
Keystone Precision Instruments
Klein Agency, LLC
Land & Mapping Services

Leica Geosystems, Inc.
Nor East Mapping, Inc.
Penn College of Technology
Penn State Wilkes-Barre
Pennsylvania Land Surveyors’ Foundation
Precision Laser & Instrument, Inc.
Print-O-Stat, Inc.
Productivity Products & Services, Inc.
PSLS Conference Raffle & Auction
PSLS Membership
Terrametrix, LLC
The Industrial Insurance Agency, LLC UPS
applied for and received from the county a reduction in taxes since the survey showed 27.21 acres instead of the 58 recited in the deed. The current owner of Parcel A, T.S. Moore’s claim to any land by consentable line to the east of TR 410 is unsustainable because tacking cannot be permitted in such situations where successive owners did not occupy the disputed parcel for the statutory period. Thus, T.S. Moore did not show “sufficient and credible proof of delivery of possession of land not within (but contiguous to) property described by deed of conveyance, which was previously claimed and occupied by the grantor and taken by the grantee as successor in such interest.”

In conclusion, the importance of gaining rights to a disputed parcel by establishing a boundary by consentable line is that the winning party gains property regardless of the deed recitals. More importantly, the neighbor receives marketable title to the disputed land.

Salvatore A. Marsico is an associate professor of Engineering and Legal Issues in Engineering, Penn State-Wilkes-Barre Campus. E-mail: sam4@psu.edu.
New Members!

PSLS extends thanks to these new members who recently joined PSLS. Their memberships were approved at the March 25 PSLS board meeting. Welcome to everyone!

Allegheny Chapter
- Rex Clark, PLS
- Darrin Lee Newman, PLS
- James Shellenbarger

Bucks Chapter
- Donald J. Lance, PLS

Delaware Valley Chapter
- Jason N. Bertzos
- Kurt H. Diener, PLS
- Lawrence E. Leso Jr., LS
- Michael J. Sharayko

Harrisburg Chapter
- Woodrow D. Botts, PLS
- James A. Eppley, PLS
- Ralph M. Griffin, PLS
- Terry LaFountain, PLS
- Nathan K. Mohler
- Henry O. Schmidt Jr., PLS

Laurel Highlands Chapter
- Joseph H. Destro, PLS
- Gary P. Hill, PLS
- William P. Murphy, PLS

Lehigh Valley Chapter
- Stanley M. Norkevich, PLS

Member at Large
- Eric F. Cooke, PLS
- Charles L. Walton, PLS, PE
- Roy J. Bonham, LS
- William T. Derry, LS

Mid-State Chapter
- R. Bruce Kirkpatrick, PLS, PE
- Chad A. Smith, PLS
- Kerry A. Uhler Jr., PE, PLS

North Central Chapter
- Charles M. Rodichok, PLS

Northeast Chapter
- M. Dillon Marino

Northwest Chapter
- Scott R. Johnson
- Joseph A. McGraw

Penn College of Technology
Student Chapter
- Lou Mazero

Penn State Student Chapter
- Jessica Helman
- Matthew B. Sharr
- Ryan White

Pocono Chapter
- Bruce Benish, PLS

Reading Chapter
- Bruce Hall, PLS
- Wilmer Nolt, PLS
- John F. Radkiewicz

South Central Chapter
- Barry A. Best, PLS
- Craig Boock

South Pocono Chapter
- Dennis A. Smale, PLS

Southwest Chapter
- Robert R. Bednar, PLS
- Joseph Duganich, PLS
- Thomas E. Edkins Sr., PLS
- Tom Edkins Jr.
- Dennis R. Johnston, PLS
- Joshua R. Kasper
- Robert A. Priest
- Vincent L. Reedy, PLS
- Matthew B. Schmidt
- Christopher Mark Schmidt
- Robert D. Whiting, PLS

Susquehanna Chapter
- Robert E. O’Neill
- Chad Shaffer, PLS

Sustaining Firms
- The Industrial Insurance Agency
  Attn: Terry Ann Coleman

  Applied Mapping Solutions
  Attn: David Keilly

Become a member today!
There have been a few questions asked lately concerning the controversy revolving around the adjacent use of the L1 GPS frequency. Recently the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) granted to Virginia based LightSquared exclusive use of a radio band immediately adjacent to the L1 GPS frequency. Some of the original questions revolved mainly around two issues. The first issue being the highly unusual decision by the FCC to grant a “conditional waiver” to LightSquared to build a 4G cellular telephone network in an area of such close-proximity to a much lower-powered, ground-to-satellite communications system. The second issue appears to be the regulatory treatment of “expediting” the application. On January 26, 2011, the FCC issued an Order and Authorization giving LightSquared conditional approval to build out its ground-based wireless network (referred to as an ancillary terrestrial component, ATC).

Some Background

- The GPS/GNSS L1 signal operates in the 1559-1610 MHz band
- The GPS L1 signal is bracketed by bands allocated to mobile-satellite services (MSS) operators that are running 1525-1559 MHz and 1625.50-1660.50 MHz
- The adjacent L-band MSS operator, LightSquared, has an FCC license granted in 2004 to operate ATC base stations to augment and extend its primary MSS services to urban areas
- On November 18, 2010, LightSquared filed a report on the implementation of its integrated MSS/ATC services advising the FCC that:
  - Its business model has evolved to a wholesale provider of network capacity to retailers who will take an integrated MSS/ATC service, but who can choose to offer cellular only to end-users.
  - It proposes to operate, effectively on a primary basis, a terrestrial wireless voice and data broadband services; and deploy a high-capacity, densely populated network of strong signal transmitters (1500 watts) blanketing select urban areas. We understand that six U.S. cities may be identified for initial roll-out. We believe that Las Vegas and Phoenix are candidates.
  - LightSquared is effectively seeking a reallocation of its band from a space services (MSS) to a terrestrial wireless services which represents a radical change in the operation environment of the adjacent GPS L1.
The early launch of the GPS industry effort as described above was e-mailed to reach out to industry associations and potentially affected end-users to build a broader coalition to inform the FCC of the potential for serious harmful interference to GPS use.

On March 10, 2011, the Coalition to Save Our GPS was launched. Additional information on the effort can be found on its website at [www.saveourgps.org](http://www.saveourgps.org).

On or about March 11, 2011, Trimble, along with Garmin and other members of the GPS Industry Council, testified at a House Appropriations Subcommittee on the GPS/LightSquared controversy. Jim Kirkland, vice president and general counsel of Trimble Navigation Limited, told the Congressional Committee members that “the new system should not be deployed unless it can be conclusively guaranteed that the GPS users are fully protected from radio interference.” Another comment stated that the LightSquared proposal was to build 40,000 terrestrial base stations operating at a billion times the power levels of the current GPS signals as “a tectonic change” in the use of the L-band spectrum.

And so, the fight for space continues! Once again, I would recommend that you check out the Save Our GPS website and consider signing up at [www.saveourgps.org](http://www.saveourgps.org). I’m sure that the new group will strive to keep everyone up to date on the controversy.

Special thanks to the following for furnishing information on this matter: ACSM Government Affairs Committee; The Coalition to Save Our GPS; Tom Mackie of Trimble Navigation, Ltd.; and Mike Sweik, executive director of GPSIC.

Happy GPS Trails!

James E. Pahel, PLS, CP, PSM, RPP, SP, is a partner at Land & Mapping Services, a company in Clearfield, Pa., that offers services in land surveying, consulting forestry, photogrammetry, GPS, GIS, and CADD. He is a member of the PSLS North Central chapter.
Your PSLS membership can save you some cash on these products and services!

**Pennsylvania One Call System, Inc.**

**Use the PA One Call System for FREE**

**Contact:** Fax, e-mail, or mail your annual invoice to Laurie at:

Fax: 717.540.6815  E-mail: laurie@psls.org
PSLS, 2040 Linglestown Road, Suite 200, Harrisburg, PA 17110

[pa1call.org/POCS/index16.aspx](pa1call.org/POCS/index16.aspx)

**KLEIN Agency, LLC**

Insurance protection for surveyors & engineers, including annual review of exposures, loss control support, contract review, and driver evaluation.

**Contact:** Mark Amirault
**Phone:** 410.832.7600 or 888.284.2574  **Fax:** 410.832.1849
mamirault@eakagency.com
PO Box 219, Timonium, MD 21094

[kleinagencyllc.com](kleinagencyllc.com)

**Aflac**

**Contact:** Michael B. Anderson
An independent associate representing Aflac

**Phone:** 717.436.2978  **Fax:** 717.436.2295
Michael_Angerson@us.aflac.com
RR 4, Box 262, Mifflintown, PA 17059

[aflac.com](aflac.com)
In addition to Murphy’s Law, there are now several others we need to keep in mind:

- The New Law of Mechanical Repair: After your hands become coated with grease, your nose will begin to itch and it will be imperative to visit “the necessary room.”
- The New Law of Gravity: Any object, when dropped, will roll, slide or bounce to the least accessible corner.
- The New Law of Probability: The probability of being watched is directly proportional to the stupidity of your act.
- The New Law of Random Numbers: When you dial a wrong number, you will not get a busy signal. Someone always answers. Then for some strange reason, they will tell you they think you have a wrong number, when they know perfectly well that you actually do have the wrong number.
- The New Law of Variation: If you change traffic lanes or grocery store lines, the one you had been in will always move faster than the one you changed into.
- The New Law of Bath: When the body is fully immersed in water, the phone will ring.
- The New Law of Result: When you try to prove to someone that something will not work, it will.
- The New Law of Biomechanics: The severity of the itch is inversely proportional to the reach.
- The New Law of Theater: At any event, the people whose seats are furthest from the aisle arrive last.
- The New Law of Lockers: If there are only two people in a locker room, their lockers will be adjacent to each other.
- The New Law of Physical Surfaces: The chances of an open faced peanut butter sandwich landing face down on a floor are directly correlated to the newness and cost of the carpet.
- The New Law of Marketing: As soon as you find a product you really like, they’ll stop making it.
- The New Law of Logic: Anything is possible if you don’t know what you’re talking about.

Submitted by Byron W. Rimmer, PLS

Note: I was in Myrtle Beach a few years ago and was reading one of the free papers you find in stores. I thought you would get a few laughs out of some of these. I think they all happened to me at one time or another. I’m sure you can relate to them also.
We’ve added a lot more capability.
Without taking anything away from its simplicity.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED TRIMBLE TSC3 CONTROLLER

The problem with new and improved is that too often it means unfamiliar and different. That’s not the case with the new Trimble TSC3 controller.

Optimized for Trimble Access, this new field solution delivers more capable data collection, computing and connectivity than ever before, without sacrificing the familiar functions that have made our surveying systems famous.

COLLECT SHARE AND DELIVER:

A larger, full-color screen means more function from the map screen and more direct access to the features you need to complete the job. And keep the data flowing with integrated Bluetooth, WiFi and cellular modem.

Trimble Access field software allows you to bring data from the internal GPS, compass and camera into your workflow. In a single step you can automatically add images as attribute information to any point you are measuring.

Easier and more effective? Yes. More complicated? Not at all. The new Trimble TSC3 controller. It does amazingly complex things—all designed to make doing your job easier.

To learn more about the new Trimble TSC3, visit: trimble.com/TSC3

SUCCESS FOUND HERE

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL YOUR TRIMBLE DEALER

Keystone Precision
Whitehall, PA 800-833-9250

Precision Laser & Instrument
Ambridge, PA 724-266-1600

© 2011 Trimble Navigation Limited. All rights reserved. Trimble and the Trimble logo are trademarks of Trimble Navigation Limited, registered in the United States and in other countries. Trimble Access is a trademark of Trimble Navigation Limited. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. SH576D.
Ramblings Indeed

A response to “Ramblings by Chuck” in the Fall/Winter Edition

First a few definitions:
Rambling – wandering about aimlessly
Precise – definite or exact, fixed, exact in measuring, recording, etc., as an instrument
Accurate – in exact conformity to truth, to a standard or rule, or to a model, free from error or defect

Modern, and probably future, equipment has certainly improved the precision and repeatability of measurements and the mathematical skills required to manipulate the data they produce require advanced study. However, they are only a contributing factor in the accurate placing of boundaries and property corners. Who then determines the accurate location of the boundary considering local and historical knowledge, interpretation of the written records and maps, accepted rulings of the courts that apply, knowledge of past procedures which led to the establishment of the boundaries, and the reputation and thoroughness of prior land surveyors whose footsteps we are required to follow? Only the professional land surveyor can fulfill this role.

I disagree with some points made in the article:
“Coordinates are primary evidence for boundaries … .” – No, they are only a means to locate or relocate positions of monuments.
“Everyone knows the accuracy of GPS…” – Does the general public? The courts?
“Continuing education cannot occur until education first occurs…” – Sad that professionals of long experience are incapable of learning. Why then bother with continuing ed?
“Formal education and on the job experience should not be confused…” – Nor should they be separated. Mentoring by a true professional cannot be equaled. A well-rounded land surveyor needs both.

J. Frederick Friden, PE, PLS
Gary Thompson Appointed to the National Geospatial Advisory Committee

Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar has appointed 15 individuals to serve as members of the National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC), which provides recommendations on federal geospatial policy and management issues and advice on development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The NSDI promotes sharing of geospatial data throughout all levels of government, the private and non-profit sectors, and the academic community.

The new appointees to three-year terms on the NGAC are:

- Mr. Dick Clark, State of Montana
- Mr. Jack Dangermond, ESRI
- Ms. Joanne Irene Gabrynowicz, University of Mississippi
- Dr. Jerry Johnston, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Ms. Laurie Kurilla, Ventura County, CA
- Dr. E. Donald McKay, State of Illinois
- Ms. Anne Hale Miglarese, Booz Allen Hamilton
- Dr. Timothy Nyerges, University of Washington
- Mr. Matt O’Connell, GeoEye
- Mr. Pat Olson, Aero-Metric, Inc.
- Mr. Mark Reichardt, Open Geospatial Consortium
- Mr. Anthony Spicci, State of Missouri
- Mr. Gary Thompson, State of North Carolina
- Mr. Gene Trobia, State of Arizona
- Mr. David Wyatt, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

The NGAC provides a forum to convey views representative of partners in the geospatial community. The members of the NGAC report to the chair of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), which is the Federal interagency executive group responsible for providing leadership and direction in Federal geospatial programs. The FGDC is chaired by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary’s designee.
What is It?

A PSLS member found this in the belongings of a relative, and brought it to the 2011 PSLS Conference in search for an answer to what it is. No luck! See if you can identify this wonder and let us know at ksherman@psls.org.

Response to Previous What is it? Photo

The picture is pretty bad but...

It isn’t the bottom a flu for an old house chimney is it? Brick was built on top of it for the chimney to extend out of the ground? Perhaps it is an old water well filled in...

Submitted by Gary Hoffacker

Five Rules for Lifelong Career Management

The people who do best in their careers are sometimes not the most talented at their profession, but the best at managing their careers. Here’s what they know that everyone should know.

Moving your career forward is your responsibility. It’s not the responsibility of your employer, the U.S. military or your college. It all lies with you, so always be on the lookout for great new experiences, opportunities and more, whether with your current employer or with another.

Dedicate yourself to lifelong learning. The more you know about your industry and profession, the better positioned you’ll be to find and take advantage of new opportunities.

Stay visible. You can do this by volunteering for special projects, coordinating and/or speaking at professional events, writing articles or blogs, or any one of many other professional activities. Visibility translates to credibility, and that is remarkably powerful in a job search and career management.

Maintain an active and responsive network. The two most important aspects of networking are the quality of your contacts and your reciprocal relationships.

Dedicate yourself to your career, and understand that it will require your active participation—forever. Career management is not about paying occasional attention when you need a new job, but what you do every day of your working life.

Dear Pennsylvania:

The National Museum of Surveying has finally displayed the beautiful collection of state association flags (just in time of our Grand Opening on March 19). We had our soft opening in September of 2010, and based off what we see, we feel very strong about the future. The museum is grateful for your support in the past, and the museum hopes it can continue to count on your support in the future, as we continue to preserve the past of surveying while ensuring its future. I have attached your state flag, and some panoramic shots of the flags in the museum.

Matthew Parks is the assistant director of the National Museum of Surveying. His contact information is: National Museum of Surveying, Inc.; 521 E. Washington Springfield, Ill. 62701; (217) 523-3130; matt.parks@nationalsurveyingmuseum.org; http://surveyingmuseum.org; http://nationalmuseumofsurveying.blogspot.com.

---

FEMA has recently changed its MT-EZ Application for Letter of Map Amendment (L.O.M.A.), but unfortunately to the detriment of the public’s safety, health and welfare. Now the individual property owner may file that Application without a Professional Surveyor’s certification on the MT-EZ form (as previously required). This is permitted only when a properly certified Elevation Certificate is attached. The MT-EZ Application now requires the owner to attest: to whether fill has been placed (since the first flood map was issued in the 1970’s); to whether the application is for a structure, for “a portion of your legally recorded property,” or for the entire property; and to forward a drawing of the FIRM panel on which the structure/property location has been “accurately plotted,” with a certified copy of their deed or subdivision plat, all with appropriate map scales and north arrows. Not surprisingly, the new MT-EZ instruction sheet warns that “incomplete submissions will result in processing delays.” Presumably, the Feds have made these changes to reduce the perceived burden on the owner. Of course, this has already backfired and has caused confusion all around. Owners are now asking surveyors to merely forward the additional documents to accompany their Elevation Certificate, or to tell them where they may obtain these! The correct response to this request is to quote your additional fee to prepare and furnish the documents, to review the owner’s application, and to advise him accordingly.

Savvy surveyors may want to head off the consternation, and to contract in advance for an eLOMA application instead. The eLOMA can only be submitted by a professional surveyor, and enjoys the advantage of a much quicker determination response from FEMA.

WE KEEP OUR CUSTOMERS HAPPY, WHICH KEEPS YOUR CUSTOMERS HAPPY.

Put a smile on everyone’s face. Put the new logistics to work for you.

PSLS members receive special UPS discounts, including up to 28% on Air and now Ground shipments. To take advantage of these discounts, visit savewithups.com/enroll and enter promo code NER239.
Name: __________________________________________
Address: _______________________________________
City, State, ZIP: ___________________________________
If Student, College/University: ______________________
Business or School Address: ________________________
Home Phone w/ area code: _________________________
Business Phone w/ area code: _______________________
Fax: ___________________ E-mail: __________________

Preferred Mailing Address:  □ Home  □ Business

Professional Registration If Applicable:
State: Number: ___________________________________
State: Number: ___________________________________
Please list any other professional/technical society membership: ________________________________

Please indicate the membership grade for which you qualify:
□ Member………………………………….$190 per year
   (Surveyor licensed in Pennsylvania)
□ Associate ………………………………..$115 per year
   (Not presently licensed)
□ Corresponding………………………….$105 per year
   (Member of another state society where you reside)
□ Sustaining………………………………$385 per year
   (Firms having an interest in land surveying)
□ Student…………………………………….$15 per year
   (Enrolled in a Pennsylvania college or university)

Payment: □ VISA □ MasterCard  Card #: ______________________________
□ Mailing Check  Exp. Date: ______________________________

Chapter Affiliation Requested:
(Not applicable for Corresponding or Sustaining membership)

Please list names of two PSLS members, if you know any, who are acquainted with your qualifications and will sponsor your application:
Primary Sponsor: ______________________________ Secondary Sponsor: _____________________

I hereby apply for membership in the Pennsylvania Society of Land Surveyors and, in doing so, agree that I will actively support the Bylaws, aims, and objectives of the organization.

Signature of Applicant: ____________________________ Date: __________________________
In case of an accident or illness, it’s reassuring to know that you have a poised and compassionate friend in Aflac. Immediate and responsive, our insurance policies help give you control when life seems to take it away. Cash benefits … personally owned and managed … to help you get back on your feet … that’s the real Aflac difference. Use the money to help reduce the financial impact of rising deductibles and copayments, out-of-network charges, daily living costs and out-of-pocket expenses, as well as the loss of income.

A brief overview of our major insurance policies is featured on the back of this flyer. Find out for yourself why more than 40 million people worldwide* are turning to Aflac for greater control and financial security and why you should be one of them!

Aflac. We pay. You decide.

*Company Statistics (May 2005)