



Tecumseh Chapter of the Indiana Society of Professional Land Surveyors
309 Columbia Street, Suite 101 Lafayette, Indiana 47901

2003-2006 OFFICERS:

President: Patrick N. Cunningham, R.L.S.
Vice President: Roger A. Fine, R.L.S.
Secretary-Treasurer: Timothy A. Beyer, P.E., R.L.S.

2006 Chapter Report
December 25, 2006

2007 OFFICERS:

President: Zach Beasley; Vice President: John Nagy; Secretary: Justin Frazier; Treasurer: Tim Beyer

CURRENT MEMBERS (2006-2007): The following are paid (20), or life (4) members of the chapter: (1) Zach Beasley, (2) Tim Beyer, (3) Rex Bowman, (4) Jim Butcher, (5) Pat Cunningham, (6) Ken Curtis, (7) Justin Frazier, (8) Luis Gaztambide, (9) Dale Grimes, (10) Bryant Hottel, (11) Steve Johnson, (12) Clem Kuns, (13) John McEntyre, (14) Jim Milligan, (15) Steve Murray, (16) John Nagy, (17) Dan Pusey, (18) Nick Starr, (19) Todd Starr, (20) Dennis Sterrett, (21) Bill Stine, (22) Boudewijn Van Gelder, (23) Jim White, (24) Patrick Williams

The following are student members of the chapter: (1) Andrew Behler, (2) Adam Bihary, (3) Chris Borzio, (4) Joe Cross, (5) Keith Ethridge, (6) Matthew Filmore, (7) Jeff Fox, (8) Eric Fujikawa, (9) Melanie Fuoss, (10) Michael Goralski, (11) Nathan Harris, (12) Tom Henderson, (13) Jacob Hoffman, (14) Joseph Jacobsen, (15) Mike Judt, (16) Andrew Kincaid, (17) Scott Kobs, (18) Ryan Laughlin, (19) Trevor Lighty, (20) Casey Menchhofer, (21) Joshua Messmer, (22) Andrew Miller, (23) Jorge O'Neill, (24) Brad Perry, (25) Clint Roos, (26) Ashley Rose, (27) Steve Rust, (28) Steve Seiler, (29) Matt Thomas, (30) Josh Werner, (31) Seth White, (32) Scott Wilkinson, (33) Robert Will, (34) Michael Young

FINANCIAL STATUS AND CONTRIBUTIONS:

Mutual Fund Value: \$10,111.53 (as of 12/25/06)
4-Certificates of Deposit: \$17,470.76 (as of 12/25/06)

The chapter awarded two \$2500 scholarships (Margaret Cunningham Scholarship) to Purdue Land Surveying students, Ashley Rose and Jeff Fox, at the 2006 convention. The same scholarship amounts are planned for the 2007 convention. The chapter also contributed \$1000 to the Purdue chapter for expenses related to attendance at the ISPLS convention and the ACSM/NSPS national convention.

MEETING DATES: May 31, August 30, and November 8, 2006. Proposed meeting dated for 2007 are February 28, May 30, August 29, and November 14.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES: (1) A Government Affairs Committee, consisting of five registered members of the chapter, which was created in 2003, continued to work with Tippecanoe County officials on surveying related issues such as those related to digital data submission requirements.

(2) Eric Wathen of Rinker Materials gave a presentation on stormwater quality and their treatment product called Stormceptor. The presentation included a brief history on stormwater quality, typical stormwater quality requirements, typical treatment devices, considerations to be used when designing such devices, and included a demonstration of how the Stormceptor worked and included demonstrations of various types of suspended solids in water and how they relate to suspended solids removal rates. Design considerations such as location, maintenance, and using devices that retain the materials that are captured are key items that were discussed. Eric also mentioned that the Stormceptor and similar devices are considered hydrodynamic separators and that some states on the East coast currently have even greater stormwater quality requirements that involve filtering-type devices to meet those requirements. Similar requirements in our area are probably just a matter of time.

(3) Indiana State Trooper Jerry Holman (from the Lafayette post) gave a detailed presentation on methamphetamine (meth) labs. Jerry has been with the State Police for 6 years. He spent the first 4-1/2 years "on the road" and has been involved with "meth" investigations for the past 1-1/2 years. In January 2006, the Governor enacted a "Meth" Task Force at each post. The Lafayette post has had such a force since about September 2005. **This is an important issue because surveyors could encounter a "meth" lab during the course of their work.**

"Meth" accounts for about 90% of drug cases in the Midwest due to its popularity in rural communities. Meth is a mind altering drug with a 6% rehabilitation rate and has been a heavily used drug over the past 4-5 years. Thirty-five percent (35%) of children in a residence with a "meth" lab test positive for "meth" and all are affected somehow (fumes are heavier than air and are just as dangerous as the drug).

Physical and psychological effects of the drug include heart failure, brain damage, stroke, weight loss, wasting away of the body, and a number of other detrimental effects and can cause someone to be paranoid. "Meth" is addictive and users build a tolerance, requiring more of the drug to gain the "high". About twelve (12) million people have tried "meth" and there are about 1.5 million regular (weekly) users resulting in an increasing number of people in prisons and "rehab" centers. The number of "meth" babies is straining the foster care system. After the "high", which can last for 24 hours, users often sleep for days (sometimes as many as 7 days). Adults are the main users of "meth", but some youth also use the drug. Women tend to use "meth" because it is an appetite suppressant and after it is made ("cooked"), it can be sprinkled on drinks or food, rather than being injected, snorted, or otherwise forced into the body. Militaries used the drug in the past but quit due to its effect on the body. A "meth" user often has a "cat-urine" body odor due to the chemicals trying to escape the body.

"Meth" labs also have a deleterious effect on the environment. Every pound of "meth" leaves five to six pounds of toxic waste and can cost up to \$150,000 to clean each site where "meth" is found. **Ingredients and paraphernalia common to "meth" labs and things to look for can include the following:** red phosphorus, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, kerosene, red devil lye, drain cleaner, muriatic acid, acetone, ammonia, battery acid, paint thinner, alcohol - gasoline additives or rubbing alcohol, ether (starting fluid), benzene, freon, acetone, chloroform, camp stove fuel, white gasoline, phenyl-2-propane, phenylacetone, phenylpropanolamine, rock, table or epsom salt, iodine crystals, dry ice, toluene (found in brake cleaner), battery strippings from lithium batteries, sodium metal, ephedrine, cold tablets, diet aids, iodine, bronchodilators, energy boosters, empty ether cans, hollowed-out light bulbs, empty pen barrels, aluminum foil, bottle caps, empty pop cans with a hole in the side, needles, baking soda (used to neutralize acid), chicken feed with ephedrine, horse feed (medical feed), or anything from which ephedrine can be extracted. New ways to make "meth" are constantly being tried. It takes a couple hours to "cook" a batch of "meth".

Lab equipment including tubing, unmarked Mason jars with (aquarium-type) tubes attached, stained coffee filters, 2-liter pop bottles, blenders, camera batteries, wooden matches, propane cylinders, dark plastic trash bags, cooler bags (bag-type aluminum coolers), regular coolers, Gatorade coolers, and hot plates are tip offs to the production of "meth". Labs often look like a dirty kitchen and include wooden spoons. Labs may be contained in RVs, campers, trailers, wooded areas, along rivers and creeks, abandoned houses, sheds, or someone's own residence in kitchens, attics, basements, etc. Labs often have a strong odor. Anhydrous ammonia stored in a propane tank will turn the valve a greenish-blue color and the tanks are often painted black or another dark color. Chemicals such as anhydrous ammonia can also be stored in a thermos, inner tube from a tire, 5-gallon buckets, milk jugs with yellow lid, fire extinguishers, hoses, or any other storage container.

"Meth" can be made into different forms including a powder that is generally white and pinkish or yellowish in color, pills (tablets or capsules of various colors), or in crystal form (hard irregular chunks that look like ice or rock candy).

In addition to the individual chemicals being dangerous, "meth" lab ingredients can be explosive and the fumes can be fatal, so it's important to recognize the materials. **Ingredients and byproducts are sometimes discarded in remote wooded areas, creeks, and along roadsides. If you do suspect you may have encountered a "meth" lab, you should contact local law enforcement or call 911 and they will notify the State Police. Anonymous tips are best.**

A Powerpoint slideshow on "meth" can be downloaded for free from the Purdue Cooperative Extension Service at the following address, <http://www.ces.purdue.edu/extmedia/CFS/Methslides.ppt>.

(4) Pat Cunningham presented a Supreme Court of Indiana case (Herbst et al. v. Smith; 71 Ind. 44, November 1880), which discussed surveys conducted under the act of June 17th 1852. The court case sets precedents how surveys conducted under this act are treated as prima facie evidence concerning county surveyor's monuments (i.e. stones) at 1/16th corners versus theoretical location. A "sixteenth" corner was marked by a County Surveyor originally, as part of a legal survey under the act, a process that is similar to the legal survey process that exists today. Future surveys "reset" the corner at a different location because the original location was not at the theoretical location. The court decided that the original monument as set by the County Surveyor was the location of the "sixteenth" corner. Future court cases have referred to this case, in that as a part of the legal survey process, notification is required; however, the future cases have placed the burden of proof on the party that disputes that notification occurred (i.e. if a person wants to dispute that notification actually occurred, the burden is on them to show that it did not occur, otherwise it is assumed to have occurred). The issues involved in the case are legal surveys, original monuments and prima facie evidence. **This is a case that all surveyors should become familiar with and understand the ramifications that it could have on surveys that are being performed today, rather than being so quick to use a mathematical (theoretical) solution for "sixteenth" and other aliquot section corners.**

Respectfully submitted,

Timothy A. Beyer