

North Carolina Ethics for Professional Land Surveyors

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Chapter 1

Overview of the North Carolina Land Surveying Ethics

Land Surveying Ethics

Land surveying ethics is (1) the study of moral issues and decisions confronting individuals and organizations involved in land surveying and (2) the study of related questions about moral conduct, character, ideals and relationships of peoples and organizations involved in professional land surveying practice (Martin and Schinzinger, *Ethics in Engineering*).

North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors

The North Carolina General Assembly created the State Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors (Board) under G.S. §89C-4, as part of the North Carolina Engineering and Land Surveying Act, Chapter 89C of the North Carolina General Statutes, to administer the licensure and regulation of engineering and land surveying in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare. The Board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor: four licensed professional engineers, three licensed professional land surveyors, and two public members who are neither professional engineers nor professional land surveyors. Each land surveyor member must be a North Carolina resident who has been engaged in the lawful practice of land surveying in the state for at least six years. Members serve staggered five-year terms and may not be appointed for more than two full terms.

North Carolina Statutory Authority

The North Carolina General Statutes (G.S.) are the state's collection of laws organized by subject area into chapters and sections. Chapter 89C of the North Carolina General Statutes, the "North Carolina Engineering and Land Surveying Act," was enacted by the General Assembly in the interest of public health and safety to regulate the practice of engineering and land surveying in the State of North Carolina. Under this chapter, the Board is responsible for reviewing applications, administering examinations, licensing qualified applicants, and regulating the practice of professional land surveying throughout the state, and under G.S. §89C-10 is granted broad powers, including the authority to establish rules of professional conduct and to discipline licensees for violations of the chapter or the Board's rules. Selected provisions of G.S. Chapter 89C relevant to the Board's rules of professional conduct and its disciplinary procedure are presented in Chapter 2 below.

North Carolina Administrative Code

The North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC) is a compilation of the rules and regulations of North Carolina's regulatory agencies. It is organized by title, with each title representing a department, board, or other agency. Title 21, Chapter 56 of the North Carolina Administrative Code (21 NCAC 56), adopted by the Board under the authority of Chapter 89C, states the Board's rules governing the practice of engineering and land surveying, including its Rules of Professional Conduct at 21 NCAC 56 .0701 and its rules governing advertising at 21 NCAC 56 .0702. These rules are continuously updated by the Board. The North Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct are presented in Chapter 2 below, alongside the related statutory provisions governing professional conduct and discipline.

North Carolina Board Disciplinary Authority

The North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors is charged with the duty of issuing licenses to those professional land surveyors it has determined to be qualified. Under G.S. §89C-22, the Board may bring disciplinary action charges against a licensee and, following its procedure, may reprimand, fine, suspend, or revoke a license upon a finding of a violation of Chapter 89C or the Board's rules of professional conduct. Under G.S. §89C-23, it is unlawful to practice engineering or land surveying without licensure or to make unlawful use of the protected title or terms associated with the profession. Any person may file a written complaint with the Board, which investigates and, where cause is found, may proceed with formal disciplinary action. The Board is not authorized to settle boundary line disputes, establish costs for services, correct miscalculations or errors in a survey of real property, or settle contractual disputes. These types of problems are civil matters and are usually settled between the parties involved either in or out of the courts. If wrongdoing by a licensee is proven in court, the Board would like to have certified copies of any orders issued to prevent the wrongdoing from happening again and to take other action as considered appropriate. Likewise, the Board has no powers of restitution, as these are reserved for the courts.

Selected disciplinary case studies illustrating violations of North Carolina's ethics standards and disciplinary laws and rules for land surveyors are presented in Chapter 3 below.

Chapter 2

North Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Land Surveyors

North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors Rules, 21 NCAC 56 .0700: Rules of Professional Conduct, and G.S. Chapter 89C

The following are excerpts from Section .0700 of Chapter 56 of Title 21 of the North Carolina Administrative Code, Rules of Professional Conduct, and from Chapter 89C of the North Carolina General Statutes, Engineering and Land Surveying, which the North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors administers. If you wish to review the complete North Carolina Code, please visit the websites at:

https://www.sosnc.gov/webfiles/documents/adminrules/21_boards/engineers_and_surveyors.pdf
https://www.ncleg.net/enactedlegislation/statutes/html/bychapter/chapter_89c.html

§2.1 21 NCAC 56 .0701: Rules of Professional Conduct

(a) In order to safeguard the life, health, property and welfare of the public and to establish and maintain a high standard of integrity, skills, and practice in the professions of engineering and land surveying, the Rules of Professional Conduct in this Rule are adopted in accordance with G.S. 89C-20 and are binding upon every person holding a certificate of licensure as a Professional Engineer or Professional Land Surveyor (licensee), and on all business entities authorized to offer or perform engineering or land surveying services in this state. All persons licensed under the provisions of Chapter 89C of the General Statutes are charged with having knowledge of the Board Rules, including the Rules of Professional Conduct, and are deemed to be familiar with their provisions and to understand them.

(b) A licensee's practice shall not violate the rules of this Chapter or G.S. 89C and shall be conducted in a manner to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. The licensee shall at all times recognize the primary obligation to protect the public in the performance of their professional duties. If the licensee's engineering or land surveying judgment is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health and welfare of the public are endangered, the licensee shall inform the employer, the client, the contractor, other affected parties and any appropriate regulatory agency of the possible consequences of the situation.

(c) A licensee shall perform services only in areas of the licensee's competence and:

(1) Shall undertake to perform engineering and land surveying assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the specific technical field of professional engineering or land surveying involved;

(2) May accept an assignment or project requiring education or experience outside of the licensee's own areas of competence, but only to the extent that the services are restricted to those portions or disciplines of the assignment in which the licensee is qualified. All other portions or disciplines of such assignment shall be performed by associates, consultants, or employees who are licensed and competent in those portions or disciplines.

(d) A licensee shall not affix his or her signature or seal to any engineering or land surveying plan or document for which the licensee was not in responsible charge of the work through direct control and personal supervision. In order to exercise responsible charge of engineering or surveying work, either when delegating tasks to others, in circumstances where a licensee in responsible charge of the work is unavailable to complete the work, or the work is a design plan signed and sealed by an out-of-jurisdiction licensee (not a site adaptation of a standard design plan under Rule 21 NCAC 56 .1106), the licensee must possess full professional knowledge of and control over the work and shall:

(1) Have and exercise the authority to review and to change, reject or approve both the work in progress and the final work product, through examination, evaluation, communication and direction throughout the development of the work;

(2) Be personally aware of the scope of the work, its needs, parameters, limitations and special requirements;

(3) Be capable of answering questions relevant to the surveying or engineering decisions made as part of the services provided, in sufficient detail to demonstrate knowledge of the proficiency in the work; and

(4) Accept full responsibility for the work.

(A) The burden for demonstrating responsible charge lies with the licensee, including maintaining records, calculations, drawings, surveys, specifications, and other documents associated with the work.

(B) A licensee may affix his or her seal and signature to drawings and documents depicting the work of two or more professionals, provided it is designated by a note under the seal stating the specific subject matter for which each is responsible.

(e) A licensee shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner and:

(1) Shall be objective and truthful in all professional reports, statements or testimony. The licensee shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements or testimony;

(2) When serving as an expert or technical witness before any court, commission, or other tribunal, shall express an opinion only when it is founded upon adequate knowledge of the facts in issue, upon a background of technical competence in the subject matter, and upon honest conviction of the accuracy and propriety of the licensee's testimony;

(3) Shall issue no statements, criticisms, or arguments on engineering or land surveying matters connected with public policy which are inspired or paid for by an interested party, or parties, unless the licensee has prefaced the comment by explicitly identifying the licensee's name, by disclosing the identities of the party or parties on whose behalf the licensee is speaking, and by revealing the existence of any pecuniary interest the licensee may have in the matters; and

(4) Shall not attempt to injure, maliciously or falsely, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects, practice or employment of another engineer or land surveyor, nor indiscriminately criticize another engineer or land surveyor's work in public. Indiscriminate criticism includes statements without valid basis or cause, that are not objective and truthful, or that fail to include all relevant and pertinent information. If the licensee believes that another engineer or land surveyor is guilty of misconduct or illegal practice, such information shall be presented to the North Carolina Board of Examiners in the form of a complaint.

(f) A licensee shall avoid conflicts of interest and:

(1) Shall inform the employer or client, and any reviewing agency, of any business association, interests, or circumstances which could influence judgment or the quality of services;

(2) Shall not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project, or for services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are disclosed to, and agreed to, in writing, by all interested parties;

(3) Shall not solicit or accept financial or other valuable considerations from material or equipment suppliers for specifying their products;

(4) Shall not solicit or accept gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents, or other parties dealing with the client or employer in connection with work for which the licensee is responsible;

(5) When in public service as a member, advisor, or employee of a governmental body or department, shall not participate in considerations or actions with respect to services provided by the licensee or the licensee's firm in private engineering and land surveying practices;

(6) Shall not solicit or accept an engineering or land surveying contract from a governmental body on which a principal or officer of the licensee's firm serves as a member; and

(7) Shall not attempt to supplant another engineer or land surveyor in a particular employment after becoming aware that the other has been selected for the employment.

(g) A licensee shall solicit or accept work only on the basis of qualifications and:

(1) Shall not offer to pay, either directly or indirectly, any commission, political contribution, gift, or other consideration in order to secure work, exclusive of securing salaried positions through employment agencies;

(2) Shall compete for employment on the basis of professional qualification and competence to perform the work. The licensee shall not solicit or submit proposals for professional services containing a false, fraudulent, misleading, deceptive or unfair statement or claim regarding the cost, quality or extent of services to be rendered;

(3) Shall, with regard to fee bidding on public projects, comply with the provisions of G.S. 143-64.31 et seq., (or for federal projects, the Brooks Act, 40 U.S. Code 541 et seq.) and shall not knowingly cooperate in a violation of any provision of G.S. 143-64.31 et seq. (or of 40 U.S. Code 541 et seq.); and

(4) Shall not falsify or permit misrepresentation of academic or professional qualifications and shall only report educational qualifications when a degree or certificate was awarded, unless it is stated that no degree or certificate was awarded. The licensee shall not misrepresent degree of responsibility in or for the subject matter of prior assignments. Brochures or other presentations incident to the solicitation of employment shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint ventures, or past accomplishments with the intent and purpose of enhancing qualifications and work.

(h) A licensee shall perform services in an ethical manner, as required by the Rules of Professional Conduct (21 NCAC 56 .0701), and in a lawful manner and:

(1) Shall not knowingly associate with or permit the use of the licensee's name or firm name in a business venture by any person or firm which the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, is engaging in business or professional practices of a fraudulent or dishonest nature or is not properly licensed; and

(2) If the licensee has knowledge or reason to believe that another person or firm may be in violation of the Board Rules (21 NCAC 56) or of the North Carolina Engineering and Land Surveying Act (G.S. 89C), shall present such information to the Board in writing in the form of a complaint and shall cooperate with the Board in furnishing such further information or assistance as may be required by the Board. The licensee shall timely respond to all inquiries and correspondence from the Board and shall timely claim correspondence from the U. S. Postal Service, or other delivery service, sent to the licensee from the Board. Timely is defined as within the time specified in the correspondence, or if no time is specified, within 30 days of receipt. Certified mail is timely claimed if prior to being returned by the Post Office to the Board office.

(i) A Professional Engineer or Professional Land Surveyor who has received a reprimand or civil penalty or whose professional license is revoked, suspended, denied, refused renewal, refused reinstatement, put on probation, restricted, or surrendered as a result of disciplinary action by another jurisdiction is subject to discipline by the Board if the licensee's action constitutes a violation of G.S. 89C or the rules adopted by the Board.

§2.2 21 NCAC 56 .0702: Rules of Conduct of Advertising

(a) The Professional Engineer or Professional Land Surveyor shall not make exaggerated, misleading, deceptive or false statements or claims about professional qualifications, experience or performance in brochures, correspondence, listings, or other public communications.

(b) The prohibitions listed in Paragraph (a) of this Rule include, but are not limited to, the use of statements containing a material misrepresentation of fact or omitting a material fact necessary to keep the statement from being misleading; statements intended or likely to create an unjustified expectation; and statements containing a prediction of future success.

(c) Consistent with the foregoing, the Professional Engineer or Professional Land Surveyor may advertise for recruitment of personnel.

(d) Consistent with the foregoing, the Professional Engineer or Professional Land Surveyor may prepare articles for the lay or technical press. Such articles shall not imply credit to the author for work performed by others.

§2.3 G.S. §89C-20: Rules of Professional Conduct

In the interest of protecting the safety, health, and welfare of the public, the Board shall adopt rules of professional conduct applicable to the practice of engineering and land surveying. These rules, when adopted, shall be construed to be a reasonable exercise of the police power vested in the Board of Examiners for Engineers and Land Surveyors. Every person licensed by the Board shall subscribe to and observe the adopted rules as the standard of professional conduct for the practice of engineering and land surveying and shall cooperate fully with the Board in the course of any investigation. In the case of violation of the rules of professional conduct, the Board shall proceed in accordance with G.S. 89C-22. (1975, c. 681, s. 1; 1987, c. 827, s. 73; 1998-118, s. 18.)

§2.4 G.S. §89C-22: Disciplinary Action Charges; Procedure

(a) Any person may prefer charges of fraud, deceit, gross negligence, incompetence, misconduct, or violations of this Chapter, the rules of professional conduct, or any rules adopted by the Board against any Board licensee. The charges shall be in writing or submitted electronically and shall be filed with the Board.

(b) All charges, unless dismissed by the Board as unfounded or trivial or unless settled informally, shall be heard by the Board as provided under the requirements of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.

(c) If, after a hearing, a majority of the Board votes in favor of sustaining the charges, the Board shall reprimand, levy a civil penalty, suspend, refuse to renew, refuse to reinstate, or revoke the licensee's certificate, require additional education or, as appropriate, require reexamination.

(d) A licensee who is aggrieved by a final decision of the Board may appeal for judicial review as provided by Article 4 of Chapter 150B.

(e) The Board may, upon petition of an individual or an entity whose certificate has been revoked, for sufficient reasons as it may determine, reissue a certificate of licensure or authorization, provided that a majority of the members of the Board vote in favor of such issuance. (1921, c. 1, s. 10; C.S., s. 6055(l); 1939, c. 218, s. 2; 1951, c. 1084, s. 1; 1953, c. 1041, s. 10; 1957, c. 1060, s. 5; 1973, c. 1331, s. 3; 1975, c. 681, s. 1; 1981, c. 789; 1989, c. 669, s. 2; 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 671, s. 7; 1998-118, s. 20; 2011-304, s. 6; 2022-1, s. 1(f).)

§2.5 G.S. §89C-10: Board Powers

(a) The Board may adopt and amend all rules and rules of procedure as may be reasonably necessary for the proper performance of its duties, the regulation of its procedures, meetings, records, the administration of examinations, and the authority to enforce the rules of professional conduct as may be adopted by the Board pursuant to G.S. 89C-20.
The action by the Board in carrying out any of the powers specified in this section shall be binding upon all persons licensed under this Chapter, including corporations and business firms holding certificates of authorization.

(b) The Board shall adopt and have an official seal, which shall be affixed to each certificate issued.

(c) The Board may in the name of the State apply for relief, by injunction, in the established manner provided in cases of civil procedure, without bond, to enforce the provisions of this Chapter, or to restrain any violation of the provisions of this Chapter. In proceedings for injunctive relief, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove either that an adequate remedy at law does not exist, or that substantial or irreparable damage would result from the continued violation of the provisions of this Chapter. The members of the Board shall not be personally liable under this proceeding.

(d) The Board may subject an applicant for licensure to any examination necessary to determine the applicant's qualifications.

(e) The Board may issue an appropriate certificate of licensure to any applicant who, in the opinion of the Board, has met the requirements of this Chapter.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and duty of the Board to conduct a regular program of investigation concerning all matters within its jurisdiction under the provisions of this Chapter. The investigation of a licensee is confidential until the Board issues a citation to the licensee. The investigation of a nonlicensee is confidential until the Board approves any action authorized under this Chapter against the nonlicensee. The Board may expend its funds for salaries, fees, and per diem expenses, in connection with its investigations, provided that no funds other than per diem expenses shall be paid to any member of the Board in connection with its investigations, nor may any member of the Board give testimony and later sit in deciding on any matter which may directly involve punitive action for the testimony.

(g) The Board may use its funds to establish and conduct instructional programs for persons who are currently licensed to practice engineering or land surveying, as well as refresher courses for persons interested in obtaining adequate instruction or programs of study to qualify them for licensure to practice engineering or land surveying. The Board may expend its funds for these purposes and may not only conduct, sponsor, and arrange for instructional programs, but also may carry out instructional programs through extension courses or other media. The Board may enter into plans or agreements with community colleges, public or private institutions of higher learning, State and county boards of education, or with the governing authority of any industrial education center for the purpose of planning, scheduling or arranging courses, instruction, extension courses, or in assisting in obtaining courses of study or programs in the field of engineering and land surveying. The Board shall encourage the educational institutions in this State to offer courses necessary to complete the educational requirements of this Chapter. For the purpose of carrying out these objectives, the Board may adopt rules as may be necessary for the educational programs, instruction, extension services, or for entering into plans or contracts with persons or educational and industrial institutions.

(g1) The Board shall review and promulgate rules establishing continuing education requirements for surveying apprenticeships and encourage the workforce development of the profession.

(h) The Board may license sponsors of continuing professional competency activities who agree to conduct programs in accordance with standards adopted by the Board. Sponsors shall pay a license fee established by the Board, not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) for licensure under this subsection. The license fee shall accompany the application. Sponsors shall renew their licenses annually on a form provided by the Board.

(i) The Board shall have the power to acquire, hold, rent, encumber, alienate, and otherwise deal with real property in the same manner as a private person or corporation, subject only to approval of the Governor and the Council of State. Collateral pledged by the Board for an encumbrance is limited to the assets, income, and revenues of the Board. (1921, c. 1, ss. 3-6; C.S., ss. 6055(d)-6055(g); 1951, c. 1084, s. 1; 1957, c. 1060, s. 1; 1963, c. 843; 1965, c. 940; 1975, c. 681, s. 1; 1985 (Reg. Sess., 1986), c. 977, s. 16; 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 671, s. 8; 1998-118, s. 8; 2003-347, s. 1; 2022-1, s. 1(c).)

Chapter 3

Review of Disciplinary Cases

The following cases were extracted from the public disciplinary summaries published by the North Carolina State Board and its Office of the Professions, which report the final actions taken by the Board against licensed land surveyors.

CASE 1: Andrew H. Joyner, PLS: Practicing on a Suspended License

Licensee: Andrew H. Joyner, PLS No. L-2469, Dunn, NC (license status: Suspended/Archived), and his firm, Joyner Piedmont Surveying, F-0712

Case Review: The Board documented three separate case numbers against this licensee and his firm for the same underlying conduct, recurring over time: V2020-009 and V2020-055 against the individual, and V2020-010 against the firm.

Violations: Practiced or offered to practice land surveying on a suspended license (G.S. 89C-23), and knowingly associated with a firm not properly licensed to practice land surveying in North Carolina.

Board Decision: Each time, the Board issued a formal letter placing the licensee and his firm on notice that practicing without a valid license is a violation of G.S. 89C-23.

Why this matters: A letter of notice, repeated three times for essentially the same conduct, shows the limits of a warning-based response; the licensee kept practicing on a suspended license even after being told, in writing, that doing so was unlawful. It's a useful illustration of how the *same* violation can recur when the sanction doesn't change the underlying behavior.

CASE 2: L. Scott Baggie, PLS: Practicing Outside the Scope of Land Surveying

Licensee: L. Scott Baggie, PLS No. L-3450, Carolina Beach, NC (license status: Suspended), and his firm, Progressive Land Development Consultants, PLLC, P-0874 (license status: Revoked)

Case No.: V2021-058 (individual) and V2021-059 (firm)

Case Review: The Board found that the licensee failed to conduct his practice so as to protect public health, safety, and welfare; practiced outside the defined statutory scope of land surveying; failed to perform services in an ethical and lawful manner; and failed to include the firm's license number on documents.

Violations: 21 NCAC 56 .0701(b), (g); G.S. 89C-3(7); and .1103(b)(5).

Board Decision: The individual's Land Surveying Certificate of Licensure was suspended for 12 months, with passage of the state-specific licensing examination required before reinstatement; the firm's PLLC certificate was revoked. The licensee appealed both actions to Superior Court; the Court affirmed the Board's decisions.

Why this matters: This is one of the few cases in the set that went through judicial review, which makes it a strong teaching example: a licensee contested the Board's findings in court and lost, confirming that "practicing outside the defined scope of land surveying" is a real, enforceable boundary on what a PLS license actually authorizes someone to do, not just an internal Board preference.

CASE 3: Davey G. Williamson, PLS: Seal Misuse and Unlicensed Practice

Licensee: Davey G. Williamson, PLS No. L-2826, Southport, NC (license status: Revoked)

Case No.: V2023-019

Case Review: The Board found the licensee performed an inaccurate or substandard survey, failed to conduct his practice to protect public health and safety, affixed his seal to work not done under his direct supervisory control or responsible charge, aided or abetted another person to evade the provisions of G.S. 89C, and knowingly associated with a person or firm not properly licensed by the Board.

Violations: 21 NCAC 56 .0701(b), (c)(3), (g)(1); G.S. 89C-16.

Board Decision: Revoked his Land Surveying Certificate of Licensure.

Why this matters: This case combines nearly every category of seal-related ethics violation seen across the other states in this course, sealing unsupervised work, helping someone evade licensing law, and knowingly working with an unlicensed person, in a single matter, and it drew the Board's maximum available sanction.

CASE 4: Charles O. Eliason, PLS: Inaccurate Reporting and Lack of Candor

Licensee: Charles O. Eliason, PLS No. L-3599, Siler City, NC

Case Nos.: V2022-093 and V2023-109 (the Board explicitly combined these two cases into one action)

Case Review: In the first matter (V2022-093), the licensee failed to report the results of a survey in a clear and factual manner; the map contained conflicting notes about whether a boundary survey had actually been performed, conflicting legend symbols, and unclear notes about the stated topographic survey standard. In the second, related matter (V2023-109), the licensee failed to report survey results as a proper map or report of survey, and failed to be completely objective and truthful in professional statements regarding the completion of a survey and a refund owed to the client.

Violations: 21 NCAC 56 .1602(f) and .0701(b) (first matter); .1602(f) and .0701(d)(1) (second matter, truthfulness).

Board Decision: Suspension of the Land Surveying Certificate of Licensure, a $2,000 civil penalty, and a required ethics course, with the suspension stayed for six months on the condition that the licensee furnish proof of completing the course.

Why this matters: The first case was a standards problem (an unclear, internally contradictory survey document). The second case, arising from the same licensee, escalated into something more serious: misrepresenting to a client whether work was actually complete and whether a refund was owed. The Board's decision to combine both matters into one action reflects how a technical failure, left unaddressed, can compound into a credibility and honesty problem.

CASE 5: Charles T. Carpenter, PLS: Felony Conviction and Failure to Report

Licensee: Charles T. Carpenter, PLS No. L-4486, Four Oaks, NC

Case No.: V2024-058

Case Review: The Board found the licensee guilty of a felony and found that he failed to notify the Board of the criminal conviction within the required 30 days.

Violations: G.S. 89C-21(a)(3) (conviction of a felony as grounds for discipline) and 21 NCAC 56 .0606(a) (duty to report a criminal conviction within 30 days).

Board Decision: Suspended the Land Surveying Certificate of Licensure, with the suspension stayed pending the licensee's completion of active probation; failure to comply with probation terms, or to report any probation violations within 30 days, will activate the suspension.

Why this matters: This is the clearest illustration in the North Carolina set of a rule that exists independent of any survey work at all, a licensee's duty to self-report a criminal conviction to the Board within a set window, regardless of whether the conviction has anything to do with surveying itself.

Appendix A

References

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