

Table 1.5.--Status of SPCS 27 and SPCS 83 legislation  
(as of August 1, 1988)

NO SPCS LEGISLATION (8 States)		EXISTING NAD 27 SPCS LEGISLATION (16 States)			ENACTED NAD 83 SPCS LEGISLATION (26 States)
No correspondence with NGS (4 States)	NAD 83 legislation drafted (4 States)	No correspondence with NGS (3 States)	Correspondence with recommendations (7 States)	NAD 83 legislation drafted (6 States)	
Hawaii Kansas Kentucky Oklahoma	Iowa Mississippi *Nebraska**(5) Wyoming*(5)	Arkansas Pennsylvania Tennessee	Alabama Delaware Florida Idaho Illinois North Dakota Wisconsin	Colorado(S) Massachusetts New Jersey New Mexico New York Washington	Alaska Arizona(I) *California(S) Connecticut(S) Georgia Indiana(S) Louisiana Maine Maryland(S) Michigan(I) Minnesota Missouri *Montana(I) Nevada New Hampshire North Carolina(S) Ohio Oregon(I) Rhode Island *South Carolina(I) South Dakota Texas(S) Utah(I) Vermont Virginia West Virginia
<p>*NOTE: The only States that authorized changes in zone boundaries are: California, Montana, Nebraska, and South Carolina.</p> <p>**NOTE: These States have not written legislation, but have corresponded definite new SPCS parameters to NGS.</p>					
<p>UNITS: S = U.S. Survey feet and meters I = International feet and meters All others only meters</p>					

a first- or second-order control point. The new model changes only the "one-half mile" to "1 kilometer," and references the Federal Geodetic Control Committee (FGCC) as the source of the classifications of first- and second-order geodetic control points. The intent of this section has not been well understood.

To determine a boundary coordinate, the act explicitly states that at least a second-order monumented point must exist not more than 1 km away. It does not say that the second-order point must already exist. Adding that an "existing or newly established" control point needs to be within 1 km may clarify this confusion. The intent was that a property surveyor would either recover an existing point or use any survey methodology to establish a permanently monumented point of at least second-order, class II accuracy in an accessible but protected location within 1 km of the property to be surveyed. Then, using this point, coordinates of the "temporarily" monumented (essentially unmonumented) property corners would be determined. These corners, if determined from a second-order, class II point, are of third-order accuracy (1:10,000), following the usual practice of establishing the point to the next lower accuracy standard. Another approach would have been to legislate that property coordinates would be determined using FGCC third-order (1:10,000) positional standards but eliminate the monumentation standards. This approach may serve well with Global Positioning System methods, but it eliminates the nearby control point needed for retracement surveys by conventional means. The 1-km limit from monumented control is perhaps appropriate only for urban or suburban conditions. Of importance is not the distance, but the existence of monumented control. Land values may also affect the specifications for a State or county.

The following examples illustrate how some States have addressed the above requirement in their 1983 SPCS laws. South Carolina's law states that no point