



2013 Winter Meeting

Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers (IAPSC)

Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers Winter Meeting

Location: Camp Camby Conference Center in Camby, Indiana.

UTM Zone 16, 0557343E, 4390627N, NAD 83

When: January 24th, 2013

Agenda (Eastern Daylight Savings Time)

- 9:00 -10:00 **Registration:** Paul McCarter
IAPSC Secretary/Treasurer
(Continental Breakfast and coffee will be served)
- 10:00-10:10 **Welcome and Introductions:**
Tim Monaghan, IAPSC President
- 10:10-10:30 **Rick Neilson:** Indiana Septic Report from NRCS
- 10:30 -11:00 **Todd Thompson:** Indiana Geological Survey – Presentation about LIDAR
- 11:00-11:15 **Break:**
- 11:15-11:40 **Allen Dunn:** ISDH – State Health Department Update.

11:40 – 12:00 **Spence Williams:** Update on the IRSS Certification.

12:00 - 1:00 **Lunch** (Lunch served by Camp Camby)

1:00 - 1:30 **Bill Monaghan:** Presentation on Climate Change.

1:30 - 1:40 **Break**

1:40 - 3:00 **Business Meeting**

Old Business:

- 1) Discussion of by-laws and student members
- 2) Discussion about a website for the IAPSC.

New business:

- 1) Voting for President Elect and Vice President.
The candidates are:

President Elect - John Allen, and Joanne Mosher

Vice President - John McQuestion, and Dena Marshall

- 2) Nominate committee for Southeast Fall Tour.

The Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers (IAPSC) is a not-for-profit organization of soil scientists who are interested in the field study and evaluation of soils.

Tim Monaghan, President
Dr. Phillip Owens, Past President
Dr. Darrell Schulze, President Elect
Scot Haley, Vice President
Paul McCarter, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer
Norm Stephens, Pedestal Editor

<http://www.isco.purdue.edu/irss/iapsc.html>

Indiana Registry of Soil Scientists
(As written on the IRSS web site.)

The Indiana Registry of Soil Scientists is a program that establishes ethical standards and education, examination, and work experience criteria for Indiana Registered Soil Scientists.

<http://www.isco.purdue.edu/irss/>

Pedestal

We need your stories and photographs for the Pedestal. Please email them to:

norm.stephens@in.usda.gov

Or mail them to:

Norm Stephens
NRCS-USDA
6013 Lakeside Blvd.
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46278

See the Pedestal in color:

Electronic copies of Pedestal can be found at:
<http://www.indianasoils.com/pedestal.htm>

No HASTI in 2013

The Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers will not have a booth at the Hoosier Association of Science Teachers Convention this year due to a lack of interest in continuing with the program.

Membership Email Addresses

If you did not get an email notification of the electronic Pedestal it means we no longer have a valid email address for you. Please submit your current email address to Norm Stephens:

norm.stephens@in.usda.gov

Email is the most cost effective way the IAPSC can keep you informed of any last minute changes in meeting plans, or time sensitive notifications of importance to the group.

Winter Meeting Location:
Camp Camby

The Winter Meeting will be held again at Camp Camby located southwest of Indianapolis. Camp Camby is just a 20 minute drive from downtown Indianapolis and just a few minutes southwest of the new Indianapolis Airport facility. The meeting facility is located about a mile west of Highway 67 on county road 700 South, or West Camby Road.

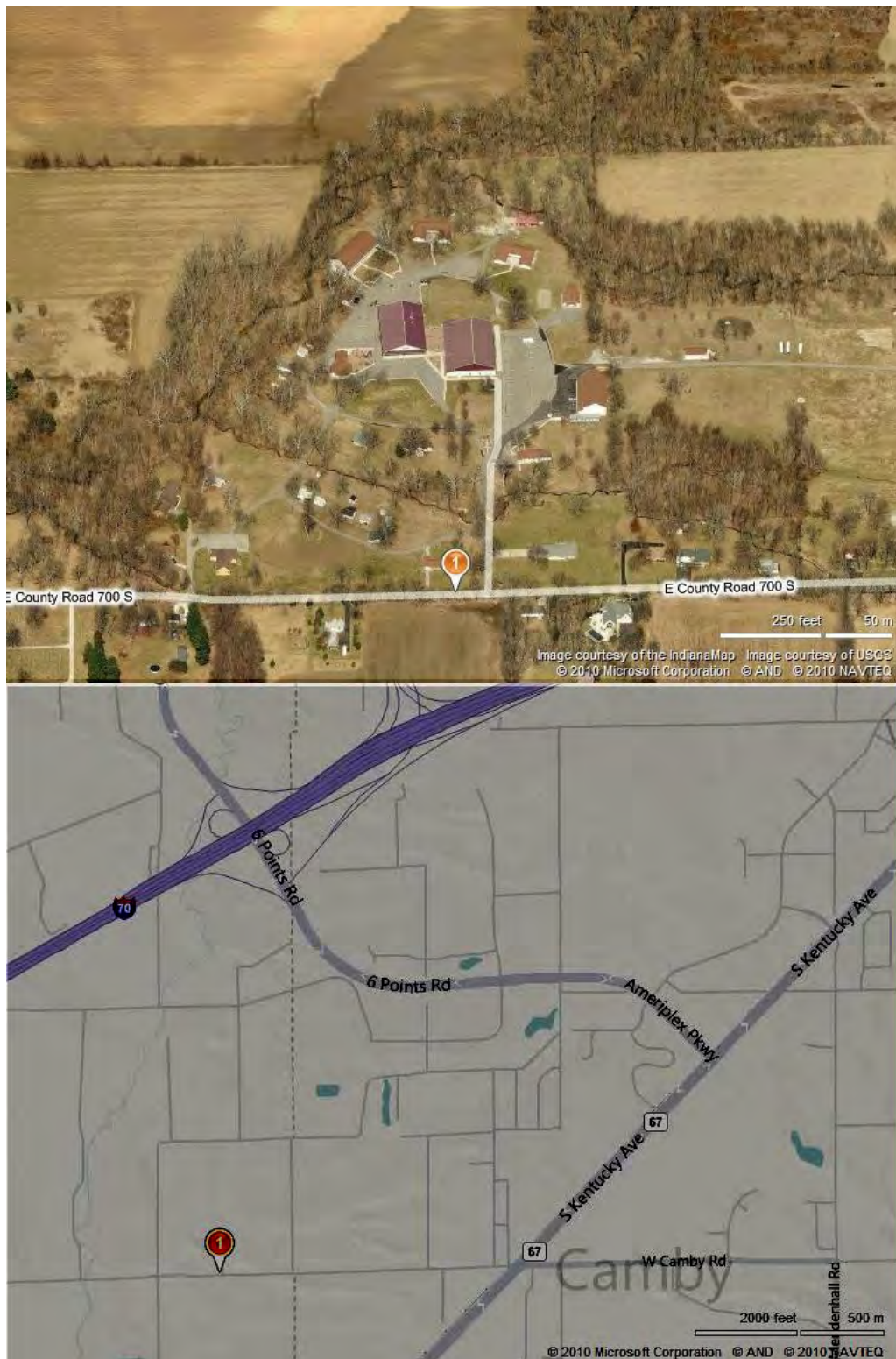


Conference Center (above)



- Hotel rooms are available call (317) 223-3504 for price and to reserve.
- Note: This is a Nazarene church camp and there is to be no alcohol or tobacco use on the property.

Camp Camby Map



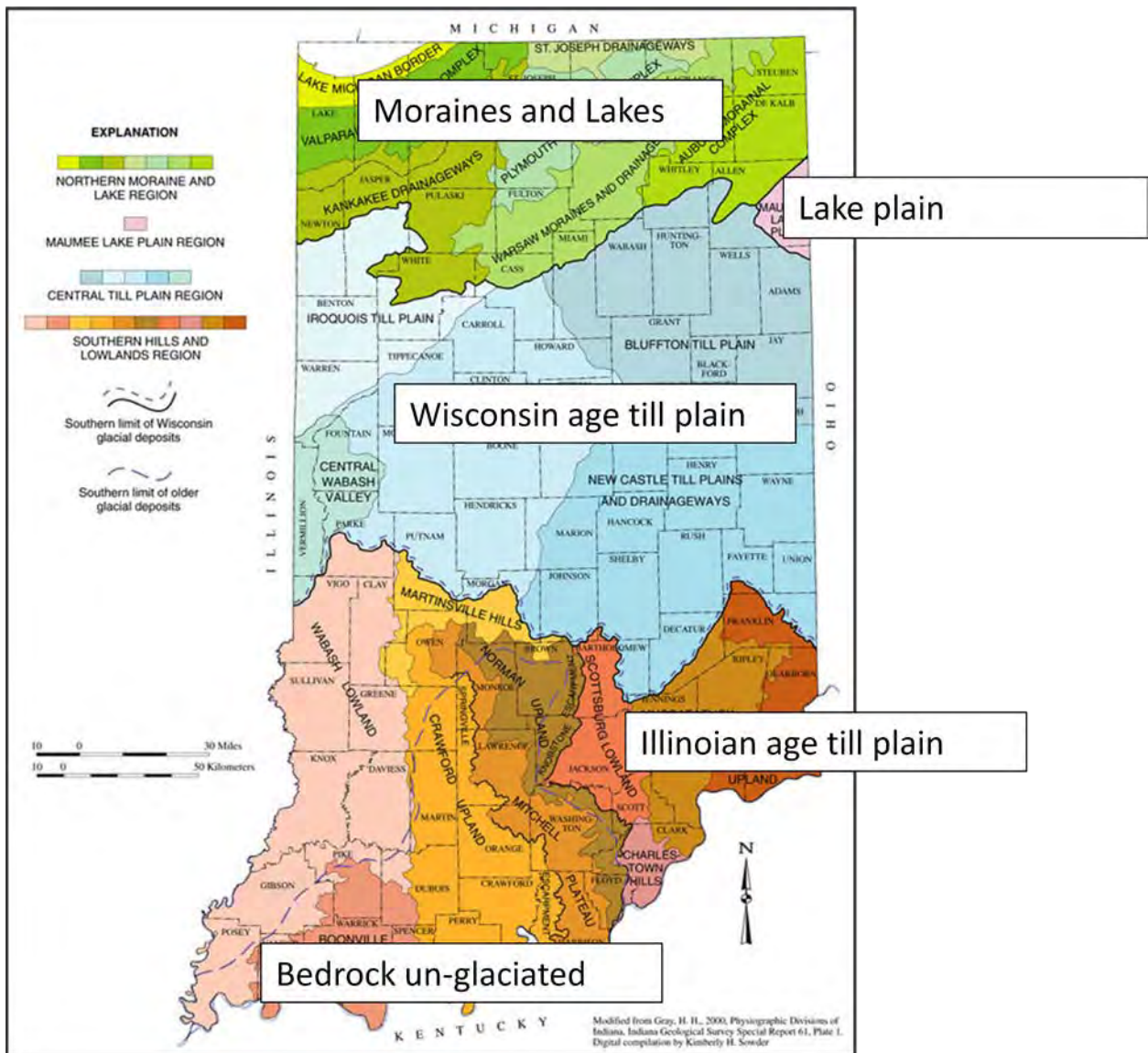
10740 E County Road 700 S (or West Camby Road), Camby, IN 46113 (317) 856-6055

<http://campcamby.com>

What you see, is what you get. All soils are not created equal: Drought 2012

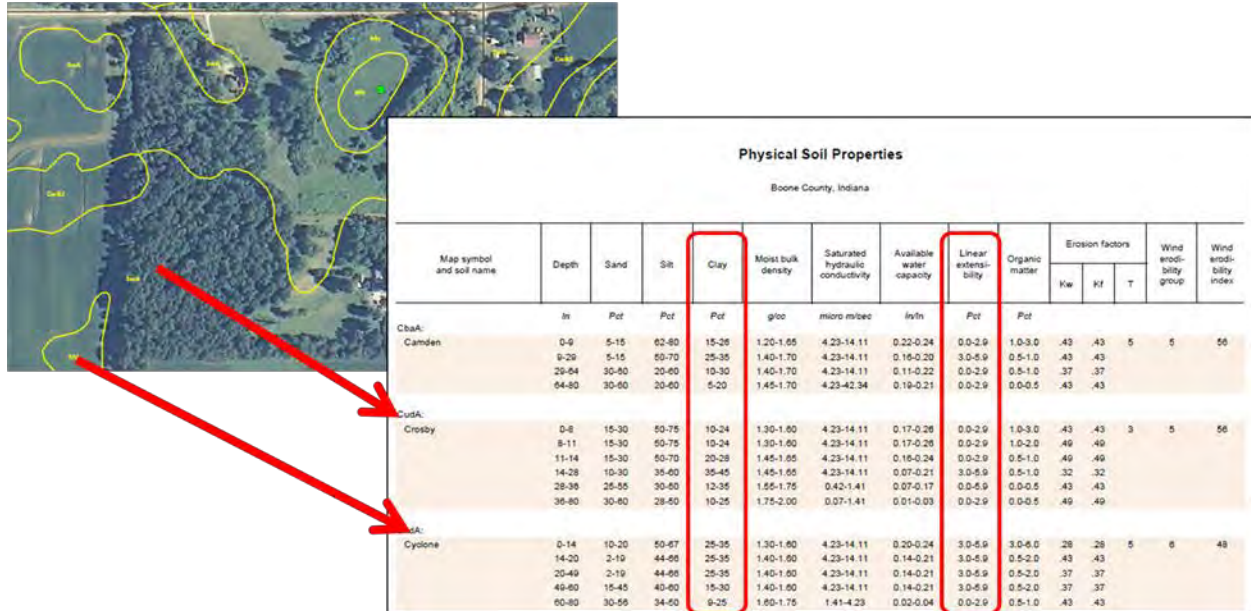
By Mike Wigginton

- According to the American Society of Civil Engineers, about half of the houses built in the United States each year are located on unstable soils and about half of these will suffer some soil-related damage.
- There are a number of general groupings of soils in the state of Indiana determined by the physiographic region where they are located, including: Moraines and Lakes, Lake plain, Wisconsin till plain, Illinoian till plain and bedrock-unglaciated.

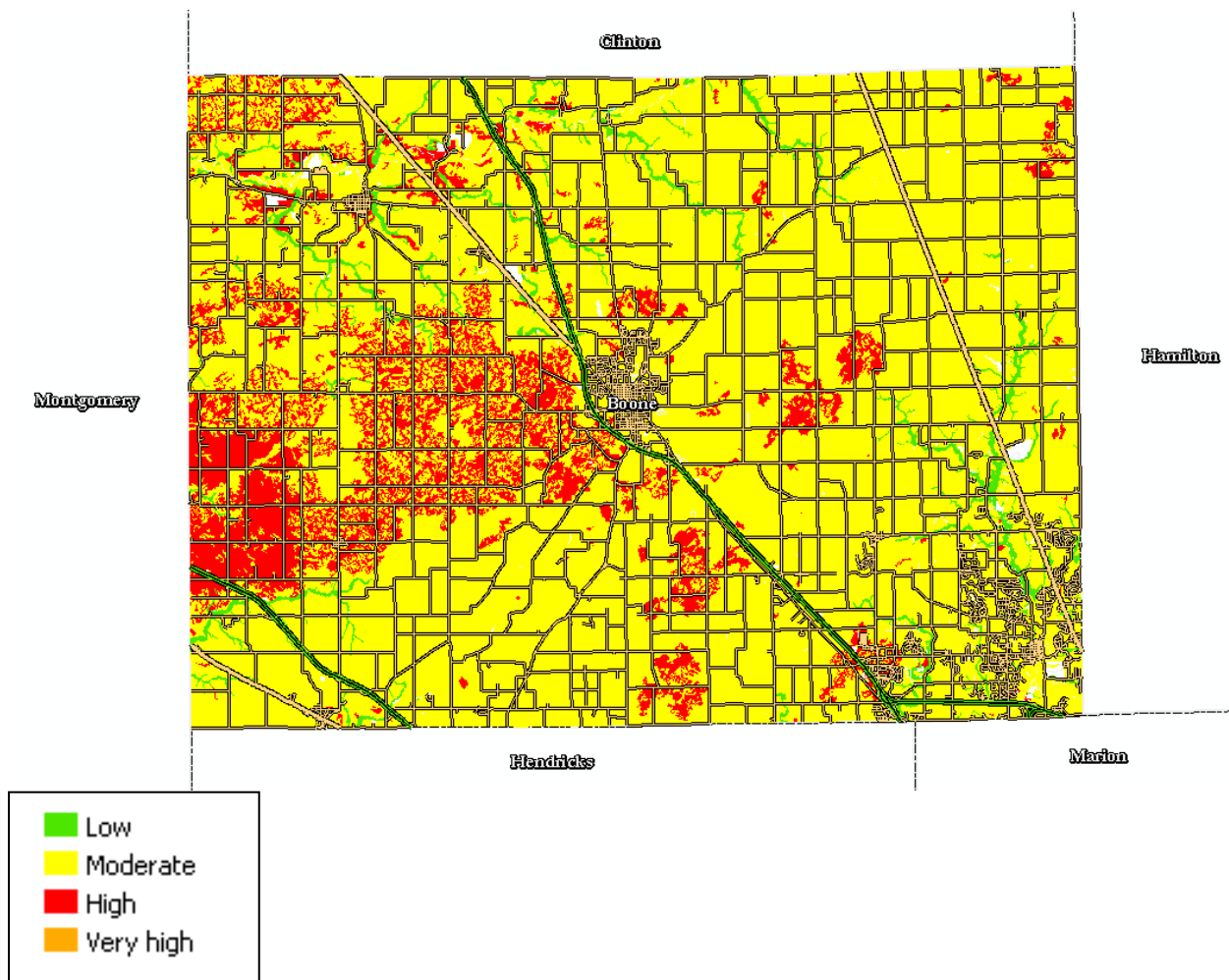


- Depending on the site, soil materials can vary widely and may include: bedrock, flood plain deposits, sand and gravel, loess, muck/marl, Fragipan or hardpan, dense glacial till, and a wide array of materials in disturbed sites, especially in urban areas. Examples of material encountered in one urban site in Columbus, Ohio include layers of: crushed limestone, crushed stone and soil, soil and construction debris, foundry spoil, buried topsoil-compacted, buried subsoil-slightly compacted.

- But while soil survey information is useful, on-site investigations are needed for evaluation of specific sites.
- SSURGO soil survey information contains maps and a description of each major soil in a survey area. Information available includes soil maps, soil interpretations and soil properties. Also described is how soil properties affect rural and urban land uses. One soil property, shrink/swell potential, is important in the construction industry.



- Shrink-swell potential is the relative change in volume expected with changes in moisture content or the extent to which the soil shrinks as it dries out or swells when it gets wet, which is influenced by the amount and kind of clay in the soil. Shrinking and swelling of soils can cause damage to building foundations, roads and other structures. A **high** shrink/swell potential indicates a hazard to maintenance of structures built in, on, or with material having this rating. **Moderate** and **low** ratings lessen the hazard, as seen in the following map.



- Potentially expansive soils are typically recognized in the lab by their plastic properties. Inorganic clays of high plasticity, generally liquid limits exceeding 50 percent and plasticity index over 30, usually have high swelling capacity. Expansion of soils can also be measured in the lab directly, by immersing a remolded soil sample and measuring its volume change.

Engineering Properties												
Boone County, Indiana												
Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percent passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	<i>In</i>				<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct</i>					<i>Pct</i>	
CxdA:												
Cyclone	0-14	Silty clay loam, Silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	25-40	15-20
	14-20	Silty clay loam, Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-95	35-55	15-40
	20-49	Silty clay loam, Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-95	35-55	15-40
	49-60	Clay loam, Loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	93-100	85-100	85-100	65-90	35-55	15-40
	60-80	Fine sandy loam, Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SC	A-4, A-6	0-1	0-3	90-100	85-98	75-90	40-70	15-30	3-15

Extent of Vertisols – “worst offenders”



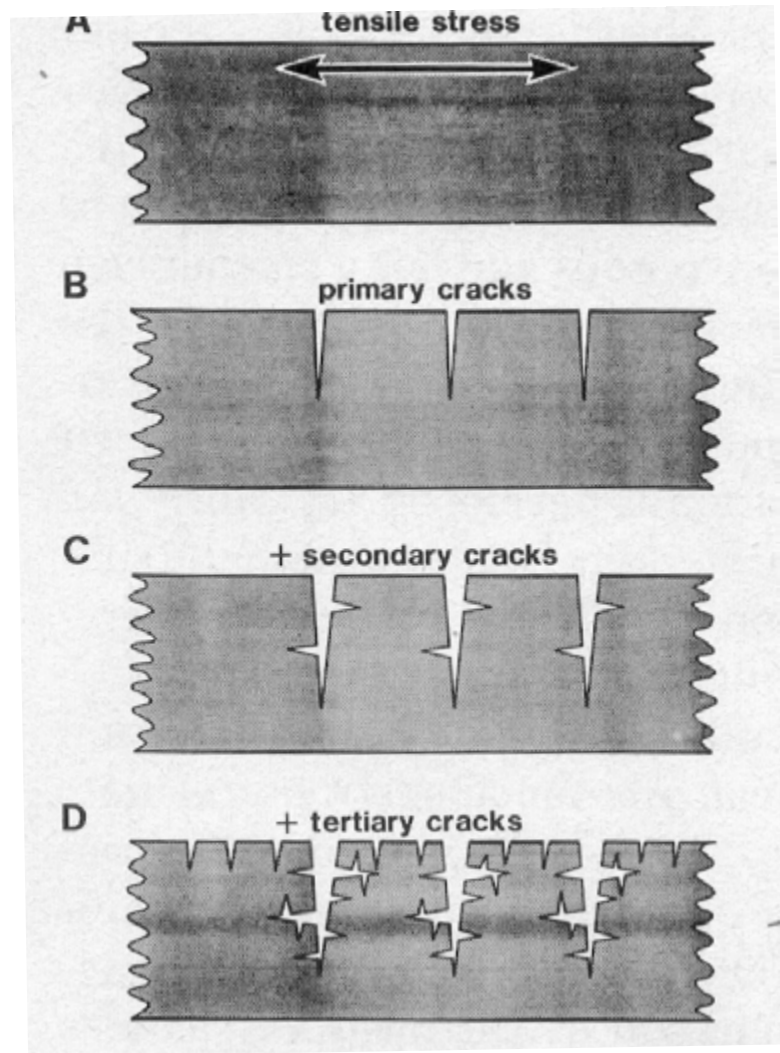
- There are no Vertisols in Indiana but there are some soil series like Carmel, Kings, Montgomery, Mudlavia, and Pate that are classified as Vertic subgroups and may tend to have higher shrink-swell potential.
- Here's an example of the cracks that open up in the soil surface as a result of drying in a high shrink/swell soil. I have some of these in my back yard this year. I had them last summer as well but never before in the 15 years I have lived in the areas. Marion County, summer 2012.



- Expansive clay soils can be easily recognized in the dry season by the deep cracks, in roughly polygonal patterns, in the ground surface. The zone of seasonal moisture content fluctuation can extend from three to forty feet deep.



- This creates cyclic shrink/swell behavior in the upper portion of the soil column, and cracks can extend to much greater depths than imagined by most engineers. (J. David Rogers, Robert Olshansky, and Robert B. Rogers)



- Chart showing the progression of soil cracking.
- Slickensides are subsoil structural features which develop as two masses move past each other, polishing and smoothing the surfaces. Common in Vertisols.



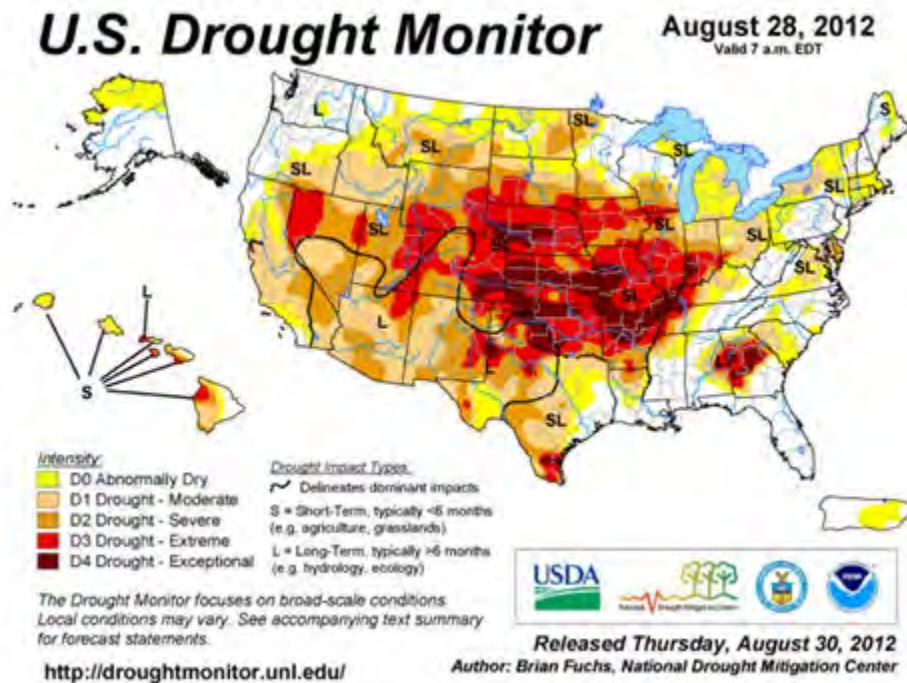
- But check out Celery Bog this past summer, 2012. Does this look similar to the vertisol soil cracking we saw in the previous slides?



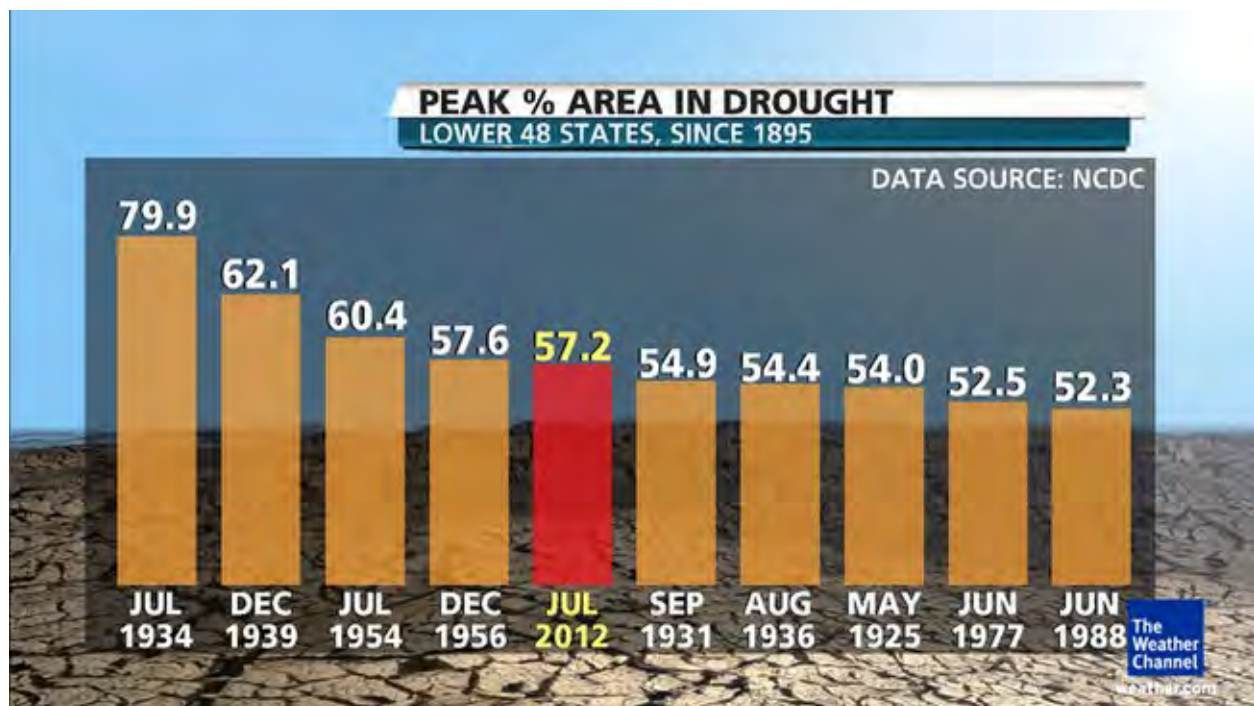
- And check out Morse Reservoir this past summer, 2012. Indiana drought 2012?



- This graphic shows the extent of the drought in late August 2012 and how Indiana was affected. What affects has the drought had in our area?



- The following chart is a comparison of drought years and their extent in the lower 48 states. Not quite like the Dust bowl, but 2012 ranks up there pretty high by comparison to other years of drought in the US.



- But what does all this have to do with home inspectors? Check out the headlines from Houston, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Lawrence, Kansas; Little Rock, Arkansas; Nashville, Tennessee; Norwich, Connecticut; Peoria, Illinois; and St Louis, Missouri.

- As if shriveled crops, dead fish, water rationing and brown lawns aren't bad enough, some residents across the Midwest and South are seeing the drought in their own homes as foundations shift in dried-up soil.
- "We will get calls where homeowners hear a loud pop," John Clark, of Indiana Foundation Service, told NBC News. "They'll explain that they've heard the house move." Clark said drought-repair business in and around Indianapolis is booming, with calls almost doubling in the last month and his crews doing about 10 home repairs a week.
- "I've never seen it to this magnitude, this early in the season" said Tim Combs, at Helitech, in St. Louis, Mo. "I've been at Helitech for 19 years, and this is the driest ever".
- People call panicked because they've got gaping cracks in their walls, tile breaking, grout popping and they don't know what to do. Other telltale signs of foundation failure include doors and windows that will not close, chimneys or porches separating from the house and bowing basement walls.



- This is a somewhat extreme example of soil/engineering failure (which may not be directly related to drought). I have seen larger soil cracks at my home in Marion County this summer and last and far more widespread than ever before in the previous 15 years we have lived here. The door from the house to the garage would hardly open. I had to plane down the wooden frame of the door to fix it. I also noticed a new drywall crack above the re-opening of a crack in a patio slab.
- Expansive soils relate to the presence of swelling clay minerals. When they get wet, the clay minerals absorb water molecules and expand and as they dry they shrink and can leave large voids in the soil.

These swelling clays can control the behavior of virtually any type of soil if the percentage of clay is more than about 5 percent by weight. Soils with smectite clay minerals, such as montmorillonite, exhibit the most profound swelling properties.

- Ms. Psonya Wilson, two-story garden style house in Brandon, Miss., severe drought contracted soil beneath the foundation causing it to crack and sink, pulling the house down with it. Required installation of stabilization piers to shore up the foundation.
- Mr. Derse has spent more than \$10,000 to install subterranean piers to stabilize his foundation, and he expects he will have to install more to prevent further cracking and crumbling.
- Carol DeVaughan assumed her suburban St. Louis home was simply settling when cracks appeared in the walls. When she noticed huge gaps between her fireplace and ceiling, and that her family room was starting to tilt, she knew she had bigger problems
- Intense drought baking much of the country's lawns, fields and forests this summer has also been sucking the moisture from underground, causing shifting that can lead to cracked basements and foundations, as well as damage aboveground. Repairs often cost tens of thousands of dollars and can even top \$100,000, and they are rarely covered by insurance, as shocked homeowners have been discovering.
- Home repair businesses, especially those specializing in repairs to basements and foundations, can barely keep up with demand. Drought-related home damage is reported in 40 of the 48 contiguous states, and experts say damage to homes could exceed \$1 billion
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association indicates since the 1990s there has been an accelerating trend nationwide toward more extended dry periods followed by downpours. Whether due to random climate patterns or global warming, the swings between hot and dry weather and severe rain or snow have profoundly affected soil underneath buildings.
- Clay soils, shrink during droughts and swell during floods, causing structures to bob. Randall Orndorff, a geologist with the United States Geologic Survey said, "swinging from very wet to extremely dry weather like we've been seeing lately in many parts of the country may be accelerating the effect."
- During the recent housing boom in the United States, houses were built in areas where the soil was particularly prone to shift. "If you think about it, the best ground in cities is usually taken early on, so the builders and developers have often been expanding into less desirable areas, and in their rush to make money, may not have designed structures to deal with it." David Lourie, geotechnical engineer, New Orleans.
- In some places it happens every year, but this summer has been worse. Severe drought conditions combined with 100 degree temperatures in Indiana caused the soil profile to dry out much deeper than it normally does.
- Wetter soils (Aquic subgroups) tend to have more swelling clays than soils that are not as wet. So, the deeper than normal drying, along with the presence of swelling clays lead to some fairly wide and deep cracking in places.

- As the soil rewets, clays will swell and occupy their former volume. This swelling pressure is huge, so the cracks will close and your house will move again and if you're lucky, it will shift back to its original position and the doors will work like they did before.
- The process is reversible, although everything may not go back into exactly the same position as before. Obviously, if your foundation or brickwork cracks, that will not heal itself, even though the crack may close up a bit.
- In Texas, they recommend watering your foundation if your house is built on Vertisols or Vertic subgroups. Houses there have no basements because of the cracking issue. A common building technique is to put down a pad of sand, and then pour a reinforced concrete slab on which the house is then built. The idea is to float the house on the soil.
- Heaving of foundation floors are often due to shifting, expansive clay soils. Soil is often one of the least stable components of home construction. When clay soil expands due to moisture, it can force sections of a foundation upward, creating cracks in walls and floors. Heaving eventually leads to settling, because particles of wet clay soil flatten under the weight of a building. Soils with high clay content also shrink when they get excessively dry. If subsidence is even, the whole foundation of a house can sink. If uneven, differential settling occurs and is characterized by cracks in walls and floors. Drought can cause settling so severe that a house creaks ominously or its walls can separate.
- There's not much you can do during a drought where water use is restricted unless you can reduce personal use. However, if this is an annual occurrence, you might consider a well to maintain the soil with a foundation watering system.

Obituary

Mary Lou Froehle
Petersburg, Ind.

Mary Lou Froehle, 71, passed away October 12, 2012, at Amber manor Nursing Home. Survivors are husband, Chuck E.; son, Andy; daughter, Katie Townsley; brother, Bob.

Services were at 10 a.m. EDT Tuesday, Oct. 16, 2012, at St. Peter & Paul Catholic Church, Petersburg, with a Celebration of Life at the church parish after the funeral Mass. Burial at 11 a.m. EDT Wednesday at St. Michael Cemetery, Cannelton, Ind. Arrangements by Harris Funeral Home, Petersburg.

The Fall 2012 Illinois Soil Classifiers Association (ISCA) Newsletter is now posted on the ISCA web page and can be accessed through the following link. <http://www.illinoissoils.org/news.htm>

PURDUE

UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture

November 8, 2012

Bill Hostetler
Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers
2094 E CR 450 N
Frankfort IN 46041

Dear Bill,


Thanks so much to the Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers for recognizing the coach of the Number One Soil Judging Team in Indiana at the state contest October 20, 2012. Your chrome spade is truly an appropriate symbol. The chrome spade was presented to Glen Jones, coach of the North Miami 4-H team.

We sincerely hope you are able to continue this award. Coaches are the behind-the-scenes folks that help young people succeed. Your noting their input is very well accepted.

Sincerely,



Kathryn Orvis
Extension Specialist
4-H Youth Development



Tony Carrell
Extension Specialist
4-H Youth Development



DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Agricultural Administration Building, Room 214 • 615 W. State St. • West Lafayette, IN 47907-2053 •
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Byron Nagel's NRCS/SCS Autobiography



Byron and Darrel Nicholson

On September 28, 2012 I decided to retire after nearly 42 years of having worked with a great agency and many fine people. I will greatly miss my friends and co-workers.

My career started as a student trainee (now SCEP) with the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) between my freshman and sophomore year at Purdue. My opportunity to become a SCEP for our agency came in 1970 and as a result of one of my Purdue Cooperative house brothers (Steve Woll) as we were visiting about what were going to do for the summer. He told me that he had worked the summer before for the Soil Conservation Service, and that SCS personnel were going to be back on campus, and he was going to re-apply for the summer. I thought that sounded interesting and went over when he did. I was interviewed and was grateful to be hired. I worked my first summer at both the Rensselaer Area Office with an Area Soil Scientist, Jerry Thomas and with the local field office with a "Work Unit Conservationist" (at the time the name was being changed to District Conservationist), Jerry Pickett. Retired State Conservationist Bob Eddleman was then the Area Conservationist for NW Indiana. I enjoyed, and still do, working outdoors, so the Soil Scientist work was up my alley. I thought at that time that the Conservationist job was too much paper work and office time. Some things don't change much!

I enjoyed my experience, retooled my educational goals from Ag Education to Agronomy (specifically soils), and went out for the Purdue Soil Judging Team and the rest became history.

After graduating in 1972, I was placed of all places, in southern Indiana! This flat land-er was almost overwhelmed by the "mountains" in this part of the state. When I told my Soil Judging Coach (Al Zachary) that I was being assigned to Madison, he, being a native of Kentucky told me that I could look across the river to see "God's country". I told him later that I thought it was "God forsaken country".



Byron and Al Nickell

My career span involved 9 supervisors in its course and can you believe that only 3 were actually Soil Scientists! Allan Nickell took me under his wings in my early flight (July 1, 1970). He was a great trainer and became a very good friend. I credit Allan with not only teaching me how to identify and map soils, but also in enhancing my work ethic. He did have to put up with me sleeping some in the truck on our way to work in some of the distance counties in the area where I helped him do “farm plan mapping”. I had met my future wife 3 days after I arrived in Madison, and for some reason (really falling fast for this gal) I was staying out longer at night than I should have been. I was in Madison until early February 1973, when I was called up to complete my Branch Training after graduating in Army ROTC from Purdue. Since I was going to be gone for 3 to 6 months, Melodye and I (mostly Melodye) planned our wedding just before we left for my military training. I arrived back in May of that year after gaining 30 pounds. Melodye’s cooking was great and even became better with the years. The weight came off quickly after I got back in the field. In July 1973 we moved to Dillsboro where I was assigned as a team member of the Dearborn Co. Soil Survey (Ohio County was added with this one.) It was in Dearborn County that our two children were born.



Byron and family

We spent 3 and half years in Dillsboro as I worked on the Dearborn County Soil Survey. I had the privilege of working with Tom Ziegler. Tom, being a native of Wisconsin, ended up moving into the house next to me so we became good friends both on and off the job. You might ask what interesting things happened or what did I learn from working in Dearborn and Ohio Counties. This two county survey was the first to be completed with thousands of acres of soils formed in Ordovician –age bedrock. Since no survey had been completed that had significant acres of soils formed in this parent material, we were using series concepts from the region (mainly Kentucky). Some of the concepts worked well and some didn't. After a couple of "Field Reviews", it was decided that a "Special Soils Investigation Project" was needed. So we had staff from the National Soil Survey Lab in Lincoln, NE come out to help us sample and characterize the soils. It was my first experience with collecting lab samples, including clod samples for bulk density. Now I really found out the real importance of hair nets! Based on that study, several new series were established and some established series were correlated. From this study came my first exposure to slicken sides.

In December 1976, I was offered the Project (Party) Leader position in Jackson County. For the first time, my supervisor became an Area Conservationist (AC), Jim Acres. Jackson County was quite a challenge with over 320,000 acres and soils formed in 11 different parent materials. On top of the soil identification and mapping challenge was the turnover in personnel. Many soil scientists were being hired out of college by Indiana (IDNR), and there was good opportunity to be employed, but many of these folks were not necessarily well prepared or had a great desire to be a soil scientist. Often it took about a year or so before several decided there had to be either a less physical job, or they found a job more in line of what they really wanted to do with their careers. Our Soil Surveys Projects were a combined effort of federal (SCS) and state employed (IDNR) soil scientists. This was a result of an effort to get soil surveys completed in all counties of Indiana. Indiana had made a decision in the early 1970's to use soil survey as a basis for equitable land assessment for taxation and based on corn yield productivity of soil types. In about 1980, we peaked with about 60 soil scientists in Indiana about equal in both SCS and IDNR numbers. I completed the field work for the Jackson County Soil Survey in 1983. Two SCS soil scientist's who helped me complete Jackson County were Bob Wingard and Gary Struben. In Jackson County, I set up several new soil series and several variants (of which a number of them have become series when Dena Marshall updated Jackson County in 2009). As I mentioned, I had several IDNR Soil Scientists at various times, and the one who came in and lasted to the end with me was Mark Eastman, who at this time is the District Conservationist in Tippecanoe Co. Mark was impressed with the size of the mosquitoes in the Muscatatuck River Valley, and in his opinion, they were "as big as dogs".

In 1983, soil surveys were being completed and with questionable futures plans for IDNR Soil Scientists after the surveys were finished. Employment of new soil scientists with the state ceased, and many left for other jobs once they helped finish a county. Therefore, many of us SCS Soil Scientists started being detailed to help finish Soil Surveys that were short-staffed. In the fall of 1983 I was detailed (along with George McElrath and Paul McCarter) to help project leader Jim Barnes complete the Benton County Soil Survey in NE Indiana. There had been a drought in the summer of 1983 and had only a little rain until after Thanksgiving. So probing and mapping soils was a challenge. We had to pound our probes into the soil, and we went through great amounts of extension rods and tubes. The extension rods were damaged at the connection to the handles where metal fatigue caused the connection to deform and eventually break off. In the summer of 1984 I moved to Scott County in preparation to start one of first Soil Survey updates, but that didn't commence until the spring of 1986. I was again detailed in 1984 and spring of 1985 to help complete Warren County (George had enough details and switched to a DC), and in the fall of 1985 detailed to help with Newton County. But we were joined by Gary Struben and Jerry Shively.

With my move to Scott County, came my 3rd supervisor (cigar chomping -- Bill Reichenback). Bill retired in about 1998, and my 4th supervisor became the new AC for our area, Jane Hardisty. But my soil survey mapping details were not over, and with the passage of the Agency changing 1985 Farm Bill came a push to help other states with completing their first time mapping of counties that had significant farmland. Sodbuster and HEL determinations required a soil map. Illinois and Missouri were among two states I recall looking for help. So many of us from Indiana were detailed to work in Illinois. I had two trips to southern Illinois, the spring of 1988 and the spring of 1989. I completed the Scott County Soil Survey in 1992 with much help from Allan Nickell. But before I completed Scott Co., my final detail occurred in the late winter and spring of 1992. This time it was to help out on the Perry County Soil Survey update that had fallen behind schedule.

It was also in the spring of 1992 that an opening for an Assistant State Soil Scientist position in Indiana came open. Opportunities for positions like this did not occur very often and the last hire was in 1983 (Bill Hosteter). I was ready for some new challenges, so I applied and was grateful to be selected by my 5th supervisor, State Soil Scientist Bobby Ward. I started my new position in Indianapolis in June 1992. My work in Indy was almost overwhelming, but I really enjoyed the challenge of being both a trainer and soil correlator (quality control) for both Owen and Perry Counties. The staff at Indianapolis was great to work with and included Bill Hosteter, Jerry Larson and Tom Ziegler. Tom and I, once again had the privilege to work together. Tom had become an SCS employee after leaving IDNR in the 1980's, and we both were hired at the same time.

It was in the summer of 1994 that the Soil Conservation Service was renamed as the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Also in 1994 came the concept and implementation of "Total Quality Management". I applied to be one of the instructors, was selected and taught 4 sessions.

In 1995 I applied for and was selected to the National Cadre of Instructors for teaching "Hydric soils for Wetland Delineation. For the number of years I served as an instructor from 1996 through 2007, I had the privilege to teach in Ohio, South Dakota (twice), Iowa, Kansas and Mississippi. I held my Assistant SSS until the fall of 1995 after going through a reorganization which did away with all our Indiana assistant positions and placed us in the newly formed Major Land Resource Office (MO). Bobby Ward left for a Regional position, and my 6th supervisor became Travis Neely. Travis was my longest term supervisor (11 years). My new position was a Soil Data Quality Specialist (SDQS), and my part of the MO Region was in 4 states. I enjoyed this position, but when the MLRA Project Offices were established in Indiana in 1996, I had the opportunity to return close to home and had a position that was more closely tied to being involved with the soil survey update projects. Travelling in different regions was both fun at times and very interesting, but I was getting somewhat tired of being away from home and living too much out of a suit case.

In September 1996 I applied for the MLRA Project Leader position in North Vernon and was selected. Joining me on my project team were Dena Marshall and Steve Neyhouse and a number of trainees that did not end up staying for various reasons. For the last two years of the existence of our Project Office, Genny Helt joined us. Steve, Dena and Genny were a great group to work with. For the 10 years we were together we were able to update Clark, Floyd, part of Bartholomew, Camp Atterbury, Jennings and Harrison Counties. We also updated the soil databases for about 30 counties in southern Indiana.

Yes, once again the Soil Survey Program was reorganized, but this time it was a downsizing, and our office was to be one of several eliminated. The Area Resource Soil Scientist came open in late summer of 2006 (George McElrath retired), and I was selected for this position in October. This is where things became a little fuzzy on who my 7th supervisor was. The best I can figure out it was Brian Ingmire who was acting AC as the AC, Harold Thompson was leaving that position and taking the State Program Specialist Position. In 2007, Theresa Caire became my 8th supervisor, and in 2008 Darrel Nicholson became my 9th and final supervisor. I have enjoyed my job as a RSS, and had much opportunity to meet and work with so many folks within our Conservation Partnership (state and county), and many landowners and land managers. I could write much more! It has been a blessing and privilege to work so many years with such a group of people and such a fine organization.

More photos of Byron's retirement party can be found at:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/indycaver/sets/72157631747793759/>

Revision to IAPSC By-laws

Listed is a summary of changes made to the IAPSC Constitution and Bylaws. The full version of the IAPSC Constitution and Bylaws can be found at:

<http://www.indianasoils.com/pedestal.htm>

ARTICLE II - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Election to membership.

- a. Candidates for membership in the Association shall submit an application to any officer of the Association. This application shall be approved by the president and forwarded to the secretary-treasurer for processing and issuance of a membership card.
- b. A candidate for honorary membership shall be nominated by any member of the Association in good standing at a regular or special meeting of the Association. If the nominee is approved by a majority vote of a legal quorum, the secretary-treasurer shall complete the processing and issuance of a membership card. An honorary member shall be elected for life, or until such time as the membership is revoked by a majority vote at a special or regular meeting of a legal quorum for just and sufficient cause.
- c. Candidates for student membership in the Association shall submit an application accompanied by proof of enrollment from any college or university at the undergraduate or graduate levels to any officer of the Association. This application shall be approved by the president and forwarded to the secretary-treasurer for processing and issuance of a membership card.

ARTICLE III – MEMBERSHIP

All Members are eligible to vote.

ARTICLE III - DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Section 2: Student membership dues shall be half of annual dues as determined by the Executive Council and payable to the secretary-treasurer upon receipt of dues notice.

ARTICLE VI - OFFICERS

Section 2. All Members in good standing shall be eligible to hold the office of president, president-elect, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer.

2012 WINTER MEETING REGISTRATION FORM

For Thursday January – 24th

**Registration fee includes lunch.
Help us keep costs low by registering early.**

Send in your check today!

Registration Fee \$20.00 before January 14th.

LATE FEE after 01/14/2013 - \$25.00

If at all possible register before January 14th

Make checks to I.A.P.S.C. Inc.
Clip and mail to Paul McCarter
2753 E. Gallimore Road
Bloomfield, IN 47424-9750

Name(s): _____

Members please update the following, if needed:

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone No: _____
E-mail address: _____