to be used are not the "total expenditures" of the entire school corporation but are expressly limited in the 1941 Act to "the remuneration received by the legally licensed teacher." Otherwise, the section, in its entirety, applies.

In answer to your second question, in computing costs, I think it is clear that a child having residence within the corporation where the sanatorium school is located should be considered as transferred to the sanatorium school.

INDIANA CIVILIAN DEFENSE DIRECTOR: Bridges:—Ownership of, when located on abandoned road; legal procedure for disposing of such bridges.

May 6, 1942.

Mr. Clarence A. Jackson,
Indiana Civilian Defense Director,
300 Board of Trade Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I have before me your request that an official opinion issue in response to two specific inquiries relative to utilizing abandoned steel and iron bridges and structures under the War Production Board's urgent Salvage Program.

Your first question is:

"1. Who holds title to a bridge when it is on a strip of road abandoned by the State Highway system?"

Bridges and structures as a part of public highways are built pursuant to legislative authority, and in the absence of statutory provision to the contrary, the ownership thereof is in the State of Indiana rather than in some local subdivision thereof.

In Indiana, since 1937, there exists a special statutory provision relating to the disposal of bridges which is as follows:

"Whenever the state highway commission shall determine that any bridge, on any highway in the state highway system or on any street with the maintenance of which said commission is charged, should be replaced or removed, said commission may dispose of the same in any of the ways herein provided, to-wit: (1) Said commission, if said bridge was originally constructed by the board of commissioners or the township where such bridge is located, may surrender such bridge to the board of commissioners of the county where such bridge is located, whereupon such bridge shall become the property of such county, or (2) said commission, if said bridge is in an incorporated city or town, may surrender such bridge to such city or town whereupon such bridge shall become the property of such city or town, or (3) said bridge may be sold to the highest bidder in the same manner and under the same procedure that other property no longer useful to said commission is sold, or (4) said commission in the contract it may make for the construction of a new bridge, street or highway, may provide for the removal and disposal of such bridge as part of such contract, or (5) said bridge may be retained by said commission for its use in the maintenance of highways in said state highway system."

7 Burns' Indiana Statutes Annotated, Dec., 1941 Cumul., Supplmt., 36-2907.

Your second question is:

"2. Do any short-cut methods exist by authority of law whereby State, County or Municipal officials may speedily dispose of such abandoned highway bridges, railways and high steel content metal of such character?"

Such abandoned highway bridges and structures when title thereto resides in the state may be sold under the provisions of Section 13 of Chapter 12 of the Indiana Acts of 1941, which reads as follows:
“The commission may sell real estate or personal property now or hereafter owned by the state which has been purchased or otherwise acquired by the commission or its predecessors and used for highway purposes or for the work of the commission. Before such property is sold, it shall be appraised by two (2) disinterested appraisers, to be appointed by the appointing board created by Section 2 herein (Sec. 36-161); such property, if sold at private sale, shall not be sold at less than its appraised value. Such property may be sold at either public or private sale, at the discretion of the commission, after notice of sale shall have been given by publication of the time, place and terms thereof, in two (2) newspapers of opposite politics and of general circulation, printed and published in the county where such property is located, which publication shall be made at least ten (10) days before the date of such sale. If only one (1) of said political parties is represented by a newspaper of general circulation published in such county, then such notice shall be published in such newspaper, and in any other newspaper of general circulation published in such county, and if there be but one (1) newspaper published in such county, publication therein shall be sufficient. All such sales shall be made for cash: Provided, That in counties containing cities of more than three hundred thousand (300,000) population the advertisement shall be printed and published in each and every daily paper in said county which has second class entry at the United States post office.”

7 Burns' Indiana Statutes Annotated, December, 1941 Cumul. Supplmt., 36-172.

If the title to an abandoned bridge is in a city, town or county, the bridge may be sold or disposed of by such city, town or county in the manner provided by law. The officials of such governmental units will be found to be thoroughly conversant with the statutory authority applicable to that precise sub-division of government. In general, the authority of counties to make such sales is to be found in 6 Burns' Indiana Statutes Annotated, 1933 Ed., 26-2008 (but see 6 Burns'
Indiana Statutes Annotated, Dec., 1941, Cumul. Supplmt., 26-1601 for a possible exception or modification applicable in all counties having a population of 111,000 to 160,000 at the preceding census); the authority of towns to make such sales will, in general, be controlled by 9 Burns' Indiana Statutes Annotated, 1933 Ed., 48-301, Clause 2; and the general authority of cities to make such sales is contained in 9 Burns' Indiana Statutes Annotated, 1933 Ed., 48-1407, Clause 50 (but see 9 Burns' Indiana Statutes Annotated, 1933 Ed., 48-7005, Clause 5, applicable in cities of the first class).

In response to your specific inquiry I do not know of any short-cut methods to accomplish the ends you desire. The statutory methods must be followed in each instance.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS: Whether a county surveyor who is not a licensed engineer is disqualified from acting as an engineer in drainage proceedings.

May 7, 1942.

Mr. L. T. Gootee, Secretary,
Indiana State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors,
State House,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

I have before me your request for an official opinion on the following question:

"Is a County Surveyor, who has not met the requirements of Chapter 148, Acts of 1935, to practice professional engineering, qualified by virtue of his office as County Surveyor to accept the appointment as engineer for the allotment for recleaning and reconstruction of a public ditch or drain, in which said engineer is in charge of the reconstruction and final acceptance of the work?"

The answer to this question requires an examination of Chapter 264 of the Acts of 1933 concerning drainage. Section 20 of said Chapter 264, as amended by Chapter 162, Acts of