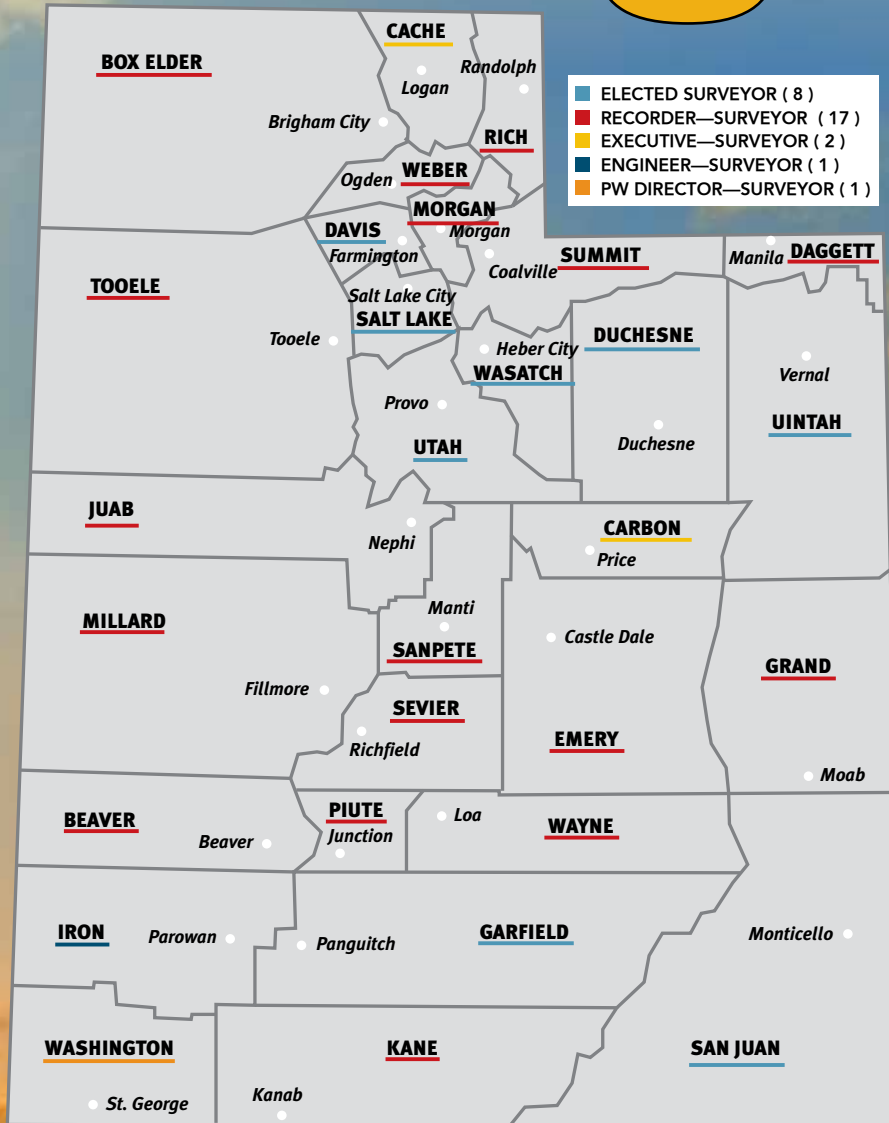


# FUCLS ForeSights



## STATE BORDER MONUMENTS

UTAH/IDAHO/NEVADA

UTAH/IDAHO

FOUR CORNERS

UTAH/NEVADA/ARIZONA

UTAH/COLORADO/WYOMING

UTAH WYOMING



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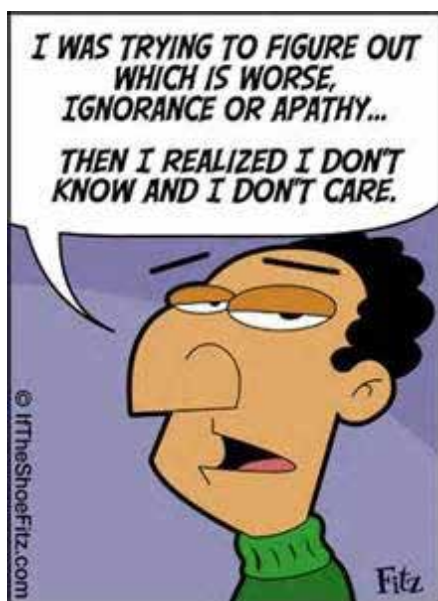
# From the Editor

BY STEVE KEISEL



**L**ike many of you – I enjoy sports. The passion and competitiveness of athletics has always inspired and motivated me. Unfortunately, my brain has slowly but surely yielded to the protests of my body and therefore I have become more of an observer and less of a participant. One of my favorite teams to watch is the Utah Jazz. My sons and I eagerly followed the team. We attended draft nights, speculated on the team's latest selection, and analyzed the various players.

Although Frank Layden was a very successful coach for the Utah Jazz, he was best known as a motivator. During his tenure in the early 1990's, the Jazz drafted a talented but somewhat unmotivated player. As the story goes – Coach Layden was having problems with this player, so he took him aside and said, "Son, what is it with you? Is it ignorance or apathy?" The player thought a moment and then replied, in all sincerity, "Coach, I don't know and I don't care."



I believe Coach Layden's story is applicable to the membership of the Utah Council of Land Surveyors (UCLS). Oh, they say that they care, and they profess actual concern, but the actions of most of its members speak otherwise. I believe there are many opportunities to improve the organization – and ultimately the surveying profession – but two of the biggest culprits come down to the problems Coach Layden inquired about: ignorance and apathy.

Keep in mind that ignorance does not mean stupidity. Instead, ignorance means a lack of knowledge. If you don't know fire burns and you put your finger into a flame, that's ignorance; if you know fire burns but you put your finger into the flame anyway, well, that's stupidity (which brings to mind one of the best lines from a great movie, *The Princess Bride*: "Ha ha! You fool! You fell victim to one of the classic blunders! The most famous is never get involved in a land war in Asia, but only slightly less well known is this: never go in against a Sicilian when death is on the line! Ha ha ha ha ha ha ha!" – A truly inconceivable movie.

As a member of UCLS since May 12, 1995, I have had multiple opportunities to serve within chapter, state, and committee positions. However, this is not about me – this is about the 420 plus members of the Utah Council of Land Surveyors. During my 20 plus year tenure in UCLS, I have met and developed friendships with many wonderful and dedicated individuals. However, I have also associated with many members who appear to be ignorant and/or apathetic.



Unfortunately, I believe the latter defines the majority of our membership

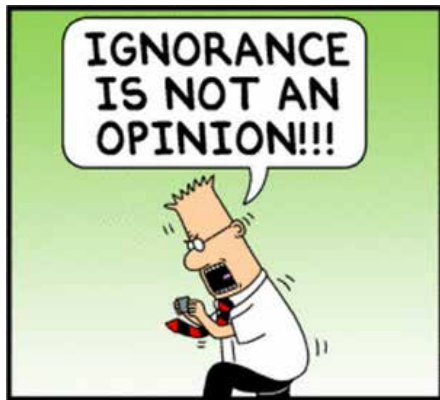
Indifference - or apathy - is an issue that I believe Socrates was correct when he said, "The only good is knowledge, and the only evil is ignorance." In other words, Socrates believed that if a person knew the right thing to do, he more than likely would do it.

Ignorance and Apathy are two words that are often confused but used interchangeably by people, even though there is a clear difference between them. To the surveyor, apathy and ignorance are not new concepts for we practice them on a daily basis

Apathy is the lack of interest or enthusiasm displayed towards a subject or event. Ignorance, on the other hand, is the lack of knowledge or awareness of the subject. This suggests that an individual knows that engaging in a particular behavior is wrong, but he ignores it anyway. Many believe that apathy is a worse form of evil than anger and hatred because it results in complete disinterest and some described it as "sigh...tired of moving forward."

In the surveying profession, certain tasks are performed by groups (think UDOT survey crew) led by a leader (chief of party.) A domineering or overbearing leader will often create a condition of apathy and the members of the crew will display indifference to the work because the negative climate of the group. Likewise, if the leadership of UCLS mandates change without input from its membership, the membership will become uninterested and potential growth and improvements are diminished.





As Zoe Trope once said:  
**“Apathy is a disease  
 and some days I long  
 for it.”**

According to Wikipedia, Apathy is a lack of feeling, emotion, interest, and concern. Apathy is a state of indifference, or the suppression of emotions such as concern, excitement, motivation, and/or passion. Ignorance is a state of being uninformed. The word ignorant is an adjective describing a person in the state of being unaware who deliberately ignore or disregard important information or facts.

What is the difference between ‘ignorance’ and ‘apathy’? Both words have a meaning related to the way an individual thinks, or a mindset. However, both generally have a negative connotation when used to describe a person. An apathetic person is usually indifferent or insensible. For example: The UCLS Board is frustrated by the membership’s apathy towards participation. The apathetic membership is not necessarily ignorant - they simply do not care.

While both ‘apathy’ and ‘ignorance’ are a mindset, ‘apathy’ implies more of an emotional state, while ‘ignorance’ implies more of a state of circumstance. When using these terms it is usually understood that an ignorant person

would do something different if they knew better, but an apathetic person is not changed by an increase in knowledge. To reach an apathetic person, their emotions or their heart must be touched and changed. However, the mindset of an ignorant person can be changed with an increase in education. Apathy can be a state that comes and goes with inclination and alteration in emotion, but ignorance does not. Once a person is educated about whatever they were ignorant about, the state of ignorance is gone.

## So what is the difference between Ignorance and Apathy?

- Apathy is a deliberate attempt to discard information or knowledge.
- Ignorance is the lack of knowledge.
- Apathy displays a disinterest from the individual.
- You cannot see a disinterest from the individual in ignorance.

## Which is worse

- Apathy is worse than ignorance as the person makes a choice to ignore.

The usual response we hear from the membership, when asked about certain situations is “I don’t know.” However, that statement will most likely be preceded by “I don’t care”

## Ignorance leads to apathy or...does it?

I often wonder about what happened to us...our generation - I mean, this generation, who witnessed and pioneered huge advancements in technology and legal recognition. I once

thought that ignorance was the main reason why we do not care about our current situation. However, I now believe that knowledge, or lack thereof, is not the main necessity to know how and what to do. It is an internal debate, an internal struggle of appropriation, and an incessant motivational force of reality and the knowledge of our place and function in it. It takes a deep personal conviction to break free from apathy.

Unfortunately, we live in a “feel good” society. No one wants to work harder than they have to...even then it may be too much. Our affluence has bred apathy and our apathy has bred ignorance. Is this unique to our time and culture? Probably not.



There are plenty of ways of getting informed, but all require work. Work stems from a desire to know. If one is apathetic, then ignorance will always follow closely behind.

If the membership of UCLS is ignorant - shame on the leadership for failing to educate the members.

If the membership of UCLS is apathetic - shame on the members for shirking their professional and ethical responsibilities.



## National Society of Professional Surveyors

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[www.nsps.us.com](http://www.nsps.us.com)

September, 2015

NSPS President's Message to the Membership;

To all new members, "welcome to your new National Society of Professional Surveyors (NSPS)", and to our previous members, "welcome to your new NSPS!" And, borrowing a phrase from a past NSPS President and Chairman of the NSPS Joint Government Affairs Committee, "It's a great day to be a Professional Surveyor"!

Read the entire president's message by scanning the QR code.



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## State Chair Message



BY SCOTT WOOLSEY

# Thanks for Helping our Profession Move Forward

Fellow Surveyors,

**A**s the State Chairman for this year, I wish to extend to you my heartfelt thanks for all of the good works that you do to help our profession move forward and to serve the people of Utah. I

appreciate the opportunity to serve and to be part of a great organization.

It is a great responsibility that we all have as surveyors, to ensure that we keep our standards

High and take the time necessary to provide our clients and the adjoining property owners to our

projects with the most professional work we can and should do.

I am looking forward to our convention this year. I have received numerous comments about the convention that it has become a little boring and the "same old thing". So this year I asked Todd Jacobsen the St. George City Surveyor to be this year's Convention Chairman and Dale Robinson from Sunrise Engineering to be his Assistant Chairman. They have been working diligently on the format and schedule to make the convention something a little different. I appreciate their time and effort that they have donated so far. The convention format will be a 2 ½ day convention as has been the last few years, starting Wednesday at noon and concluding Friday afternoon, but the format and availability of breakout sessions will be different. (stay tuned for the convention layout coming soon). Just a few items on the agenda are, we will be bringing back the survey Olympics with the Vendors and will be having a live auction for the scholarship fund.

I wanted to share one of my most memorable survey stories. I know that I like to hear from surveyors and their

field experiences. I know we all have some fun and original experiences.

Back in the early 1980's I was working with Jay Adams of Urie and Adams Surveying in Cedar City and we were working on a survey in a place called Kanarra Mountain. As part of the survey we were breaking down a few sections and were having problems finding a few of the corners. One corner was located in a rock farm area (I think that there must have been a few hundred rock mounds that we had searched through for this corner) after calculating and traversing from a few found corners we were able to actually find the marked rock with the ¼ scribed on it. It was sitting by itself near a bunch of rocks but the mounds have been spread out by one of the ranchers.

This found rock monument helped us in searching for and finding the next monument which is the most unique monument I have found to date. To this point if we do not find this next monument it will mean searching for a monument ½ a mile down in a 1000 foot deep ravine further to the West which I was not looking forward to.

We had been reviewing the survey notes and plat over and over trying to find some of the calls to different things along the survey lines coming into the corner in question. We had found the call to a stream and to an old road which fit real well based on our calculations, and we had even found old traces of a cut line in the oak brush along the line. After a lot of calculations from opposite corners we found ourselves right in the middle of an oak grove about 50 feet in width.

The survey notes stated that the monument was set in a clearing with a charred post and the surveyors had placed a quart of charcoal around a foot below the surface under the post. The

only problem was that we were in the middle of trees and not a clearing.

After thinking about things and realizing that the corner had been set around 100 years prior to us being on site and there was a large clearing around the grove of oak trees, it was possible that the trees had all grown after the survey had been done in the late 1800's.

We then went in the middle of the oak grove and at the calculated position of the corner and started searching for the monument. After removing around a foot of old oak leaves and debris we did find remains of an old charred post lying on the ground. We started digging a hole at the calculated location and went about 1 to 1-1/2 foot deep. At about 2 feet from the calculated location of the corner we started finding black dirt which was different from the red dirt prevalent in the area. So around 1 foot down and within three feet of the calculated corner we found the quart sized area of charcoal that had been set per the survey notes. Wow!!! How amazing is that!!!

As a fairly new surveyor this was unbelievable to me that we could re-search old records that were written in the old surveyors hand and to be able to actually find the location without a shadow of doubt. Plus it made me feel grateful that I did not need to go down the 1000' deep ravine.

I would encourage each of you to take some time and submit some of your most memorable or funny survey stories and also maybe some pictures of places or events in your careers to Steve Keisel the Editor of the UCLS newsletter and Foresight magazine.

Enjoy the fall season and the cooler temperatures. See you at the convention in February.

Thank You,  
Scott Woolsey





Western Federation of Professional Surveyors

**WFPS**



## How does WestFed Benefit the UCLS?

Western Federation of Professional Surveyors WFPS Representative, Michael Nadeau, PLS/CFedS



**I**n the September Newsletter, I started a discussion with you about how WestFed

benefits you as a member of the UCLS. I will start this discussion off by recapping that conversation, then expanding into greater detail on how WestFed is an organization that has the profession's best interest, as well as your best interest, in mind.

Since I became your Western Federation of Professional Surveyors (WestFed or WFPS) Representative in 2013, I have had many members of the UCLS ask me "What is WestFed?" or "What does WestFed do to enhance the UCLS?" When these opportunities arise, I look forward

to sharing how WestFed benefits them and the UCLS. I'd like to start off by telling you what WestFed's mission statement is:

*The Western Federation of Professional Surveyors is a conduit for interstate communication and provides resources to its member associations. WFPS advances the profession of surveying by fostering common goals and relationships within the western states, promoting public awareness of the profession, supporting education, and providing a regional voice.*

The above mission statement is very clear in how WestFed benefits its 13 so-

ciety membership, including the UCLS. Let's break down this mission statement a little:

**L** WestFed "is a conduit for interstate communication and provides resources to its member associations." Since I started as your WestFed representative, I've noticed that this benefit is probably one of the coolest and most used benefits to each state society associated in WestFed. The cool thing is, surveyors from other states freely give any information they can to any state that has a question, legislative issue, education problem, etc. For instance, Ray Mathe from California has recently asked the WestFed board for any laws pertaining to a Mini-Brooks

Act in their respective states. Every state that has legislation with regard to a Mini-Brooks Act or QBS will send their information to Ray, without question. Ray can then take the legislation he has gathered from other the states, present it to California's board, then the board can act how they see fit with the Mini-Brooks Act in California. It's cool to think that some of what Montana's law say about QBS may end up being law in California one day.

This is just one example of how interstate communication happens during the all day Saturday meeting that transpires in any western state once every four months. Another example is the communication that happens outside of the meeting minutes. You all know how much surveyors like to talk shop while we are with other surveyors, right? I can't tell you the amount of conversations that transpire at lunches, dinners, or sitting in lounges regarding each state's laws (current and/or future), the status of the profession in each state, as well as how each state society runs their organization. Some of these ideas are so good, that we as delegates bring these ideas back to our own board to see if the idea is cool enough to make happen in our own states. This interstate communication sometimes starts when the plane wheels hit the tarmac on Friday night, and continue deep into Saturday night. On a trip to Phoenix last year, the Montana delegate happened to end up on my same plane flying out of Salt Lake. You can only imagine all the survey discussions that transpired for the next two hours regarding Utah and Montana.

How do we capitalize on this communication? We (you) make suggestions to the board on how we can proceed on certain issues that affect surveying in Utah. The board then requests me, as your representative, to talk to the WestFed board delegates about the issue where ideas can be fostered and brought back to Utah for possible implementation. Utah needs more of this. We don't use WestFed to the fullest extent and I urge you to contact me or anybody else on the UCLS board if you feel there is something that should be brought up with WestFed. The last time I was requested to get information from WestFed was when it

was brought to the board's attention that First American Title Company was using a system called "ExpressMap" as an alternative to a typical ALTA/ACSM Land Title Survey. In the end, it was determined that ExpressMap wasn't breaking any laws because of how they are marketing the product and that it in no way claims to be a survey. This is just one example of how WestFed interstate communication has been brought back to Utah. Let's use this system of communication more!

**2.** WestFed "advances the profession of surveying by fostering common goals and relationships within the western states". This goal is done in a few ways. A lot of the communication stated above fosters the common goals of everyone in the surveying profession. WestFed also has intimate relationships with all 13 state societies that make up the members of WestFed. To go one step further, WestFed and NSPS has always had an amazing relationship, which was recently solidified by an MOU between WestFed and NSPS. Every WestFed meeting that I've attended has had NSPS leadership in attendance...this includes Curt Sumner, Pat Smith, Jon Warren, and Lamar Evers. In reciprocal fashion, WestFed also has a seat at both NSPS meetings each year.

Speaking of relationships, do you know why WestFed was started? In March of 1979, many surveyors attended the Western Conference of Professional Land Surveyors. The theme for the conference was "Backsite on Individuality – Foresite on Unity". At this conference, a group of impromptu individual survey practitioners realized the relationship with the ACSM was inadequate and deteriorating. In an attempt to halt this deterioration and to rebuild a strong national organization, a steering committee was established to investigate the formation of a permanent western states organization which could present a unified voice to the national society. At this time, the full purpose of WestFed was twofold. First, to work together to promote professional survey practice in the west and secondly, to support the efforts of the ACSM in its reorganization

and to assist ACSM in those efforts. Even though the NSPS is fully functional today compared to yesteryear, both of these goals still exist today inside the WestFed mission statement: "WestFed advances the profession of surveying by fostering common goals and relationships within the western states".

**3.** WestFed promotes "public awareness of the profession". While interstate communication is one of the coolest benefits of WestFed, public awareness of the profession has to be the most complicated. This profession in general doesn't have the same clout as it did in the glory days of Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, and Thoreau. So we as a profession have a lot of work to do to promote what we do, why we do it, and God forbid, why we charge so much. WestFed is working on some of these issues to help public awareness. Programs being developed inside WestFed today for promoting the surveying profession include:

- 30 second "Elevator Pitch"
- Brochure "How the Profession Serves the Public"
- Continuation of Teaching with Spatial Technology (TwIST)

You may be asking what a 30 second "Elevator Pitch" is, right? Many of you know I ran for County Surveyor in 2010. In politics, if you meet someone and you have 30 seconds to secure their vote, what do you say? Well, the same situation can work for surveyors. Can you tell someone in 30 seconds what you do for a living, make it sound interesting, and let the person leave with the impression that you are a professional and not a tradesman? That is what WestFed is developing right now for you.

The brochure is fairly self-explanatory, but what about TwIST? TwIST stands for Teaching with Spatial Technologies. TwIST is designed to teach educators how to use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) in the classroom to create meaningful and challenging lesson plans for their students. So the payoff by sending

**BENEFITS** continued on page 10

## **BENEFITS** continued from page 8

teachers to Vancouver, Washington for a week is to have junior high and high school teachers come back to their state, spread the word about surveying, and teach their students about surveying and/or spatial technologies. WestFed is at the forefront of this program and has worked with NCEES for the last three years to have half of the tuition of all teachers from each state paid for. This is a great program that introduces surveying to teachers and a young generation of possible surveyors.

**4.** WestFed supports “education”. WestFed currently has a close tie with

CFedS. For those of you who are CFedS, you know it can be a pain to get your education units, where one hour of classroom time does not equal one education unit. I’ve done most of the units on the BLM website and staring at a computer gets old. WestFed recognizes this and has teamed up with the BLM to have surveyors who are CFedS obtain their continuing education from a live training session. The first time this was done was in Idaho earlier this year. Ron Scherler came in, had specific continuing education talking points, and all the CFedS in attendance walked away with CEU’s (2 units for a full day). For those in the au-

dience that weren’t CFedS, it was said they still had an amazing experience and there were raving reviews about the Idaho conference this year. It was a win/win for CFedS, the BLM, and surveyors who aren’t CFedS. I would love to bring something like this to Utah.

Other education opportunities for surveyors that WestFed is currently working includes:

- Speakers bureau for state societies to choose from a pool of speakers
- Article bank for state publications including our own Foresights
- Quarterly book review articles (which will be found at [www.wfps.org](http://www.wfps.org))

Lastly, WestFed fully supports the education of future surveyors. WestFed has handed thousands of dollars in scholarships to students all across the western United States. These scholarships have historically been earmarked for 4-year bachelor degree students such as those found at Utah Valley University. During this last year however, there has been talk about opening scholarships up to 2-year degree students. This would benefit almost every state in the west as most states do have 2-year associate degree programs including our own Salt Lake Community College.

**5.** WestFed provides “a regional voice”. Simply put, WestFed is your regional voice. Yes we have the NSPS on a national level, but we still need a western voice, and WestFed is the only place to get that. WestFed has developed a multitude of letters and resolutions for the benefit of each state, depending on the needs of each state at any given time. These letters and resolutions include support for continuing education, support for 4-year degree programs, and even support for states while they try to adopt new legislation (most recently, Idaho was the recipient of a letter as they were trying to adopt a new surveying definition for their state). Currently, I’m working with Wyoming’s delegate to develop a resolution regarding WestFed’s support of a survey recordation law. This type of regional voice is critical for all 13 western





states and a voice that Utah will be utilizing for future legislation when needed.

That concludes what WestFed's mission statement means to the UCLS, but I'm not done telling you about WestFed. Here are some cool historical facts that you need know about WestFed:

- The first official meeting of WestFed (post by-laws) was held in Reno, Nevada on January 12, 1980
- Tom Harvey from Utah was WestFed's first Vice-Chairman
- When WestFed was setup, each state was required to pay \$1,000 a year. Today, each state society belongs to WestFed for free
- WestFed endorsed the concept of metric conversion, but recognized

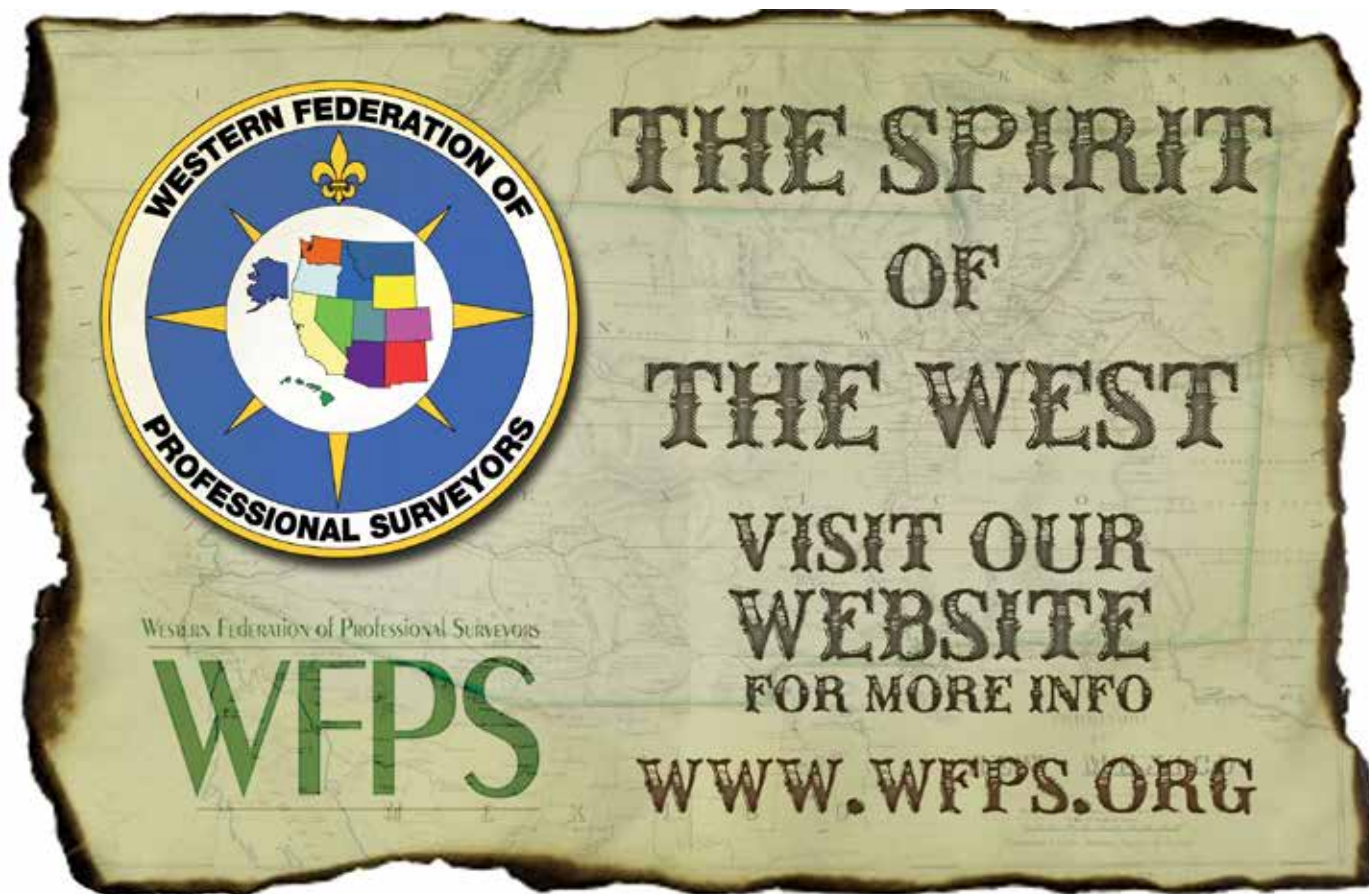
that it will take a generation for full implementation, rather than the suggested 4-5 years

Looking to the future, there is even more good news for UCLS members. As your WestFed Representative, I have been elected as WestFed's secretary-treasurer. This means I will be the chair-elect next year, the chairman following that, and finally the past-chair. This four year elected position starts this next fall meeting in October, and will end at the summer meeting in 2019. This means the UCLS has an even bigger voice should the UCLS choose to use it. The UCLS has always had a voice, but with this appointment, I challenge the members

and the UCLS board to bring up surveying issues that can be brought to WestFed on a regional platform (and national as the NSPS always attend WestFed meetings). Utah has been so quiet for so many years, let's do something to improve our profession over the next four years. As your representative, I represent you, so please don't hesitate to contact me at Mike-Nadeau.UCLS@gmail.com.

## About WFPS

The Western Federation of Professional Surveyors (WFPS) was formed in 1979. The Board of Directors includes two Delegates from each of the 13 western states. WFPS serves as a regional voice for land surveyors and meets quarterly to discuss practice issues affecting western state surveyors. For more information about WFPS and the state associations, visit [WFPS.org](http://WFPS.org)



## UCLS congratulates and welcomes new licensed land surveyors to our profession!

- Terry Mark Rusby—March 24, 2015
- Tyler Knight—April 13, 2015
- Bryan Yates—April 29, 2015
- Scott Vernon—June 25, 2015
- Ethan Talbot—July 15, 2015
- Alton Geisendorff, Jr.—July 21, 2015

## In Loving Memory **PAUL NESLEN SCHERBEL**



Paul Neslen Scherbel, son of Paul Scherbel and Annette Neslen, was born October 21, 1917 at Utah Holy Cross Hospital in Salt Lake City. He passed away October, 22, 2015 the day after his 98th birthday.

He grew up in Salt Lake City attending Lowell Elementary and Bryant Junior High. He graduated from West High School at 16 and attended the University of Utah for one year. After working for the Civilian Conservation Corps for one year he enrolled in the School of Forestry at Utah State Agricultural College (now Utah State University), graduating in 1940. After college, Paul worked for the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service.

In 1942, Paul enlisted in the U.S. Navy and attended midshipman school at Columbia University in New York. Assigned to USS Pakana as communications officer, Paul served in the South Pacific on this fleet tug and, did rescue work at Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Guam, Saipan, Tinian, Okinawa, Ulithi serving as navigation officer and executive officer. At the end of World War II he was assigned to the USS Kennison as communications officer as a lieutenant. He retired from active duty in 1946 and went back to work for the Soil Conservation Service and chose to work in Big Piney, Wyoming. He was active in the Naval Reserve for the next 40+ years and retired as a Commander.

On V-J day, 2 September 1945, he bumped into Rachel Anderson on Main Street in Salt Lake City and asked her for a date. They were married June 26, 1946 in the Salt Lake Temple.

In 1951 he studied the required material then applied for a Surveyor's license so he could help with the legal aspects of water rights. The day he received his license he was contacted by Arthur Belfer of Belfer Petroleum Company and began to locate drilling wells. He then incorporated his land surveying company, Surveyor Scherbel, Ltd. and continued to work with local ranchers on water rights and other land related issues as well work for oil companies as petroleum production increased in the area. He registered the brand for the Saturday-Sunday ranch he hoped to buy, but that dream was never realized.

In 1955, he retired early from the SCS and the brand became his surveying trademark for all his monuments and stationery. He devoted the remainder of his working life to the profession of land surveying and often planned family outings to look for section corners and other important survey monuments. As part of his surveying career he was member of several professional organizations including ACSM, WACES, WES, ASCE, NSPS. He was a charter member of the Professional Land Surveyors of Wyoming and served in several leadership positions. He was instrumental in initiating efforts by land surveyors throughout the country to locate, re-monument and dedicate many of the most significant historical surveying monuments such as state corners and the initial points from which the surveys of the federal lands began. He served on the Wyoming Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors. He served as County Surveyor for thirty years for Lincoln and Teton Counties and as County Surveyor for 67 years for Sublette County. He authored about twenty land-related amendments which became part of the Wyoming Statutes.

Paul was very active in community affairs. He was instrumental in obtaining funding for the fairgrounds and the landfill. He helped create the Joint Powers Airport Board, the Fire Department Joint Powers Board (as well as well as obtaining funding for their site and building), and helped convince the County to provide police services

for the towns of Big Piney and Marbleton. He was instrumental in obtaining funding for both the Marbleton and Pinedale Clinics. He proposed and paved the way for annexing the land between Big Piney and Marbleton so the two towns could be contiguous and helped develop their planning and zoning master plans. He also helped develop the mini parks in Big Piney, obtain the land for the library and museum and helped obtain additional land and water for the Plainview cemetery. He was mayor of the Town of Big Piney for two terms. Active in the Republican Party at the local and state level, he served as party treasurer for many years.

He served on the Columbia River Basin Commission, and on the Wyoming Board of Geographical Names.

Paul was a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served in various teaching and leadership positions throughout his life. He was active in the Boy Scouts of America and received the Silver Beaver Award.

He was preceded in death by his wife Rachel (Anderson). He is survived by his three sons: Paul A. (Geri), Scott (Elsa) and Marlowe (Connie) and one daughter Annette (Bob) Priddis. He also has 32 grandchildren and 77 great-grandchildren so far.

Funeral services for Paul will be at noon on October 31st at the LDS Church in Big Piney, Wyoming. Viewing will be held October 30th from 6:00 to 8:00 PM at the Southwest Senior Center in Marbleton. There will also be a viewing prior to the funeral services at 10:00 AM at the LDS church.

Burial with full military honors will take place following the funeral services at the Plainview Cemetery with a dinner for family and friends to follow at the Senior Center.

In lieu of flowers, Paul requested donations be sent to either the Professional Land Surveyors of Wyoming Scholarship Fund or the Southwest Sublette County Pioneer Center in Marbleton, Wyoming.



## In Loving Memory **LAWRENCE CLIFTON (LANNY) KAY**



Our beloved husband, dad, brother, and grandpa passed away Wednesday evening at age 81 on June 17, 2015 after completing his mission here on earth surrounded by his family.

Lanny was born May 28, 1934 to Alvin Charles Kay and Virginia Cooper in Vernal, Utah. He married Marva Joy Openshaw on September 4, 1953; they were later sealed in the Salt Lake Temple in August, 1954.

Lanny loved the mountains where he hunted and fished as often as possible. He established Uintah Engineering and Land Surveying along with his business partners Nelson Marshall and Gene Stewart. He served as the Naples Ward Scout Master for nearly two decades and was bishop for ten years where he blessed the lives of countless individuals. He worked many long

hours (years) in getting Naples City incorporated where he served as mayor for 12 years.

He had two green thumbs and grew a large garden for years that he shared the produce from with numerous friends, family and neighbors. One year he raised over 200 melons. Grandpa was happiest when surrounded by his grandchildren who he loved to tease and spoil immensely! He was a spiritual giant and left a great legacy for his family. He will be missed greatly.

Lanny is survived by his wife of 62 years, Joy Openshaw Kay; sons: Robert L. Kay (Teresa) and Paul A. Kay (Leslie); daughter-in-law Janel M. Kay; and grandchildren: Kolby (Melissa), Linzi, Shaylah Dansie (Brandon), Kyndi Morales (Edgar), Brinlee, Trevor, Jace, Benjamin (Diane), Alison Ensign (Jake), and Megan J.; nine great-grandchildren: Bayli and Chloe Kay, Breah, Tayven and Austin Dansie, Gracelynn, Cielo, Alexander and Yetzaeli Morales; siblings: Charlene Self, Kenneth (Marty) Kay, Jerrilynn (Ed)

Callentine, and Myrna (Carl) Cobbs. He is preceded in death by his son John T. Kay; parents Alvin and Virginia Kay; and brother and sister-in-law, Butch and Billy Kay.

Funeral services will be held Monday, June 22, 2015 at 11:00 a.m. at the Glines 3rd Ward Chapel 475 West 100 South, Vernal, Utah (by the Vernal Temple). A viewing will be held Sunday evening from 6-8 p.m. at the Ashley Valley Funeral Home (410 North 800 West) and Monday 9:45-10:45 a.m. at the church. Interment will be in the Vernal Memorial Park under the direction of the Ashley Valley Funeral Home. Online condolences may be shared at [www.AshleyValleyFuneralHome.com](http://www.AshleyValleyFuneralHome.com).

### **Funeral Home**

Ashley Valley Funeral Home  
410 N 800 W Vernal, UT 84078  
(435) 789-2834

Published in Salt Lake Tribune on June 21, 2015

## UCLS Scholarship AUCTION

NO	Item Description	Contributor	Auction Results	Amt
1	Cabela's Gift Card	Horrocks Eng.	Dallas Buttars	85
2	Goal Zero Light-A-Life LED light	Monsen Eng.		
3	SUUNTO Clinometer	Monsen Eng.	NO BID	
4	Lighthouse Power Hub Lantern	Monsen Eng.	Brad Daley	50
5	Gerber- Tactical Knife	UCLS	Jeremy Cunningham	25
6	2- Lower Bowl Jazz Tickets	D. Mortensen	Dan Webb	110
7	Deluxe Camping Chair	UCLS	Jim Kaiserman	25
8	Dromida Drone- Ominus	Horrocks Eng.	Shaun Corey	85
9	Pelrot Noise Suppressors	UCLS	Dan Perry	55
10	iPod Nano	RMT	Brett Wells	110
11	Dromida Drone- w/Camera Kodo	Horrocks Eng.	Ryan Savage	105
12	BLM-2009 Manual	BLM	Corbin	100
13	David White Level	Oak Hills Surveying	Todd Ferrando	230
14	Evidence and Procedures Book	Ken Hamblin	Bruce Williams	60
15	Boundary Control Book	Ken Hamblin	Bruce Williams	60
16	Bushnell 10X28 Binoculars	Bonneville Blueprint	Doug Kinsman	60
17	UCLS Coffee Mug	UCLS	Corbin	20
18	Safety Vest- Size XL	UCLS	NO BID	
19	Pocket Slide Rule	ESI, Inc.	Brad Llewelyn	20
20	iGage - Mark Silver (wrote check)	Mark Silver	NO BID	200
			<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,400</b>

These items were donated and/or purchased during our 2015 conference. Please contribute to the cause by participating in the 2016 scholarship auction.



# Introducing Surveyors to FINAL LOCAL ENTITY PLATS

BY TIM PRESTWICH



One of the lesser known types of plats prepared by Professional Land Surveyors are Final Local Entity Plats. This article will introduce surveyors to several key terms from Utah State Code, and explain the unique approval process for creating and recording Final Local Entity Plats in Utah.

A Final Local Entity Plat (FLEP) creates or alters the boundaries of a city, a county, or another local government agency. The two most common uses of a FLEP are annexations and city incorporations. A Final Local Entity Plat must be created by a Professional Land Surveyor. The plat is then approved through a process involving many other profession-

als. The approval process for Final Local Entity Plats is defined by state code but may be augmented by local government ordinances.

## TERMS FROM STATE CODE

What people commonly refer to as local government is defined in state code as a local entity (see Definition 1). The two most common examples of local entities are cities and counties, but there are many more. School districts, service districts, such as Timpanogos Special Service District, conservation districts, such as Central Valley Water Conservancy District, or even divisions of a city such

as a Redevelopment Agency are all local entities.

When a local entity wants to change its boundaries, or when a group of people propose to form a new local entity it must be done by a Boundary Action (see Definition 2). Boundary Actions includes any action to establish, modify or eliminate the boundary of a local entity. Every Boundary Action requires a Final Local Entity Plat. So if a new school district forms, a plat is required. Or, if two adjoining sewer districts want to adjust their common boundary, a plat is required.

Boundary Actions must be approved by an authorized body. State Code calls

### Definition #1—"Local Entity"

means a county, city, town, school district, local district, community development and renewal agency, special service district, conservation district, or interlocal entity.

Utah Code 67-1a-6.5

### Definition #2—"Boundary Action"

means any action that establishes, modifies, or eliminates the boundary of a local entity, including incorporation or creation, annexation, withdrawal or disconnection, consolidation, division, boundary adjustment, and dissolution.

### Definition #3—"Approving Authority"

means the person or body required under applicable statute to submit to the lieutenant governor a notice of an impending boundary action.

the authorized body the Approving Authority (see Definition 3). The approving authority will be a City Council, a School Board, or a Special Service District Board of Trustees. The approving authority might also be a single person authorized by the local entity under its own rules and ordinances. If two local entities are involved in the boundary action the action must be approved by the approving authority of both local entities.

## APPROVAL PROCESS

The approval process for Final Local Entity Plats is unique from all other approval processes familiar to surveyors. Even though it is different, it is not difficult to understand. Figure-1 below shows the five easy steps of the approval process.

Step one, the plat must be prepared and stamped by a Professional Land Surveyor. The surveyor creating a Final Local Entity Plat will most likely be hired by a local entity or a group advocating a boundary action such as a group of developers seeking to incorporate a new town. The local entity will determine the properties involved in the boundary action, and in the case of new incorporations, choose a name.

Step two, the plat is given to the approving authority to be reviewed and accepted. This will most likely happen in a formal public hearing, and the approving authority may take public comment. The surveyor may be asked to attend this meeting to answer questions about the boundary or properties involved in the boundary action.

Step three, after the approving authority approves and signs the plat it is passed to the County Offices to be reviewed by the County Recorder and County Surveyor. The Recorder will verify the FLEP has a unique name, and that every parcel number involved in the proposed boundary action is listed. The recorder will also check the size of the plat and the material it is printed on. The County Surveyor then checks the plat looking for specific surveying requirements as listed in State Code 17-23-20, which should be familiar to surveyors. When the County Surveyor is satisfied he signs the plat.

It would be wise for Surveyors to contact the County Recorder and Surveyor early in the FLEP process to learn about additional local requirements.

Step four, the plat is sent by the approving authority to the office of the Lieutenant Governor. The plat is just one

part of a large package of required documents, but typically it is the only part the surveyor will prepare. The Lieutenant Governor will review the entire package of documents, and he will check the plat to see that the County Surveyor has approved it.

Step five, when the Boundary Action is approved by the Lieutenant Governor, the plat is returned to the County Recorder who signs the plat and officially records it in the county records.

## CONCLUSION

Final Local Entity Plats are an important part of our government and communities, and surveyors perform a critical function by creating them. This introductory guide will increase surveyor's understanding of the state code and terms associated with Final Local Entity Plats so that they are able to better serve their clients.

### APPROVAL PROCESS

1. A land surveyor prepares the Final Local Entity Plat.
2. The approving authority accepts the boundary action shown on the Final Local Entity Plat.
3. The County Surveyor reviews and signs the Final Local Entity Plat.
4. The Lieutenant Governor approves the boundary action and accepts the Final Local Entity Plat.
5. The County Recorder files a permanent record of the Final Local Entity Plat.

## UCLS Welcomes New Members

- Jesse Hunter, PLS—Hunter Land Surveying
- Charlie Harrison, Affiliate—Keogh Land Surveying
- Ryan McChancey, Associate—ESI Engineering
- Shane Tinsley, Student—Staker Parson Co.
- Robert Johnson, Associate—EPIC Engineering
- Jordan James, Student SLCC
- Sierra Holz, Student SLCC
- Tongyu Zhu, Student SLCC
- Richard Hatch, Sustaining—Bonneville Blueprint
- Ethan Talbot, PLS—City of Logan
- Benjamin Johnson, Student SLCC

# The History of the Trig-Star Program

BY JOHN CHAGNON, TRIG-STAR CHAIRMAN

Russell E. Kastle, RLS and member of the North Dakota Society of Professional Land Surveyors created the "Trig-Star" program. Russell was the ACSM Delegate / National Society of Professional Surveyors (NSPS) Governor from North Dakota, and in 1983 Russell was looking for something to accomplish during his tenure. The idea for Trig-Star came from the success of Engineer's Week. Russell thought there must be something Surveyors could do to promote the profession, so he wrote a proposal for the "Trig-Star" program and presented it to the NSPS Board of Governors in Salt Lake City Utah in the fall of 1983. The idea was embraced, and by the fall of 1984 Trig-Star contest packets were being sent to Land Surveyors across the United States. The contest is still run in much the same way as Russell proposed, and Russell still sponsors the contest at the local level every year.

Although Russell's vision was that the contest would be a local event, matching surveyor with high school, the program has evolved into a National Contest with scholarship awards. The initiative for the National Contest began with a Trig-Star sponsor from the North

Central Florida Chapter of the Florida Society of Professional Surveyors, Kent Green, who had been successful in promoting the program at the Chapter Level. In 1993 Kent proposed that NSPS sponsor the program as a national contest. Kent was assisted by Richard Lomax, then NSPS President, and NSPS began a National Contest. The process of determining the National Trig-Star winner began. NSPS formed a Trig-Star Committee, and Larry Doss from Tennessee became the first chair of the Committee. Larry crafted guidelines and implemented the national contest format. He secured scholarship awards from NSPS, and money to bring the contest winner and their teacher to the ACSM Annual Convention.

I was active on the Trig-Star Committee for two years and took over as Committee Chair at the ACSM Annual meeting in 1998. My first task was to standardize and improve the quality of the contest materials. With the help of Don Murphy of Cedar Rapids Iowa the test has improved every year. The format is one that allows teachers to teach for the test, allows students of varying abilities to score, but also allows the best and brightest to be identified. With the

help of the dedicated volunteers on the Trig-Star Committee and input from State Societies like the Wisconsin Society of Land Surveyors we have developed complete and easy to follow instructions to insure the success of each local contest.

The Trig-Star Committee has also created the NSPS Foundation Trig-Star Scholarship Endowment Fund (a 501 c (3) entity) in 2000. The purpose of the Scholarship Fund is to provide financial assistance to high school graduates who demonstrate excellence in the field of trigonometry and to enhance and expand the Trig-Star program. The 501 c (3) status means that all donations are fully tax deductible (see form in the magazine to add your contribution). Scholarship fund distribution is limited to high school graduates who became the Trig-Star of their respective high school, became the State Trig-Star winner, and placed First, Second, or Third in the National Trig-Star competition.

The Trig-Star program operates on a budget of \$12,000 per year, of which \$7,000 a year is given out as awards. The program depends on the hard work of many volunteers at the national, state, and local level.





## Trig-Star November Activities

November is the time to contact the school.

- Teachers
- Parents
- Vice Principals
- Math Chair Positions
- Ask to speak at a math department meeting
- Attend math teachers conference

## Get the teacher on board.

Possible problems:

- Teachers don't want to give up class time.
- They don't see how this can help them or the school.

Solutions:

- Sell the idea of how Trig-Star can benefit the school.
- Some states have included Trig-Star discussions in continuing education sessions.
- Have the test or presentation on a weekend or after school.
- Use referral letters from other teachers.

For more information on the Trig-Star program and to see a link to a YouTube video "Choose Your Path Make Your Mark", go to the UCLS Trig-Star Web Page: <https://ucls.memberclicks.net/trig-star>

Trig Star 2014-2015 State Contest Results				
Student	Grad Year	Time	Score	School
Jeremy Green	2016	0:38:39	82	Clearfield
Lindsey Anderson	2017	0:38:40	82	Clearfield
Michael Crawford	2016	0:42:19	70	Clearfield
Jaden Seuvet	2017	0:59:36	69	Provo
Chloe Corten	2016	0:56:45	62	Gunnison
Ryleigh Jensen	2016		46	Gunnison
Brynne Smith	2017	0:53:13	44	Provo
Josie Sorensen	2016	0:49:50	40	Gunnison
Teresa Gao	2019	1:00:00	40	Provo
Samuel Jones	2016	0:14:20	22	Hurricane
Nathan Crawford	2016	0:38:00	22	Hurricane
McKenzie Fenton	2016	0:58:40	16	Hurricane

## PRELIMINARY 2016 CONFERENCE SCHEUDLE

Wednesday, February 17, 2016			
8:00-12:00	??? Golf Tournament – Southgate Golf Course, St. George UT ???		
8:00-12:00	??? Rifle Range – Southern Utah Shooting Sports Park, Hurricane UT ???		
12:00-1:00	Registration		
1:00-1:30	Welcome – UCLS Annual Report – Opening Ceremonies Venders Explain Survey Olympics at booth – Prizes		
1:30-5:00	OPUS-Projects Workshop Day 1 of 2 – <b>Bill Stone</b>		
1:30-3:00	Surveying & UDOT ROW <b>James Olschewski</b>	ALTA/NSPS Standards <b>Steve Keisel</b>	Utah Water Rights <b>Ross Hansen</b>
3:00-3:30	Break/Survey Olympics		
3:30-5:00	Surveying & UDOT ROW <b>James Olschewski</b>	ALTA/NSPS Standards <b>Steve Keisel</b>	Utah Water Rights <b>Ross Hansen</b>

Thursday, February 18, 2016			
7:00-8:00	Late Registration – Breakfast		
8:00-5:00	OPUS-Projects Workshop Day 2 of 2 – <b>Bill Stone</b>		
8:00-10:00	Project Management Bootcamp, <b>PSMJ</b> – Keynote Speaker		
10:00-10:30	Break/Survey Olympics		
10:30-12:00	Project Management Bootcamp <b>PSMJ (continued)</b>	Certified Surveyor Technician <b>Brad Daley</b>	BLM <b>Daniel Webb</b>
12:00-1:00	Lunch/Survey Olympics		
1:00-3:00	Project Management Bootcamp <b>PSMJ (continued)</b>	ProSoft Field to Finish <b>Shawn Herring</b>	BLM <b>Daniel Webb</b>
3:00-3:30	Break/Survey Olympics		
3:30-5:00	Project Management Bootcamp <b>PSMJ (continued)</b>	ProSoft Field to Finish <b>Shawn Herring</b>	Certified Surveyor Technician <b>Brad Daley</b>
6:00-7:00	Installation/Awards Banquet (Surveyor of the Year – Lifetime Achievement)		
7:00-8:00	Entertainment (The Ericksen's – Southern Utah's Osmond's)		

Friday, February 19, 2016				
7:00-8:00	Late Registration – Breakfast			
8:00-10:00	Utah Property Rights Ombudsman, <b>Brent Bateman</b> – Keynote Speaker			
8:00-10:00	UDOT ROW Manual – <b>James Olschewski</b>			
10:00-10:30	Break/Survey Olympics			
10:30-12:00	UDOT ROW Manual (cont'd) <b>James Olschewski</b>	Mock Trial with Audience Participation <b>Mark Gregersen</b>	NAD83 Evolution <b>Bill Stone</b> <b>Sean Fernandez</b> <b>Val Schultz</b>	Trig Star & Boy Scout Merit Badge <b>Arthur L/ Brad M</b>
12:00-1:00	Lunch/Survey Olympics			
1:00-2:30	UDOT ROW Manual (cont'd) <b>James Olschewski</b>	Title Company <b>Gary Christensen</b> Planning Comm. <b>Nathan Fisher</b>	New UDOT Specs <b>Lance Greer</b> <b>Brad Mortensen</b>	Ten Mistakes Surveyors Make <b>Mark Silver</b>
2:30-3:00	Break			
3:00-3:30	Separate Into Chapters for a quick Chapter Meeting			
3:30-5:00	Closing Remarks – Survey Olympic Winners – Live Auction – Raffle			



## Rocky Mountain Transit Instruments

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# Leica ScanStation P20

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Unprecedented performance in ultra-high speed laser scanning

## Leica Cyclone 8 processing laser scans into civil/survey deliverables

### Topographic surveys

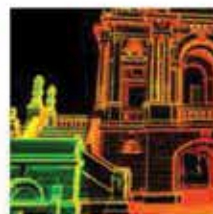


### Multiple application areas



Plant & Marine

- Industrial design
- Manufacturing
- Fabrication



Building / Heritage

- Architecture
- Building Information Modeling (BIM)
- Heritage



Civil

- Infrastructure
- Engineering
- Construction



Forensics

- Crime Scene Investigation (CSI)
- Accident documentation
- Security

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# FALL FORUM

Photos provided by Kent Setterberg, P.L.S.

The UCLS held their tenth annual FALL FORUM on September 18, 2015 at the Redwood Campus of the Salt Lake Community College. Fifty-four UCLS members, nine non-members, and seven students attended this all-day event. Presenters included:

- Ernest Rowley and Adam Dastrup - "GIS to Boundary" Correct practices of GIS data relative to parcels and land boundaries.
- Lance Greer & Brad Mortensen - "New UDOT Specs for surveying, mapping, 3D modeling, and AMG technology."
- Mark Silver - how to perform an OPUS solution

Those who attended had positive feedback and indicated a desire to continue with the Fall Forum conference. Please share your ideas and recommendations of future Fall Forum events with the UCLS Executive Board or a member of the workshop and convention committee.



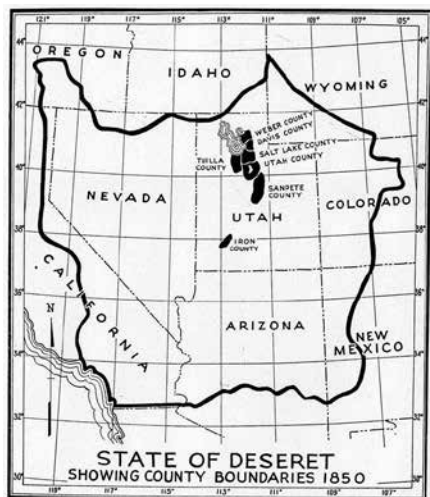


# CREATION & ADJUSTMENT OF UTAH COUNTY BOUNDARIES

1850 January	State of Deseret created six counties from non-county areas: GREAT SALT LAKE, LITTLE SALT LAKE, SANPETE, TOOELE, UTAH, & WEBER
1850 October	DAVIS created from GREAT SALT LAKE & WEBER
1850 December	LITTLE SALT LAKE renamed IRON,
1851 April	GREAT SALT LAKE renamed SALT LAKE
1851 October	MILLARD created from non-county area
1852 March	GREEN RIVER created from non-county area; JUAB created from non-county area and part of UTAH; WASHINGTON created from non-county area and part of IRON
1852 March	DAVIS, SALT LAKE & WEBER; SALT LAKE, TOOELE & WEBER; SANPETE & MILLARD adjustments
1854 January	DAVIS & GREEN RIVER adjustment
1854 January	SUMMIT created from GREEN RIVER
1855 January	DAVIS, WEBER, & SALT LAKE adjustment
1856 January	BEAVER created from IRON
1856 January	BOX ELDER created from WEBER
1856 January	CACHE created from SUMMIT and WEBER
1856 January	WASHINGTON & IRON adjustment
1862 January	BEAVER, MILLARD, & SANPETE; CACHE, BOX ELDER, SUMMIT, & GREEN RIVER; IRON & WASHINGTON; JUAB & MILLARD; SANPETE, GREEN RIVER, & MILLARD; JUAB & TOOELE; UTAH & JUAB adjustments
1862 January	WASATCH created from SALT LAKE, GREEN RIVER, SANPETE, SUMMIT, & UTAH
1862 January	WEBER, BOX ELDER, & SUMMIT adjustment
1862 January	MORGAN created from DAVIS, SALT LAKE, SUMMIT, & WEBER
1864 January	KANE created from WASHINGTON
1864 January	RICH created from CACHE
1865 January	PIUTE created from BEAVER
1865 January	SEVIER created from SANPETE
1869 August	KANE & WASHINGTON adjustment
1870 February	TOOELE & JUAB adjustment
1872 February	RICH – SUMMIT adjustment
1872 February	GREEN RIVER annexed into SUMMIT
1880 February	EMERY created from PIUTE, SEVIER, & PIUTE
1880 February	SAN JUAN created from IRON, KANE, & PIUTE
1880 February	BOX ELDER & WEBER; DAVIS & SALT LAKE; TOOELE & SALT LAKE; UTAH & SANPETE; WASATCH & SANPETE adjustments
1880 February	UINTAH created from SANPETE, SUMMIT, & WASATCH
1882 March	GARFIELD created from IRON
1883 January	GARFIELD & KANE; IRON & KANE; BEAVER & IRON; WASHINGTON & KANE adjustments
1884 March	GARFIELD & IRON; UTAH & WASATCH adjustments
1888 March	JUAB & MILLARD adjustment
1890 March	SANPETE & SEVIER; EMERY & SANPETE adjustments
1890 March	GRAND created from EMERY
1892 February	GRAND & UINTAH; IRON & WASHINGTON adjustments
1892 March	WAYNE created from PIUTE
1894 March	JUAB & TOOELE adjustment
1894 March	CARBON created from EMERY
1896 January	Utah becomes a State
1913 March	SANPETE & JUAB adjustment
1915 January	DUCHESNE created from WASATCH
1917 March	DUCHESNE, SUMMIT, & UINTAH adjustment
1917 May	RICH & SUMMITT adjustment
1918 January	DAGGETT created from SUMMIT & UINTAH
1919 March	JUAB, MILLARD, & SANPETE; UINTAH & DAGGETT adjustment
1921 January	SUMMIT & RICH adjustment
1931 March	SEVIER & PIUTE adjustment
2003 January	EMERY & GRAND adjustment



# Office of the County Surveyor



In this issue of the Foresight, we focus on Utah's County Surveyors. The office of the county surveyor provides a wealth of information for the professional land surveyor and today much of that information can be accessed through the internet. We hope you find our county surveyor website articles useful tools for your on-line research. There are 29 counties in the state but unfortunately, we only had space for a handful of articles. Drop us a line and let us know if you would like to see more counties featured in a future issue of the magazine. The following essay is but a brief overview intended for general interest reading only. Consult the appropriate statutes for complete and definitive information regarding the topics presented herein.

## History of the County Surveyor

The duties of the county surveyor were set forth in the first statutes of the Utah Territory, i.e., the statutes passed during the first session of the legislature, which began in December 1849 and ended in April 1850. I found it interesting that the office of the county surveyor predates Utah's date of statehood, September 9, 1850. The original Utah Territory created seven counties (Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Tuilla, Sanpete, & Iron) within what is the present-day states of California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. Through congressio-

nal actions, the Utah's boundary was changed to follow lines of longitude and latitude. Additionally, the original seven counties had their boundaries adjusted, modified, and/or eliminated to create our existing 29 counties.

An ordinance passed by the General Assembly on March 2, 1850 created the Office of the Surveyor General. Additionally, this ordinance stipulated that the County Court of each county shall appoint a County Surveyor. The term of the County Surveyor was for four years and/or until a successor was qualified. Each County Surveyor was required to subscribe to an oath of office, and give bonds and security approved by the Probate Judge. Furthermore, the ordinance delegated the following responsibilities to the County Surveyor:

- All surveys made in the County shall be returned to the County Surveyor
- County Surveyors were responsible to supervise all surveys in their jurisdiction
- No report could be filed unless it was certified as being correct by the County Surveyor
- All surveys shall correspond to the original survey of Great Salt Lake City
- Certificates approved by authorized surveyors shall be considered title of possession

An Act regulating transfer of land and Real Estate was passed on March 6, 1852, wherein the County Recorder was forbidden to record any land to any person on application or by transfer, until a certificate of the survey has been produced that such land has been surveyed. Furthermore, the Act required property owners to enclose and fence their land within one year of the survey.

Also on March 6, 1852, an Act to regulate surveyors and surveying was implemented. This Act reduced the term of office from four years to two years; however, the term was also conditioned upon

a successor being qualified. Within 30 days of completing the survey, the County Surveyor was required to transmit a copy to the Surveyor General, one to the County Recorder, and provide a certificate of survey to the landowner. This certificate was considered title of possession to the person holding the same. Additionally, the ACT regulated the fees for surveying based upon acreage:

- Twenty Acres = \$2.00
- Thirty Acres = \$2.50
- Forty Acres = \$3.00
- Sixty Acres = \$3.50
- Eighty Acres = \$ 4.00
- Six Hundred Forty Acres = \$8.50
- Mileage = \$ 0.10 per mile

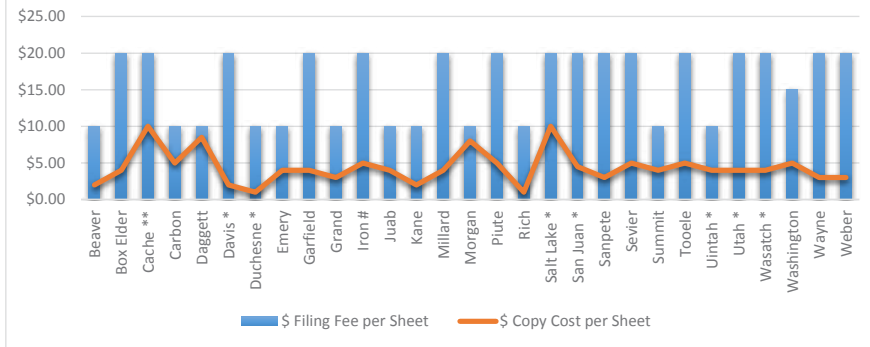
## The County Surveyor Today

Over the years, the Office and duties of the County Surveyor have adjusted to meet the political and fiscal needs of their County. Of the 29 Utah Counties, there are seven have elected County Surveyors, two hybrid County Surveyor/Engineer, two combined with a legislative body, and the remaining eighteen counties contract with a private surveyor to meet their statutory needs. The majority of the counties have delegated the filing of record of surveys to the County Recorder.

As a public officer of the State of Utah, the legislated duties of the county surveyor are today set forth primarily in the Utah State Codes. Other duties are articulated in the Professions, Health and Safety, Streets and Highways, Real Estate, Land Development, and Water Code. Additionally, various counties have created ordinances that further define the duties of the County Surveyor. Their duties are diverse and carried out slightly differently across the state. However, Utah State Code 17-23 defines the duties and responsibilities of the County Surveyor – including the following services:



### Record of Surveys



\* Denotes ROS filed in the office of the County Surveyor

\*\* Denotes ROS filed in the office of Development Services

# denotes ROS plats filed in the office of the County Engineer/Surveyor

No notation indicates ROS plats are filed in the office of the County Recorder

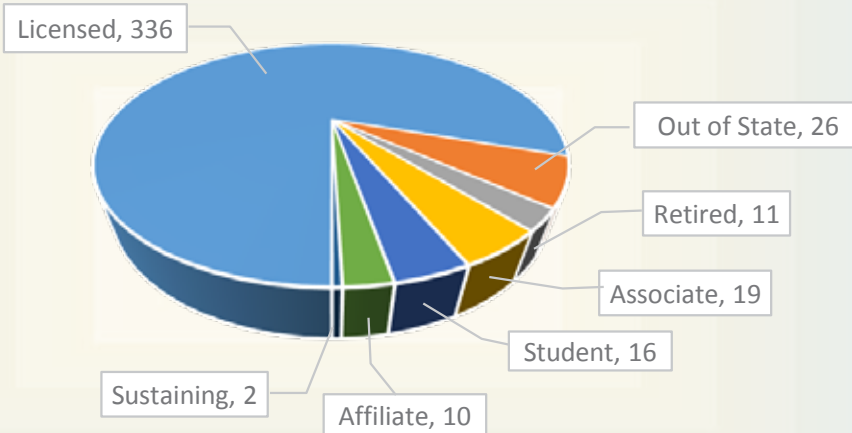
- Be filled by election by a licensed professional land surveyor in the state
- If consolidated with another elected office, all surveying work shall be by a licensed professional land surveyor
- Execute all orders directed by any court, County Executive, or County Legislative Body
- Advise the county executive and county legislative body regarding all surveying work
- Perform or arrange for the performance of all surveying work for the county
- Permanently keep a fair and accurate record of all surveys made
- Number progressively all surveys received and state by whom and for whom the surveys were made

- Deliver a copy of any survey to any person or court requiring the survey
- Ensure that all surveys of legal subdivisions of sections are made according to the United States Manual of Surveying Instructions
- Verify the correctness of or establish correct coordinates for all survey reference monuments
- Keep a separate record of the established and reestablished corners of government surveys
- Trace, blueprint, or otherwise make all maps necessary for the county or any county officer
- Administer oaths or affirmations necessary to legally establish roads and other surveys
- Take evidence from any person who may have information to prove a survey

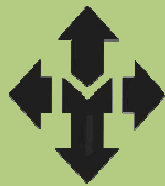
- Establish procedures and guidelines to govern the electronic submission of plats, records, and other documents
- Reconstruct or rehabilitate monuments
- File the record of each reconstruction or rehabilitation monument
- Have on record, the bearings and lengths of the connecting lines to government corners, and government corners looked for and not found
- Make records available for public inspection at the county facilities
- Certify that the affidavit of correction has been examined and that the changes shown on the map or narrative are changes permitted
- Review and approve final local entity plat
- Create and maintain GIS maps and official documents for local jurisdictions including school, fire, utility, and community service districts
- Determine boundaries of county owned properties, including roads, rights-of-way, easements, and county controlled districts

Unfortunately, the fiscal resources of many Counties have prohibited the statutorily defined functions of the County Surveyor. Many of the counties have contracted with private surveyors to perform the duties of the office. However, additional support and resources are necessary to protect and preserve the public land survey system, which ultimately controls the spatial positioning of all cadastral layers.





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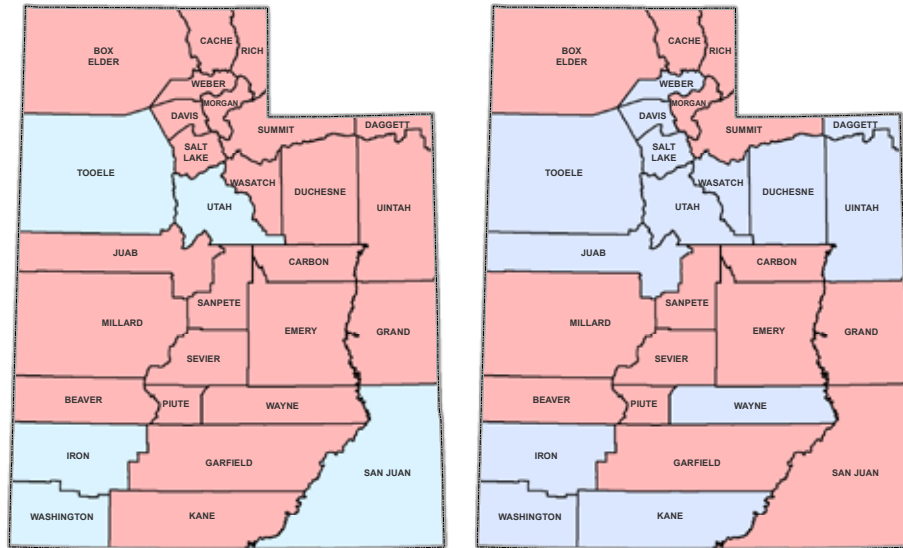
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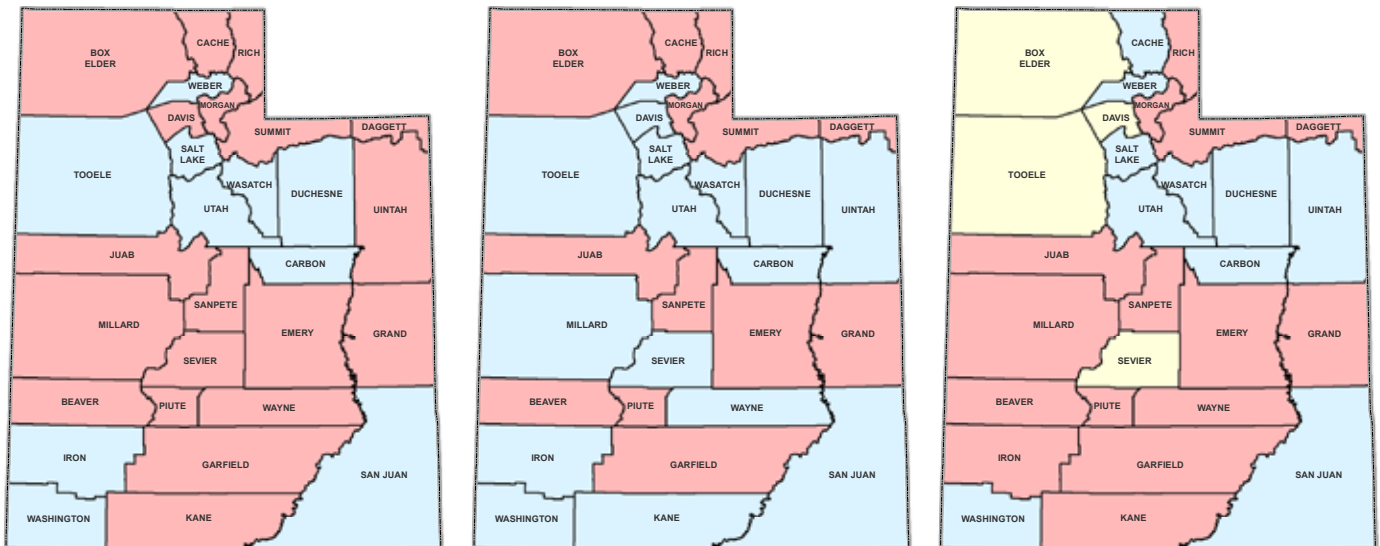
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# COUNTY SURVEYOR'S RECORDS BY COUNTY

Images by John Kenamer, P.L.S.



- County Surveyor's Offices that review Records of Survey for Accuracy
- County Surveyor's Offices that review Records of Survey for State Code Compliance
- County Surveyor's Offices that do not review Records of Survey for Accuracy
- County Surveyor's Offices that do not review Records of Survey for State Code Compliance



- County Surveyor's Offices that review Records of Survey for Corner Reports
- County Surveyor's Offices that allow to corrects to be made after filling the Record of Survey
- County Surveyor's Offices that have Records of Survey available on their County website
- County Surveyor's Offices that do not review Records of Survey for Corner Reports
- County Surveyor's Offices that do not allow corrections to be made after filling the Record of Survey
- County Surveyor's Offices that do not have Records of Survey available on their County website
- County Surveyor's Offices that have Records of Survey available on their County website for a fee

County Surveyor's Offices that allow corrections to be made after filing the record of survey



# UTAH COUNCIL OF LAND SURVEYORS

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

*Return this application with fees to the Utah Council of Land Surveyors, P.O. Box 1032, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110*

Name of Applicant: _____	Send Mail To: <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Home (check one)
License Number: _____	Business Name: _____
Address: _____	Address: _____
City, State, Zip: _____	City, State, Zip: _____
Phone: _____	Phone: _____
E-Mail: _____	Fax: _____

*I hereby make application for membership in the Utah Council of Land Surveyors and agree to abide by the By-Laws of the organization:*

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Check membership applied for:**

<input type="checkbox"/>	LICENSED	\$125.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASSOCIATE	\$60.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	OUT-OF-STATE	\$60.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	RETIRED	\$50.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	AFFILIATE	\$50.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDENT	\$30.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	SUSTAINING	\$130.00

**Membership Dues** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

New Member dues include a  
CD containing member  
information

**Optional:** Membership Binder \$ 40.00  
(includes all of the  
information on the CD in  
printed form)

**Total Enclosed** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*Monies paid to UCLS may be deducted as a Business Expense*

**Chapter with which you wish to affiliate:**

☐ Book Cliffs ☐ Color Country ☐ Golden Spike ☐ Salt Lake ☐ Timpanogos

**The following is a list of the standing committees of this organization. Check any committee on which you would be interested in serving:**

<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop and Convention	<input type="checkbox"/> Standards and Ethics	<input type="checkbox"/> Testing
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Historical	<input type="checkbox"/> Membership

**Licensed Member** must be individuals who are licensed as land surveyors in accordance with the laws of the State of Utah and who otherwise have met the membership requirement set forth herein and/or modified by the Board of Directors from time to time. Only Licensed Members shall have the rights of voting members under the Act;

**Associate Members** must be employed by a licensed land surveyor or employed by a firm or agency engaged in the practice of land surveying and must intend to make their livelihood in the land surveying profession;

**Affiliate Members** must be employed by a private firm or public agency that is engaged in an activity related to the surveying profession. Affiliate Members are those persons who do not desire to become professional land surveyors but are interested in being associated with the land surveying profession;

**Student Members** must be enrolled in a college or university in pursuit of a major in surveying or a related field;

**Retired Members** must (i) be or have been Licensed Members or Associate Members of the Corporation in the past, (ii) be over the age of 60, and (iii) no longer be participants in the business of land surveying;

**Out-of-State Members** must have their full-time residence outside of the State of Utah and desire to receive the informational benefits of the Corporation;

**Sustaining Members** must be individuals or entities that are engaged in the (i) manufacture or distribution of surveying instruments or equipment, (ii) compilation or reproduction of maps, or (iii) performance of services for land surveyors from a commercial standpoint.



# Salt Lake County Surveyor's Office

*"Providing quality surveying and mapping services to protect, preserve, and perpetuate property boundary rights."*

**REID J. DEMMAN P.L.S.**

*Salt Lake County Surveyor*



## Brief History of the County

Once the "State of Deseret" government was created, the Legislative Assembly officially established Great Salt Lake County on January 31, 1850. With statehood in 1896, a county commission was formed and the office of County Auditor, Assessor, Attorney, Clerk, Recorder, Sheriff, Surveyor, and Treasurer were created.

Salt Lake County occupies the Salt Lake Valley, as well as parts of the surrounding mountains, the Oquirrh Mountains to the west and the Wasatch Range to the east. In addition, the northwestern section of the county includes part of the Great Salt Lake.

## Contact Information

County Surveyor: Reid J. Demman  
Street Address: 2001 S. State St. #N1-400  
City: Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575  
Telephone: 385-468-8240  
Email: [Rdemman@slco.org](mailto:Rdemman@slco.org)  
Web Address: <http://slco.org/surveyor/>  
Website Information: Record of Surveys, Corner Reports, Monument Permits, Area Reference Plats, Historic Maps, Monument Reference Sheets, Historical Road Surveys, Section Work Sheets, GIS Mapping, GIS Consulting

## Demographics of the County

Salt Lake County is a diverse community of 16 cities along with 17 township or Community Council districts. County government serves over 1.1 million residents on nearly 400,000 parcels of residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational land. The population density is approximately 1300 people per square mile.

## County Surveyor's Office

### Departments:

#### Office Operations

Responsible for the filing, review, and distribution of records of survey; coordination of the monument permit process; preparation of right of way and boundary survey documents; review of final local entity plats; and assisting the public

#### Field Operations

Responsible for the collection and processing of topographic field data; volume calculations; management and preservation of monuments; maintenance of horizontal and vertical control; and the staking of boundaries

#### GIS

Responsible for the processing of spatial data; maintenance of office website; creation of custom maps; management

of aerial photography and LiDAR; and the support of pavement management, centerline addressing, and municipal boundaries.

## Staff

Elected	1
Appointed	3
Contracted	0
Full Time	22
Part Time	2

## Fee Schedule

Filing - Record of Survey	\$ 20.00 per sheet
Copy - Record of Survey	\$ 10.00 per sheet
Filing - Corner Report	\$ None
Copy - Corner Report	\$ 2.00 per sheet
Copy - Area Reference Plats	\$ 10.00 per sheet
Copy - Monument Tie Sheet	\$ 2.00 per sheet
Copy - Historical Surveys	\$ 10.00 per sheet
Copy - Original Survey Notes	\$ 2.00 per sheet
Custom Mapping	\$ 45.00 per hour
Monument Permit	\$ 100.00 per monument
Final Local Entity Plat	\$ 100.00 per plat

## Record of Survey Process

Review for Accuracy	No
Review for Compliance	Yes
Review for Corner Reports	Yes
Allow for Corrections	Yes
Allow for Digital Filing	Yes
County Surveyor Approval	No
Digitally Scanned	Yes
Website Available	Yes
Other	

## Monument Preservation Program

County Ordinance	Yes
For Existing Monuments	Yes
For New Monuments	Yes
Field Checking	Yes
Subdivision Plat Review	No
Other	

## GIS Capabilities

Collect & Process Data	Yes
Analyze Data	Yes
Create Maps	Yes



***“Protecting the Public Land  
Survey System and in turn  
protecting the bona fide  
property rights of the citizens  
of San Juan County”***

## Contact Information

County Surveyor: Kent B. (Sam) Cantrell  
 Street Address: 117 South Main Street  
 P.O. Box 416  
 Monticello, Utah 84535  
 Telephone: 435-587-3234  
 Email: [scantrell@sanjuancounty.org](mailto:scantrell@sanjuancounty.org)  
 Web Address: <http://www.sanjuancounty.org/surveyor.htm>  
 Website Information: Staff Information  
 Address, Phone #, Office Hours  
 Survey Plats including ROS, Subdivision, Annexation  
 General Survey Information with Links to various sites.

## Brief History of the County

Origin of county name: after the San Juan River; principal cities/towns: Blanding, Monticello, Bluff; economy: livestock, agriculture, mining, tourism; points of interest: Natural Bridges, Rainbow Bridge, and Hovenweep national monuments, Lake Powell, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Canyonlands National Park, Edge of the Cedars State Park in Blanding, St. Christopher's Episcopal Indian Mission in Bluff, Navajo Indian Reservation. San Juan County is a part of the Colorado Plateau, a geologic region formed mostly of sandstone and limestone that includes two-thirds of the state of Utah as well as parts of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Mighty rivers like the Colorado and the San Juan have carved deep canyons and unusual erosional forms through the colorful sedimentary rock, and many people find the area to be spectacularly beautiful on a grand scale.

Although there were a few white residents along the San Juan River before 1879, the Mormon scouts who planned the famous Hole-in-the-Rock Trail that year began the full-scale settlement of San Juan County. The 230 pioneers who left Escalante in the fall of that year arrived at the present site of Bluff on 6 April 1880.

Farming along the San Juan River bottom was a chancy proposition, for the treacherous river either flooded or went dry too often for dependable irrigation. Early cattlemen like the brothers Al and Jim Scorup did better in the rough canyon country than did farmers. After a decade of fighting the elements, many settlers discovered that life was somewhat easier in the high country around the Abajo Mountains, and the towns of

Blanding and Monticello replaced Bluff as the main focal points of San Juan County life.

Mining has been an inconsistent but exciting part of the economy of the county. A gold rush on the San Juan River in the early 1890s was short-lived, but miners in Glen Canyon of the Colorado River eked out a better living from deposits along the river bars. Oil and gas exploration around the turn of the century was productive, and one can still see wells operating along the San Juan River. The uranium boom of the early 1950s, however, brought large numbers of people into the area and saw the creation of a few large fortunes. At present, most residents see tourism as their most promising economic resource

## Demographics of the County

Population - Approx. 15,000  
 County Seat - Monticello  
 Size - 7,929 square miles

## County Surveyor's Office

Departments: 1  
Staff  
 Elected: 1  
 Full Time: 2

## Fee Schedule (See Web Site)

Filing - Record of Survey	\$ 20.00/sheet
Copy - Record of Survey	\$ 0.75/sq.ft.
Filing - Corner Report	\$ No Charge
Copy - Corner Report	\$ 0.50
Copy - Area Reference Plats	\$ 0.75/sq.ft
Copy - Monument Tie Sheet	\$ 0.50
Copy - Historical Surveys	\$ 0.75/sq.ft
Copy - Original Survey Notes	\$ 0.50/page
Custom Mapping	\$ N/A
Monument Permit	\$ N/A
Final Local Entity Plat	\$ N/A
Other	\$ N/A

## Record of Survey Review Process

Review for Accuracy	Yes
Review for Compliance	No
Review for Corner Reports	Yes
Allow for Corrections	Yes
Allow for Digital Filing	No



County Surveyor Approval  
Digitally Scanned  
Website Available  
Other

No  
Yes  
Yes

### GIS Capabilities

Collect & Process Data  
Analyze Data  
Create Maps

Yes  
Yes  
Yes

### Monument Preservation Program

County Ordinance  
For Existing Monuments  
For New Monuments  
Field Checking  
Subdivision Plat Review  
Other

Yes  
Yes  
Yes  
Yes  
No

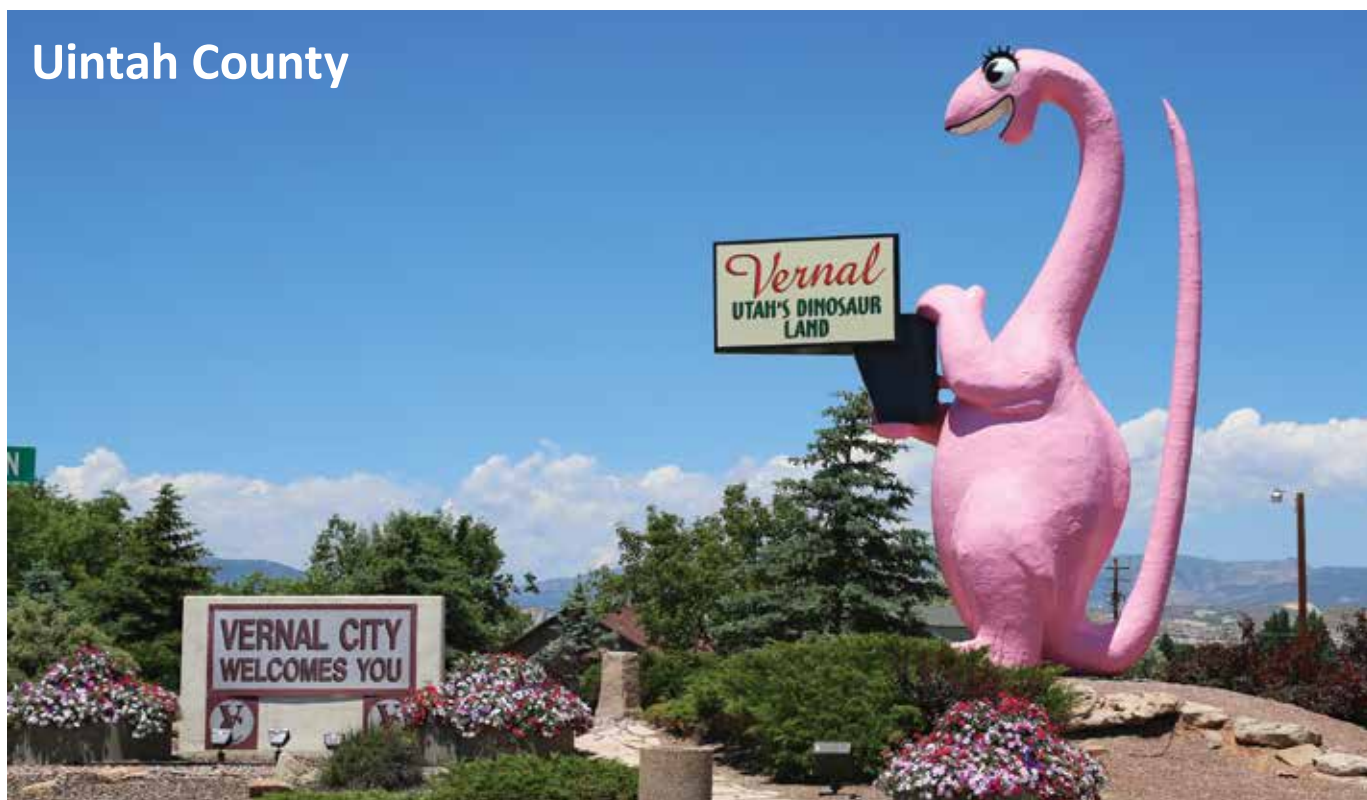
### Recommendations and Suggestions for Surveyors

If you are working or visiting San Juan County, stop in and say hello. We are always happy to assist with whatever we can!

*Rainbow Bridge National Monument*



# Uintah County



## Contact Information

County Surveyor: John Slaugh  
 Street Address: 209 North 300 West  
 City: Vernal  
 Telephone: (435) 789-1365  
 Email: jrs@timberlinels.com  
 Web Address: [www.co.uintah.ut.us/surveyor/surveyor.php](http://www.co.uintah.ut.us/surveyor/surveyor.php)

## Survey Records at:

Uintah County Recorder's Office  
 147 E Main  
 Vernal, UT 84078  
 Monday-Friday  
 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

## Brief History of the County

The first white men in the area were Fathers Dominguez and Escalante who traveled through the Uinta Basin in 1776 searching for a land route to Monterey, California. In 1831-32 Antoine Robidoux, a French trapper, built a small trading post near present-day Whiterocks. The post was abandoned in 1844 because of difficulties with the Indians. By 1880 enough ranchers and farmers had settled in the area that the territorial legislature created Uintah County, taking most of the land from Wasatch County. The county seat, originally in Ashley, was later moved to the larger community of Vernal. With the building of irrigation canals other towns were founded, including Jensen, Maeser, Lapoint and Tridell.

## Demographics of the County

The current population of the county is approximately 32,000. The county seat and largest city is Vernal. The county was named for the portion of the Ute Indian tribe that lived in the basin.

Uintah County's economy rests on farming, ranching, tourism and extraction of oil and gas. It is increasingly influenced by world energy prices.

## County Surveyor's Office

### Staff

Elected: 1  
 Appointed  
 Contracted  
 Full Time  
 Part Time: 3

## Fee Schedule

Filing - Record of Survey	\$10.00 per sheet
Copy - Record of Survey	\$Available on line
Filing - Corner Report	\$
Copy - Corner Report	\$
Copy - Area Reference Plats	\$
Copy - Monument Tie Sheet	\$Available online
Copy - Historical Surveys	\$
Copy - Original Survey Notes	\$Available online
Custom Mapping	\$
Monument Permit	\$
Final Local Entity Plat	\$
Other	\$



## Record of Survey Review Process

Review for Accuracy	No
Review for Compliance	Yes
Review for Corner Reports	No
Allow for Corrections	Yes
Allow for Digital Filing	No
County Surveyor Approval	No
Digitally Scanned	Yes
Website Available	Yes
Other	

## Monument Preservation Program

County Ordinance	Yes
For Existing Monuments	Yes
For New Monuments	Yes
Field Checking	No
Subdivision Plat Review	Yes
Other	

## GIS Capabilities

Collect & Process Data	No
Analyze Data	No
Create Maps	No



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# Wasatch County



## Mission Statement

It is the purpose of this office to protect the various public monuments that the properties of the county, public and private, are tied to and to act as resource for the public, the county departments, and county management as it pertains to the placement of ownership parcels in Wasatch County.

## Contact Information

County Surveyor: James C. Kaiserman PLS / PE  
Street Address: 25 North Main Street  
Heber City, Utah 84032  
Telephone: 435-657-3222/3216  
Email: [jkaiserman@wasatch.utah.gov](mailto:jkaiserman@wasatch.utah.gov)  
Web address: [www.wasatchcounty.gov](http://www.wasatchcounty.gov)  
Website information: [www.wasatch.utah.gov/Surveyor](http://www.wasatch.utah.gov/Surveyor)

## Brief History of the County

Wasatch County was organized in 1869 containing land now in Wasatch, Utah, Duchesne and Carbon counties. The county has had elected surveyors, appointed surveyors and contract surveyors. The GLO Surveyors came through here in the late 1800's and again in the early 1910's and placed a stone at most every corner in their contracts. Maintaining the stone locations on the valley floor was not a priority with the early settlers, much to the loss of those who later needed the original locations. Our county is infamous for the double/triple corners placed by contract surveyors' in 1976, 1996 and 1998. To survey in Wasatch County requires one to be very cautious.

Wasatch has near 30,000 people with six city and or towns, three of which are less than 10 years old. Heber City has some 14,000 people in 2015.

## County Surveyor's Office-One Department with Staff

Elected Surveyor  
Appointed: No  
Contracted: No  
Full time: Yes  
Part time: No

## Fee Schedule

Filing –Record of Survey	\$ 20.00 per sheet.
Copy - Record of Survey	\$ 4.00 per 24 x 36.
Filing - Corner Record	\$ 10.00 per sheet
Copy - Corner record	\$ 1.00 per sheet
Copy - Area Reference Plat	\$ 4.00 per sheet
Copy – Monument tie sheet	\$ 1.00 per sheet
Copy – Historical Surveys	\$ 4.00 per sheet
Copy – Original Survey Notes	\$ 1.00 per page
Custom Mapping	\$ Varies
Monument Permit	\$ Varies
Final Entity Plat	\$ 20.00 per sheet
Other	\$ Varies



# WASATCH COUNTY

ESTABLISHED  
1862

## Record of Survey Review Process

Review for Accuracy	No
Review for compliance	Yes
Review for corner Reports	Yes
Allow for corrections	Yes
Allow for Digital Filing	No
County Surveyor Approval	No
Digitally Scanned	Yes
Website Available	Yes
Other	

## Monument Preservation Program

County Ordinance	Yes
For Existing Monuments	Yes
For New Monuments	Yes
Field Checking	No
Subdivision Plat Review	Yes
Other	

## GIS Capabilities

Collect and Process Data	Yes
Analyze Data	No
Create Maps	
Other Department	

## Recommendations and Suggestions for Surveyors

- Do not assume anything.
- Do ample research but back to patent is over reach.
- Learn how to work with others for they will always be smarter than you.
- Be careful of private property rights.
- Enjoy what you do.

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**Davis**  
COUNTY

## "Protecting County Land Corners Since 1855"

**Mission Statement:** The Davis County Surveyor is an elected official whose office and duties are mandated by the State Legislature and governed by state law. The main function of the office is to maintain, establish and keep record of section corner monumentation, and provide assistance to the public. All information on file in the County Surveyor's Office is public information and may be viewed and utilized by anyone and contains surveying information.

**About the Office:** In the early days of Davis County a county surveyor was elected who worked principally with PLSS and roads. The office of the county surveyor continues maintaining a record of the PLSS, and ties to section and quarter section corners. There are 6,749 private surveys available as public records. In addition, there is an ongoing program of resetting section and quarter sections when destroyed. The biggest challenge we face is the destruction of section corner, quarter section corners and their local ties by highway construction in the north half of Davis County.

## Meet the Staff

Davis County Surveyor ..... Max B. Elliott  
Chief Deputy Surveyor ..... Kyle M. Corbridge  
Design Draftsman ..... Jeff A. Ayers  
Field Surveyor ..... Scott M. Bass  
Field Surveyor ..... Bas Bouwmeester  
Administrative Secretary ..... Louise A. Mill

## Contact Information

**Physical Address**  
Davis County Admin Building  
61 South Main Street (Room 107)  
Farmington, Utah 84025  
**Phone Numbers**  
(801) 451-3290 :: Main  
(801) 451-3233 :: Fax  
**County Surveyor Email:** MElliott@co.davis.ut.us  
**Website:** [www.daviscountyutah.gov/surveyor/default.cfm](http://www.daviscountyutah.gov/surveyor/default.cfm)

## Fee Schedule

Filing—Record of Survey	\$20.00
Copy—Record of Survey	\$ 2.00
Filing—Corner Report	\$
Copy—Corner Report	\$
Copy—Area Reference Plats	\$
Copy - Monument Tie Sheet	\$ .25
Copy - Historical Surveys	\$
Copy - Original Survey Notes	\$
Custom Mapping	\$
Monument Permit	\$
Final Local Entity Plat	\$ 0
Other	\$

## Record of Survey Review Process

Review for Accuracy	No
Review for Compliance	Yes
Review for Corner Reports	No
Allow for Corrections	Yes
Allow for Digital Filing	No
County Surveyor Approval	No
Digitally Scanned	Yes
Website Available	Yes
Other	

## Monument Preservation Program

County Ordinance	No
For Existing Monuments	Yes
For New Monuments	Yes
Field Checking	No
Subdivision Plat Review	Yes
(If in an unincorporated area or if Recorder's Office requests review)	
Other	

## GIS Capabilities

Collect & Process Data	Yes
Analyze Data	Yes
Create Maps	Yes

## Boundary of Davis County: 17-1-9

Davis county description: Beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of Weber river where crossed by the summit line of the Wasatch range, thence westerly down the middle of said channel to a point north of the northwest corner of Kingston's fort; thence west to the east shore of Great Salt Lake; thence southwesterly along and to the middle point of a straight line running between said point on the east shore and a point on the west shore of said lake at latitude forty-one degrees north; thence southeasterly along a straight line running between Black Rock on the southern shore of said lake and said middle point of said line, to the base line of the United States survey; thence northeasterly and equidistant between Antelope Island and the south shore of said lake to a point west of the mouth of Jordan river on the west line of range one west; thence east to the mouth of Jordan river; thence southeasterly up the middle of the channel of Jordan river to a point west of a point one hundred and thirty-six rods north of the Hot Spring in the northern part of Salt Lake City; thence east to the summit of the spur range terminating at said Hot Spring; thence northeasterly along said last mentioned summit to its intersection with, and thence northerly along, the summit of the Wasatch range to the point of beginning.



## Brief History of the County

For those who may be unfamiliar with the County, we offer a brief introduction. Davis County is Utah's smallest county in land area. It is a narrow strip of land only 223 square miles but is the third largest county in population. An estimated 248,000 residents live in the County's fifteen communities. Frequented by Shoshone Indians during historic times, the area was among the first settled by members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847. The lush lake-bottom pastures, fertile soils of the bench lands, and streams flowing out of the high Wasatch Mountains on the east attracted early settlers, who established small farms and close-knit communities. These early settlers established schools, built homes and churches, and created productive farms and shops.

Named after the early pioneer leader, Daniel C. Davis, the County was established as a territory in 1850. The territorial legislature created Davis County in 1852 and designated its County seat at Farmington, midway between boundaries at the Weber River on the north and the mouth of the Jordan River on the south. Westward, the County includes a portion of the Great Salt Lake and its largest island, on which Antelope Island State Park is now located.

During its first half-century, Davis County grew slowly. It supported a hardy pioneer people engaged in irrigation agriculture and raising livestock. The Utah Central Railroad (now the Union Pacific) crossed the County from Ogden on the north to Salt Lake City on the south in 1870 and offered welcome transportation links to bring in manufactured products. This was the beginning of a transition in the County's history that led to mechanized agriculture and a surge of commerce, banking, and local business, along with improved roads, new water systems, and the electrification of homes and businesses.

After the turn of the century, the County's 8,000 residents joined in a chorus of boosterism that encouraged growth, but by 1940 the population was barely 16,000. The small family farms and local businesses could support no greater increase. Consequently, many of the younger generation left for new settlements in northern Utah and nearby Idaho and Wyoming.

As the age of the automobile and interurban railways created greater mobility, many County citizens looked to Ogden and Salt Lake City for employment and cultural enrichment. Market gardens, dairy farms, beef cattle, orchards, and fields of grain and sugar beets continued to sustain local farmers. World War II then introduced a new way of life in Davis County. The establishment of Hill Air Force Base in northern Davis County and other defense installations nearby created a surge of civilian employment. Hill AFB quickly became and remains one of the state's largest employers.

Diversification brought rapid post-war growth. The County doubled in population between 1940 and 1950, and doubled again in the next decade. Between 1960 and 1980, the population more than doubled again, from 65,000 to 147,000. By 1990 the population had reached 188,000 and the 2000 census recorded 238,994. Being the fastest growing of the four major urban communities along the Wasatch Front, Davis County is projected to build out with a population near 390,000 by the year 2030.

Accompanying this growth has been a diversification of population and a new prosperity. Davis County now enjoys a wide mix of people representing many ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds. The County has moved from its traditional agricultural dependency to an interlocking network of suburban communities around a core of original towns with closeness in proximity to downtown Salt Lake City. The communications age has tied Davis County to the world. Its citizens today are part of an economic and social pattern that reaches far beyond the County's tiny geographical limits.

Today, many nationally known commercial, industrial, recreational, and service companies provide diversified employment opportunities for residents of Northern Utah. The Freeport Center is the largest distribution center in the State of Utah with more than seven million square feet of covered storage and five million square feet of open storage occupied by more than 70 renowned companies employing some 7,000 employees.

Population By Races

Race	Population	% of Total
<b>Total Population</b>	306,479	100
<a href="#">White</a>	275,956	90
<a href="#">Hispanic or Latino</a>	25,753	8
<a href="#">Some Other Race</a>	9,923	3
<a href="#">Two or More Races</a>	8,245	2
<a href="#">Asian</a>	5,416	1
<a href="#">Black or African American</a>	3,702	1
<a href="#">Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander</a>	1,813	Below 1%
<a href="#">American Indian</a>	1,424	Below 1%
<a href="#">Three or more races</a>	608	Below 1%
<a href="#">Native Hawaiian</a>	225	Below 1%

Population By Races And Gender

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Population</b>	153,891	152,588	306,479
<a href="#">White</a>	138,404	137,552	275,956
<a href="#">Hispanic or Latino</a>	13,052	12,701	25,753
<a href="#">Some Other Race</a>	5,184	4,739	9,923
<a href="#">Two or More Races</a>	4,141	4,104	8,245
<a href="#">Asian</a>	2,311	3,105	5,416
<a href="#">Black or African American</a>	2,128	1,574	3,702
<a href="#">Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander</a>	998	815	1,813
<a href="#">American Indian</a>	725	699	1,424
<a href="#">Three or more races</a>	291	317	608
<a href="#">Native Hawaiian</a>	136	89	225



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