

APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): August 15, 2008

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: SPK-2008-00811

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Utah County/parish/borough: Utah City: Spanish Fork
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 40.1432° **N**, Long. -111.6507° **E**.
Universal Transverse Mercator: 12

Name of nearest waterbody: Dry Creek

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Utah Lake

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 16020202

Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.

Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc...) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

Office (Desk) Determination. Date:

Field Determination. Date(s): May 27, 2008

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]

Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.

Explain: .

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

1. Waters of the U.S.

a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):¹

- TNWs, including territorial seas
- Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
- Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Impoundments of jurisdictional waters
- Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:

Non-wetland waters: .linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.

Wetlands: acres.

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: **Pick List**

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): .

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³

- Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.
Explain: **The isolated emergent marsh wetland is apparently fed by a ground water seep and is located in a closed contour depression. The wetland is 1050 feet (straight line) and 1320 feet (following the contour) from Dry Creek, a relatively permanent waterway that flows to Utah Lake a TNW. There is a drainage swale with wetland characteristics located between the western property boundary and the neighboring industrial building. The distance from the isolated wetland to this drainage swale is 760 feet. No other wetlands occur on the property and no surface drainage connections exist between the wetland and Dry Creek or the drainage swale. Historically, the depressed wetland would have had to rise approximately 2 feet above it OHWM to begin flowing toward Dry Creek. However,**

¹ Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

² For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

³ Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

approximately 10 to 12 years ago (estimating from various aerial photographs) many fill piles were placed 40 feet west of the wetland. Now water would have to rise approximately 5 feet above the OHWM to begin flowing toward Dry Creek. The isolated wetland is 0.18 acres with 0.06 acres located on the property seeking the JD. The property in the past was flood irrigated. Since the irrigation has been removed to site has become drier and the vegetation is reverting to upland species. This change is evident when looking at aerial photographs over the past 20 years. Similar wetland depressions located on adjacent properties south of this property were designated as being isolated (see JD letter for 200550291 dated June 19, 2006).

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1. **TNW**

Identify TNW: _____ .

Summarize rationale supporting determination: _____ .

2. **Wetland adjacent to TNW**

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”: _____ .

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are “relatively permanent waters” (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody⁴ is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

1. **Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

(i) **General Area Conditions:**

Watershed size: **Pick List**

Drainage area: **Pick List**

Average annual rainfall: _____ inches

Average annual snowfall: _____ inches

(ii) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) **Relationship with TNW:**

Tributary flows directly into TNW.

Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW.

⁴ Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

Identify flow route to TNW⁵:
Tributary stream order, if known:

(b) **General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):**

Tributary is: Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain:
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):

Average width: feet
Average depth: feet
Average side slopes: **Pick List**.

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

Silts Sands Concrete
 Cobbles Gravel Muck
 Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover:
 Other. Explain:

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:

Tributary geometry: **Pick List**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %

(c) **Flow:**

Tributary provides for: **Pick List**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**

Describe flow regime:

Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: **Pick List**. Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings:

Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):

Bed and banks
 OHWM⁶ (check all indicators that apply):
 clear, natural line impressed on the bank the presence of litter and debris
 changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation
 shelving the presence of wrack line
 vegetation matted down, bent, or absent sediment sorting
 leaf litter disturbed or washed away scour
 sediment deposition multiple observed or predicted flow events
 water staining abrupt change in plant community
 other (list):
 Discontinuous OHWM.⁷ Explain:

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):

High Tide Line indicated by: Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
 oil or scum line along shore objects survey to available datum;
 fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) physical markings;
 physical markings/characteristics vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
 tidal gauges
 other (list):

⁵ Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

⁶ A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

⁷Ibid.

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).
Explain:
Identify specific pollutants, if known:

(iv) **Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):**

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics:
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

2. **Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

(i) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:
Wetland size: acres
Wetland type. Explain:
Wetland quality. Explain:
Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain:

Surface flow is: **Pick List**
Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings:
 Dye (or other) test performed:

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

- Directly abutting
- Not directly abutting
 - Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:
 - Ecological connection. Explain:
 - Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Flow is from: **Pick List**.
Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain.

(ii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:
Identify specific pollutants, if known:

(iii) **Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):**

- Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):
- Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

3. **Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)**

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **Pick List**
Approximately () acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:

- TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
- Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.

2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

- Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:
- Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

- Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
- Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: _____ .

3. Non-RPWs⁸ that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):

- Tributary waters: _____ linear feet _____ width (ft).
 Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: _____ .

4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.
 Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: _____ .
 Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow “seasonally.” Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: _____ .

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: _____ acres.

5. Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: _____ acres.

6. Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: _____ acres.

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.⁹

As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.

- Demonstrate that impoundment was created from “waters of the U.S.,” or
 Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or
 Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):¹⁰

- which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
 from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
 which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
 Interstate isolated waters. Explain: _____ .
 Other factors. Explain: _____ .

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: _____ .

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

- Tributary waters: _____ linear feet _____ width (ft).
 Other non-wetland waters: _____ acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: _____ .

⁸See Footnote # 3.

⁹To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

¹⁰Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

Wetlands: acres.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

- If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
- Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
- Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
- Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: .
- Other: (explain, if not covered above): .

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
- Wetlands: 0.06 acres.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
- Wetlands: acres.

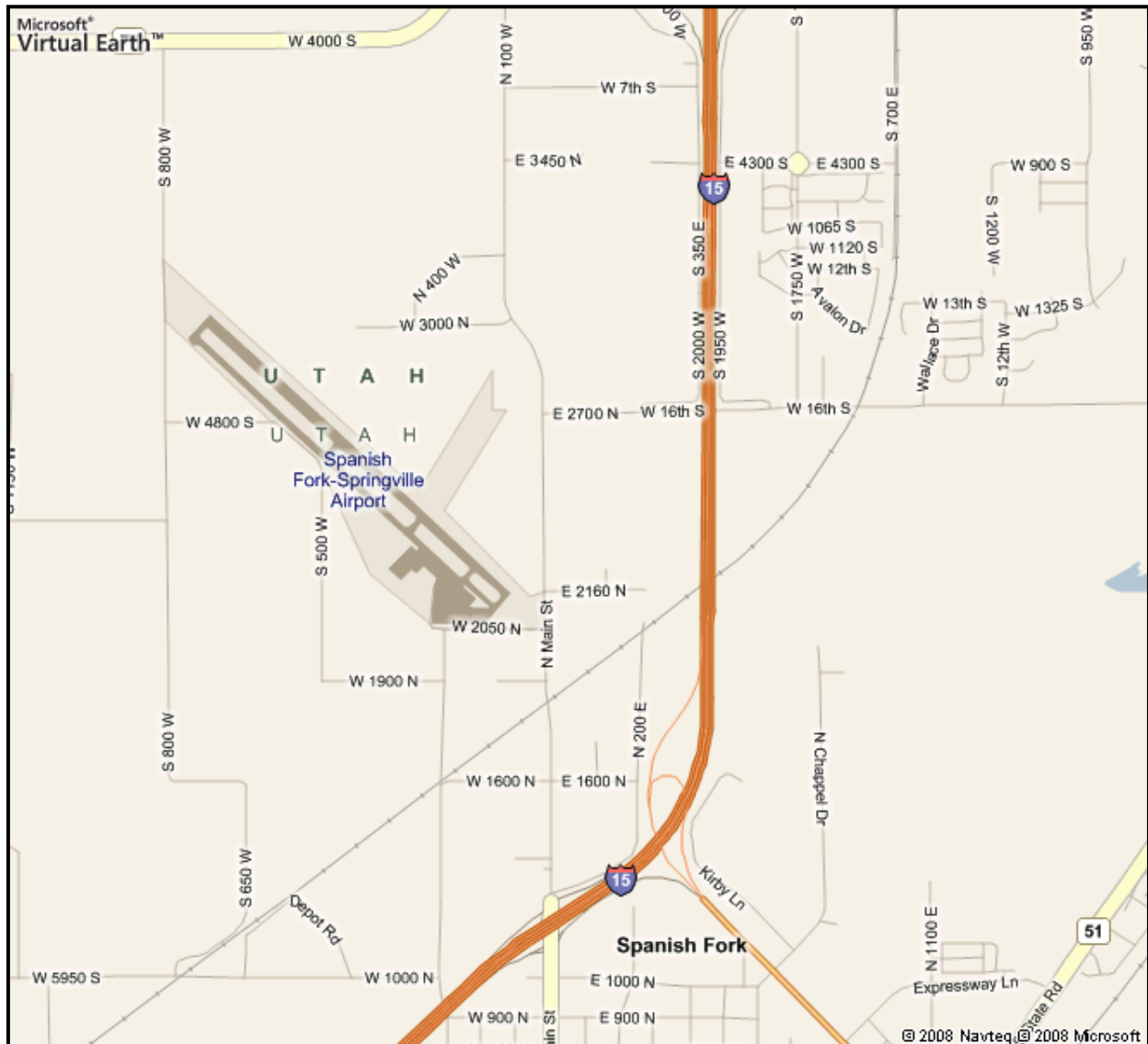
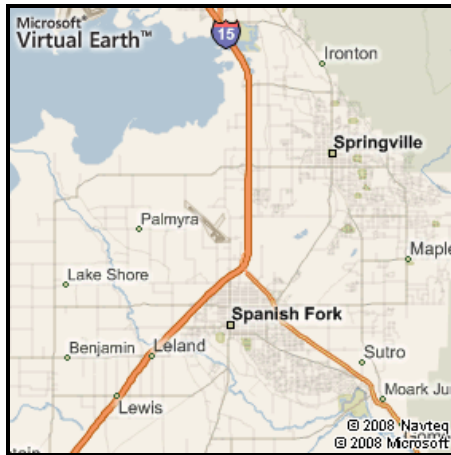
SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: Paul West, April 2008.
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
- Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
- Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: .
- Corps navigable waters' study: .
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: .
- USGS NHD data.
- USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1:24,000 Provo.
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: .
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Provo.
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
- FEMA/FIRM maps: .
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): various.
- or Other (Name & Date): .
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: 2005-50291 June 19, 2006.
- Applicable/supporting case law: .
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
- Other information (please specify): .

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: The isolated emergent marsh wetland is apparently fed by a ground water seep and is located in a closed contour depression. The wetland is 1050 feet (straight line) and 1320 feet (following the contour) from Dry Creek, a relatively permanent waterway that flows to Utah Lake a TNW. There is a drainage swale with wetland characteristics located between the western property boundary and the neighboring industrial building. The distance from the isolated wetland to this drainage swale is 760 feet. No other wetlands occur on the property and no surface drainage connections exist between the wetland and Dry Creek or the drainage swale. Historically, the depressed wetland would have had to rise approximately 2 feet above it OHWM to begin flowing toward Dry Creek. However, approximately 10 to 12 years ago (estimating from various aerial photographs) many fill piles were placed 40 feet west of the wetland. Now water would have to rise approximately 5 feet above the OHWM to begin flowing toward Dry Creek. The isolated wetland is 0.18 acres with 0.06 acres located on the property seeking the JD. The property in the past was flood irrigated. Since the irrigation has been removed to site has become drier and the vegetation is reverting to upland species. This change is evident when looking at aerial photographs over the past 20 years. Similar wetland depressions located on adjacent properties south of this property were designated as being isolated (see JD letter for 200550291 dated June 19, 2006).

VICINITY MAPS



Cliff Wetlands



1 Inch = 200 Feet

Legend

- Cliff Wetlands Sample Sites
- Cliff_Wetlands**
- Lot Lines
- Wetlands
- Roads
- Other Roads
- Not Paved
- Paved
- Road Names
- Railroad
- County_SF_Parcels
- Rivers
- Spanish Fork Boundary

7/22/2008

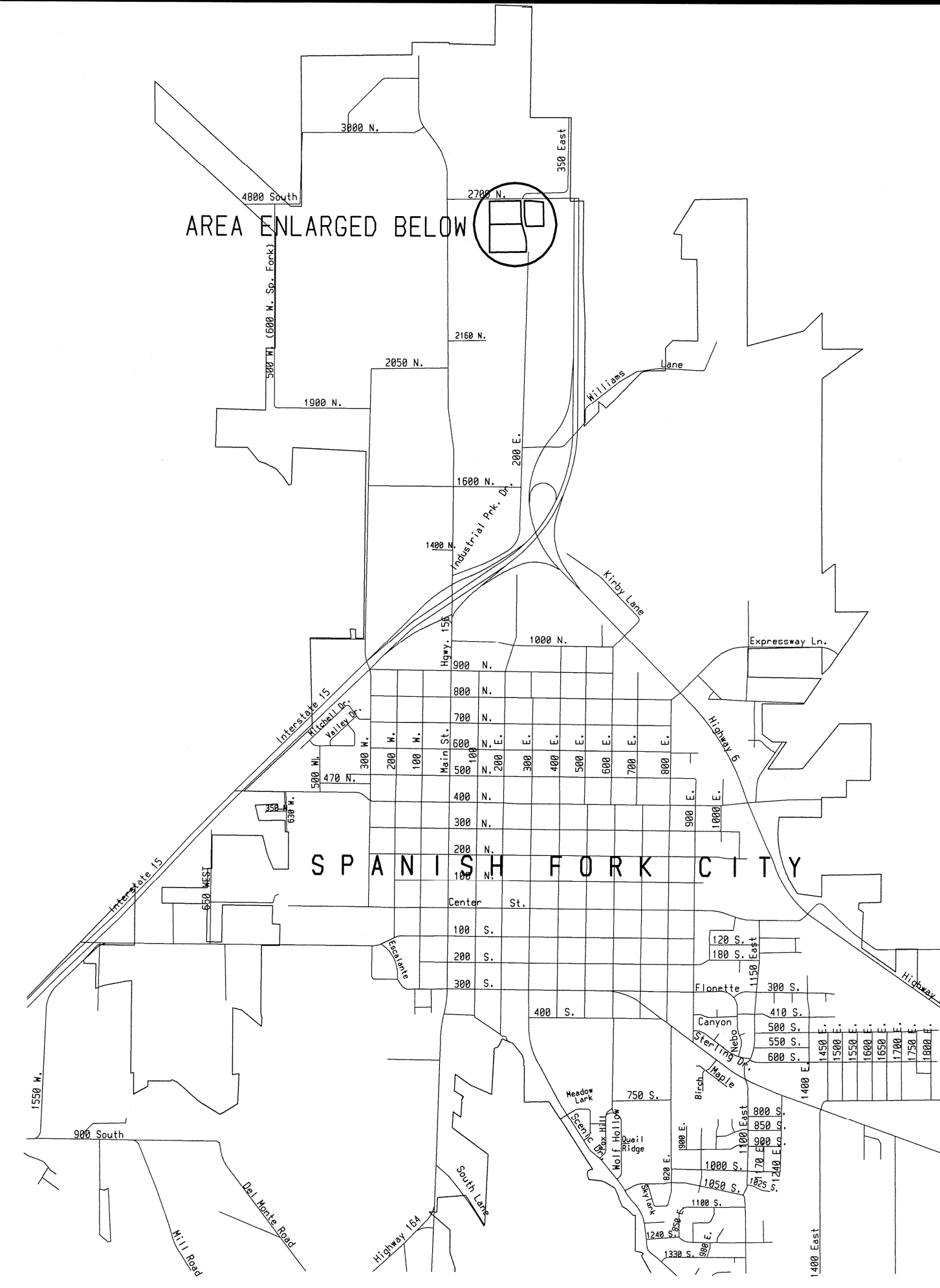
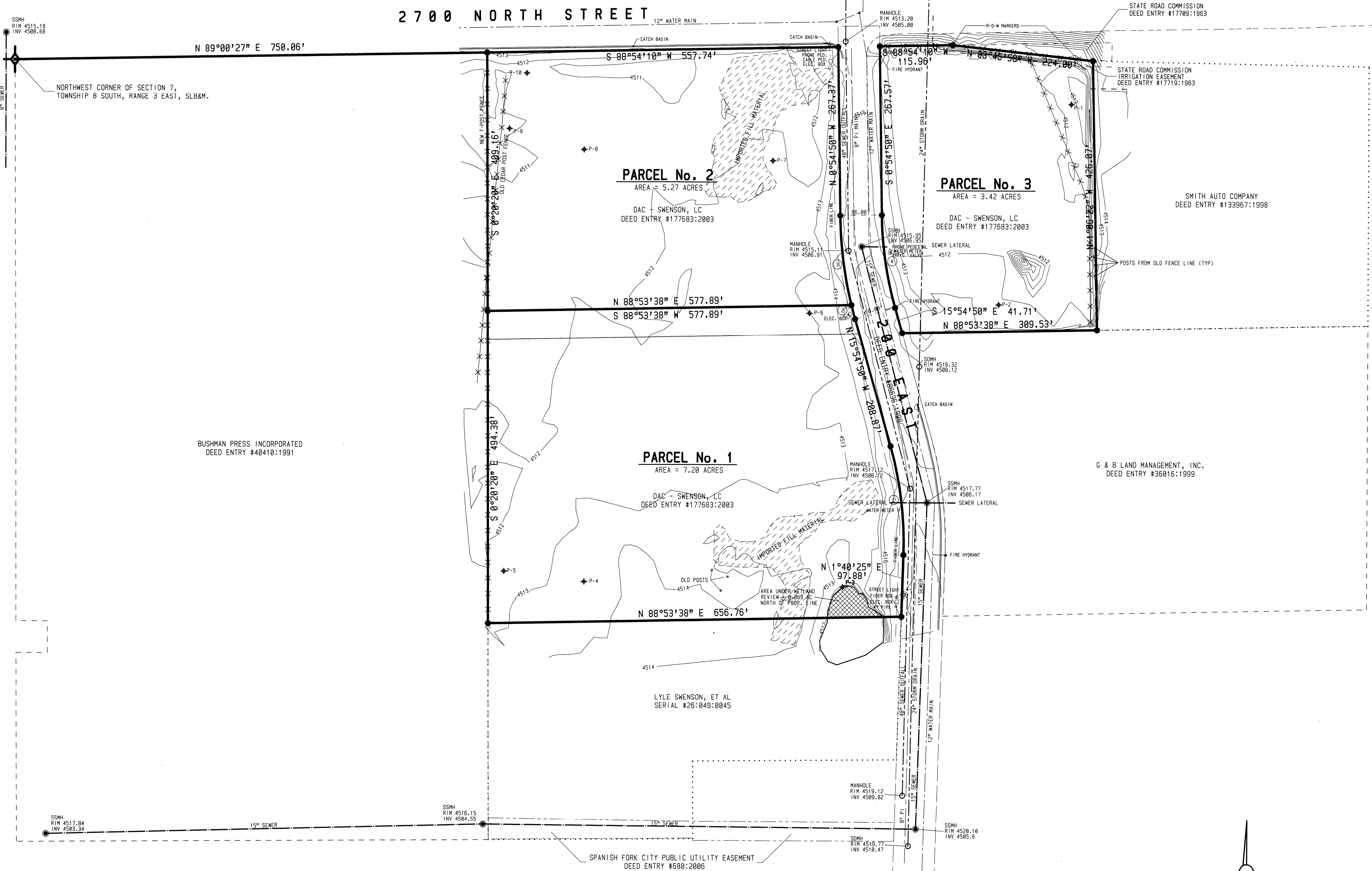


Geographic Information Systems

Spanish Fork City GIS
40 South Main Street
Spanish Fork, UT 84660
(801) 798-5000

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VICINITY MAP

NOTE:
THIS SURVEY IS BASED ON THE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS LISTED IN THE TITLE REPORT ISSUED BY PROVO ABSTRACT COMPANY, INC ORDER No. 39425 ON THE 21ST OF FEBRUARY, 2008.

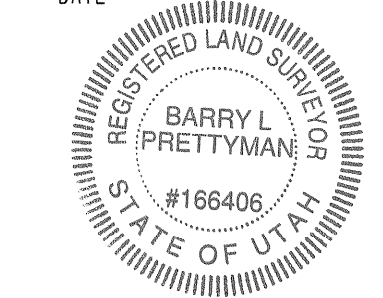
FLOOD ZONE:
FLOOD ZONE DESIGNATION "C", SEE FEMA MAP 490 163 0085 D DATED SEPTEMBER 22, 1981.

NARRATIVE:
BASIS OF BEARING IS UTAH COORDINATE BEARINGS, CENTRAL ZONE. (S 0°20'19" E BETWEEN THE NORTHWEST CORNER AND THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 3 EAST, SLB8M.) PURPOSE OF SURVEY IS TO COMPARE DEEDED PROPERTY AGAINST EXISTING PROPERTY IN ACTUAL POSSESSION AND PREPARE A SURVEYED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION.

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE:
TO DAC-SWENSON, LC, CLIFFORD B. HALES FAMILY REVOCABLE TRUST, AND PROVO ABSTRACT COMPANY, THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP OR PLAN AND THE SURVEY ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH "MINIMUM STANDARD DETAIL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALTA/ACSM LAND TITLE SURVEYS", JOINTLY ESTABLISHED AND ADOPTED BY ALTA AND NSPS IN 2005, AND INCLUDES ITEMS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11a, 11b, & 13 OF TABLE A THEREOF PURSUANT TO THE ACCURACY STANDARDS AS ADOPTED BY ALTA AND NSPS AND IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF THIS CERTIFICATION. UNDERSIGNED FURTHER CERTIFIES THAT IN MY PROFESSIONAL OPINION, AS A LAND SURVEYOR REGISTERED IN THE STATE OF UTAH, THE RELATIVE POSITIONAL ACCURACY OF THIS SURVEY DOES NOT EXCEED THAT WHICH IS SPECIFIED THEREIN.

Barry L. Prettyman
BARRY L. PRETTYMAN #LS 166406
April 4, 2008
DATE

LEGEND:
● = 5/8" REBAR WITH ORANGE CAP MARKED RLS 166406.
--- SUBJECT PARCEL DEED LINES
- - - ADJACENT LAND OWNER DEED LINES
x x x EXISTING FENCES



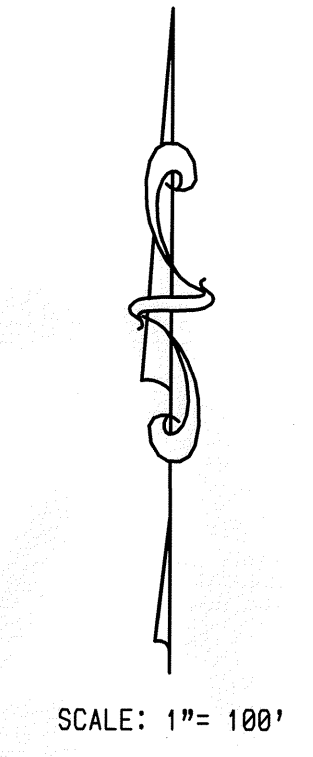
PARCEL No. 1 DESCRIPTION:
BEGINNING AT A POINT WHICH LIES SOUTH 0°20'19" EAST 396.17 FEET ALONG THE SECTION LINE AND EAST 750.02 FEET FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 3 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN; AND RUNNING THENCE SOUTH 0°20'20" EAST 494.39 FEET; THENCE NORTH 88°53'38" EAST 656.76 FEET TO THE WEST LINE OF 200 EAST STREET; THENCE ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID STREET THE FOLLOWING (4) COURSES TO WIT: NORTH 1°40'25" EAST 97.89 FEET; NORTHWESTERLY 174.05 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A 567.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE TO THE LEFT THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 17°35'15"; THE CHORD BEARS NORTH 7°07'12" WEST 173.36 FEET; NORTH 15°54'50" WEST 288.87 FEET; NORTHWESTERLY 22.89 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A 633.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE TO THE RIGHT, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 2°04'19"; THE CHORD BEARS NORTH 14°52'41" WEST 22.89 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 88°53'38" WEST 577.89 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINING 7.20 ACRES

PARCEL No. 2 DESCRIPTION:
BEGINNING AT A POINT WHICH LIES NORTH 89°00'27" EAST 750.06 FEET ALONG THE SECTION LINE FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 3 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN; AND RUNNING THENCE SOUTH 0°20'20" EAST 408.16 FEET; THENCE NORTH 88°53'38" EAST 577.89 FEET TO THE WEST LINE OF 200 EAST STREET; THENCE ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID STREET THE FOLLOWING (2) COURSES TO WIT: NORTHWESTERLY 142.63 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A 633.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE TO THE RIGHT, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 12°55'41"; THE CHORD BEARS NORTH 7°22'41" WEST 142.53 FEET; NORTH 0°54'50" WEST 267.37 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 88°54'10" WEST 557.74 FEET ALONG A FENCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF 2700 NORTH STREET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINING 5.27 ACRES

PARCEL No. 3 DESCRIPTION:
BEGINNING AT A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF 200 EAST, WHICH POINT LIES NORTH 89°00'27" EAST 1373.77 FEET ALONG THE SECTION LINE AND NORTH 1.13 FEET FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 3 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN; AND RUNNING THENCE ALONG SAID STREET THE FOLLOWING (3) COURSES TO WIT: SOUTH 0°54'50" EAST 267.57 FEET; SOUTHEASTERLY 148.44 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A 567.00 FOOT RADIUS CURVE TO THE LEFT, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 15°00'00"; THE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 0°24'50" EAST 148.02 FEET; SOUTH 15°54'50" EAST 41.71 FEET; THENCE NORTH 88°53'38" EAST 389.53 FEET; THENCE NORTH 1°06'22" WEST 426.07 FEET; THENCE NORTH 83°45'50" WEST 224.00 FEET ALONG AN EXISTING FENCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF 2700 NORTH STREET; THENCE CONTINUING ALONG SAID FENCE SOUTH 88°54'10" WEST 115.96 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINING 3.42 ACRES

CURVE TABLE

CURVE NO.	RADIUS	DELTA	ARC LENGTH	CHORD	
				BEARING	DISTANCE
C1	567.00'	17°35'15"	174.05'	N 7°07'12" W	173.36'
C2	633.00'	2°04'19"	22.89'	N 14°52'41" W	22.89'
C3	633.00'	12°55'41"	142.63'	N 7°22'41" W	142.53'
C4	567.00'	15°00'00"	148.44'	S 8°24'50" E	148.02'



DAC - SWENSON LC / HALES
"ALTA/ACSM LAND TITLE SURVEY"
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251 WEST SR 199, SUITE #2 - SALEM, UTAH 84653 - (801) 423-1040

DRAWN BY: B.L. PRETTYMAN APPROVED BY: B.L. PRETTYMAN DRAWING NO.:
SCALE: 1" = 100' DATE: MAR. 7, 2008 REV. APR. 3, 2008 1 of 1



Photo 1: Isolated wetland – Standing on a fill pile looking southeast. The upland area surrounding the wetland is dominated by hoary cress – *cardaria draba* a noxious weed.



Photo 2: Isolated wetland – Standing near 200 East Street looking toward the northwest. The drainage swale that leads to Dry Creek is located by the industrial building in the background.



Photo 3: Standing on same location as photo 1 and 4 looking north. Dry Creek is located 1300 feet north of this location on the north side of 2700 North Street and the power poles.



Photo 4: Standing on same location as photos 1 and 3 looking east. The wetland edge is on the right of the picture. White SUV is parked on the shoulder on 200 East Street.



Photo 5: Picture of drainage swale looking south – up gradient



Photo 6: Picture of drainage swale standing near the industrial building looking southeast. The western property line is the fence line beyond the swale. 760 feet of uplands exist between the drainage swale and the isolated wetland.