

PART I.
CHAPTER VII.
SURVEYS

Section 1. Responsibility. In all cases, the engineer or surveyor who signs an application or map will be held personally responsible for the correctness and completeness of his work, including the work done by those in his employ or under his direction.

Section 2. Accuracy. The accuracy of measurement required on all water right surveys shall conform in general to the principles set forth in the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping publication entitled "Technical Standards for Property Surveys." Measurements shall be made with instruments capable of attaining the required accuracy for the particular problem involved. The minimum accuracy of linear measurements involving ties to head gates or other control points shall be 1/500, and the maximum allowable error in any tie, regardless of length, shall be 10 feet. Irrigated acreages in each subdivision should be accurate to the nearest 1/10 of an acre.

Section 3. Care. Care must be taken to determine and accurately locate the irrigable land. The boundaries of irrigable land should be meandered unless they follow section lines or regular subdivision lines of a section, or unless such boundaries can be accurately defined through the use of aerial photos.

Section 4. Corner Ties. The following points must be located by course and distance from a corner of the public land survey:

- a. The head gate (point of diversion) of a ditch or other facility;
- b. The point of starting of an extension or enlargement;
- c. The outlet of a reservoir, which is defined as the point where the center line of the top of the dam intersects the center line of the outlet conduit.

Section 5. Section Line Intersections. At all points where a ditch, pipeline, reservoir outlet conduit, or the high-water line of a reservoir, intersects a section line, the distance along the section line to the nearest corner of the public land survey must be determined. Deviation from this requirement may be granted in cases where the corners are nonexistent or where undue economic hardship would occur as a result of complying with this requirement. The reasons for noncompliance with this requirement must be noted on the map.

Section 6. Latest Accepted Survey. The engineer or surveyor should obtain full information concerning the latest accepted survey (including protractations of unsurveyed areas) of any lands involved in a water right application or petition. This information should be obtained from the office of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau

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of Land Management, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82001, or from county records or other sources of information, prior to making his survey or preparing his map.

Section 7. Field Notes. The State Engineer may require copies of field notes of surveys. The engineer or surveyor should keep a complete record of each survey made, including a print of the map, facts coming to his knowledge at the time, copies of all field notes, reports, and correspondence, in order that such evidence may be produced in the future if necessary.

Section 8. Stations. In making a survey, stations shall be selected at such intervals that the course between stations shall not differ at any point from the actual line of the ditch, pipeline, or the high-water line of the reservoir, by more than 10 feet.

Section 9. Aerial Photographs. Map information taken from aerial photographs may be used, with discretion, to supplement field surveys, but the location of public survey boundaries, the points of diversion of ditches, and the extent and area of irrigable or irrigated lands, must be determined by actual field surveys.