## ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS BOARD OF EXAMINERS

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## SCHEDULE III / ITEM 2 PROPERTY RIGHTS SYSTEMS ON CANADA LANDS

<u>March 2003</u>

(March 18, 1999 Regulations)

This examination consists of  $_{10}$  questions on  $_{2}$  pages plus one map. The map must be turned in with the examination paper.

<u>O. N</u>	<u>Time: 3 hours</u>	<u>Marks</u> <u>Value Earned</u>
1	List 5 types of federal lands and their managing agencies	10
	There is significant talk of a potential Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline to bring northern Canada's gas to southern markets.	
2	a) What are the various property rights systems for surface interests that such a project would have to deal with, assuming the pipeline follows the route shown on the attached map?	
	b) Describe briefly the role of the National Energy Board, if any, for such a project.	20
3	Describe the following as to type of lands and legislation: a) National Park	
	<ul><li>b) National Wildlife Area</li></ul>	6
4	Describe the prime purpose of a legal survey in Canada	4
5	Name the various types of land in the Yukon Territory and the legislation governing each.	10
	Answer the following questions:	
	a) Who promoted the concept: "Common Heritage of Mankin	
	b) What was the generally accepted maximum range of a cannon?	
	c) What piece of Canadian legislation defines the Territorial Sea, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and juridical continental shelf?	
	d) What year did United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) come into force for the first 60 ratifying States?	
6	e) What is name given in UNCLOS to the seabed beyond the juridical continental shelf?	
	f) Who supported the idea of a closed sea in 1639?	
	g) What is the maximum distance from the baselines for the outer limit of the EEZ?	
	h) What year did UNCLOS receive its first signatories?	
	i) Who divided the oceans of the world in 1493?	
	j) Who first claimed ownership to the continental shelf?	10

7	Describe the geometric properties of the Tribunal's decision in the 2002 arbitration between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Tribunal's justification for its decision.ORDescribe the construction and justify the equity of YOUR version of a resource boundary between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador.	15	
8	<ul> <li>At a proposed well-site, there are the following data:</li> <li>a) 360 nautical miles to nearest Territorial Sea baseline</li> <li>b) 65 nautical miles to the foot of the slope</li> <li>c) the water is 3100 metres deep</li> <li>d) 95 nautical miles to the 2500-metre isobath (depth contour)</li> <li>e) the sedimentary rock is 1300 metres thick.</li> <li>Is this well-site within the juridical continental shelf, as defined by Article 76 of UNCLOS?</li> </ul>	5	
9	<ul> <li>Describe areas of Canada that meet the following criteria:</li> <li>a) a large body of historic waters</li> <li>b) a large body of internal waters</li> <li>c) a coast that does not meet the criteria for Territorial Sea straight baselines</li> <li>d) a coast that is abutted by the Territorial Sea and is fringed by islands</li> <li>e) a coast that is abutted by the Territorial Sea and is deeply indented</li> <li>f) an international strait</li> <li>g) an international boundary that was arbitrated by the International Court of Justice.</li> </ul>	7	
10	British Columbia is intending to allow oil exploration in Hecate Strait (between Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland). Establish the status of this body of water, justify your assertion and discuss your assertion's ramifications for the Province, the federal government and the latter's negotiating stance with the United States.	13	
	Total Marks:	100	