ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS
BOARD OF EXAMINERS

PROFESSIONAL EXAMS - ITEM 2
PROPERTY RIGHTS SYSTEMS ON CANADA LANDS

March 2011

Note: The use of calculators or similar devices is not permitted in this exam.
This examination consists of 13 questions on 2 pages.

Time: 3 hours

Q. No		Marks Value	Marks Earned
1.	How is a National Park created?	6	
2.	Describe "Commissioner's Lands" and their administration.	7	
3.	Who manages land in National Parks?	5	
4.	Describe the administration of subsurface rights on Indian Reserves.	7	
5.	How are oil and gas rights managed in the Northwest Territories?	15	
6.	Describe quartz mining and what rights can be obtained through a quartz mining claim.	10	
7.	For five (5) of the following, what role do (did) the following people have with maritime boundaries: a) Pope Alexander VI b) John Seldon c) Harry S. Truman d) Ambassador Pardo e) International Court of Justice f) UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf g) Legal Surveys Division, NRCan	5	
8.	Define the following terms: a) international strait b) force majeur c) proportionality (with respect to maritime boundaries) d) archipelago (as in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)) e) low tide elevation	5	
9.	Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), a State can claim various areas of legal jurisdiction seaward from the land that is above the high water line. By text or annotated diagram, define these areas and indicate the maximum distance from the coast that each area extends.	10	
10.	Describe the difference between "geodesic line" and "rhumb line". Does either type of line apply to "straight baselines" defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)?	10	

11.	Explain the following and identify where, when and why they are used: a) The "Thalweg" principle b) Ad Medium Filum Aquae c) The equidistance line	5	
12.	At a proposed well-site, there are the following data: a) 360 nautical miles to nearest territorial sea baseline b) 65 nautical miles to the foot of the slope c) the water is 3100 metres deep d) 95 nautical miles to the 2500-metre isobath (depth contour) e) the sedimentary rock is 1300 metres thick Is this well-site within the juridical continental shelf, as defined by Article 76 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)? (1 nautical mile = 1852 metres.)	5	
13.	Explain why there are now Supreme Court decisions and federal-provincial agreements on offshore exploration	10	
	Total Marks:	100	