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Project Manager, Raymac Surveys Ltd.

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Pick it up, turn on and “Go to Work!”

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The Continuing Competency Review program is being developed under the guidance of an extremely high-powered group...developing a program that combines a portion of the Systematic Practice Review Program, mandatory continuing education and Association involvement...
Members of Council...have spent countless hours reading and reviewing legal opinions and other supplied material, in order to make tough decisions.

and questions as this information is essential for developing the final product that will be implemented later this year.

One of the fallouts of being short of funds due to the low post sales is the increase in internet meetings rather than face-to-face meetings. The use of the internet has significantly reduced the costs to the Association. In addition to these meetings, they have spent countless hours reading and reviewing legal opinions and other supplied material, in order to make tough decisions. I wish to thank your Council for their dedication, perseverance and commitment in their endeavours over this term.

I would also like to thank Brian and his staff for the countless services that they provide to our membership and last to you, the membership, for the confidence you put in me to represent you for the last term as your president.

I hope you will be able to come out to our AGM at the Jasper Park Lodge this April and I look forward to seeing you there.

T

his is a busy time of year for Council with the approval of the budget and many other items on Council’s plate. I thought this would be a good time to go over some of the issues that Council is dealing with at this time.

A lot of time this year has been spent on issues arising from the Director of Surveys office. Council has, after many meetings, accepted the Director of Surveys’ policies concerning dual plan registration and the new public land affidavit and policy. Council is continuing to meet with the Director on an ongoing basis on many items. Geo-referencing, integration and the Boundary Panel are examples of these.

The Boundary Panel was established to investigate boundary uncertainties and alleged survey errors. The panel was created in 2004 after a presentation to the AGM. In 2008, the Government of Alberta came to a funding agreement with the ALSA that $2.50 of the mark-up from the sale of each iron post and marker post must go to the Boundary Panel. The Boundary Panel has dealt with a number of cases to date but relatively few new cases have been forwarded to the Boundary Panel. Council now is considering hiring an ALSA as a consultant to prepare a report on the Boundary Panel process. If you know of any boundary uncertainties or possible survey errors, please contact the Boundary Panel. This process can be started by contacting Brian Munday at the ALSA office. If you have any questions or any ideas on how this process could be improved, please contact a member of Council or forward your ideas to the ALSA.

The new big item on the Council’s agenda is the new Continuing Competency Review program. At the last Council meeting, we received an update from the Continuing Competency Working Group in regards to the new practice review/continuing education program. At the writing of this article, Council has only seen the first draft of the proposal and has yet to give the proposal its endorsement. It is proposed that the new program will review continuing competency based on four components: practice review, education and training, professional association involvement and other accomplishments. It is envisioned that a selected land surveyor when contacted by the Director of Practice Review (DPR) will complete a web-based questionnaire. The questionnaire will consist of questions similar to the current internal review and includes questions on education and training, professional association involvement and other accomplishments.

The questionnaire will also ask the land surveyor to provide URLs of websites and other information that may be helpful in the review program. The results of the questionnaire and product review will be presented to the Practice Review Board. In the case of a less than satisfactory review, the PRB may order a comprehensive review similar in form to the existing practice. The details of this process are still being refined at this writing but it is important that the membership be involved in the process. Once Council endorses the concept, the program will be presented to the regional meetings and at the AGM.

It is of the utmost importance that the membership gives Council its feedback on the program. This program will affect every ALS and it is important for us, as members, to take ownership of this program and to try to make it serve both the public and our members effectively.

As a member of Council, I take it as my duty to serve the membership and the public. In the case of large changes in policy, I think that the membership needs to be involved in guiding or directing us.

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Brian Munday

...I propose that we review all of the Association’s forms and answer the following questions:
1. Do we need the form?
2. What information do we really need to collect?
3. Is the form in clear language?
4. Can the form be managed electronically?

No one likes to do paperwork. All of us, at some point or another, complain about filling out this form or signing this document. No one likes to do paperwork. And yet, as modern society evolves, it seems like we have more and more paperwork to do. I have heard it said that, with modern technology, the physical act of land surveying is much easier than it ever was in the past but the time saved in using modern technology is more than taken up with the explosion in paperwork.

Recently, my youngest son who is in grade one had to write a report on what he wants to be when he grows up. At this time, he has decided he wants to be a rock star, having given up on his dream of being an astronaut. Whether he ends up being a rock star or an astronaut or a rock star astronaut, it is probably a safe bet that he will have to fill out more than his share of forms and have all of his paperwork in order.

The Alberta Land Surveyors’ Association certainly has more than its fair share of forms and paperwork. Do you want to apply for a surveyor’s corporation? We have a form for that. Do you want to become an articling student? We have a form for that too. Even if you decide that you no longer want to practice land surveying and retire, there is a form that we require you to fill out.

I suppose it is little wonder that we have the number of forms that we do. It is a necessary part of being able to effectively licence and regulate the profession.

At the same time, it is very easy to become an automaton and simply say that we need the form filled out (sometimes in triplicate) without thinking why we really need the form, what information do we really need, and how are we going to use the information once we have it.

Over the course of the next year, I propose that we review all of the Association’s forms and answer the following questions:
1. Do we need the form?
2. What information do we really need to collect?
3. Is the form in clear language?
4. Can the form be managed electronically?

In a quick review of the forms on the Association’s website, I see six forms related to corporations and partnerships, eleven forms related to articling pupils and labour mobility candidates and eight miscellaneous forms ranging from an application for associate membership to a form for filing an expense claim.

Do we really need all of these forms? I cannot think of a form right now that should be consigned to the trash bin. However, I strongly believe that we should at least ask the question. To me, it makes sense to ask whether each specific form still makes sense. If it is needed, let’s keep it. Otherwise, let’s get rid of it.

What information do we need to collect on the forms? Does a corporate application form really require the corporate seal? Does the application to article really require a seal? Does the application for exemption from professional liability insurance need to be signed by a Commissioner for Oaths in and for Alberta or could that requirement be changed to include other jurisdictions.

We can argue that there is a need for these bits of information. Certainly, in days gone by, a corporate seal on a document had specific meaning and purpose. But does that still apply today? I am not proposing to have the answer to all these questions but, again, I strongly believe it is time that we look at such things.

Is the form in plain language? The re-write of the Manual of Standard Practice into a plain language document was a success. By all accounts, the membership appreciates having a manual that is in clear simple language using an easy to read font. Why should we not go through the same exercise for our forms and applications? There is at least one typographical error on one of our forms.
forms. Can you tell me which one? The articles of a pupil to an Alberta Land Surveyor is a formal agreement and must be executed on original paper. However, one sentence in the agreement is 169 words long and ends with, “...and diligently serve the said intended pupil.” Surely, we can make the meaning clearer. Yes, using such language might help you when you come across an old metes and bounds description but I am not sure that it is a reason why we shouldn’t clean up the language in that document and others like it.

Can the form be completed electronically? It seems like everything can be done on the web these days and I don’t think that is necessarily a bad idea. I can order a book online. I can pay my income taxes online. You have been able to submit plans digitally to Land Titles for the last ten years. So why can you not submit plans electronically? Ah, there is a catch. Many insurance requires two signatures from two different people. How can we accept an electronic submission if we also require a signature, or signatures, on the document? I don’t have an answer to that. I think it is, though, worth looking at the legal implications of submitting forms electronically or perhaps developing a process similar to submitting a plan digitally to Land Titles if it will save members time and effort and keep the paperwork complete and up-to-date.

After all, we all know how much we love our paperwork.

**Net Notes**

The 2009 Webby Awards (www.webbyawards.com) for “cultural institutions” were announced this past May. Sites are selected based on excellence in the following criteria (but not limited to): content, structure and navigation, visual design, functionality, interactivity and overall experience.

**Webby Award Winners**
- **Guggenheim Museum**
  - www.guggenheim.org
- **Emerging Partners, Guggenheim and Pentagram International Quilt Study Center Explorer**
  - explorer.quiltstudy.org
- **Second Story Interactive Studio**
  - www.ssecondstory.com
- **SFMoma new website design**
  - www.sfmoma.org
- **Hot Studio**
  - www.hotstudio.com

**People’s Choice Winners**

**The Museum of Science and Industry**
- www.muchicago.org
- **Odopod**
- **United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, State of Deception**
  - www.ushmm.org/propaganda/
  - Cortina Productions

**Question Time**

**Q:** I recently completed my renewal for my surveyor’s corporation but I didn’t have to pay any fees. What’s going on?

**A:** According to Section 29(2) of the Land Surveyors Act, a permit issued under subsection (1) expires on January 31 of the year following its issue. The permit may be renewed but Council requires that each surveyor’s corporation and partnership submit a renewal form by January 31 each year. The renewal form is designed to ensure that the corporation continues to meet the requirements of the Professional Practice Regulation, especially with respect to voting shares, directors, and Alberta Land Surveyors responsible for branch offices. Dues are not submitted with the corporate renewal form. According to Section 52 of the Association’s bylaws, annual membership fees and annual levies become due on April 1 in each year and are payable on or before April 30. Failure to submit the corporate renewal by January 31 or pay the dues and levies by April 30 will result in the surveyor’s corporation being unable to practice.

**Wheeler House**

Thank you for your interest in A.O. Wheeler’s former Banff Park residence.

This letter is a request for support from the Alberta Land Surveyors’ Association to convince Parks Canada not to dispose of the house, which has deteriorated to where Parks is planning its demolition. As co-founder of the Alpine Club of Canada, and the surveyor responsible for the Alberta British Columbia Boundary Commission, A.O. Wheeler was granted permission by the Dominion Government to build a house on a property adjacent to the town of Banff. In name sake of his first wife, Wheeler built “Claremount” in 1923-24, a charming Craftsman’s style home just off Mountain Avenue in Middle Springs. “Wheeler house” as it has since become known, left the Wheeler family in 1952, after which time the lease changed hands a few times before reverting back to Parks in the 1990s. Shortly thereafter, the house gained FFHBO designation, as acknowledgment to the contribution of A.O. Wheeler made to the community and his country.

Parks Canada is saddled with two problems relating to the A.O. Wheeler property. The first is that the house sits inside the Parks designated wildlife corridor. Although against activity inside the corridor, Parks themselves plan to invest heavily in the rehabilitation of the Cave and Basin, a project of greater sensitivity in the same corridor. The second problem, after decades of neglect, is that the house and property have fallen into a state of disrepair.

When visiting Banff National Park, it is easy to see the few and ever declining number of historic structures that remain to tell our pioneers stories. Wheeler House is one such place whose use needs to be preserved. To do so will require a purpose and a plan. To be respectful of the wildlife, the house should have as small a footprint as possible. As it was a summer cottage, it does not need to be restored much beyond that, but the house must be occupied for extended periods of time. Suggestions would include setting up a foundation for the house, an advocacy group, to look after and maintain the property. The house, after being reinvigorated, could be occupied for two or three month stints for a purpose in keeping with the mutual values of A.O. Wheeler, and the Park. A few that come to mind are researcher in residence (such as to study climate change as it relates to our National Parks), historian, or artist-in-residence.

Many people in the community have responded to Parks decision, citing the need to preserve cultural and historical aspects of the Park. There needs to be a solution to this situation that does not include the disposal of removal of Claremount. Given how surveying was such a powerful component of this history, we feel the Alberta Land Surveyors Association could be integral to this cause. As a result, we formally ask for your support.

Jennifer Cooper

**Scholarships**

Thank you for your continued support of technology students at Red River College with an award. Ms. Rhonda Prepe, Academic Coordinator in the Civil Engineering Technology Department, presented the awards at the RRC Technology Awards Reception on November 24th, on your behalf.

Your generous donations have helped ensure students are recognized for their accomplishments, hard work and diligence.

**Awards**

**Dr. Dale M. Wan, Dean**
Red River College
School of Construction and Engineering

**Geomatics Engineering Technology Student Scholarship**

**Thank you very much for the ALSA scholarship. It is very much appreciated and will definitely be put to good use. Thank you for promoting and encouraging students to do well.**

Nick Vander Heyt
NATV Student
New Members

#836 SIKKES, Nathan J.
Nathan was born in Hareton, BC in 1982. After graduating from high school in 2000, he attended the University of Calgary and received a B.Sc in Engineering in 2005. Craig Hughes, ALS served as Nathan’s principal from February 2006 until he received his commission on December 11, 2009. Nathan has been primarily involved in oil and gas surveys throughout Alberta with his current employer, McElhanney Land Surveys (Alta.) Ltd. in Calgary. Nathan enjoys downhill skiing, travelling, reading and spending time with family and friends.

#837 ELLIOTT, Dave
Dave was born in Fort St. John, BC in 1979. He graduated from high school in 1997 and went on to graduate from the University of Calgary’s Department of Engineering in 2001 and also received an MBA from Athabasca University in 2009. Dave is a CLS and a BCLS and became an Alberta Land Surveyor on December 11, 2009 by passing the Alberta Land Surveyors Doug Sharp and Colin Jeschke served as Jeremy’s principals from September 2006 until he received his commission as an Alberta Land Surveyor on January 27, 2010. Surveying experience includes working with the oil and gas sector and most recently on municipal and construction surveys in the office. Ashley is married to Kim and is currently listed as a sole practitioner.

#841 LOUIE, Michael R.
Michael was born in Calgary in 1980 and entered Canada in 1987. In 2001, he graduated from high school and went on to receive a B.Sc in Geomatics Engineering from the University of Calgary in 2007. Alberta Land Surveyors Doug Sharp and Colin Jeschke served as Jeremy’s principals from August 2007 until he received his commission on January 5, 2010. He is also an engineer-in-training with APEGGA.

Comments: Jeremy’s surveying experience includes working with the oilfield and power industries with some experience with real property reports and construction layouts. He is currently employed with Core Geomatics Group Inc. of Calgary.

Jeremy takes yearly volunteer trips with his local church to countries such as South Africa, Mexico and China.

#840 LARGE, Ashley J.S.
Ashley was born in Bow Island in 1976. He graduated from high school in Saskatchewan in 1994 and from SIAT Pal- lier Campus in 1997 with a diploma in computer aided design and drafting technology. He also received a B.Sc in Geomatics Engineering from the University of Calgary in 2006. Lez Mehret, ALS and Ron Hall, ALS served Ashley’s principals from September 2006 until he received his commission as an Alberta Land Surveyor on January 27, 2010. Surveying experience includes work in the oil and gas sector and most recently on municipal and construction surveys in the office. Ashley is married to Kim and is currently listed as a sole practitioner.

#842 ILLCHUK, Greg
Greg Ilichuk was born in Winnipeg in 1968. He graduated from high school in Brandon, Manitoba and from the University of Calgary in 1990. Greg is also a graduate of NATO.

Comments: Greg has been involved in oilfield surveys in Alberta and legal and construction survey in the Calgary area. She is currently employed with AMEC Land Surveys Limited in Calgary. Sara is married to Doug and she enjoys travelling, photography, kiteboarding and hiking.

ALSA Members Update

ACTIVE
Dave Armstrong — new e-mail: dave417@telus.net.

Lloyd Criddle is now employed with Munro Global Surveys (a division of Global Survey Group Inc.) at 1364 Southview Drive SE, Calgary, AB

Contact information: 300, 926 – 5th Avenue SW, Calgary, T2P 3C7; Tel: 403-251-9264; E-mail: lcriddle@mgeo.ca and his contact information to be: 3716 Meadows Way SE, Calgary, T2Z 0B7; Tel: 403-532-9363; E-mail: vgautorh@telusplanet.net.

Connie Petersen has a new cell phone number: 403-330-9096.

Brad Sawchuk has left Focus Surveys Limited Partnership. Effective February 8, 2009 Mr. Sawchuk is employed with Renuco Land Surveying Ltd. in Red Deer. He can be reached at 403- 524-2611 or e-mail at brad@bemoco.com.

C. Scott Mackeen left the employ of Northcan Surveys Ltd. on January 28, 2010. He is now listed as a non-practicing member. His contact information is: 10127 – 121 Avenue, Suite 203; Grande Prairie T8V 8H9 Tel: 780-538-2070; Fax: 780-538-2079; E-mail: scottmackeenals815@gmail.com.

Nathan Sikkens received his commission as ALS #838 on December 11, 2009. Mr. Sikkens is employed at currently employed with Mission Geospatial Ltd. in Calgary. His email address is nsikkens@mgoca.co and his direct line phone number is 403-804-7421.

Rich Nixon, began employment Midwest Surveys Inc. on December 9, 2009 at his Fort St. John, BC office. Contact information is; 300, 926 – 5th Avenue SW, Calgary T2P 0N7 Tel: 403-781-3257 Fax: 403-781-3271 E-mail: richnixon@midwestsurveys.com.

Jeffrey Olsen left the employ of Amenta Geomatics Limited Partnership on January 15, 2010 and on January 15, 2010 began employment ALC Surveys Ltd., which is awaiting registration at 10172 – 121 Avenue, Suite 203, Grande Prairie T8V 8H9 Tel: 780-538-2070; Fax: 780-538-2079; E-mail: jolen@allnorth.com.

Jeremy Park received his commission as ALS #839 on January 5, 2010. Mr. Park is employed with Core Geomatics Group Inc. in Calgary.

Jeff Patton left Baseline Geomatics Group Inc. on December 2, 2009 after working for 13 years with Challenger Geomatics Ltd. of Edmonton. Mr. Patton was granted exemption from the PLI bylaw and is now considered a non-practicing member. Jeff has confirmed his contact information to be: 37 Elgin Meadows Way SE, Calgary, T2Z 0B7; Tel: 403-532-9363; E-mail: vgp@tpplanet.com.

Sara Spence has left Focus Surveys Limited Partnership. Effective February 8, 2009 Mr. Sawchuk is employed with Renuco Land Surveying Ltd. in Red Deer. He can be reached at 403- 524-2611 or e-mail at brad@bemoco.com.

CartePixels has received a new contact number: 403-330-9096.

Bill Mintz has left Focus Surveys Limited Partnership. Effective February 8, 2009 Mr. Sawchuk is employed with Renuco Land Surveying Ltd. in Red Deer. He can be reached at 403-524-2611 or e-mail at brad@bemoco.com.

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10127 – 121 Avenue, Suite 203; Grande Prairie T8V 8H9 Tel: 780-538-2070; Fax: 780-538-2079; E-mail: scottmackeenals815@gmail.com.
Making Their Mark

Museum Exhibit in Grande Prairie

The Grande Prairie Heritage Discovery Centre hosted the Making Their Mark museum exhibit in the fall of 2009. The exhibit coincided with the centennial of the Grande Prairie Museum and Library. It featured stories of the people who have shaped the history of the region.

Six school groups visited the exhibit and 256 visitors signed the guest book. Here are some of the comments from the guests:

• Fascinating! Thank you. — Ethiopia
• Very interesting. — Grande Prairie
• A great exhibit. Well done! — Grande Prairie
• Amazing! Awesome. — Grande Prairie
• A nice way to spend the afternoon. — Peace River
• Learned a lot. — Grande Prairie
• Wow! — Beaverlodge
• Not enough time! Will be back. — Grande Prairie
• Now I know how all this started. — Pakistan

Membership Dues Can Be Paid Online

This year, you will be able to pay your membership dues online by credit card through the ALSA website. Paying your dues online is safe and easy.

Please remember that it is the member’s responsibility to ensure that their dues are paid. In accordance with the ALSA bylaws “The annual membership fees and annual levies become due on April 1 in each year and are payable on or before April 30.” A $20 late penalty fee will apply to dues that are received after April 30.

Brochures and Thank You Pads Available From the ALSA Office

The Association has the following brochures available to the membership free of charge. Imprinting of your company contact information is available through the Association office (cost applies). Please remember that it is the member’s responsibility to ensure that their contact information is available through the Association office.

Publications:
• Alberta’s Heritage, a place for you to include your company contact information (P252) on December 15, 2009 under the supervision, direction and control of Rick Beaumont, P.E.
• Member’s Newsletter, a place for you to include your company contact information (P252) on December 15, 2009 under the supervision, direction and control of Rick Beaumont, P.E.

Other items:
• An association member on January 27, 2010. His contact information is: PO Box 1512, Hanna T0J 1P0.
• A member on February 1, 2010. His contact information is: #708, 283 Dechener Road, Edmonton, T6E 2Z8.
• A member on February 27, 2010. His contact information is: 5121 - 109A Avenue, Edmonton T6E 1A6.
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 322786 Alberta Ltd., former Floothills Surveys Ltd., effective December 18, 2009. His contact information is: #104, 10058 - 106 Street, Edmonton, T6G 1B9.
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 17603 – 99 Avenue NW, Suite 31, Edmonton T5X 6B9.
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 453-0037; Fax: 866-264-4998; E-mail: dave417@telus.net.
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 780-352-3389.
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 17603 – 99 Avenue NW, Suite 31, Edmonton T5X 6B9.

Additional items:
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 453-0037; Fax: 866-264-4998; E-mail: dave417@telus.net.
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 780-352-3389.
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 17603 – 99 Avenue NW, Suite 31, Edmonton T5X 6B9.

Corporate Renewals:
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 453-0037; Fax: 866-264-4998; E-mail: dave417@telus.net.
• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 780-352-3389.
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• A member on March 15, 2010. His contact information is: 17603 – 99 Avenue NW, Suite 31, Edmonton T5X 6B9.
nominees for council

For President
Brian D. Ross, ALS, CLS, P.Eng.
• Born in Edmonton, Alberta in 1955, immigrated to Calgary in 1957.
• Graduated from SAIT Survey Technology in 1979.
• Graduated from the University of Calgary with a B.Sc. in Surveying Engineering in 1983.
• Received P.Eng. in 1985.
• Received CLS commission in 1989.
• Articled to John Hughes, ALS from 1985 to 1987.
• Employed by Cansult Limited, Abu Dhabi, UAE from 1987-1990.
• Employed by The Cadastral Group Inc. from 1990-1998.
• Articled to Stephen Green, ALS from 1990-1993.
• Received ALS commission in 1993.
• Employed by Caltech Surveys Ltd. from 2000.
• Member of APEGGA.
• Member of ACLS.
• Future member of PSC.
• Married to Susan and has two grown children.

ALSA Activities
• Standards Committee 2006-2007.
• Council Member 2007-2009.
• Vice President 2009-2010.

For Vice President
Bruce W. Gudim, ALS, CLS
• Born in Rimbey, Alberta in 1955 and raised in central Alberta.
• Graduated from the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. (Survey Science) in 1978.
• Employed by UMA Group (1978-1979) and Maltais Geomatics Inc. (1979-present).
• Articled to Norman Hanson, ALS and Irwin Maltais, ALS.
• Director and Principal at Maltais Geomatics Inc. since 1982.
• Member of ALSA Registration Committee from 1988-1992.
• Chairman of ALSA Registration Committee in 1992.
• Chairman of Western Canadian Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors in 1993.
• Received CLS commission in 1997.
• Member of ALSA Professional Development Committee from 1997-1999.
• Chairman of ALSA Professional Development Committee in 1999.
• Facilitator at ALSA Getting It Right Seminars from 1999-2004.
• Member of ALSA Discipline Committee from 2003-2007.
• ALSA Council Member from 2007-2009.
• ALSA Council Liaison to Standards Committee from 2007-2008.
• ALSA Council Liaison to Registration Committee from 2008-2009.
• ALSA Delegate on Canadian Board of Examiners for Professional Surveyors from 2008-2009.
• Member of Alberta Sustainable Resource Development’s Digital Submissions Review Committee from 2008-2009.
• Member of ACLS Continuing Professional Development Committee from 2003 to present.
• Guest Lecturer in NAIT Survey Law Course GET71 from 2006 to present.
• Chairman of ACLS Continuing Professional Development Committee from 2009 to present.
• Member of ALSA Practice Review Board from 2009 to present.
• Resides in Calgary, Alberta.
• Married 32 years to Diana and has three adult children: Mark, Cassandra, and Alexandra.

Dave Thomson, ALS, P.Eng.
• Born in London Ontario in 1958.
• Raised in a Canadian Forces Family which was posted to Ontario, Europe, Alberta, and New Brunswick.
• Graduated UNB (Surveying Engineering) in 1981.
• One of the founding partners of Challenge Geomatics in 1984.
• Articled to Vic Wolchansky, ALS and received commission in 2000.
• Served on various ALSA committees and sub-committees including, Con-
For Secretary Treasurer

John Haggerty, ALS, CLS, P.Eng
- Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- Raised in Edmonton, Alberta.
- Graduated from the University of Calgary with a B.Sc. in Geomatics Engineering.
- Worked for Haggerty Surveys Ltd. (previously Diamond Willow Planning and Surveying Ltd.) from a young age.
- Worked for Challenger Surveys Ltd., Stantec Geomatics, and the Regional Surveyor’s Office of Geomatics Canada.
- Employed with Can-Am Geometrics Corp. from 1997 to present.
- Worked in Edmonton, Fort McMurray and, for the past seven years, Grande Prairie.
- Received BA in History and Geography from the University of Alberta in 1990.
- Employed by Focus Corporation since 1996.
- Currently holds the position of field operations manager, Calgary region.
- Member of the Calgary Burns Club;
- Married to Carrie.
- Licensed power and glider pilot;
- Member of the Calgary Burns Club;
- Born in Vancouver BC; grew up in Edmonton;
- Educated at the University of Calgary in 2002.
- Employed at Midwest Surveys Inc. from 1997 to present.
- Hobbies include golf, curling, and travel.
- Married to Sue; two children—Christine (26), and Jocelyn (22).

For Council

Chris J. Chiasson, ALS, CLS
- Received a Survey Technologist Diploma from the College of Geographic Sciences in 1993.
- Received B.Sc. Eng from the University of New Brunswick in 1998.
- Articled to Ken Drake, ALS and Tony Melton, ALS.
- Received ALS commission in June of 2003.
- Obtained CLS commission in 2003.
- Currently the Council Liaison for this Committee.

Duane M. Haub, ALS
- Graduated from the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology with a Survey Technology diploma in 1986.
- Employed by Murray and Associate Surveys from 1987 to 1989.
- Graduated from the University of Calgary with a B.Sc. in Survey Engineering in 1993.
- Employed by Focus Corporation since 1996.
- Currently holds the position of field operations manager, Calgary region.
- Member of the Public Relations Committee (2003-2007).
- Chairman of the Public Relations Committee (2006-2007).
- Member of the Standards Committee (2007-Current).
- Chairman of the Standards Committee (2008-2009).
- Reside in Calgary with wife Evelyn and five children: Elizabeth, Laura, Veronica, Rebecca, and tbd. (due March 12th).

Rob Pinkerton, ALS Professional
- ALS Commission 2005;
- CLS Commission 2007;
- BCLS Commission 2009;
- SLS Commission 2009;
- P.Eng. 2010;
- Articled to Mark Kocher (2002-2005);
- ALSA Standards Committee (2005 through 2009);
- Chair ALSA Standards Committee (2007-2008);
- ALSA Registration Committee (2009 to present);
- ALSA GNSS Working Group (2009 to present);
- Employed by Focus Corporation since 1996.
- Currently holds the position of field operations manager, Calgary region.
- Member of the Public Relations Committee (2003-2007).
- Chairman of the Public Relations Committee (2006-2007).
- Member of the Standards Committee (2007-Current).
- Chairman of the Standards Committee (2008-2009).
- Reside in Calgary with wife Evelyn and five children: Elizabeth, Laura, Veronica, Rebecca, and tbd. (due March 12th).

Damian Gillis, ALS
- Completed University Transfer Program at the College of New Caledonia in Prince George, British Columbia in 1987.
- Graduated from the University of Victoria with a B.Sc. in Geography in 1992.
- Graduated from the University of Calgary with a B.Sc. in Geomatics Engineering (with Distinction) in 1998.
- Graduated from the University of Calgary with a MBA in 2006.
- Obtained CLS commission in 2003.
- Articleed under Ian Emmerson, ALS, CLS, and received ALS commission in 1998.
- Employed at Midwest Surveys Inc. from 1997 to present.
- Hobbies include golf, curling, and travel.
- Married to Sue; two children—Christine (26), and Jocelyn (22).

For Council
• These greens are so fast I have to hold

• Columbus went around the world in

• You can make a lot of money in this

• Golf is like chasing a quinine pill

• Joke than a land surveyor joke. Anyway,

• OK, so maybe that’s more of a golf

• “There,” said one of the golfers, “is a guy

• putting green, two golfers stared in awe. The

• So he picked it up and continued on.

• upon a golf club that an irate player must

• course that was expanding from nine holes

• “wizard” was derived from the word “wis,”

• As China’s and India’s influence spreads, and Japan and Indonesia become major players, our region will increasingly conduct its business in the languages of the big Asian powers, and be shaped by their mindsets and preferences,” the report said.

• Some of us would say that most Aus-

• • T-wo pot screamer : person who gets

• • Tall poppies : successful people

• • Stickybeak : nosey person

• • Shark biscuit : new surfer

• • Rellie : family relative

• • Piker : social misfit / drop out

• • Nipper : young surf lifesaver

• • Frog in a sock : (as cross as a) sound

• • Cadbury : a cheap drunk (a glass and a

• • Bingle : minor car accident / fight

• • Ankle biter : small child

• • Figjam : Someone who has a high opinion

• • Potato sneeker : person who gets drunk

• • Larrikin : a joker

• • Pepper : young surf lifesaver

• • Relie : family relative

• • Shark biscuit : new surfer

• • Stickbeak : nosey person

• • Tall poppies : successful people

• • Potato sneeker : person who gets drunk

• • Larrikin : a joker

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director’s message

We have been stressing the use of checklists, yet many of the plan discrepancies uncovered during our reviews should have easily been picked up if checklists had in fact been used.

Phase Three Ratings Report and What Comes Next

Summary of New SPR Phase 3 Practice Ratings Reviewed by the Practice Review Board January 1 to December 31, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANS</th>
<th>FIELD NOTES</th>
<th>FIELD INSPECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average (%)</td>
<td>High (%)</td>
<td>Low (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Subdivisions</td>
<td>85.83</td>
<td>94.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Right-of-Ways</td>
<td>86.12</td>
<td>96.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Wellsites</td>
<td>85.36</td>
<td>90.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 RPRs</td>
<td>84.21</td>
<td>95.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Road Surveys</td>
<td>86.04</td>
<td>93.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Descriptive Plans</td>
<td>93.42</td>
<td>93.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Condo Plans</td>
<td>86.93</td>
<td>94.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98 Products</td>
<td>85.13</td>
<td>96.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6 Products did not receive field inspections due to the scaled back program)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average (%)</th>
<th>High (%)</th>
<th>Low (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32 Files/Practice Ratings</td>
<td>81.65</td>
<td>92.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9 follow up reviews)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPR Phase 3 Average Rating to Date = 81.28%

INTRODUCTION

Phase Three of the “Systematic Practice Review” program began on June 22nd in 2004, when the first file was opened and is now nearing completion. It has cost the Association approximately 2.5 million dollars. Most practices that have been operating for more than one year will have had an “internal” review by the Director and some of the products they produced inspected in the field by the Assistant Director as part of an “external” review.
The present SPR format is not sustainable in the long term, both financially and logistically. Therefore, we need a new plan.

The SPR average rating to date is 81.28%. This is down marginally from the 81.48% reported in June 2007. It is interesting to note that there has been a considerable drop in the results for field inspections of 51% from the June 2007 figure of 84.54% to 83.03%. This might be attributed, to some extent, to two very low SPR field inspection scores of 47% and 40.22%. However, the practitioner, who had these low scores, received 100% on two of the three field inspections for the additional products that were requested and then reviewed, attesting to the success of the program.

The products selected for review are, as best we can, representative of the day-to-day operations of the practices and, therefore, the averages calculated are an indication of the profession as a whole, thus enabling us to pinpoint areas of general concern and, if appropriate, recommend remedial actions for improvement. This year, as in the past, the disappointing low scores for the field inspections seem to be mainly due to the lack of diligent questioning for original and controlling evidence in the field. This, in turn, is indicative of practitioners expecting too much of the field technologist and not spending enough “on the ground training time” with the newer party chiefs.

I am also disappointed that the plan product score is down by almost 1%. We have been stressing the use of checklists, yet many of the plan discrepancies uncovered during our reviews should have easily been picked up if checklists had in fact been used. (Checklists are available on the ALSA website and your landmark Title Office Procedures Manual, the Manual of Standard Practice and others.)

The areas that were previously identified by Fred Cheng, ALS, the previous Director and author of the June 2007 report, as deficient, were field notes and GPS redundancy measurements amongst others. It is interesting to note that there has been a marked improvement in both of these areas, although the completeness of evidence reporting and quality of field notes could still stand some improvement.

Now what’s next?

Section 12 of the Land Surveyors Act establishes a Practice Review Board, although the precise method of a practice review or a competency program is not indicated. However, Section 13 in the same Act outlines the general principles and instructions that Council should demand of the Board. In accordance with the Act: 12(1) The Board shall at the request of the Council or after consultation with the Council (a) inquire into and report to and advise the Council in respect of (i) the assessment of existing and the development of new educational standards and experience requirements that are consistent with the act of obtaining and continuing registration under this Act, (ii) the development of desirable standards of competence of practitioners generally, (iii) the practice of surveying by practitioners generally, and (iv) any other matter the Council from time to time considers necessary or appropriate in connection with the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties in relation to the competence in the practice of surveying under this Act and the regulations, and (b) conduct a review of the practice of a practitioner in accordance with this Act and the regulations.

Thus, when the current Phase 3 is complete, a new round of practice review and practitioner competency in field and office procedures, to ensure the public’s interests are protected and the requirements of the Act are satisfied, will need to be initiated and the format of any such review will be a matter for Council to decide.

The review process, as it stands today, is sometimes seen as an onerous task for the practitioner and even, in some eyes, a waste of time but it does have many advantages, both to the public and to the practicing land surveyor. A satisfactory review will give the practitioner confidence that they have met the technical and ethical standards to their fellow surveyors and that their field and office protocols are in line with others. This helps to provide the desired level playing field and also helps to develop a sense of pride in the profession amongst all practitioners, as each can be assured that their colleagues are maintaining the high and ethical standards upheld by the Board. The public, represented on the Board by a member of the public who hears the results of every review and ensures there is no bias or favouritism,
The Public Interest
Regulatory authorities typically justify their decisions in terms of the public interest, but the term is almost never defined.

My article on “the public interest” is intended for the benefit of Alberta Land Surveyors. This article draws together ideas about the public interest from the internet and my own lengthy experience as a regulator with Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada and Alberta Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Hopefully, this will provide a practical guide for thinking through what the public interest might be in any case.

While the primary purpose for regulating land surveyors is to protect the public interest, land surveyors benefit from regulation. Regulation establishes guidelines and standards for practice, and standards for educational and training requirements. Regulation helps to protect the public by ensuring that practitioners are qualified, competent and ethical, and the public can rely on them. By doing this, the public meets the standards society views as acceptable. The regulating body, which is presumably guided by the public interest, determines what is desirable or acceptable. Then it may either prohibit the conduct that leads to undesirable outcomes, or direct the conduct that results in the desired consequences.

The public has a desire to participate in the decision-making of self-regulatory organizations for many reasons. This reflects not only the broader social movement of consumer activism, but also the concern the public has about the ability of professionals to regulate themselves. Some members of the public are concerned that self-regulating bodies put protection of their members before protection of the public, or that they might be doing so at the expense of their regulatory monopoly. One way that governments across the country have responded to this concern is to include public members on the boards or councils and committees of their regulatory bodies, on the premise that public participation will lead to greater transparency, fairness and public accountability.

The role of public members, broadly speaking, is to represent and safeguard the public interest. But what is the “public interest”? The answer to this question may seem obvious to some practitioners; however, I maintain that it is not. The concept of “public interest,” in my experience, is nebulous, lacks precision and has different meanings for different people. It means something more than just the collective interests of individual Albertans. At one extreme, an action has to benefit every single Albertan (present and future) in order to be truly in the public interest. At the other extreme, any action can be in the public interest as long as it benefits some Albertans and harms none. However, there is no one public interest shared by Albertans at large. Rather, there are many public interests depending upon individual needs, the circumstances at the time, and whether it is a broad view being taken or a narrow one.

According to the Canadian Policy Research Networks’ (CPRN) study Assessing the Public Interest in the 21st Century: A Framework, the literature shows five distinctive approaches to understanding the public interest:

- The public interest arises from, and is served by, a reasonably significant majority of the population thinks about an issue.
- The public interest is a balance or compromise of different interests involved in an issue.
- The public interest is a set of interests we all have in common such as clean air, water, defence and security, public safety, a strong economy.
- The public interest is a set of shared values or principles.
- Public interest is about the public good, something that serves the interests of the public. As already mentioned, public interest is those shared interests we Albertans have in common such as clean air, water, and a strong, stable economy.
- However, public interest is also the accumulation of the individual interests of persons affected by an action under consideration, a policy, or a regulation.

The land surveyors act and regulations, and the Land Titles Act and regulations, are examples of this public interest. Those with an interest in the regulation of land surveyors may include members of the public that own or lease land, individual land surveyors, the land surveyors’ profession, other professions and professionals, governments, and employers.

The Australian Senate Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs has described the public interest as “…a convenient and useful concept for aggregating any number of interests that may be borne upon a disputed question that is of general—as opposed to merely private—concern.” The Committee also said that “…public interest is a phrase that does not need to be, indeed could not usefully, be defined. Yet it is a useful concept because it provides a balancing test by which any number of relevant interests may be weighed one against another. … the relevant public interest factors may vary from case to case.”

It is no easy task identifying or determining what is in the public interest in any given situation. As Lyndon B. Johnson once said, “doing what’s right isn’t the problem. It’s knowing what’s right.” Thus, the public interest is best seen as an approach to use in making a decision rather than an outcome to be achieved. In any given situation, it will involve determining:

- Who should be considered to be the relevant public?
- What are the relevant public interest issues that apply?
- What relative weightings should be given to various identified public interests?
- How should conflicting or competing public interests be addressed?

In many cases there will be no clear answer to any of these questions. What’s important, in my opinion, is that a conscientious effort is made to find appropriate answers, that an appropriate approach is followed (the decision-making must be procedurally fair, open, transparent, and accountable), and that all relevant matters are considered. This does not always guarantee decisions will be in the public interest. However, appropriate process is the first essential to achieving the relevant public interest factors may vary from case to case.”

The Professional Development Committee (PDC) was tasked by Council and the Association to develop a mandatory continuing education regime at the 99th Annual General Meeting (AGM) at Fairmount Lake Louise in April 2008. Last year, at the 100th AGM, at the Banff Springs Hotel, the membership overwhelmingly agreed to the first step of the regime, voluntary reporting of continuing education activities. The reporting period ended on January 31, 2010 and the results are being reviewed by the PDC to help determine the amount and type of continuing education activities currently being performed by the membership.

The PDC would like to thank all 156 members who responded to the online questionnaire. The comments regarding the questionnaire and the overall process were obviously well thought out and will be used by the Association to improve the reporting process in the future. Fortunately, for the PDC, most of the comments were very positive and we appreciate the members’ time.

Unfortunately, but not unexpectedly, the responses to the online questionnaire totaled approximately 30% of our membership (both articulated pupils and Alberta Land Surveyors). This sample response may be too small to give the Committee an accurate picture of the membership’s involvement in continuing education. This was anticipated by the PDC mandatory continuing education subgroup and that is why we proposed mandatory reporting of continuing education activities in 2010 and 2011, in order to obtain sufficient information to create minimum standards for professional development, should the Association members decide to make continuing education mandatory.

It was also the vision of the sub-group that mandatory continuing education could be integrated into the current Systematic Practice Review (SPR) at a later date. Well that later date is today. Council formed a Continuing Competency Working Group (CCWG) to reexamine the SPR and, under the direction of Council member Connie Petersen, this working group has successfully integrated continuing education and practice review in a new program that will be unveiled at this year’s AGM. This new program makes the development of a stand-alone mandatory continuing education regime unnecessary. Therefore, the PDC has stopped developing the regime. Members of the PDC have joined the CCWG and, hopefully, the hard work the PDC sub-group put into the development of the regime and questionnaire will assist the CCWG and Practice Review Board (PRB) with the new program.

The PDC now turns to what we do best: schedule, organize and present professional development seminars for the ALSA membership. The PDC is currently attempting to broaden our delivery methods and we are planning our first webinar for the March 2010 Exam Preparation seminar. This interactive webinar will include video of a live seminar, held in Sherwood Park, being streamed to students’ computers and allowing them to participate in the seminar using a headset. We are optimistic that this delivery method will finally allow access to all the PDC seminars to all our memberships, spread throughout the province.

…professional development will always be an important part of our profession and will constantly be evolving…

The PDC is excited to see where this new development takes us and anxious to see what additional demands the new competency program will place on us, due to the education and training component. Regardless, professional development will always be an important part of our profession and will constantly be evolving to better serve the membership and the public. If anyone has any comments or advice for the PDC, please contact us through the Association office.

Mary Robins, ALS

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Mary Robins, ALS
Another year has come and gone and a modest recovery is forecast for our slow-running economy. The Public Relations Committee has been busy completing the tasks which were assigned to it. Similar to other committees, budget cuts were one of the main themes in everyone’s mind when looking at our agenda. A few years ago, when the economy was running at full steam, our Committee initiated and took part in some highly effective programs to promote the profession to the general public. Sponsorship of one of Science Alberta’s crates was one of those good programs.

Several articles have been published in this magazine in the past about the Science in a Crate program, which our Association sponsored through the Science Alberta Foundation. This program has been a huge success in promoting land surveying among junior high students. I’m not going to re-iterate what has previously been published, but it is worth mentioning how the program started and what the results have been. The sponsorship began back in April 2002 when representatives from the Public Relations Committee met with a group from the Science Alberta Foundation to discuss creation of a science crate which utilized principals of land surveying for teaching mathematics. Science Alberta is a non-profit organization created in 1990, which brings a wide range of science-based programs to Albertans. At one of the initial meetings between members of the Public Relations Committee and the representatives from Science Alberta, some typical land surveying projects were shown to the crate contractor including some final plans, maps, photographs and aerial photography, along with some land surveying equipment. The crate contractor used the information provided to start brainstorming and putting together the design of the crate. It was later decided that this crate would best suite the Grade Eight mathematics curriculum, which included shape and space measurement.

Two crates were created and tested at some junior high schools. After receiving feedback from teachers and students, minor modifications were made and finally, seven activities for the crates were adopted. A detailed description of each activity and the contents of the crate are listed on the Science Alberta Foundation’s web page.

In the first year of its establishment, the Made to Measure crate had 95% usage. Every year, Science Alberta would write a letter to our Association, which would be published in the December’s issue of this magazine. In this letter, Science Alberta would update us on the usage statistics and success of the program. In the 2003-2004 school year, according to Science Alberta, the crate travelled to 16 venues in 8 communities and 282 participants. Made to Measure was highlighted at several workshops and conferences. Results of teacher’s evaluations of the crate concluded that 83% of the teachers agreed that the crate activities helped them achieve curriculum outcomes and helped students develop a better understanding of the concepts. In the 2004-2005 school year, the crates travelled to 16 venues in 8 communities with 1,231 participants showing a 49% increase in participation compared to the year before.

Originally, only two crates were created with funding from our Association, but shortly after reviewing the tremendous success of these crates, our Association upgraded its level of sponsorship and Council approved funds to construct eight additional crates through Science Alberta. These additional crates were ready to be used for the 2005-2006 school year. It is worth mentioning that currently, the Alberta Land Surveyors’ Association is considered a level C sponsor at a value of $40K to $60K with sponsorship of ten copies of this crate. In the 2005-2006 school year, the copies of this crate travelled to 18 venues in 13 communities and 710 participants. The following year (2006-2007), these crates traveled to 21 venues in 14 municipalities and 1,152 participants.

The last progress report from Science Alberta was published in ALS News in December 2007. Made to Measure is still listed on Science Alberta’s web page and it can be booked and ordered at the same time on the website.

As it stands right now, some of the copies of this crate are going through the seventh year of their service and the items would be getting worn out. There is no question about the fact that this program has been a great success story; however, due to the current economic climate and the recent cuts to the Association’s budget it might be deemed unreasonable to try and maintain same level of sponsorship for these crates. Therefore, we need to be looking at alternative measures of promoting the profession to the general public and the youth.

In the September 2007 issue of ALS News, Jarl Nome, ALS, listed some excellent ideas for getting to the public. As he mentions, our numbers are very small compared to other professions. At less than 500 active members, comparing ourselves to the 56,000 registered with an association such as APEGGA, we are

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Aluminum Drawers keep all your equipment organized and secure
Integrated winch mount
Extendable sides
The Ultimate Survey Platform
Unmatched in strength,
No-Drill install
Unlimited tie-down points
Completely sealed & secure
All Aluminum
cargo management
Modular Truck Deck Systems
As seen at SEMA Show 2009
Made to Measure crate had 95% usage.
Every year, Science Alberta would write a letter to our Association, which would be published in the December’s issue of this magazine.
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I was recently checking the Association of British Columbia Land Surveyors (ABCLS) web page and came across their very professional videos promoting what a BCIS does. All these videos are posted on YouTube. Also, it was easy to navigate and download brochures for high school or post secondary students. There is also a very good video promoting California Land Surveyors on YouTube that I would recommend to everyone. With today’s advancements in communications we should definitely use these resources to our benefit. Similar videos can be made through the work of our Association. I am sure we have some very good public speakers among the membership and some very interesting projects that we have worked on. Sharing this kind of information and volunteering with the committee would definitely assist us in making a video. If you or your spouse is involved with the schools and you come across an opportunity where a short presentation can be provided to the students, you should notify the Public Relations Committee through the ALSA office. This will help in educating the students as to what we do as land surveyors and may help them in making a career choice.

The Made to Measure crate was a program that showed tremendous success and reached many people across the province. I believe that similar programs and sponsorships would play an integral role in promoting our profession and getting our name out to the public. I would suggest we continue our support of such crates and to maybe adjust our level of sponsorship to better reflect our current budget and the economic climate.

In conclusion, I would ask all active members to think of new ideas to promote our profession, and to share them with the Public Relations Committee. If you come across a unique marketing and public relations strategy that an organization is using to reach the public, share it with the committee and we will put it to good use.

Kia Sheynstilbe, ALS

Practical Surveying

While the exam contained many new questions, the style of questioning and overall format remained consistent with previous sittings. As always, each candidate could expect to be tested on their ability to explain and rationalize key aspects of day-to-day surveying by reference to pertinent legislation, standards of practice and practical knowledge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Avg. Mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titled Boundary Posting</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Property Report</td>
<td>6.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condominium</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCM</td>
<td>6.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evidence Assessment</td>
<td>6.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural Subdivision</td>
<td>6.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Survey Methodology</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Boundaries</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipeline Right-of-Way</td>
<td>5.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welfare &amp; Public Land</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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</table>

The role of the Director of Surveys, the Branch of the Government he works for, and the name of the current Director of Surveys was asked for this question. Total of 3 marks were possible, with 2.9 being the average. This question has appeared a few times over the past four years.

With the passing mark being 75%, nine candidates were successful in passing this exam. Most candidates did well on previously asked questions but the stumbling block for most candidates was newly formed questions that were added. Candidates should read and study each question as laid out in the exam guide. It is very important to understand the aspects of statutes and how each statute applies to the practice of land surveying.

Most candidates displayed an unacceptable lack of familiarity with the Manual of Standard Practice, as well as other pieces of regularly relied upon legislation. Several candidates appeared to have problems proving their knowledge of basic field practices. Candidates should note that active engagement while gaining practical experience is a key factor in preparing for this exam. Candidates are encouraged to continually question and attempt to recognize the rationale behind even the most basic and routine field procedures; always aim to link practical understanding and application with legislative reasoning, published standards of practice and professional obligation.

Statute Law

In October of 2009, 19 candidates wrote the statute law exam results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th># of Candidates</th>
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<tr>
<td>50 to 60 %</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 to 70 %</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>71 to 80 %</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 to 90 %</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 to 100 %</td>
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</table>

With the passing mark being 75%, nine candidates were successful in passing this exam. Most candidates did well on previously asked questions but the stumbling block for most candidates was newly formed questions that were added. Candidates should read and study each question as laid out in the exam guide. It is very important to understand the aspects of statutes and how each statute applies to the practice of land surveying.

Students should sit down with their mentors and review the statutes to reinforce the important points of each statute. If the pertinent statute is not in the common practice of a mentor the mentor, can refer them to another land surveyor in industry who specializes in this line of work that pertains to a particular statute. A lot of candidates struggled with the Land Title Act questions. A visit to the Land Titles Office would help to reinforce some of the concepts and processes of the registration of documents and plans.
The students were asked to name two qualities an expert witness should possess. The question was worth 2 marks and 1.3 was the average.

Q10 Questions were asked to name four types of artificial (non-monumental) boundary that can be found in Alberta. 2.4 out of 4 was the average.

Q11 Title insurance was the focus of this question. The students were asked to explain what title insurance is and whose interest it protects. They were to answer this question as if they were approached by a client who is thinking of getting title insurance instead of an RPR due to the cost difference. The question was worth 8 marks and 5.5 was the average.

Q12 This was a hypothetical question regarding having to deal with a client where you are behind schedule and he is approaching some critical timelines. The students were asked to explain what they would do if the client starts to talk about litigation and professional impropriety, and whether your firm is in negligence of contract. The question was worth 10 marks and 5.4 was the average.

Q13 Another hypothetical question regarding ethics was the focus of this question. The question was split into two parts, one dealing with how you should notify another surveyor of a mistake you have noticed and another around dealing with protecting your client’s interest when it comes to a natural boundary. The question was worth 7 marks, and 5.3 was the average.

Q14 The June 2009 ALS News had three different articles relating to dormant plans. These articles formed the basis for this question. Worth 15 marks, 10.6 was the average.

Q15 Naming the four elected positions of the ALSA Council was asked. The average was 2.4 out of 4 marks.

Q16 Describing two of the six PRB interpretations was asked. The average was 3.1 out of 6.

Employers have the most control over workplace conditions and employees perform their work. Therefore, they have the greatest legal responsibility for health and safety in the workplace, regardless of the size of the organization. Generally, an employer’s legal duties, as set in provincial and federal legislation may be categorized in terms of general and specific legal duties.

Employers across Canada must comply with the general duty to ensure worker health and safety, as well as the more specific provisions contained in the various regulations under the relevant statutes governing health and safety that outline how to protect worker health and safety in actual workplace situations. If the legislation does not specifically cover a particular workplace situation, the employer is still under the general duty to do whatever is necessary or “reasonably practicable” under the circumstances to ensure worker safety.

Employers also have further duties to provide employees with the training and instruction necessary to protect their health and safety and to ensure that their workers are capable of performing their jobs safely. In addition to legislated duties, employers are also under a common law duty (arising out of decisions from court cases instead of legislation) to take reasonable care of their workers’ safety.

General duties in ensuring workers’ health and safety cover situations that are normally not contemplated by the specific provisions in the various health and safety statutes. Some examples of general duties include:

- protecting the safety, health, and welfare of workers as is reasonably practicable;
- complying with applicable legislations;
- ensuring that workers comply with applicable legislation.

Employers also have specific legal duties under the various statutes and regulations that deal with the particular measures that they must take to ensure their workers’ health and safety. Examples of specific duties include:

- Planning and maintaining the workplace so that the health and safety of workers is not likely to be endangered.
- Providing workers with information, instruction, training and supervision.

In Alberta, general duties for employers fall under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Under the Act employers must ensure:

- The health and safety of workers engaged in their work and those workers who are not engaged in their work but who are present at the work site.
- That the workers are aware of their responsibilities and duties under Alberta’s Act, the regulations and the adopted code.

In addition to the general duties, Alberta employers must comply with the more specific provisions contained in the regulations (particularly the Occupational Health and Safety Code) that outline how to protect worker health and safety in usual workplace situations. Some of the specific duties included in Alberta’s OHS Code relate to:

- Hazard assessment, elimination and control;
- Specifications and certifications;
- Personal protective equipment;
- Emergency preparedness and response;
- Joint site health and safety committees;
- Tools, equipment and machinery;

One of the vital elements of every occupational health and safety program is a concise and reliable safety manual. Keeping in mind that every workplace is different, a safety manual should address the following:

- Analysis of health and safety hazards at the work site;
- Control measures to eliminate or reduce risks from hazards;
- Clearly stated company policy and management commitment;
- Worker competency and training;
- An inspection program;
- Emergency response planning;
- Incident investigations;
- Program administration.

There are numerous resources available online to help build OHS programs and to create safety manuals. An excellent safety manual template, written specifically for a smaller size surveying company, is available at: www.sarpigroup.com/sarwiki/doku.php?id=sarforum:health_and_safety_manual. The safety manual is set out in eight sections. Below is a brief summary of topics covered by each section.

Section 1: Introduction
This section provides an introduction to the concept of formal safety programs. It provides a rationale of a formal, written safety manual and defines its key terms. It also introduces the Occupational Health and Safety Act and offers brief discussion of company obligations with regards to the Act.

Section 2: Health and Safety at Survey Co. Ltd.
The section describes the health and safety program at Survey Co. It contains a description of the structure of the program and the roles and responsibilities of the personnel involved. The section explains the need and role of a safety coordinator and safety coordinator. It provides a summary of resources that ought to be available and establishes safety reporting and including procedures to be followed. Furthermore, it demonstrates how safety audits and inspections can be used to improve the system, as well as outlines the safety requirements of contractors and visitors.
Employers have the greatest legal responsibility for health and safety in the workplace, regardless of the size of the organization.

Section 3: General Health and Safety
The section discusses general safety issues relevant to all employees of Survey Co. It starts with the concept of a new employee orientation and goes on to discuss issues such as drugs, alcohol and smoking, as well as harassment and stress management. It explains in detail how the issues relate to Health and Safety program of the Surveys Co. and outlines responsibilities with dealing with these issues.

Section 4: Office Health and Safety
In the first part, the section focuses on safety issues pertinent to office personnel, such as ergonomics of workstations and common safety hazards in office environment. The second part of the section describes components of a generic fire emergency response plan and itemizes contents of an office fire aid kit. The section ends with vehicular safety and temporary field work discussion.

Section 5: Field Health and Safety
This section presents safety procedures relevant to field personnel of Survey Co. The section starts with the introduction of the work permit system. It goes on to cover topics such as field procedures orientation, daily tailgate meetings, work hours and communication, personal protective equipment, working alone procedures, first aid, bear/wildlife as well as hunter awareness, firearms policy, H2S hazardous chemicals, heat/cold exposure, chain saw safety, all-terrain vehicle safety, overhead power lines and electrical fences, working on highways and in high traffic areas, industrial facilities safety and confined space entry.

Section 6: Contents of the Health and Safety Library
This section contains a list of materials and publications that should be available from the health and safety library.

Section 7: Revision History
This section contains the record and documentation of all revisions to the Survey Co. health and safety policy manual.

Section 8: Form 11.1 Partial Monumentation Certificate

The surveys and technical services section of the Alberta sustainable resource development is working to improve and update its services to you and all Albertans.

Dual Registration of Public Land Surveys
On August 1, 2009, the Director of Surveys prepared a policy document for registration of public land surveys. The Director has determined that the intent of the Surveys Act has been met with registration of public land disposal survey plans at Sustainable Resource Development, and duplicate registration is not required at the Land Titles Office.

The policy document has been updated to reflect the December 18, 2009 Surveys Act’s amendments to the ‘Managing Programs’ tab across the top, the ‘Land’ tab on the side bar, the ‘Plan Information’ tab on the side bar, and the ‘Geo-Referencing Requirements’ document.

Survey Manual for Public Land Surveys
On February 1, 2010 the Director of Surveys, with support from the Association's Standards Committee working group, prepared a survey manual for public land surveys. The manual addresses the survey requirements for amending dispositions.

Surveyors Act (Surveyor’s Affidavit)
On December 18, 2009, the Director of Surveys prepared a policy document for a Surveyor’s Affidavit for public land surveys. The affidavit recognizes Section 2 of the Surveyors Act, which states that this Act applies to the surveys of any land within Alberta that is within the legislative competence of the Legislature.

The policy document can be found at the web site http://osit.alberta.ca/ by clicking the ‘Managing Programs’ tab across the top, the ‘Land’ tab on the side bar, the ‘Plan Information’ tab on the side bar, and the ‘Survey Manual’ document.

Section 47 Extensions (Partial Monumentation)
In accordance with Section 47(9) of the Surveys Act, surveyors are reminded that they still need to request extension approval from the Director of Surveys for all monuments that have not been placed. In situations where surveyors have monumented parts of their subdivision and registered a monumentation form at the Land Titles Office, an extension request is required for all corners that have not been monumented.

Lesley Laurier, ALS, has provided a sample partial monumentation certificate that she has used. Mike Mitchell, ALS Director of Survey.

The survey manual can be found at the web site http://osit.alberta.ca/ by clicking the ‘Managing Programs’ tab across the top, the ‘Land’ tab on the side bar, the ‘Plan Information’ tab on the side bar, and the ‘Survey Manual’ document.
Helping Canadian Alpine Ski Teams Train for Olympic gold

A little-known gadget developed at the University of Calgary’s Schulich School of Engineering has helped the country’s best skiers train for such events, including the 2010 Olympic Winter Games.

It’s an invention that could drastically change the way many athletes train but until now, the developers couldn’t talk about it because the project was top-secret. The result is a world first: the Sensor for the Training of Elite Athletes (STEALTH). It is a GPS-based system that helps alpine skiers perfect their technique and route, or line selection, down a course. It helps them get down a slope in the fastest and most efficient manner.

STEALTH is a partnership between the Schulich School of Engineering, Alpine Canada Alpin and Own the Podium. STEALTH has been in the works for years and the men’s Canadian Alpine Ski Team has been training with it since 2007.

Specifications for the project required a minimum accuracy of 10 cm to detect differences in line selection for the downhill, super-giant- slalom, and slalom disciplines. STEALTH performs even better.

“STEALTH performs with an accuracy of five centimetres and up to a timing accuracy of 1 millisecond. We’re the first in the world to do this with such a high level of accuracy and with a unit that weighs less than 300 grams,” says Gérard Lachapelle, Canada Research Chair/CORE Chair in Wireless Location. Lachapelle heads up the Position, Location and Navigation (PLAN) Group at the Schulich School of Engineering. Lachapelle, along with graduate students Richard Ong and Aiden Morrison, designed STEALTH.

The system includes a small sensor worn on a skier’s belt. It tracks the speed and position of a skier down the mountain. When the run is played back later on a monitor using STEALTH’s Alpine GNSS Graphics software, coaches and skiers can easily see where improvement is needed.

“The perfect line allows a skier to come out of a turn in perfect position to make the next turn. This is critical when traveling at these speeds. For this technology to be accepted and used by the team, its size and weight had to have minimal effect on the skiers,” explains Gerald Cole, an expert in biomechanics at the U of C Faculty of Kinesiology. Cole was a consultant on the project, acting as a liaison between researchers and the skiers, advising on the specifications and needs of the ski team.

“When I started working with the ski team, people were searching around the world for the ‘GPS solution.’ I think the most important thing I did on this project was to show everyone that we had the experts in our own backyard.”

Size, weight and accuracy are critical because alpine skiing is a highly technical sport in which athletes reach speeds of up to 150 kilometres per hour. A hundredth of a second or a centimetre or two can make all the difference in competition.

STEALTH was developed under an Own the Podium research and innovation program, Top Secret. “Top Secret is a world-unique program designed to give Canadian athletes the edge in performance, which can ultimately make the difference between finishing on or off the podium,” said Roger Jackson, chief executive officer, Own the Podium. “Own the Podium has worked closely with all winter sports to ensure they have access to the resources they need to win. The STEALTH GPS-based system is another critical resource that will help Canada’s alpine skiers gain a competitive advantage against the world’s best athletes.”

Own the Podium provided key hardware for the STEALTH project as did NovAtel, a key sponsor of Alpine Canada. Schulich School of Engineering funding was provided by Alberta’s CORE (Innovation and Research Circles of Excellence).

“The Schulich School of Engineering has shared Alpine Canada Alpine’s vision that putting our athletes on the podium requires a commitment to ensuring everything that could be done was done, that no stone was left untold in our pursuit of the ultimate performance. The dedication of the Schulich School of Engineering to the STEALTH GPS project, along with the continued commitment of partners such as Own The Podium, has taken us an important step closer to our goals,” says ACA President Gary Allan.

Own the Podium began in 2005 and is a partnership of Canada’s 13 winter national sport organizations, the Canadian Olympic Committee, the Canadian Paralympic Committee, Sport Canada and the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC).

Alpine Canada Alpin (ACA) is the governing body for alpine ski racing in Canada with more than 50,000 athletes, coaches, officials and volunteer members and over 200,000 supporting members. ACA manages the high performance programs for the athletes of the Canadian Alpine Ski Team and the Canadian Para-Alpine Ski Team who represent Canada throughout the world.

Dr. Sameh Nassar Wins Teaching Excellence Award

Congratulations to Sameh as this year’s recipient of the Teaching Excellence Award for third and fourth year courses in Geomatics Engineering. The award was presented by the University of Calgary Engineering Students Society at their annual Third and Fourth Year Dinner.

UNB’s CANSPACE 20th Anniversary Passes

The Canadian Space Geodesy Forum, or CANSPACE as it is commonly known, is the oldest and one of only a few e-mail based news and discussion lists devoted to the timely circulation of information for those interested in the professional aspects of GPS and other space geodetic systems.

Hosted by the University of New Brunswick, it was established in 1989 and has been in continuous operation ever since. The first message, announcing the creation of CANSPACE, was sent on Saturday, 24 June 1989 at 16:43 ADT.

It said, in part, "Canada is a leader in the field of geodesy, the science concerned with determining the size and shape of the earth. Yet, because of the vastness of the country (the second largest in the world) and the relatively few number of Canadian geodists and geophysicists, it is at time difficult to know who is doing what. ... The need for a mechanism whereby..."
goodgeics and geophysicists could keep each other abreast of developments in the area of space geodesy was discussed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Geophysics
Physical Union (CGU) held in Montreal in May. As the majority of Canadian goodgeics and geophysicists work in universities or in government labs with access to the BitterNet/Earn Electronic Mail System and as some private sector individuals have direct or indirect access to Bitter, it was felt that this system might serve the need for both rapid communication of important developments in the area of space geodesy and allow the interchange of news and ideas. We have, therefore, established the Geodesy Forum, a Listserver/Mime/FILE server, that can be accessed through a local bittnet node. With the merging of computer net- works to form the internet in the early 1990s, CANSPACE became available to all. Over 15,000 messages have been posted during the past twenty years. The list features daily postings of GPS satellite constellation status reports (Department of Defense Notice Advisories to Navstar Users) and reports of significant solar and geomagnetic field activity. Information concerning various conferences is called “Mining and more” and is posted regularly. Questions from graduate stu-
ents are asked and answered. The CANSPACE subscriber list has grown from just a few Canadian goodgeics and geophysicists in 1989 to over 1,000 individuals, with varied interests, throughout the world in 2009. Will the list be around twenty years from now? Only time will tell.

Dr. Petr Vanick to Begin Second Term as an International Fellow
In 2008, Dr. Petr Vanick won one of a few highly competitive Australian Research Council International Fel-
lowship positions granted annually to non-Australian researchers. The position is tenable at the University of Technology in Perth, Western Australia, for a total of six months: three months in 2009 and three months in 2010. The success rate of Australian researchers for these positions is low and we congratulate Dr. Vanick on his success.

The topic of his research is the recog-
nition of the geoid computed from the same data. The geoid is the level surface that best matches sea water level over the whole globe. It follows the perturbations in the gravity field caused by ore deposits and other factors and is important for not only understanding how the earth “works” but also in converting heights determined by GPS receivers into the more common mean sea level heights. This direct comparison of geoid is a novel approach for testing the theory and numerical procedures coded in the geoid-evaluation software. The ultimate goal is to demonstrate that by using the UNB-formulated algorithm, a geoid can be computed to an accuracy of one centi-

meters—an accuracy not achieved by any other research team in the world.

Anna Szostak-Chrzanowski Helps Organize Master’s Pro-
gram at the Technical University of
Wrocław
Adjunct professor Dr. Anna Szostak-Chrzanowski is a member of the committee at the Technical University of Wrocław, Po-
land, creating a new interdisciplinary master’s program called “Mining and more.” The program involves the Faculty of Geo-
engineering, Mining, and Geology and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Power. Dr. Szostak-Chrzanowski is involved in preparation of the course pro-
gram, which will start in September 2010 and which will be offered in English. She will be involved in teaching a graduate course and in supervising graduate theses in the program.

Dr. Andrea Carneiro Becomes GGE Honorary Reseach
Associate
GGE would like to welcome Andrea Flávia Tenório Carneiro as our new-
est honorary research associate. Andrea teaches land administration and cadastral systems in the Department of Cartograph-
ic Engineering at the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE) in Recife, Brazil, and for the last six years has been very in-
volved in the GGE CIDA-funded project led by Dr. Marcelos Santos, involving the establishment of a new geographic refer-
ence framework for Brazil — known as the PIGN project in Portuguese.

Past Presidents’ Breakfast
Saturday, April 24th
Dr. George Schlageintweit, CLS
shares his experiences from the
WARD HUT ICE CAMP

I hope that in the coming year we will be able to more fully engage the membership and encourage your participation in working on the exciting changes and challenges that lay ahead.

...I think of the people I have met...they are a remarkable group of men and women...I am truly humbled by their presence.

Dr. Andrea Carneiro became an ACGEE fellow in 1989 to over-
convet more people from many countries believing that we need to do something now while others believe that it’s a bunch of malarky. For wherever it’s worth, if you google “climate change believers,” you get 747,000 hits but if you google “cli-

I went to write this article and asked myself one that this will be my final article as president. As a result, I reflected on some of the work that we undertook this year.

In my previous articles, I have com-
nented on seeing the industry flourish and of the ingenious technologies coming
available. Now, I think of the people I met and their contributions to the Society and the industry as a whole. They are a remarkanl group of men and women. From the consummate professionals, lending their talent on the Panel of Examiners and Certification, to those on the Imple-
mentation Committee I am truly hum-
bled by their presence. Add to these the countless others that the ASSMT and the ALFA have been working in the background on a host of matters. When one stops to think of the brain trust that is interwo-
ven within and between our groups, you cannot help but marvel at the commit-
ment that is being made on our collective behalf.

While considering my writing of this article, I attended an industry advisory meeting regarding the curriculum offered by Northern Lakes College. In particular the program they offer on survey theory and calculations. For those that will remember, they are what evolved from the four high schools of the Alberta Vocatio-
nal Centre. Their program, while being a fundamental training piece, graduates very few at the certificate level. They asked us why. Discussion around the table looked at the role of coach and mentor to promote a culture of professional conduct and engagement. Are we doing enough to capture the imagination of our associ-
ates and employees to remain and make a career within our industry?

Much of my year has been defined by the discussions going on within AAMIC, the ASSMT-ALSA MOU Implementation Committee. I am of the opinion that few know or understand the initiative being undertaken. Our industry has within itself a group of means engaging its personnel and providing career development paths that raise our overall competency.

The Committee has made significant progress. A three-tiered syllabus is being promoted, leading from core knowledge to supervisory competencies to registered technologists and their role in conjunction with the ALSA. The other goals of ad-
dressing the current tiers of certification, continuing education and competency are well in hand as well. What remains is an estimation of costs, equitable funding and raising support by the land surveyors to utilize the system.

The latter questions are of critical con-
cern for me as I prepare to leave my post. While it is certain the Committee will find answers to these short-term funding and practice questions, will the ASSMT be able to survive its own success? It is a member-funded, fully volunteer organization.

The advancement of the Society into an organization that meets the evolving needs of industry will demand that it de-
velops as well. We will need to expand our membership and grow our base from land surveying to the other areas of certification

...
Ernest Ferdinand Zander was born on March 26, 1935 at Herbert, Saskatchewan and passed away on November 14, 2009 at Herbert, Saskatchewan.

Ernie got his commission as Alberta Land Surveyor #343 on December 6, 1970. He was also commissioned as a Canada Lands Surveyor and held a license in Alberta as a Land Man.

He is survived by his wife of 51 years, Sylvia, and his son, Graeme.

Ernie spent most of his career as a land surveyor in and around Brooks, Alberta. While in Brooks, he belonged to various service clubs and worked his way well up into the ranks of the Masonic Lodge.

Ernie liked to hunt and fish and was a competitive shooter in large bore pistols and rifles.

Ernie had a deep and abiding interest in his church and, upon retiring from surveying, consolidated this interest by becoming a pastor. He returned to the area he was born in to practice his ministry.

I first met Ernie at a committee meeting in my office Red Deer in the early 1970s and a firm and lasting friendship ensued.

Ernie and I both swore allegiance to the Queen with our hand on the bible before a Supreme Court Judge to obtain our commissions as Alberta Land Surveyors.

When we later discussed this event, we both agreed that we believed in the Bible and the Queen and, as far as I can remember, this was the only reference between us about religion or politics.

I had the privilege of associating with Ernie for many years and observed that, even with all his commissions, licenses, awards and such, he still found time to help his fellow man. He was truly a gentleman.

I shall miss him.

J.C. John Horn, ALS (Ret.), CLS (Ret.)

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Bill Wollev-Dod

INTERVIEWS

The following is a continuation of the interview between former business partners Army MacCrimmon and Bill Wollev-Dod which was printed in the December 2009 issue of ALS News.

Army: Where was your Dad born? Bill: In Calgary.

For some reason I thought that he was born in the old country.

No, my grandfather came here in 1887 from Cheshire. My good wife and I spent a night in the old family estate in Cheshire where grandfather and his bride lived. He came over here with a group of young men going to Minnesota to learn farming and the scheme sort of came apart at the seams and all the young men who came over spread out all over the place and took different jobs. My grandfather was a census taker in Minnesota for a while and then went back to England. He came back here and passed in Calgary, then went to Vancouver and didn't like it there. He came back and bought a fairly good sized chunk of land south of Midnapore and then went back to England, married my grandmother and brought her back. That was 1887.

They didn't fly back and forth in those days. No, it would have taken a little while to journey back and forth on the ocean and also even on the train from here to Vancouver and back.

It was a brand new railroad then, wasn't it? No, it would have taken a little while to journey back and forth on the ocean and also even on the train from here to Vancouver and back. It was a twenty-four hour train trip—probably seventy-two hours back then. He joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles as a sergeant in the 1890s. It was shortly after the Boer War. 1902 I believe, the 15th Alberta Light Horse was formed by Colonel James Walker, Calgary's man of the century. All of the members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles were just absorbed into the new regiment and he went up through the ranks. I've kept his whole history from the military archives in Ottawa. He became a lieutenant and then a captain and then a major. He was drafted to my Dad's infantry unit, the 31st Battalion. I believe the 31st Battalion at this point was in British Columbia. He had been fooling around with it for quite a while. That was exaggerating a little bit.

He'd be twenty-one when the war started. Yeah. I've got a picture of him. They used to wear their pipes on their sleeve. He's sitting there in a very formal pose in his uniform and he just had two pipes then. Before the end of the war, he became a captain. One interesting thing—I've got a brief history of the 31st Battalion. I've got a whole book on it, but I belong to the Military Collectors Club of Canada and they have a quarterly journal—a very comprehensive thing that comes out—and there was an advertisement that the Manitoba Chapter of the organization was compiling histories of all the Canadian expeditionary force regiments. So I sent away and they said for $2 you can get a copy of this. I sent it away and they sent back a two-page very brief history. One thing struck me—they shipped out, I think, from Montreal, going over and they landed in Halifax where they came back but it gives the names of the ships they were on. The Carpathia was the ship they went overseas on and I'm sure that was the first ship to come to the rescue of the Titanic.

There were a number of ships in the general area when the Titanic went down. Most of them didn't get anywhere near in time.

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There were a number of ships in the general area when the Titanic went down. Most of them didn't get anywhere near in time.

No. Back to your bit here. Just a quick question on your SLS and CLS commissions. Where did you go for the examinations, Bill, were you able to take those here in Calgary? You've got to go to Saskatchewan.

Yeah. I went to Saskatchewan for the SLS. Marguerite's family, shortly after we were married, was transferred to Saskatchewan. He was a Division Master Mechanic with the CPR and he was sent to Saskatchewan to devise the division up there. So, Marguerite's grandmother lived in Edmonton. We drove to Edmonton and left the car there and took the CNR to Saskatchewan and stayed with Marguerite's mother and father. I wrote the exams at the university.

That'd be a nice trip for you. Yeah, it was, except I couldn't go into Saskatchewan again. The only direction I knew was straight up because I think the train came in and we were transferred from Edmonton but it made a big circle in the downtown area so you were facing some other way when you got off the train. I didn't know north from south.

The same thing occurs with the line between Calgary and Edmonton. When you go through Red Deer, it makes a complete circle, and you end up going in the other way. That wasn't a terribly strenuous examination. One of their past presidents, Ian Tweeddale was one of the examiners.

There was an oral to it as well.

There were a very limited number of papers but at that point in my illustrious career, I fancied myself quite knowledgeable in photogrammetry. There was a brand new exam on photogrammetry—they'd never had it before. So I studied and figured and you'd have to ask me for a list of the examinations. Your name is on all of them. Could you run through them for me as they came to mind—starting wherever you want—okay, all right?

Most of them in the southwest. Kelwood was an offspring of Reid, Crowther Consulting Engineers—Haddon, Davis and Brown and they were involved in the subdivisions. Your name is on 95% of the surveys that you've done and just name a few of the companies. I've got about three or four per page—Calgary Power, Canadian Utilities, Kelwood at good clients and I also wonder how many plans in the Land Titles Office have your signature on them. I'd bet money that you have more signatures on them than anybody with the exception of Allan Spence.

I remember when you retired and had a connection with the Director of Services Office. I got them to print out a list of all your surveys.

That's right—I've got that. I never did that for me. Well, you should. I had something like 400. I couldn't believe it. If that's the case, you've got 1,400 or 2,000. There's some people who have so many people. You're almost out of the city there.

No, it would have taken a little while to journey back and forth on the ocean and also even on the train from here to Vancouver and back. It was a twenty-four hour train trip—probably seventy-two hours back then. He joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles as a sergeant in the 1890s. It was shortly after the Boer War. 1902 I believe, the 15th Alberta Light Horse was formed by Colonel James Walker, Calgary's man of the century. All of the members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles were just absorbed into the new regiment and he went up through the ranks. I've kept his whole history from the military archives in Ottawa. He became a lieutenant and then a captain and then a major. He was drafted to my Dad's infantry unit, the 31st Battalion. I believe the 31st Battalion at this point was in British Columbia. He had been fooling around with it for quite a while. That was exaggerating a little bit.

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Yeah. I took wireless training there during the war and then went into the Air Force. It was much later than that. It was when Norm had the storage business that he was telling me about this Eagle Lake thing—so he had been fooling around with it for quite a while. That was exaggerating a little bit, calling Eagle Lake a lake, it was a slough, wasn't it? Still they were peddling lots out there.

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But no building—I drove by there about two weeks ago just to see if anything happened. Not a thing that I could see. I shouldn't say it's a slough, it's not a bad lake—but not too much action.

...to be continued
During the next five years, there ensued the most active and progressive period in the Association’s history. The new demands presented by development and change in the provincial economy created a number of problems which could not be ignored, and in readjusting the outlook of the land surveying profession to these conditions, a great deal of good work was accomplished by the Association during 1953 to 1958.

In 1953, the Annual Meeting, interest in the short course approach to training was still keen and several members expressed the hope that another course could be provided in the spring of the next year for the benefit of their articled pupils. However, it was found that only a limited number of articled students were ready for such a course and there was also an unexpected lapse of interest in land surveying among the current crop of engineering graduates, and no action was taken. Proposals for a similar course came up on one or two occasions in later years, but the demand was never great enough to justify its repetition, and the 1952 course was the only effort of that kind which the Association took part in.

In 1951 and 1952, the disciplinary cases which had come before the Council had made it evident that the provisions of the Act relating to malpractice contained a number of weaknesses. This was a subject of some concern to the 1953 Annual Meeting, and although there was still some reluctance about asking for changes in the Act, the Committee on Legislation was instructed to prepare suitable amendments for submission to the government at some propitious future time. The Committee got busy on this problem, but four years had elapsed before any results were achieved, and it was not until 1957 that the contemplated changes in the Act were made. New disciplinary provisions were then enacted, largely on the model of similar changes that had been made in the Engineering Profession Act in 1956. At the same time, the Association also succeeded in getting articled service fully reinstated as a requirement to be met by all candidates who had not had suitable articled service elsewhere.

Meanwhile, difficulties arose with the DLS Board of Examiners who, understandably enough, were not disposed to give recognition to Alberta Land Surveyors who had not served under articles. Negotiations with the DLS Board continued for two or three years and satisfactory reciprocal arrangements with regard to examination exemptions were finally agreed to, but any Alberta Land Surveyor who had obtained his commission without articled service was obliged to serve at least one year under DLS articles in order to be admitted to the DLS final examinations.

Further evidence that 1952 had been the year of “the big leap forward” was presented in Mr. Hamilton’s presidential address at the 1953 meeting, when he remarked that in 1952, Alberta Land Surveyors had used over 27,000 standard survey posts, as compared with 15,500 in 1950, and that between 1949 and 1953, the average number of the Association’s members had dropped from 59 to 49 even though everybody had meanwhile become four years older. For the first time in living memory, the comparative newcomers in attendance at the 1953 meeting noticeably outnumbered the representatives of the older generation and made it conspicuously evident that for more than one-third of a century prior to 1950, there had been very few changes in the personnel of the profession.

Perhaps because of this infusion of youthful blood, the 1953 meeting opened up some new lines of thought. It brought forth not only proposals for strengthening the Act but also produced other ideas that later materialized in concrete action. There were suggestions for the re-introduction of a province-wide tariff of fees, for a two-day annual meeting, for the formation of a ladies’ auxiliary organization and for the holding of occasional local meetings for land surveyors at Edmonton and Calgary. The Association was now beginning to move ahead again, and could turn its attention to matters other than the problem of new membership which had for so long been its major pre-occupation.

Three meetings were held by the Council between the 1953 and 1954 annual meetings. This established a pattern of frequency for Council meetings which was repeated each year thereafter. The main item on the Council’s 1953 agenda was the preparation of a new tariff which, after much labour, was made ready for presentation to the 1954 Annual Meeting, where it was adopted as “a recommended schedule of minimum rates to apply to all survey work performed after January 19th, 1954.”

The Council also proposed the retention of legal counsel to advise the Association when future questions involving points of law or legal procedure arose. This action was partly prompted by the fact that in 1952, a judge of the Supreme Court on appeal had set aside on the basis of a legal technicality the Council’s suspension of a member found guilty of malpractice. The Council also proposed to overhaul the Association’s by-laws, and it was felt that legal advice in that connection might be needed.

The suggestion that two-day annual meetings be held in future was examined by the Council and left for the 1954 Annual Meeting to decide. Even more cautiously, the Council steered completely clear of the proposal for the formation of a ladies’ auxiliary out of deference to the attitude of some of the older members who felt that in the surveyor’s scheme of things, wives were of less significance than the lowest chainman. However, most of the younger members of the Association contended that the annual meeting should be a two-day meeting and that the mover of the motion expressed it.

Another new development in 1953 that the Council was able to support more readily was the formation of a so-called “joint council of the Associations of the three prairie provinces.” In November of that year, Mr. Hamilton was officially delegated to represent the Alberta association at a joint meeting held in Regina, which was attended by Mr. F.S. Hyde, representing the Manitoba association, Mr. R.S. Galloway, representing the Saskatchewan association, Mr. R.A. LeFanu, unofficially representing both Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and Mr. Max Vinnimits, Secretary-Treasurer of the Saskatchewan association, who recorded the proceedings. These gentlemen discussed several matters of common interest to western land surveyors, including tariffs of fees, reciprocity of examinations and the operation of planning laws and regulations. They agreed to recommend to their respective associations that a similar meeting be held each fall at Regina and that the total costs be shared equally by the three associations.

This arrangement was accepted by all concerned but it lasted for only four more years and then faded out, mainly because by 1958 the various associations had become financially able to send official delegates to each other’s annual meetings, thus obtaining wider and more direct contact with the views and problems of the surveyors in other provinces.

Consideration of these matters occupied the attention of the members at the 1954 Annual Meeting, and some time was also spent in a discussion of professional ethics. This terminated in a resolution requesting the Committee on Legislation to prepare a code of ethics on the model of the codes in force in British Columbia and Ontario, for inclusion in the by-laws which the Council had instructed that Committee to revise. The Committee on Legislation duly revised the by-laws during 1954 and added a code of ethics which, it was hoped, would cover some of the weak points in the disciplinary provisions of the Act and give the members a clearer idea of what was or was not to be regarded as unprofessional conduct. They also proposed the addition of another new by-law requiring the payment of an annual levy as well as an annual membership fee. Raising costs and inflation of the dollar during the post-war years had reduced the Association’s financial capability and more revenue had to be found now that two-day annual meetings were to be held and a weightier annual report would have to be printed.

During 1954, the membershipCremer undertook the preparation of a revised edition of the manual, which was reprinted at the end of the year and paid for out of current funds that had been built up by the steady sale of copies of the first edition.

In 1954, the Council found it necessary to hold a special meeting, to which other surveyors in private practice were invited, for the purpose of considering the manner in which the regulations of the Board of Industrial Relations concerning hours of work and overtime applied to members of survey parties. A committee of the Council was appointed to discuss this matter with officials of the Board, and was later successful in obtaining the passage of special regulations relating to survey crews, which were much more acceptable than the Board’s general regulations.
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