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***** EXAMINATION *****

FUNDAMENTALS OF CORNER RESTORATION

1. **Appropriate regulations of the Public Land Laws are enforced by:**
 - a) the project party chief
 - b) the Secretary of Interior
 - c) the district BLM chief
 - d) None of the above

2. **The regulations used to enforce the provisions of the public land laws**
 - a) are the Manual of Surveying Instructions
 - b) are the Fundamentals of Corner Restoration
 - c) are the Bureau of Land Management administrative rules
 - d) All of the above

3. **Interior Decisions were:**
 - a) issued between dates of issue of Manual of Surveying instructions
 - b) previously called Land Decisions
 - c) methods of execution of the survey of the public lands.
 - d) All of the above

4. **The fundamentals of corner restoration have evolved from:**
 - a) authority vested in the Secretary
 - b) statutory law
 - c) common law and court decisions
 - d) All of the above

5. **Products of authority to make regulations beside the Manual include:**
 - a) the Code of Federal Regulations
 - b) BLM decisions
 - c) United States Forest Service guidelines
 - d) United States Department of Agriculture guidelines

6. **The survey of acquired or re-acquired lands is governed by:**
 - a) federal laws
 - b) state laws
 - c) county zoning ordinances
 - d) All of the above

7. **Boundaries of public lands are governed by:**
 - a) federal laws
 - b) state laws
 - c) county zoning ordinances
 - d) All of the above

8. **Resurveys or retracements of public lands:**
 - a) supersede the rights of previous claimants
 - b) are enforceable only in western states
 - c) shall not impair the bona fide rights or claims of any claimant
 - d) All of the above

9. **The boundaries of public lands, when approved and accepted,**
 - a) may change, if no title has passed to private individuals
 - b) may change, if measurements do not check.
 - c) may change, if bearings do not check.
 - d) None of the above

10. **The original monuments:**
 - a) are the true corners
 - b) may not be changed by measuring recorded distances from other corners.
 - c) are superior to the field notes and plat
 - d) All of the above

11. **A closing corner:**
 - a) may determine the direction of the closing line
 - b) is the legal terminus of the closing line
 - c) is the true point at the intersection of two lines
 - d) None of the above

12. **Supplemental plats:**
 - a) actually monumented will determine the revised lottings
 - b) supersede original plat lottings
 - c) may not change any previous lottings
 - d) None of the above

13. **The Rules of Construction are**
 - a) used to interpret ambiguous agreements
 - b) used to resolve a conflict in the field notes
 - c) unnecessary for accurate descriptions with accurate monuments
 - d) All of the above

14. **Description of patents for a parcel of public land are written by:**
 - a) the United States
 - b) the patentee.
 - c) the county with jurisdiction
 - d) Any of the above

15. **The court case *Beaty v. Robertson* established that:**
- a) original government survey field notes control the original plat
 - b) closing corners are unnecessary.
 - c) original government survey plat controls the field notes
 - d) None of the above
16. **An obliterated corner:**
- a) is a lost corner
 - b) may be established by witness testimony
 - c) may be established by measuring from the nearest government corner
 - d) None of the above
17. **A retracement:**
- a) identifies monuments
 - b) ascertains the directions and distances of existing lines
 - c) is used sometimes to determine search areas of missing monuments
 - d) All of the above
18. **Topographic calls:**
- a) may fix the position of a line or corner beyond reasonable doubt
 - b) may have been made on the random line rather than the true line
 - c) should have only one interpretation to fix a corner
 - d) All of the above
19. **One point control restores:**
- a) a corner by record bearing & distance from the nearest corner
 - b) a quarter corner between known section corners
 - c) a meander line
 - d) None of the above
20. **Two-point control:**
- a) is used to restore a township corner
 - b) is used to restore a closing corner
 - c) is used to restore a township corner that has no adjoining townships
 - d) None of the above
21. **Three-point control is used to**
- a) restore an interior section corner
 - b) restore a quarter corner for a fractional section
 - c) restore a township corner that has one adjoining township
 - d) None of the above
22. **Angle points of non-riparian meander lines are restored by:**
- a) the Compass Rule
 - b) the Transit Rule
 - c) the Crandall Rule
 - d) least squares

23. **Grant boundaries are restored by:**
- a) the Compass Rule
 - b) determining the rotation from true north and the scale for distances
 - c) determining the rotation from section line monuments in the area
 - d) None of the above
24. **A reference monument is:**
- a) an accessory to the corner
 - b) was set when the true corner could not be occupied
 - c) set a the same distance as other reference monuments
 - d) All of the above
25. **Witness testimony should include:**
- a) Name, age, and address of the witness
 - b) Date when the witness first acquired knowledge of the corner
 - c) A statement signed and completed by the witness
 - d) All of the above
26. **The most reliable witness testimony is given by:**
- a) disinterested parties
 - b) the owner
 - c) the adjoiner
 - d) the county clerk
27. **The location of a corner may be relied upon if the map is prepared**
- a) by a railroad surveyor
 - b) by a county surveyor
 - c) by a city surveyor
 - d) Any of the above
28. **Examples of corners determined by common usage are:**
- a) road intersections
 - b) fence line intersections
 - c) intersection of a fence line with the center of a road
 - d) All of the above
29. **Unofficial records may include:**
- a) an unrecorded survey plat
 - b) an old field book
 - c) a private surveyor's corner record book
 - d) All of the above
30. **Restoring a corner by proportionate measurement is:**
- a) always the most equitable solution
 - b) may supersede an original monument's position
 - c) regarded as the last resort
 - d) None of the above

31. **An example of a corner restored by proportionate measurement is:**
- a) a quarter-section corner
 - b) a meander corner
 - c) a witness corner
 - d) a reference monument
32. **An example of double proportionate measurement is:**
- a) restoring a closing corner
 - b) restoring a township corner common to four townships
 - c) restoring a meander corner
 - d) restoring a witness point
33. **Proportionate measurement may be affected by:**
- a) a witness corner
 - b) a witness point
 - c) line trees
 - d) Any of the above
34. **A surveyor using EDM recovered an original interior section corner.**
- a) The one-point method is the best way to restore this corner if lost.
 - b) The two-point method is the best way to restore this corner if lost.
 - c) The three-point method is the best way to restore this corner if lost.
 - d) Double proportionate measurement is the best way to restore the corner
35. **The south lines of Section 1 to 5 are usually:**
- a) 80.00 chains
 - b) less than 80 chains due to convergence
 - c) more or less than 80 chains due to magnetic declination
 - d) None of the above
36. **Fractional sections are always on the:**
- a) north and west sides of the township
 - b) north and south sides of the township
 - c) south and the east sides of the township
 - d) None of the above
37. **Parentetical distances are:**
- a) implied measurements
 - b) indicate points which are not monumented
 - c) must be used to protect the bona fide rights of the patentees
 - d) All of the above
38. **If the north line of the NE 1/4 of Section 6 is shown as 40.00 chains**
- a) 40.00 chains without parenthesis means the N 1/4 corner was set
 - b) the survey is fraudulent
 - c) the 40.00 chains was calculated
 - d) the N 1/4 corner was improperly set

39. **The court case Stadin v Helin held that when conflicting reports**
- a) exist, the facts speak for themselves
 - b) exist, the defendants may be regarded as biased
 - c) exist, the report in accordance with the actual facts will rule
 - d) None of the above
40. **An example of modified single proportionate measurement is restoring:**
- a) a township corner
 - b) a 1/4 corner where the section line fence has a 2 degree bend
 - c) a meander corner
 - d) All of the above
41. **The court case Vaught v McClymond asserted that all parts of**
- a) the original survey are pertinent to the original grant
 - b) The latest survey are pertinent to the original grant
 - c) A retracement are pertinent to the original grant
 - d) Any of the above
42. **A part of the original patent to land is**
- a) An attorney's signature
 - b) A copy of the original plat
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Any land survey made after 1900
43. **The court case Somers v McMordie asserted exact boundaries**
- a) Of the government plat control description by quantity
 - b) Of a surveyor's plat control description by quantity
 - c) Of an assessor's plat control description by quantity
 - d) Any of the above
44. **Any proportioning of lost corners is based on**
- a) The government plat
 - b) Excess acreage
 - c) A vacancy
 - d) An overlap
45. **Proportioning on a closing line uses the**
- a) Intersection at the closest point and an original monument
 - b) Two original monuments on the closing line
 - c) True north
 - d) Exact distances on the closing line
46. **Procedures for restoring lost $\frac{1}{4}$ corners are outlined in**
- a) County ordinances
 - b) City ordinances
 - c) State survey standards
 - d) The 1973 BLM Manual of Surveying instructions

47. **Procedures for restoring lost section corners are outlined in**
- a) County ordinances
 - b) City ordinances
 - c) State survey standards
 - d) The 1973 BLM Manual of Surveying Instructions
48. **Procedures for restoring closing lost section corners are**
- a) Outlined in county ordinances
 - b) Outlined in city ordinances
 - c) Outlined in state survey standards
 - d) Outlined in the 1973 BLM Manual of Surveying Instructions
49. **The north $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Section 5 was**
- a) Always set 40 chains west of the NE corner of Section 5
 - b) Sometimes set 40 chains west of the NE corner of Section 5
 - c) Always set halfway between the NE & NW corner of Section 5
 - d) Never set
50. **The east $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Section 5 was**
- a) Always set 40 chains north of the SE corner of Section 5
 - b) Usually set 40 chains north of the SE corner of Section 5
 - c) Always set halfway between the SE & NE corner of Section 5
 - d) Never set
51. **The west $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Section 5 was**
- a) Always set 40 chains north of the SW corner of Section 5
 - b) Usually set 40 chains north of the SW corner of Section 5
 - c) Always set halfway between the SW & NW corner of Section 5
 - d) Never set
52. **The south $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of Section 5 was**
- a) Always set 40 chains east of the SW corner of Section 5
 - b) Always set 40 chains north of the SW corner of Section 5
 - c) Usually set halfway between the SW & SE corner of Section 5
 - d) Never set
53. **The east line of Section 31 is**
- a) usually 80 chains long
 - b) always near 80 chains long
 - c) usually 40 chains long
 - d) always near 40 chains long
54. **The east line of Section 30 is**
- a) usually 80 chains long
 - b) always near 80 chains long
 - c) usually 40 chains long
 - d) always near 40 chains long

55. **The north line of Section 31 is**
- a) approximately 80 chains long
 - b) always near 80 chains long
 - c) usually 40 chains long
 - d) always near 40 chains long
56. **Along the north line of the township, all south lines**
- a) of those sections are 80 chains except Section 1
 - b) of those sections are 80 chains except Section 3
 - c) of those sections are 80 chains except Section 5
 - d) of those sections are 80 chains except Section 6
57. **The south line of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4 is**
- a) always 80 chains
 - b) always 40 chains
 - c) usually 40 chains
 - d) usually 80 chains
58. **Witness corners were**
- a) always on a section line
 - b) always on a $\frac{1}{4}$ section line
 - c) always true north of the section line
 - d) none of the above
59. **The northwest fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6**
- a) was approximately 40 acres
 - b) was always 160 acres
 - c) was approximately 160 acres
 - d) none of the above
60. **The northwest fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3**
- a) was approximately 40 acres
 - b) was always 160 acres
 - c) was approximately 160 acres
 - d) none of the above

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