

STATE OF ALASKA

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WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL / BOX 2170 - JUNEAU

1964 Opinions of the
Attorney General No. 6

September 14, 1964

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The Honorable Phil R. Holdsworth
Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources
Juneau, Alaska

Re: Effect of Earthquake on Tideland Boundaries

Dear Commissioner Holdsworth:

You have requested our opinion on the ownership of shoreline property enlarged or reduced, gradually or suddenly, by the earthquake of March 27, 1964, and its after-effects.

Accretion is the increase of riparian land through the gradual deposit of various materials, which create dry land out of that formerly covered by water.^{1/} Erosion is the gradual washing away of land bordering on a body of water by the action of that water.^{2/} Reliction is the uncovering, whether gradual or sudden, of land by the withdrawal of waters previously covering it.^{3/} Avulsion is a sudden and perceptible addition or loss to land by the action of water or otherwise.^{4/}

1/ St. Louis, I. M. and S. R. Co. v. Ramsey, 53 Ark. 314, 13 S.W. 931, 933 (1890)

2/ Oklahoma v. Texas, 268 U.S. 252, 45 S.Ct. 497, 69 L.ed. 937, 943 (1925)

3/ Jefferis v. East Omaha Land Co., 134 U.S. 178, 10 S.Ct. 518, 33 L.ed. 872, 875-6 (1890)

4/ Nebraska v. Iowa, 143 U.S. 359, 12 S.Ct. 396, 36 L.ed. 186, 187 (1892); Barakis v. American Cyanamid Co., 161 F.Supp. 25, 29 (1958)

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The means by which the change in shoreline occurs has significant legal consequences. If the location of the boundary of a tract of land at the mean high tide line is gradually and imperceptibly changed by accretion, erosion, or prolonged reliction, the margin of a tract at mean high tide, as so changed, remains the boundary. "Where . . . a boundary bank is changed by these processes, [accretion and erosion] the boundary, whether public or private, follows the change."^{5/} Lands eroded from a tract which, as a result, are below mean high tide are thereby revested in the State.^{6/}

On the contrary, if a tract undergoes sudden or violent change by reliction or avulsion, its boundaries remain the same and no change in ownership occurs.

"When land bordering a body of water is increased by accretion, . . . the new land thus formed belongs to the owner of the upland to which it attaches. . . . [Where] land [is] . . . lost by erosion, [it] returns to the ownership of the State. This is not the rule where the loss of the land occurs by avulsion, . . . the effect or extent of which is perceptible while it is in progress. In such cases, the boundaries do not change."^{7/}

In land precipitously lowered by the earthquake, the upland owner would have title out to the old high-water mark, regardless of the fact that the tract may now be partially submerged; if the owner previously owned the tidelands, he would still own the land out to his old low-water mark boundary. The character of the body of water as tidal, non-tidal, navigable or non-navigable is immaterial as respects the application of

^{5/} Oklahoma v. Texas, 268 U.S. 252, 45 S.Ct. 497, 69 L.ed. 937, 943 (1925)

^{6/} AS 44.03.020

^{7/} Arkansas v. Tennessee, 246 U.S. 158, 38 S.Ct. 301, 62 L.ed. 638, 647 (1918); In re City of Buffalo, 206 N.Y. 319, 99 N.E. 850, 852 (1912)

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the rules relating to sudden reliction and avulsion. The rules governing changes of boundaries of tidelands and uplands are equally applicable to the State and to private persons.^{8/}

When land shifts occur by earthquake-generated avulsion, then, the element of suddenness creates a situation where no change occurs in the limits of State boundaries or private tracts; the old State and private boundaries, submerged or otherwise, survive.^{9/}

Briefly, then, these are the answers to your specific questions:

(a) Boundaries follow accretion and erosion because the change is gradual; boundaries do not change where land displacement occurs suddenly, as through avulsion or some kinds of reliction.

(b) State ownership of tidelands is measured by the old boundaries where sudden earthquake displacement has occurred.^{10/}

(c) Yes, the boundaries of tidelands set by pre-earthquake survey are fixed. See (a) and (b).

(d) Where old tideland boundaries were surveyed and known, they must be followed. Presumably, unsurveyed tideland

^{8/} Waynor v. Diboff, 9 Alaska 230, 232 (1937). See also Footnote 5, supra.

^{9/} Louisiana v. Mississippi, 282 U.S. 458, 465, 51 S.Ct. 197 (1931)

^{10/} However, boundaries may be changed by State action and Congressional assent. Then, of course, the new mean high tide mark could be used to ascertain the extent of tidelands ownership. U. S. v. Louisiana, 363 U.S. 1, 8-9 (1960). c.f.: 43 U.S.C.A. 1311. Ownership of submerged lands.

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boundaries may now be surveyed and specified according to presently existing land contours, as there are no previously established boundaries to recognize.

We trust this information will be of help to you.

Yours very truly,


WARREN C. COLVER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

WCC/grg

cc: William A. Egan
Governor

Floyd L. Guertin, Commissioner
Department of Administration