



**CHAPTER 9 -- WATER RIGHTS  
AND RELATED ISSUES**

1. (MC) The "mean high tide line" refers to:
  - A mean or average of all high tides over a period of 18.6 years
  - B a period of 10 years of recorded tides
  - C the highest recorded tide
2. (TF) Lands above the mean high tide line are known as highlands.
3. (TF) The true line established by nature before any artificial conditions were created is referred to as "last natural state."
4. (TF) Accretions caused by artificial means belong to the owner of the upland property.
5. (TF) Erosion is the gradual withdrawal of water from the shoreline.
6. (MC) The factor which does not distinguish accretion and erosion from avulsion is:
  - A cause
  - B perceptibility
  - C speed
  - D location
7. (TF) Reliction is the opposite of submergence.
8. (MC) Which of the following does not describe land that is wet and unfit for cultivation?
  - A swamp and overflowed
  - B perpetually wet
  - C subject to the ebb and flow of the tide
  - D salt marshlands
9. (TF) Waters are legally navigable only when they are actively placed in use as highways for commerce.
10. (MC) Under which of the following circumstances does "common law" Riparian rights allow the land owner reasonable rights to use the land abutting a waterway or course?
  - A as long as the use does not materially affect the rights of others
  - B for any purpose incidental to the use and enjoyment of the land
  - C as part of the owners estate in the land
  - D all of the above

11. (MC) The Submerged Lands Act of 1953 did not:
- A grant to states bordering oceans the same rights as the Federal Government with regard to submerged lands and tide lands
  - B provide that the United States retained navigational servitude
  - C overrule former decisions by the Supreme Court
  - D provide that a state has control of the ground underlying navigable waters for three miles ocean ward from the ordinary low-water mark
12. (MC) Boundary lines where legal title ownership touches water does not include:
- A the low water mark
  - B the high water mark
  - C the meander line
  - D the centerline of the water
  - E the median tidal point
13. (MC) If a lake is navigable and if the state does not recognize navigability as the determination of ownership, the bed of the lake belongs to:
- A the upland owners
  - B the state
  - C the sovereign
  - D none of the above
14. (TF) Congress has the power to control navigation and to dispose of the soil beneath waters.
15. (TF) States have the right to improve navigable waters and harbors, even when the local system might interfere with free navigation.