STATUS OF FEDERAL SURVEYS AND LAND TRANSFERS IN ALASKA

Prepared by the
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office
Anchorage, Alaska

December 1990

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CONTENTS

TABLES

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures

Maps

10. ANCSA Section 14(h)(1) Selections

11. ANCSA Section 14(h)(8) Selections

12. ANCSA Sections 12(a) and (b) Selections

13. ANCSA Section 12(c) Selections

14. ANCSA Selections

15. Future State Selections on Withdrawn Land

FORWARD

The purpose of this paper is to provide a "snap-shot" view of the federal cadastral survey and land transfer program in Alaska. It is a status report, intended for internal use as an aid to policy and decision-making within the Department of the Interior. The findings and conclusions contained herein are not intended to serve as a basis for legislation or for Congressional action. The reader is cautioned that the process of surveying and transferring land in Alaska to Native corporations, the State of Alaska, and private individuals is complex and involves numerous phases which occur over an extended period of time. The data presented in this paper is accuarate as of the point in time at which it was compiled. The processes are dynamic and the status of any given parcel of land changes thoughout the process. The reader is urged to consult with the Alaska State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, Alaska regarding any specific parcel of land, selection application or adjudication in process.

Executive Summary

This report identifies a number of issues that impede the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) capability to convey lands to various entities in Alaska. The report also describes the history and current status of the BLM's program to transfer ownership of lands to the State of Alaska, Native corporations, and individuals. The future of the agency's land transfer programs and its funding requirements are discussed as well.

In Alaska, the principal laws pertaining to public land conveyances are the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The BLM is responsible for conveying title to public lands to the State of Alaska and Native corporations in fulfillment of their entitlements.

The BLM has reached a major crossroads in the land transfer program. Mandated to convey land titles as quickly as possible, the BLM for many years conveyed title to unsurveyed land through the use of tentative approvals (State) and interim conveyances (Native corporations). Now, the BLM must patent these lands. Essential steps in this process include: adjudicating and surveying inholdings (e.g., Native allotments), meandering water bodies, surveying property boundaries between various entities (e.g., National Park Service and Native corporations), and, finally, preparing survey plats and patents. Once these tasks are accomplished, the agency issues patents to surveyed lands. Once these are issued, BLM and its clients are able to calculate the precise amount of land conveyed, and hence the amount of remaining entitlement yet to be conveyed.

Alaska Statehood Act

•Nearly 66 percent of the State's land entitlement remains to be patented. The State's property boundaries and areas are defined by the patent and survey plat. With defined property boundaries and precise figures on the amount of land under its jurisdiction, the State's ability to manage its land and to finalize decisions on additional land acquisitions is improved significantly.

•BLM is patenting less land to the State because it is completing fewer surveys of Native allotment parcels. These parcels are owned by Native individuals and can range up to 160 acres in size. So as to exclude these parcels from conveyances to the State, BLM must first locate parcels on the ground and survey the property lines. The surrounding lands can then be patented to the State. (See further discussion of this issue and the similar problem of mining claims under Patent Plan Process.)

•Excess land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) may prevent the State from finalizing its selections by 1994. The State wants valuable lands also selected by Native corporations. Yet it cannot obtain these lands until the corporations' selections in excess of entitlements are either relinquished or rejected.

State officials have regarded this issue as the most critical land issue in Alaska today. Many Native corporations have selected considerably more land than is necessary to satisfy statutory acreage entitlements. Native corporation leaders believe these overselections are consistent with Congressional intent.

This issue must be resolved soon. By law, the State must complete its land selections by January 1994 and limit its selections to no more than 125 percent of remaining entitlement. The State has the right to have, at present, up to 25 million acres of selections on the records. More than a third of these selections overlap Native corporations' selections.

Uncertain about how much of ANCSA-selected land it will ultimately acquire, the State has been unwilling to finalize its selections. On the one hand, there is little incentive for the corporations to prioritize their selections and relinquish low priority selections. On the other hand, the State cannot make selections elsewhere without concern that it is exceeding the 125 percent limitation.

•Uncertainty over the State's present and future selections complicates land management decisions. BLM manages

millions of acres of State-selected land until the land is conveyed. Management prerogatives are impeded by the requirement that the State's concurrence be obtained prior to authorizing land uses. Moreover, BLM's resources are diverted to lands that may not remain under its jurisdiction. On the other hand, managers are reluctant to support various projects until land ownership patterns are clearer. This situation will continue until BLM satisfies the State's statutory acreage entitlements.

Current Status

Table 1

Status of Conveyances to State of Alaska
(in millions of acres)

Grant	Entitlement	Tentatively Approved**	Patented	Not Yet Patented	Remaining Entitlement
Mental Health Act	1.00	0.17	0.83	0.17	0
General Purposes*	102.55	48.67	34.45	68.10	19.43
National Forests*	0.40	0.15	0.08	0.32	0.17
Public Domain*	0.40	0.01	0.017	0.38	0.37
ANILCA	0.08	None	None	0.08	0.08
Totals	104.43	49.00	35.38	69.05	20.05

*Statehood Act
**Estimated as land is not surveyed.

The State of Alaska is entitled to 104.5 million acres of land or about 29 percent of the 365 million acres of land in Alaska. The State also received title to the beds of most navigable and tidal waters in Alaska when it joined the Union.

As of September 30, 1990, BLM had patented 35.4 million acres of land to the State (table 1). In addition, title to 49.0 million acres of land had been granted through the "tentative approval" process (survey and patent not yet accomplished). An additional 20 million acres had not yet been processed to the "tentative approval" category. This leaves a total of 69 million acres of land (or 66 percent of entitlement) yet to be surveyed and patented before the State receives its final entitlement of 104.5 million acres.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

•Nearly 79 percent of the Native corporations' entitlement remains to be patented. The corporations' property boundaries and land areas are defined by the patent and survey plat. Through survey and patent, property boundaries are established and accurate figures on the amount of land conveyed are calculated. Upon receiving patents, the corporations' ability to manage their lands and to finalize decisions on additional land acquisitions needed to satisfy acreage entitlements is improved significantly.

•BLM is patenting less land to Native corporations because it is completing fewer surveys of Native allotment parcels. Of the 8,800 parcels yet to be surveyed, most are located in areas selected by or conveyed to the Native corporations. These parcels are owned by Native individuals and are up to 160 acres in size. To exclude these parcels from conveyances to Native corporations, BLM must first locate parcels on the ground and survey the property lines. The surrounding lands can then be patented to the corporations. (See further discussion of this issue and the similar problem of mining claims under Patent Plan Process.)

•Many corporations have not yet prioritized their remaining land selections to cover remaining entitlements. This must be done before the BLM satisfies a corporation's remaining acreage entitlement. BLM must convey land according to the corporations' priorities. A statutory or regulatory mechanism to require the setting of priorities within a given timeframe may be necessary.

•Some regional corporations have not yet reallocated ANCSA Section 12(b) acreages to the village corporations. Moreover, some have indicated they would like to rescind allocations. BLM cannot satisfy village corporations' entitlements until the regional corporations reallocate these acreages with finality. Regional corporations are not required by law or regulation to make these reallocations by a certain time. Such a law or regulation may be required.

•BLM is unable to satisfy the acreage entitlements of eighteen village corporations and three Native groups. These entities have selected less than their statutory entitlement. Thirteen villages are within national parks or wildlife refuges. Both legislative and policy options exist.

Thirteen villages are located either in a national park or wildlife refuge or in an area where the surrounding lands have been conveyed out of federal ownership. Under Section 1410 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), the Secretary may withdraw nearby public lands for the purpose of satisfying entitlements of villages and groups in areas where surrounding lands are conveyed. However, legislation may be necessary to make park and refuge lands available for selection. This issue is currently under review in the Solicitor's Office. Flexibility to use Section 12(a) or 12(b) selections to satisfy remaining entitlements for some village corporations also is an option. This would require legislation.

•Native corporations' selections of 27.8 million acres in excess of total entitlement create concerns for both Federal and State land managers (table 2). Nearly a third of this acreage is also selected by the State. In order to complete its selections by 1994, the State needs to know soon what lands will ultimately be conveyed to the corporations in order to finalize its own selections. Native corporation leaders feel their overselections are consistent with Congressional intent. Should these overselections be reduced and, if so, how? is a question that needs to be answered soon.

Table 2

ANCSA Overselections, 1989
(in millions of acres)

Section	Excess Selections*
12(a) Village Corps.' Selections	3.01
12(b) Village Corps.' Selections (Regional Corps.' Reallocations)	8.31
12(c) Regional Corps.' Selections	12.72
14(h)(1) and 14(h)(8) Regional Corps.' Misc. Selections	3.71
Total	27.75

*Estimated as lands are not surveyed and some selections overlap.

•Federal land managers view ANCSA overselections from two perspectives. First, managers see interim management regulations for ANCSA-selected lands as impeding their prerogatives and actions and placing an additional burden on land users. Federal agencies must obtain letters of non-objection from Native corporations prior to authorizing land uses. Second, ANCSA overselections contribute to the state of uncertainty over future land ownership patterns. Managers are reluctant to support projects involving lands that may not remain under federal ownership. They also see federal actions on lands that may be conveyed to corporations as a drain on resources needed to manage lands that will remain under federal ownership. This situation will continue until the corporations' and the State's entitlements are fully satisfied.

Current Status

Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 173 Native village corporations and 12 Native regional corporations are entitled to 44 million acres of land. Once acreage entitlements are fulfilled, the corporations will own 12 percent of the Alaska land base, making them the largest private landowners in Alaska, if not in the world.

Table 3

Status of ANCSA Conveyances (in millions of acres)

Section	Entitlement	Interim Conveyed*	Patented	Not Yet Patented	Remaining Entitlement*
12(a): Village Corps.	19.41	14.91	1.98	17.43	2.52
12(a)(1): In Lieu Subsurface	1.65	0.54	0	1.65	1.11
12(b): Regional Corp. Reallocations	2.53	0.45	0.11	2.42	1.97
12(c): Regional Corps.	15.77	8.32	4.39	11.38	3.06
14(h)(1-3, 5, &6): Misc. Selections	0.58	0.10	0.01	0.57	0.47
14(h)(8): Regional Corps. Misc. Selections	1.40	0.47	0.20	1.20	0.73
16(b): Southeast Alaska	0.21	0.05	0.14	0.07	0.02
19(b): Former Native Reserves	3.98	1.14	2.84	1.14	0
Totals	45.53	25.98	9.67	35.86	9.88

*Estimated as lands are not surveyed.

As of September 30, 1990, the BLM had patented 9.7 million acres of land to the corporations. Title to 26 million acres had been processed through the interim conveyance stage (survey and patent not yet accomplished). An additional 9.9 million acres of land remain to be conveyed. Thus, the BLM must yet survey and patent 35.9 million acres of land. (See table 3.)

Native Allotment Act

•BLM is surveying fewer Native allotment parcels. The adjudication and survey of Native allotment claims is an expensive but essential step in the process of issuing patents to Native corporations and the State. Some 8,800 Native allotments remain to be surveyed and adjudicated. Most are located in areas selected by or conveyed to the Native corporations. They must be surveyed before the surrounding lands can be patented to the Native corporations. The more parcels that are surveyed, the more land can be patented to the corporations and the State. If fewer parcels are surveyed, less land can be patented to these entities. (See further discussion of this issue and the similar problem of mining claims under Patent Plan Process.)

•Most Native applicants filed for their parcels twenty years ago. Many have since died. Many more applicants will likely die before knowing whether they or their heirs will receive parcels.

•BLM may be required to recover title to as many as 1,400 parcels which were inadvertently conveyed out of federal ownership. Title to some claimed lands has passed through many hands over the years. As title recovery actions are labor intensive, BLM needs to decide upon a method to process these claims as quickly as possible. This is a major workload, one not recognized several years ago.

Many Alaska Natives are entitled by the former Native Allotment Act of 1906 to receive up to 160 acres of non-mineral land. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act repealed the Act. Most

claimants filled for multiple parcels just before the enactment of ANCSA in 1971.

Since 1983 the BLM has been committing much of its resources to the adjudication and survey of Native allotments. Alaska Natives filed on about 15,000 parcels. As of September 30, 1990, BLM had issued certificates to 3,893 parcels and closed applications for 2,630 parcels. Applications for an estimated 8,794 additional parcels must yet be adjudicated.

Other Conveyance Laws

The BLM also conveys land under other laws such as the Alaska Railroad Transfer Act, the settlement laws, and the townsite laws. The agency has prepared patents to 56 parcels and 128 miles of railroad right-of-way under the Alaska Railroad Transfer Act. It must yet prepare patents to 52 parcels and 357 miles of right-of-way. Survey plats for these lands will be approved by the end of fiscal year 1991. Remaining patents should be prepared a year or two later.

There are few active claims for headquarters sites, homesites, and trade and manufacturing sites in Alaska. Most are concentrated in two small, remote areas. The last applications to purchase these sites are not due to be filed until 1992. As it takes five to seven years to process these applications to patent, the BLM does not expect to close this program until the year 2000.

The townsite program should be completed by the end of fiscal year 1992. Thirty-four federal townsites remain active in Alaska.

Patent Plan Process

•BLM plans to survey and patent 70 percent of the State's and Native corporations' entitlement and thousands of Native allotments before satisfying remaining entitlements. Through survey and patent, property boundaries are established and precise acreages calculated. For each block of land conveyed to the State or a Native corporation, BLM plans to survey the property lines of various inholdings --

Native allotments and mining claims -- so that they are not inadvertently conveyed out of federal ownership and charged against acreage entitlements. Large water bodies must be meandered and the submerged land acreage excluded from charges against entitlements.

•High labor costs, the high cost of air travel in Alaska, and a short field season (3 to 5 months) make surveys of Native allotment parcels expensive. Each parcel must be surveyed on the ground. Most are located in remote areas, accessible only by helicopter or small fixed-wing aircraft. For the 1990s, BLM hopes to complete the survey of Native allotment parcels and issue patents to most lands the Native village corporations are entitled to receive.

•In some areas, the presence of unpatented mining claims prevents BLM from surveying and patenting lands conveyed to the State and Native corporations. If BLM knew the precise location of mining claims, it could perform exclusion surveys. This in turn would enable BLM to patent surrounding lands to the State or Native corporations. As of now, the agency must defer issuance of patents to whole sections (each 640 acres) and occasionally an entire township (23,040 acres) until the agency is able to locate mining claim boundaries on the ground.

•Once lands are surveyed and patented, Native corporations and the State will be in a better position to manage their lands. With precise figures on the amount of land conveyed, they will also be in a better position to prioritize their remaining selections to satisfy entitlements.

•BLM's inertial survey system in Alaska is inadequate to meet the demands for field surveys. A modern automated system needs to be developed in order to maintain and improve survey productivity.

•BLM's current work processes could be made more efficient in meeting the demands for surveys and patents. Today, adjudicators could research, write, edit, and produce final conveyance documents and correspondence entirely with computers. Surveyors with computers could produce

survey plats in the field. By streamlining work processes through greater use of computers, BLM could achieve higher levels of productivity in the land transfer program.

•BLM is losing its capability to transfer land title to the State and Native corporations. When inflation is taken into account, BLM's funding level for land conveyances and surveys has reached its lowest point in the past ten years. If this trend continues, BLM must reduce the level of private survey contracts, which now comprise nearly 40 percent of the field survey budget. This in turn would adversely impact the adjudicative process and the issuance of patents.

Current Status

The BLM in Alaska refers to its present system of transferring land titles to various entities as the "Patent Plan Process" (PPP). This system was developed in the mid 1980s in order to respond in a productive and efficient manner to the demands of the State and Native corporations for patents.

Table 4

Plan of Future Field Surveys
(based on full funding levels)

Project	Year to be Completed
Native Allotments	1998
ANCSA Secs. 12(a) and 12(b) Village Selections	2014
ANCSA Sec. 12(c) Regional Corp. Selections and Sec. 12(a)(1) "In Lieu" Selections	2014
ANCSA Sec. 14(c) Community Land	2005
Alaska Railroad	1991
Townsites	1991
Settlement Claims	after 2000

Due to a declining funding level, the BLM has revised predictions on when it will complete the land transfer program. The agency predicts that it will complete Native allotment surveys by 1998 and the remaining ANCSA and State rectangular surveys by 2014 (table 4). Plats are approved about two years after the field surveys.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Airborne Control
AC	Acres
ANCAB	Alaska Native Claims Appeal Board
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
ANWR	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
ARR	Alaska Railroad
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CIRI	Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
CSU	Conservation Systems Unit
DOI	Department of the Interior
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
GPS	Global Positioning System
IBLA	Interior Board of Land Appeals
IC	Interim Conveyance
LIS	Land Information System
NPR-A	National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska
PLO	Public Land Order
PPP	Patent Plan Process
PSC	Power Site Classification
PSR	Power Site Reserve
PYK	Porcupine, Yukon and Kuskokwim
RW	Right of Way
TA	Tentative Approval

PREFACE

The BLM in Alaska has reached a major crossroads in the land transfer program. Over the years, it had emphasized the conveyance of unsurveyed land to the State and Native corporations. The BLM now is surveying and patenting these lands as well as thousands of Native allotment parcels.

As the BLM begins this new chapter in the history of the lands transfer program, it is well to review briefly the history of the BLM's land transfer program in Alaska, identify the remaining work, and discuss the issues that presently impede the transfer of lands. Chapters 1 and 2 summarize the history of and current issues in conveyances to the State of Alaska and Native corporations. Chapter 3 addresses such miscellaneous conveyances as Native allotments, the Alaska Railroad, settlement claims, and townsites. Chapter 4 outlines BLM's plans to survey and patent lands to the State, Native corporations, and Native individuals.

This report contains numerous tables to illustrate the current status of land transfers by program, the rate of land transfers in the last decade, and the magnitude of a variety of issues in specific programs. In general, acreage figures were derived from BLM-Alaska's quarterly conveyance reports. For this report, BLM obtained figures on the extent of State and ANCSA selection conflicts, as well as top filing of selections by several entities, by researching and analyzing data from the Alaska Automated Land and Mineral Record System. Most figures in the tables are current as of September 30, 1989. Figures on the amount of land selected under Sections 12(a), 12(b) and 12(c) of ANCSA were obtained from a report on submerged lands completed in 1987.

Acreage figures for unpatented lands are only estimates. Accurate figures can only be obtained upon survey.

A number of transparent map overlays are also included in this report. These overlays reflect data in the Alaska Automated Land and Mineral Record System on a township basis. Although the maps are useful in illustrating the distribution of land selections or claims, they do not provide any indication of the number of claims or acres

selected in a township. There may be only one claim in a township or there may be fifty.

I

FEDERAL LAND TRANSFERS TO STATE OF ALASKA

By the terms of the Alaska Statehood Act and various other laws, the State of Alaska is entitled to a total of 104.5 million acres of land. (See table 1.) This is about 29 percent of the 365 million acres of land in Alaska. The State also received title to the beds of navigable and tidal waters in Alaska. The submerged land acreage is not charged against the State's acreage entitlement.

Table 1

Federal Grants to State of Alaska

School Sections in Place	The State is entitled to sections 16 and 36 of every township that was surveyed at the time of Statehood. The State received 207,334 acres under this provision (repealed by the Statehood Act).
University of Alaska Act of 1929	The State is entitled under the Act of January 21, 1929 to 100,000 acres of land. The entitlement is nearly fulfilled.
Mental Health Act of 1956	By the Act of July 28, 1956, the State is entitled to 1 million acres.
Alaska Statehood Act of 1958	The Statehood Act was signed on July 7, 1958. Section 6(a) entitled the State to 400,000 acres of land from the national forests and 400,000 acres from the public domain for community purposes. Section 6(b) granted the State 102,550,000 acres of land for general purposes.
Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1971	Section 906(b) entitled the State to 75,000 acres -- in lieu of school sections in place. The State has not yet filed selections under this law.

Alaska entered the Union in 1959. Up to that time, little land had passed into private ownership. Most land was part of the public domain. Nevertheless, not all of this public land was available for

selection by the new State. Large parts of Alaska were in various federal withdrawals such as national forests, wildlife refuges, national parks, and military reserves. Most of the North Slope of Alaska, for example, was withdrawn by Public Land Order (PLO) 82. In addition, the new State and federal agencies were faced with the question of Native land rights. What rights did the Natives have to Alaska lands? The answer was to have a major impact on the direction and pace of federal land transfers to the new State.

In the early 1960s, the State selected large blocks of land with the best potential for economic development and revenue. These included lands in and around the towns of Fairbanks, Nenana, and Anchorage, and lands along the Alaska Railroad from Seward to Fairbanks and the highway systems. The State also selected known or potential petroleum-bearing lands on the Kenai Peninsula and the North Slope, and recreational and scenic lands in the Wood River-Tikchik Lakes area.

The BLM was soon prevented from processing many of the State's applications. Asserting aboriginal ownership rights recognized in the Treaty of Purchase (1867) and the Omnibus Act of 1884, Native groups protested the federal land transfers to the new State. With the issuance of Public Land Order (PLO) 4582 in January 1969, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall closed all public lands from occupancy and settlement until Congress or the courts settled the land claims of Alaskan Natives. Alaskans referred to this action as the Udall Land Freeze.

In 1971, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The Act revoked the Udall Land Freeze, dismissed the Native protests, and withdrew lands around Native villages for selection by the new Native corporations. Section 17(d)(1) of the Act withdrew for ninety days all unreserved public lands in Alaska from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws so that they could be reviewed to determine whether they should be withdrawn to protect the public interest. Section 17(d)(2) of ANCSA directed the Secretary to withdraw up to 80 million acres of land for study and possible inclusion in the national conservation system. These withdrawals were to be made within nine months of the passage of ANCSA.

With the settlement of the Native land claims, the State was left with a smaller land base from which to make its land selections. It was

clear that Section 17 of ANCSA would have the effect of further reducing the size of the land base. So, in January 1972, only thirty-five days after the passage of ANCSA, the State filed applications on 77.1 million acres of land, or most land in Alaska administered by the BLM. This action did not prevent Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton from withdrawing 83 million acres under Section 17(d)(2) and another 14 million acres under Section 17(d)(1). The State challenged the Department's action in federal court, arguing in part that more than 42 million acres of land recently withdrawn by the federal government was selected by the State prior to the withdrawals.

The Department and the State quickly reached an agreement. In September 1972, the Interior Secretary and the Alaska Governor signed a memorandum of understanding by which the State agreed to relinquish selections on 36 million acres of land and the Department agreed to validate State selections of 41 million acres of land.

In the late 1970s, as Congress considered proposals to add land withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) to the national conservation system in Alaska, the State attempted to obtain the right to select some of these lands. In the summer of 1978, the State prepared lists of land tracts which it desired and presented these to Congress with the request that these lands be made available for selection. When Congress proved unable to reach an agreement over lands to add to the national conservation system, the State on November 14, 1978, formally filed applications on these lands with the BLM. Two days later, using Section 204(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) as authority, the Secretary placed 111 million acres of Alaska land in emergency withdrawals. In December, President Carter designated 56 million acres as national monuments under the Antiquities Act of 1906. These actions effectively blocked the State's selection applications of "d-2 lands".

With the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) in 1980, Congress made an historic decision on the future of federal public lands in the "last frontier". The Act created new national parks totalling 43.6 million acres; and new national wildlife refuges, 53.7 million acres. The Tongass and Chugach national forests were enlarged by 3.4 million acres. In addition, the Act added 56.4 million acres to the Wilderness Preservation System and established the Steese National Conservation Area and the White

Mountain Recreation Area. Twenty-five rivers were designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. (See maps 8 and 9.)

The State obtained important concessions in ANILCA. It was given an additional ten years, or until 1994, to complete land selections, and it was given the right to overselect by 25 percent of remaining entitlement. The State's legal title to lands conveyed by tentative approval was confirmed, and title to those lands that the State identified on its May 15, 1978 list located outside of conservation system units (CSU), was conveyed to the State. Also, the State was given the right to place a future selection application (top filing) on federal lands not available for selection at the time of filing. (This does not apply to lands within the CSU's or the National Petroleum Reserve.) The top filing in itself does not have a segregative effect; it only shows the State's interest for selection if any of the lands become available at a later date. Finally, the State was granted 75,000 acres of land as a full and final settlement of its school land grant.

The Department and the State also reached an agreement on the pace of federal land transfers to the State. In 1981, the Department agreed to "tentatively approve" 13 million acres per year until the State's statutory land entitlement was fulfilled. (At the State's request, the BLM no longer attempts to meet this annual goal.) In November 1981, the Secretary also signed PLO 6092 which opened certain withdrawn land to State selection.

Since ANILCA, Congress has passed only one piece of major legislation impacting the State conveyance program. The Submerged Lands Act of 1988 resolved two longstanding issues relating to submerged lands in Alaska. By this Act, the State no longer faces a statute of limitations set forth in ANILCA in challenging the BLM's navigability determinations and conveyances of submerged lands. In addition, the Act sanctioned the Department's policy since 1983 of not charging the submerged land acreage of water bodies above a certain size against State and Native corporation acreage entitlements. The BLM estimates that the State will ultimately receive title to an additional 0.7 million acres of uplands as a result of this policy.

By 1984, the BLM had conveyed by tentative approval more than 79 million acres of land to the State. The agency has since emphasized the survey and issuance of patents to these lands. Since 1985, BLM

has issued patents to the State at the average annual rate of 1.7 million acres. (See table 2 and maps 6 and 7.)

Table 2

Rate of Land Transfers to State of Alaska, 1980-1990
(in millions of acres)

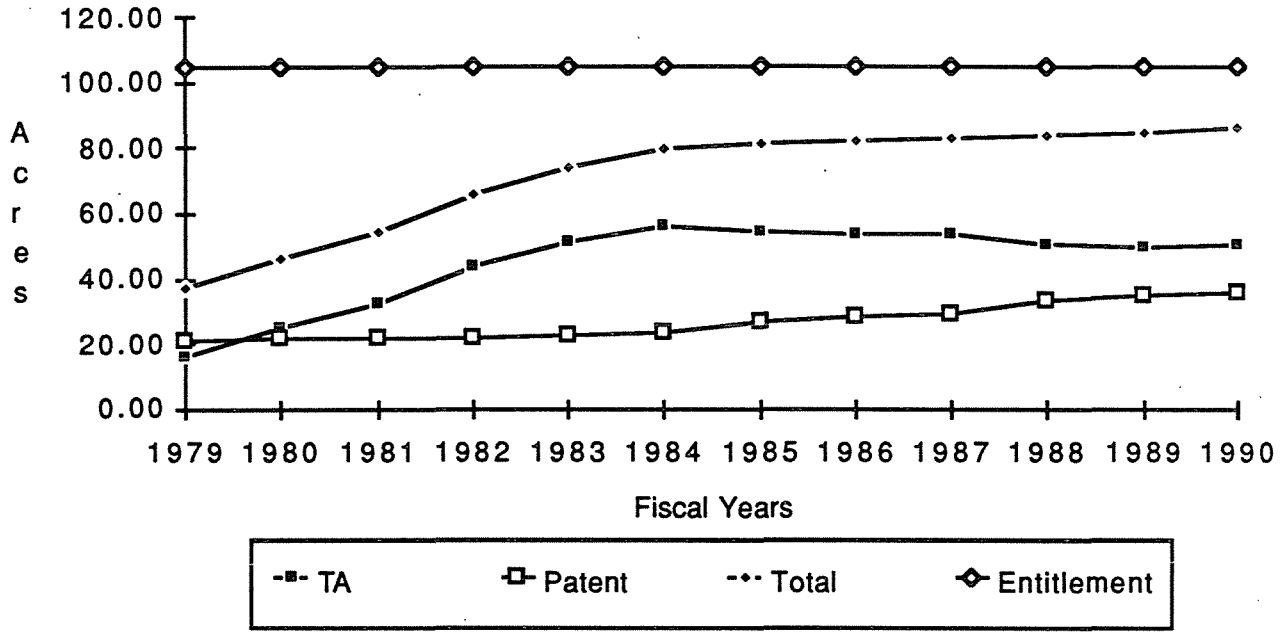
Years	Tentatively Approved	Patented	Total
1980	8.0	0.5	8.5
1981	6.9	0.3	7.2
1982	13.0	0.1	13.1
1983	8.8	0.2	9.0
1984	3.2	0.9	4.1
1985	1.3	3.7	5.0
1986	0.5	1.6	2.1
1987	1.1	2.2	3.3
1988	0.5	2.7	3.2
1989	0.4	1.0	1.4
1990	0.1	0.8	0.9

To date, the State has received patent to 35.4 million acres of surveyed land, and obtained tentative approval to 49 million acres of unsurveyed land. The BLM must survey and patent an additional 69.1 million acres of land. (See table 3 and figure 1.)

The BLM must yet satisfy the State's remaining entitlement of 20 million acres of land. The State has until January 4, 1994, to make its remaining land selections, that is, up to 125 percent of its remaining entitlement under each grant. The BLM expects a flurry of applications as the deadline approaches as the State ensures that an adequate amount of land is selected. (Recently the State has filed over one hundred national forest community grant applications which should bring the State near its entitlement under that section of the Statehood Act. These applications require the approval of the U.S. Forest Service and BLM field offices.)

Figure 1

Conveyances to State of Alaska, 1979-90
(in millions of acres)



The State now requests that the BLM survey and patent lands already tentatively approved and process cases which have not been selected by the Native corporations. These cases usually are of two types: 1) small parcels located in areas where the land status is very complex; and 2) withdrawn lands which require opening orders. These cases are very time-consuming to process.

Issues

Remaining Selections The BLM cannot easily satisfy the State's remaining entitlement of 20 million acres of land. First, the State is required by ANILCA to prioritize its selections in the order in which it wishes to receive conveyances. Because much land selected by the State is also selected by the Native corporations, the BLM frequently is unable to convey high priority lands to the State, much less convey lands in the order that they are requested. And, second, the State is

unwilling to finalize its selections because of uncertainty about how much of the ANCSA-selected land it will ultimately acquire.

Table 3

Status of Federal Grants to State of Alaska
(in acres)

Grant	Tentatively Approved**	Patented	Remaining Entitlement
Mental Health Grant	172,477	833,414	-5,891
Sec. 6 (b) Statehood Act, General Purposes	48,668,678	34,451,997	19,429,325
Sec. 6 (a) Statehood Act, National Forests	152,436	81,529	166,035
Sec. 6(a) Statehood Act, Public Domain	12,759	18,084	369,157
ANILCA*	0	0	75,000
Totals	49,006,350	35,385,024	20,039,517

*No selections filed.
**Estimated acreage as land is unsurveyed.

By law, the State can select up to 125 percent of its remaining entitlement or 25 million acres. According to BLM records in 1989, about 9.5 million acres of land were selected by both the State and the Native corporations. In other words, the State had committed about a third of its selection rights to lands also selected by Native corporations.

How much of this 9.5 million acres of land will ultimately be conveyed to the State cannot be predicted. ANCSA selections generally take precedence over State selections, and the Native corporations are not required to reduce selections. In the meantime, these State selections are counted against the 125 percent limitation until BLM either denies or rejects the State's application. Yet the BLM does not deny or reject these filings until the prior selections are adjudicated. If the prior selection is rejected or relinquished, the

State's selection automatically falls into place and has a segregative effect.

The State believes that the most critical land issue in Alaska today involves ANCSA overselections. Because it is faced with a deadline of January 1994 to complete its selections, the State believes this issue must be resolved soon. The State cannot finalize its selections and stay within the 125 percent limitation until a third of its selections committed to ANCSA-selected lands are adjudicated. (For a discussion of the ANCSA overselections issue, see pp. 22-29.)

Federal Withdrawals. In accordance with Section 906(e) of ANILCA, the State may file a future application on unavailable lands, such as lands in federal withdrawals or reservations. These filings are counted against the State's legal right to select up to 125 percent of remaining entitlement until the BLM adjudicates the application. Once the BLM issues a decision recognizing the application as a future interest application, the State's selection is not counted against the 125 percent limitation. If the withdrawal is lifted, the State's application automatically falls into place and is counted against the 125 percent limitation. (See map 15.)

The lifting of any federal withdrawal is a complicated and lengthy process required by law. The most complex cases involve waterpower withdrawals. Today, BLM is processing eight petitions filed by the State for revocation of Power Site Classifications and Power Site Reserves. If the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approves and the withdrawals are lifted, the State's selections (if any) will attach to the lands. One of these cases is the 8.9-million-acre Rampart Power Site Classification. The revocation of this withdrawal has been completed. The State thus has an opportunity to acquire approximately 720,000 acres of land. The remaining land is covered by other administrative and Congressional withdrawals or is no longer in federal ownership. The State has indicated that it may file an additional six or seven petitions before its selection rights expire in 1994.

Power withdrawals may be lifted in total, or FERC may require a reservation for future power development. In the past, State officials have accepted title to lands subject to this restriction, but they have expressed reluctance to do so in the future. The reason stems from the fact that if hydro-development occurs on these lands,

which the State otherwise owns in fee, this restriction brings any project under FERC jurisdiction and thus subject to FERC "fees".

The State is lobbying Congress to restore lands encumbered by power withdrawals and to modify FERC fee schedules. These lands include those the State owns and those the State has selected or has identified for selection. Regardless of the State's success in obtaining legislative relief, BLM anticipates an additional workload in this area.

II

ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971, promised the Natives of Alaska title to 44 million acres of land in settlement of all aboriginal claims. (See table 4.) The Act provided for enrollment of all Natives living as of December 18, 1971. This enrollment was the basis for distribution of money and land. Alaska Natives received $462.5 million from the United States and $500 million from the State's share of mineral revenues from State and federal lands.

The Act also provided for the establishment of twelve profit-making regional corporations, one for each geographic region with Native having "a common heritage and sharing common interests." (A thirteenth region was later established for nonresident Alaskan Natives.) These corporations are governed by the laws of the State. Each Native enrolled received 100 shares of stock. In addition, the Act provided for the formation of village corporations under the same rules established for regional corporations. Originally there were 213 corporations. As a result of various mergers, there are now 173 corporations representing shareholders in 213 villages.

Table 4

Key ANCSA Provisions

Sec. 12 (a)*	Each village corporation is authorized to select lands to meet its entitlement. Entitlements are based on enrollment, and range from 69,120 acres (25-99 enrollees) to 161,280 acres (600 enrollees or more). Thus, 173 corporations are entitled to receive a total of 19.4 million acres.

Sec. 12 (a) (1)*	Village corporations are required to select all available lands in the townships in which any part of the village is located, plus an area that will make the total selection equal to the acreage to which the village is entitled. A corporation cannot select more than 69,120 acres of land validly selected by or tentatively approved to the State of Alaska as of December 18, 1971, or more than 69,120 acres in pre-ANILCA wildlife refuges and national forests. When a village corporation is conveyed the surface estate to lands within the National Wildlife Refuge System or Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, the regional corporation for that region may select the subsurface estate (in lieu selections) in an equal acreage from other lands withdrawn by ANCSA within the region.
Sec. 12 (b)*	Village corporations are authorized to select lands reallocated by the eleven regional corporations (excluding southeast Alaska) to fulfill Native village entitlements within the region. The total 12(b) entitlement is 2.5 million acres. Corporations are limited to 69,120 acres in pre-ANILCA wildlife refuges and national forests, as well as State-selected and TA'd lands, conveyed under Secs. 12(a) and (b).
Sec. 12 (c)*	Regional corporations are authorized to select lands for entitlements based on a formula involving land area in each region and village selection area. Under the formula, only 6 regional corporations are entitled to lands under this provision. They are: Ahtna, Arctic Slope, Chugach, Cook Inlet, Doyon, and NANA. The total entitlement is 15.8 million acres. Regional corporations are authorized to select only the retained estate where the surface was conveyed to other entities under other laws, and to make in lieu surface selections.
Sec. 14 (a, b,e, f)	Village corporations are entitled to conveyance of the surface estate, and, with exceptions, regional corporations are entitled to conveyance of the subsurface estate.
Sec. 14 (c)	Upon receipt of patent, village corporations are to reconvey lands to individuals who occupied the land in 1971 as well as to municipal or State entities for public purposes.

Sec. 14 (h)*	The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw and convey 2 million acres for the following purposes: (1) cemetery sites and historical places; (2) Native groups; (3) Natives of Sitka, Kenai, Juneau and Kodiak (92,160 ac.); (5) primary places of residence; and (6) Native allotments approved between 1971 and 1975 (184,663 ac.). (8) Any remaining entitlement not used for these purposes will be distributed to the regional corporations based on enrollment.
Sec. 16*	Ten villages in southeastern Alaska are entitled to a total of 230,400 acres of land.
Sec. 19	Native reserves (excepting Metlakatla) existing in 1971 were revoked. Natives could elect to retain reserve status or apply for land and monetary benefits under ANCSA. Six villages in four reserves (Elim, Venetie, St. Lawrence Island, and Tetlin) elected to retain reserve status. They received about 4 million acres of land (surface and subsurface estates).

*For regional and village corporation entitlements, see Appendix 1.

Shortly after the passage of ANCSA, the Department developed regulations for the new law, and the Native people organized corporations, enrolled members, and identified lands for selection. In 1972, the Department published proposed regulations, and in 1973, the final regulations. The corporations had until December 18, 1974 to file selection applications for lands under ANCSA Section 12(a) and until December 18, 1975 for lands under Sections 12(b) and 12(c). In accordance with the regulations, the corporations filed for considerably more land than they are entitled to receive, and they often applied for the same land under more than one section of ANCSA. In addition, the corporations excluded from their applications many rivers, streams, and lakes. They regarded these water bodies as possibly navigable. If the water bodies are navigable, title to the submerged lands passed to the State in 1959.

As the Native corporations and the BLM implemented the complex provisions of ANCSA, they discovered a number of significant issues that either prevented or impeded the conveyance of lands. Some issues required judicial decisions; some required the passage of laws. All in one degree or another impacted the pace of federal land conveyances.

Land selections in the Cook Inlet region, easements, and navigable waters were among the more controversial issues. In the early 1970s, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) discovered that the amount of

land withdrawn for regional and village selections within the region's boundaries was insufficient to meet the full village and regional entitlements. By the time ANCSA was enacted, the State had already received patent to most of the valuable land in the Cook Inlet region, except for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (formerly Kenai National Moose Range). A considerable amount of land was included in federal withdrawals under Sections 17(d)(1) and 17(d)(2); and, in 1972, the Department had promised the State other valuable areas in the region. The Department had withdrawn more than 4 million acres of "deficiency lands" under Section 11(a)(3) of ANCSA for CIRI's selection, but the corporation found the character of these lands (mostly glaciers and mountains) undesirable.

The regional corporation sued in federal court for the right to select more desirable land. In early 1975, representatives of the federal government, the State, and CIRI began a series of meetings to try to reach an agreement. In December, the parties agreed to a land exchange. On January 2, 1976, the President signed a bill making the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in the Cook Inlet Area" an amendment to ANCSA.

By this law, the United States increased the State's entitlement provided in the Statehood Act by about 50 townships or 1.2 million acres, and agreed to convey title to valuable tracts of land in the Anchorage area to the State. In return, the State was to convey 20.5 townships or 472,320 acres of land to the United States for reconveyance to CIRI and certain villages in the region.

The Act also provided for the full satisfaction of CIRI's entitlement under Sections 12(c) and 14(h)(8) of ANCSA. The regional corporation received in fee 10,000 acres in the Kenai Wildlife Refuge, and 220,000 acres of subsurface rights outside of known producing oil fields in the Kenai National Moose Range and certain other lands. The regional corporation also was permitted to select more than one-half of its statutory entitlement (at least 29.7 townships) in other regions. This entitlement could be satisfied by selections from an exchange pool (consisting of at least 6 townships or 138,240 acres, identified over time by the Secretary, General Services Administration, or CIRI, from lands in specified categories, either in- or out-of-region). Rights to selection from the exchange pool and the out-of-region pool were later supplemented by an option to acquire federal surplus property "wherever located" through bid or

negotiated sale. This provision was enacted to more expeditiously and equitably satisfy the pool entitlements.

In the late 1970s, the Department and Native corporations also debated the controversial easement question. In 1976, the Department issued Secretarial Order Nos. 2982 and 2987, which established the policies and guidelines for the reservation of easements in title documents issued to Native corporations. Subsequently, the corporations filed lawsuits challenging the Department's authority to reserve a variety of easements. (To reduce the impact of litigation on conveyances, the Department entered into agreements with some corporations. In general, the corporations agreed not to block conveyances if the Department agreed to conform easement reservations to the court's guidelines.) On July 7, 1977, the District Court reversed the BLM's policy to reserve easements of a recreational nature. Late in the following year, in compliance with the court's decision, the Department issued regulations for easement reservations.

The longstanding issue of navigable waters also was controversial during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Title to the beds of navigable waters passed to the State when it joined the Union in 1959. From the State's viewpoint, the Department's interpretation of title navigability law was too narrow. Thus, in the instance of an ANCSA conveyance, the State often filed an appeal before an administrative law board or the federal court, arguing that the BLM was attempting to convey title to the beds of navigable waters.

In December 1983, the Department effectively removed the subject of navigable waters as a significant issue in ANCSA conveyances. Interior Secretary James Watt announced in effect that BLM would not convey the beds of large water bodies to the Native corporations and would not charge the submerged land acreage against their entitlements. (The BLM estimates that 1.1 million acres of submerged land are involved.) If necessary, the Native corporations and the State could quiet title to the submerged lands in State court. Five years later, the President signed a bill into law which included this policy.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 resolved numerous other issues relating to ANCSA. For example, the Act directed the Secretary to acquire certain bird rookeries from one corporation; withdrew certain lands for regional corporations to

select under ANCSA Section 14(h)(8); and sanctioned land exchange agreements between the United States, the State of Alaska, Municipality of Anchorage, CIRI, and Eklutna, Inc., and between the United States and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.

Table 5

Rate of ANCSA Land Transfers, 1980-1990
(in millions of acres)

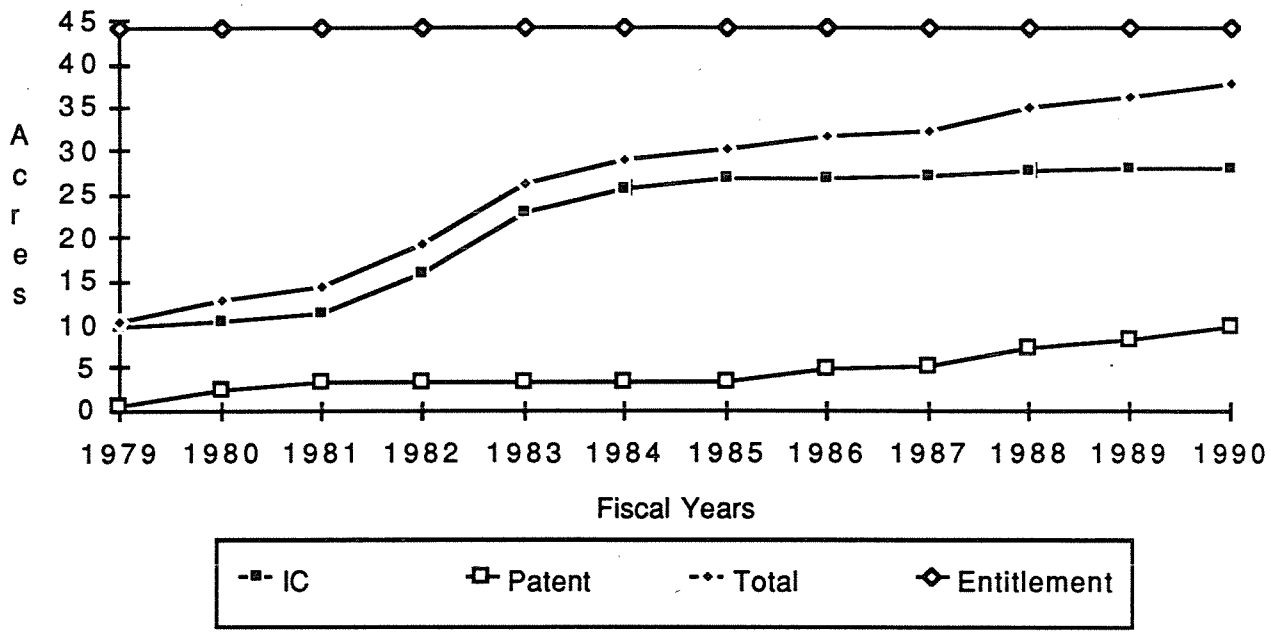
Fiscal Year	Interim Conveyed***	Patented**	Total
1980	0.4	2.0	2.4*
1981	0.9	0.8	1.7*
1982	4.6	0.0	4.6*
1983	7.1	0.0	7.1*
1984	2.7	0.0	2.7
1985	1.2	0.0	1.2
1986	0.0	1.5	1.5
1987	0.5	0.2	0.7
1988	0.7	2.1	2.8
1989	0.0	1.0	1.0
1990	0.1	1.5	1.6

*Includes substantial amounts of submerged land acreage.
**May include lands interim-conveyed in same fiscal year.
***Estimated acreage as land unsurveyed.

During the late 1970s and early 1980s, as a result of budget increases and the resolution of such issues as CIRI's land selections, easements, and submerged lands, the BLM succeeded in conveying title to large amounts of unsurveyed land to the Native corporations (table 5 and figure 2). By 1985, the BLM had interim conveyed title to more than 77 percent of the Native corporations' entitlement. With the exception of Tanacross, Woody Island, Chickaloon, and Eklutna, every corporation now holds title to a substantial portion of the land it is entitled to receive. However, nearly all of this land is unsurveyed.

Figure 2

ANCSA Conveyances, 1979-90
(in millions of acres)



The BLM also succeeded in identifying public lands in federal withdrawals in ANCSA selection areas and conveying these lands to the Native corporations. Many of these lands are located in or near Native villages and are highly valuable. According to Section 3(e) of ANCSA, the term "public land" includes all lands held by the federal government except "the smallest practicable tract, as determined by the Secretary, enclosing land actually used in connection with the administration of any Federal installation." Recognizing that federal agencies generally had more lands withdrawn for their use than actually needed to carry out their missions, Congress authorized the Secretary to determine the smallest tract and make the excess lands available for selection by the Native corporations. In late 1980, the Department issued regulations, and two years later, the BLM started its review of the federal withdrawals. In all, 388 parcels were identified. Title to most of these parcels was conveyed to the Native corporations.

In the mid 1980s, with many corporations having reached 80 percent or more of their acreage entitlement through the issuance of interim conveyances, Native leaders urged the BLM to shift more of its resources to the survey of interim conveyed lands and the subsequent issuance of patents. Since 1985, the BLM shifted more of its resources to the survey and conveyance of Native allotments located in interim conveyed areas. This must be accomplished before patents to the surrounding lands are issued to the Native corporations. In addition, the agency has devoted more time to adjudicating the more complex ANCSA cases.

To date, the BLM has issued patents to 9.7 million acres of surveyed land, and interim conveyed 26 million acres of unsurveyed land. In the four years since 1985, the BLM has issued patents to the corporations at the average annual rate of 1.3 million acres. The BLM must yet survey and patent an additional 35.9 million acres of land. (See table 6.)

Table 6

Status of Federal Land Transfers to Native Corporations
(in acres)

ANCSA Section	Interim Conveyed**	Patented	Remaining Entitlement
12(a)	14,910,970	1,980,926	2,520,577
12(a)(1)***	541,874	0	1,103,381
12(b)	452,220	109,883	1,963,040
12(c)	8,319,566	4,385,375	3,064,736
14(h)(1)(2)&(5)	8,634	5,966	286,571
14(h)(3)	95,536	6,303	*-9,679
14(h)(6)	0	954	183,709
14(h)(8)	468,869	201,743	731,260
16(b)	51,724	144,919	10,717
16(d)	818	22,039	183
19(b)	1,135,843	2,842,068	0
Totals	25,986,054	9,700,176	9,864,174

*Conveyance over entitlement authorized by ANILCA exchange.
**Estimated acreage as land is unsurveyed.
***Replacement subsurface acreage in lieu of acreage not available to region under village lands.

Historically, the adjudication of ANCSA selections has been a complex and slow process. It will likely remain so. For many years, the BLM deferred adjudication of complex cases in order to convey large areas to the corporations where the land status was relatively simple. These labor-intensive cases can no longer be deferred. In addition, the BLM expects that the prevalence of top filings, the loss of corporate standings, the requirement to identify easements, and land exchanges will continue to complicate the adjudicative process.

•Top filings. Top filings slow the adjudicative process. Native corporations usually filed numerous selections on the same tract of land under different provisions of ANCSA. (Appendix 2 provides examples of the extent of top filing.) Village corporations filed applications under different authorities for the same land tracts, and some regional corporations with rights to the surface estate filed an application for the same lands. The State of Alaska also could select these lands. The BLM must determine the authority under which a corporation wishes to receive land title, and then must reject or deny other applications for the land.

The BLM also must adjudicate pre-existing claims to lands on which the corporations have top filed. These are mostly Native allotment claims and mining claims on lands formerly withdrawn under Section 11(a)(3) ("deficiency lands") or on lands selected under Section 14(h).

•Loss of corporate standing. Native corporations sometimes lose corporate standing with the State. This has the effect of delaying coveyances. By law, the BLM is required to convey land to Native corporations in good standing with State law. When a corporation is not in good standing, either because they failed to pay State taxes or because they are in bankruptcy proceedings, the BLM must delay conveyances to the corporation. Before conveying land to a corporation, the BLM obtains certification from the State that the corporation is in compliance with Section 8(a) of ANCSA.

•Easement identification. The identification of easements in title documents is a lengthy process. The BLM is required by regulation to conform easements reserved in title documents in the late 1970s to a set of criteria established by the federal court. The BLM must release easements that the court found improper. In addition, Native corporations may donate easements that meet the criteria established by the court.

The BLM schedules at least a year of lead time to complete easement conformance for each village corporation. For a variety of reasons, the task may take longer. Changes in corporate leadership, unavailability of corporate officers during periods of subsistence activity, and in some cases unwillingness on the part of the corporation to process the required documents result in delays. Field inspections (limited to the summer months because of safety considerations) can be delayed by poor weather conditions.

•Exchanges. Land exchanges also can absorb considerable amounts of the BLM's resources. The BLM supports a program of exchanges to improve service to the public, secure better utilization and protection of the public lands, and to help alleviate land management problems resulting from split estates, checkerboard patterns of federal and private ownership, and isolated parcels of federal land and private inholdings within CSU's.

Most exchanges are complete with the issuance of conveyance documents. A few continue for several years. For example, the Chandler Lake Exchange of 1983 between the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service will not be finished until the Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation receives its last acre of land and all Native allotments within the area conveyed to Kaktovik have been approved or rejected. This exchange is particularly sensitive because it deals with lands within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). It should be completed by the year 2000.

The land exchange program in Alaska will continue to grow. Recent proposals by various Native corporations to exchange lands for lands within ANWR is evidence of this trend.

•Other Issue Concerns. In order to satisfy the Native corporations's remaining entitlement of 10.5 million acres, the BLM in Alaska requires not only an adequate level of funding but certain actions on the part of the Native corporations. The regional corporations must complete reallocations of Section 12(b) acreages to the village corporations. Village and regional corporations must prioritize their Sections 12 and 14 selections. The corporations and the BLM must agree on a method to resolve the issue of excess selections. These issues are discussed more fully below.

Over time, additional issues almost certainly will surface. The Native sovereignty movement in Alaska has had little impact on the land transfer program. However, it may disrupt the BLM's efforts to convey and survey Native lands. In the past five years, several Native villages have attempted to assert sovereign powers. Most of these villages are in the Calista region, which includes much of the Kuskokwim River valley and most of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. To date, only the village corporation for Chefornak has transferred all lands and assets acquired through ANCSA to the traditional village council. Pursuant to ANCSA, the BLM must convey land to a Native corporation. It cannot transfer land title to a traditional village council.

In the past several years, hazardous waste has become an increasingly important factor in delaying land conveyances. In several cases, BLM cannot recover title to lands conveyed out of federal ownership but claimed under the Native Allotment Act (so-called Aguilar cases) because hazardous material exists on the land. The land must be cleaned of this material before the agency accepts title. Several Native corporations as well as the State have refused to accept title to lands where hazardous waste is known or suspected to exist. In 1988, for example, one corporation in the Naknek area refused title to lands until the Air Force, the agency responsible for the waste, cleans the site. However, the Air Force has no immediate plans to clean the site because of the lack of funds and the existence of other sites where cleanup efforts are more urgently needed.

Issues

Sections 12(a), 12(b), and 12(c) Overselections

This issue involves most Native corporations, the State of Alaska, federal land managing agencies, and other private interests. Village and regional corporations have selected approximately 24 million acres more than is necessary to satisfy their entitlements under Sections 12(a) (village corporations), 12(b) (regional corporations' reallocations to village corporations) and 12(c) (regional corporations). (Some of these selections are overlapping.) (See tables 7, 8, and 9, and map 14.)

The State of Alaska regards this issue as the most critical land issue in Alaska today. Because of overselections, a great deal of land in effect has been frozen since the ANCSA withdrawals of the early

Table 7

ANCSA Section 12(a) Selections (Village Corporation)
(in acres)

Villages within Region	Remaining Entitlement	Remaining Selections*	Excess Selections
Ahtna	83,999	202,829	118,830
Aleut	83,503	161,650	78,147
Arctic Slope	93,757	48,140	-45,617
Bering Straits	254,588	652,158	397,570
Bristol Bay	198,049	452,659	254,610
Calista	904,427	2,258,799	1,354,372
Chugach	79,961	120,413	40,452
Cook Inlet	174,437	287,790	113,353
Doyon	443,999	1,049,980	605,981
Koniag	219,780	219,779	-1
NANA	197,104	290,860	93,756

*As of September 30, 1989. See map 12.

Table 8

ANCSA Section 12(b) Selections (Regional Corporation Reallocations to Village Corporations)
(in acres)

Villages within Region	Remaining Allocations	Remaining Selections**	Excess Selections
Ahtna	40,630	251,912	211,282
Aleut	142,533	368,567	226,034
Arctic Slope	50,731	32,227	-18,504
Bering Straits	274,326	1,373,092	1,098,766
Bristol Bay	31,216	1,037,698	1,006,482
Calista	570,132	3,400,801	2,830,669
Chugach	68,886	381,339	312,453
Cook Inlet	266,194	*1,156,918	890,724
Doyon	218,840	507,625	288,785
Koniag	112,674	188,204	75,530
NANA	206,552	1,591,755	1,385,203

*Many of these selections overlap each other.
**As of September 30, 1989. See map 12.

Table 9

ANCSA Section 12(c) Selections (Regional Corporations)
(in acres)

Regional Corporation	Remaining Entitlements	Remaining Selections*	Excess Selections
Ahtna	83,530	966,397	882,867
Arctic Slope	269,630	1,479,358	1,209,728
Chugach	197,503	1,062,547	865,044
Cook Inlet	238,382	3,773,799	3,535,417
Doyon	2,138,198	6,870,865	4,732,667
NANA	392,424	1,779,686	1,387,262

*As of September 30, 1989. See map 13.

1970s. The State wants to obtain certain lands that have been selected by the corporations. It is faced with a deadline to complete selections by January 1994; and, by law, it cannot select more than 125 percent of remaining entitlement under each grant. Yet, under the present circumstances, the State cannot acquire these lands until the corporations relinquish selections or the BLM rejects the selections. (See table 10. For a report on the extent of ANCSA and State selection conflicts by ANCSA village, see Appendix 3.)

On the other hand, the Native corporations view overselections as a right which Congress granted in recognition of the complexities of the land transfer process. The Native corporations were required to make their land selections in a few years. Now, unlike the State, they cannot make additional land selections; they can only relinquish selections.

Each village corporation made its selections from certain lands withdrawn by ANCSA. Section 11(a)(1) of ANCSA withdrew a block of twenty-five townships in and around each Native village in Alaska from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the Statehood Act and the mining and mineral leasing laws. From this block of townships, the village was to select compact and contiguous sub-blocks up to the equivalent of three to seven townships. The amount of land a village could select was indexed to the village's 1970 population. A village of less than 100 inhabitants could select the equivalent of three townships; a village of 600 or

that the Native villages make their selections within three years of the date of its enactment.

Table 10

Selection Conflicts Between State of Alaska and Native Corporations (in acres)

Region	Regional Corporation	Village Corporations	Totals*
Ahtna	823,079	300,730	1,123,809
Aleut	336,628	3,639	340,267
Arctic Slope	969,026	42,382	1,011,408
Bering Straits	108,682	770,282	878,964
Bristol Bay	11,417	438,202	449,619
Calista	19,227	60,999	80,226
Chugach	20,785	37,425	58,210
Cook Inlet	371,113	982,953	1,354,066
Doyon	2,080,555	620,435	2,700,990
Koniag	99,299	112,879	212,178
NANA	48,327	1,189,344	1,237,671
Sealaska	1,362	4,110	5,472
Totals	4,889,500	4,563,380	9,452,880

*As of September 30, 1989.

There were good reasons why the Native corporations selected far more land than they were entitled to receive. As a result of close proximity, many villages' twenty-five-township-block overlapped one another. Lands in the area of overlap -- frequently river and lake frontage and valley bottomlands -- tend to be highly desirable for acquisition. Realizing that only one corporation could obtain title to these lands, the various villages selected additional lands outside the overlapping areas on the assumption that they may not obtain the lands in the overlapping areas. In addition, the Native corporations were well aware that the BLM had not yet identified valid existing rights in the withdrawal areas. The issue of navigability, for example, involved thousands of acres. Observing the BLM and the State dispute claims to the beds of many rivers, streams, and lakes, the corporations selected additional lands in the event that the State was proved correct in its arguments that title to the submerged lands passed to it at Statehood. Similarly, Native corporations witnessed thousands of Native allotment applications

filed on lands near the villages in the months preceding the enactment of ANCSA. No one could predict how many of these would prove to be valid and would ultimately proceed to patent. Again, the corporations assumed that many would be approved, and so made additional land selections.

Many Native corporations now are reluctant to prioritize remaining land selections and reduce or relinquish excess selections. They are concerned that Native allotments, mining claims, navigable waters, and submerged land recalculations may impact their selections to the extent that they may find themselves in an underselected situation. The BLM still must adjudicate and survey thousands of allotments located in ANCSA-selected or conveyed areas. The exact location of federal mining claims on lands selected under Sections 11(a)(3) and 14(h) may have to be determined. Navigable streams and lakes must yet be identified. The acreage of large water bodies on conveyed lands must be calculated and the sum deducted from charges against acreage entitlements. While the BLM completed a detailed study of the impact of the submerged lands policy on village corporations' selections and a statistical study for regional corporations' selections, some corporations are uncertain about the validity of the BLM's findings. Finally, some corporations want additional time to study the natural resources in selection areas.

As a matter of policy, the BLM does not reject a corporation's valid selections until its total acreage entitlement is satisfied. The Native corporations are not required to reduce the amount of land they have selected. However, upon request, some corporations, such as those in the Bristol Bay region, have relinquished some of their selections so that the State could obtain the lands.

Federal agencies with land management responsibilities also are interested in resolving this issue. They must manage overselected lands in accordance with interim management regulations. They must consult with the selecting corporation prior to issuing permits to third parties, and must deposit any rentals collected for those lands in an escrow account. Federal land managers view these regulations as impeding management prerogatives and placing an additional burden on land users.

Given the magnitude of ANCSA overselections, the BLM has agreed to work with the Native corporations, the State of Alaska, and federal land managing agencies on a regional basis to identify possible

solutions. At the same time, the BLM has agreed to continue working with individual Native corporations to reduce overselections.

Sections 14(h)(1) (Historical and Cemetery Sites) and 14(h)(8) (Residual Miscellaneous Selections) Overselections

This issue is similar to the issue of overselections under Sections 12(a), 12(b), and 12(c). The regional corporations have selected lands in excess of acreage entitlements under Sections 14(h)(1) and 14(h)(8).

Under Section 14(h) of ANCSA, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw and convey 2 million acres of unreserved and unappropriated public lands to the Native corporations for a variety of purposes. The BLM has satisfied most of the requirements stipulated in Section 14(h). However, it has found Sections 14(h)(1) and 14(h)(8) difficult to execute. The BIA has required much time to determine the eligibility of the many historical places and cemetery sites selected under Section 14(h)(1). The regional corporations have not yet informed the BLM of the order in which they would like their Section 14(h)(8) selections adjudicated.

The regional corporations are entitled to receive 1.7 million acres of land through either Sections 14(h)(1)(2)&(5) or Section 14(h)(8). By Section 14(h)(1), the corporations are entitled to receive fee simple title to existing cemetery sites and historical places located outside of the former Section 11 and Section 16 withdrawals. According to Section 14(h)(8), any portion of the 2 million acres not conveyed by Section 14(h)(1)(2)&(5) shall be allocated and conveyed to the regional corporations on the basis of population.

Most regional corporations selected large numbers of cemetery sites and historical places under Section 14(h)(1) and large amounts of land under Section 14(h)(8). (See table 11, and maps 10 and 11.) If the lands selected under Section 14(h)(1) are available for conveyance, the BLM sent the applications to the BIA, which in turn determined the location and eligibility of each cemetery site and historical place and documented its findings in a report. The BIA has nearly completed this monumental task. However, several corporations do not accept the BIA's findings and may appeal the BLM's decisions based on the BIA's eligibility report.

Table 11

ANCSA Sections 14(h)(1) and 14(h)(8) Selections,1989
(in acres)

Region	Section 14(h)(1)*	Section 14(h)(8)**
Ahtna	126,876	586,070
Aleut	5,324	2,756,895
Arctic Slope	0	143,954
Bering Straits	66,914	190,785
Bristol Bay	1,579	78,187
Calista	14,262	284,393
Chugach	19,720	27,100
Cook Inlet	21,563	0
Doyon	253,874	445,569
Koniag	72,927	110,584
Nana	20,926	201,081
Sealaska	532	303,744
Totals	582,934	5,128,362

*Historical and cemetery sites.
**Residual miscellaneous selections.

In 1988, the BLM and the Alaska Federation of Natives established guidelines for the regional corporations to use in relinquishing any entitlements or selections under Section 14(h)(1) and to allow these acreages to be reallocated under Section 14(h)(8). The Aleut Corporation, Arctic Slope Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation, NANA, and Sealaska Corporation have relinquished all or a portion of their selections under 14(h)(1). In 1989, the BLM published each regional corporation's new acreage allocation (tables 12 and 13).

The BLM has agreed to work with the regional corporations to prioritize their selections and to relinquish excess selections. As soon as these priorities are established, the BLM can process the applications.

Table 12
ANCSA Sections 14(h)(1)(2)&(5) Allocations,1989
(in acres)

Region	Allocation*	Interim Conveyed	Patented	Remaining Allocation
Ahtna	27,831	0	0	27,831
Aleut	4,229	0	0	4,229
Arctic Slope	0	0	0	0
Bering Straits	42,969	0	0	42,969
Bristol Bay	17,349	6,803	0	10,546
Calista	59,915	359	0	59,556
Chugach	19,675	0	125	19,550
CIRI	41,302	704	5,476	35,122
Doyon	49,007	0	0	49,007
Koniag	33,814	81	151	33,582
NANA	2,762	0	0	2,762
Sealaska	2,320	890	162	1,268

*Sec. 14(h)(2) refers to Native groups; Sec. 14(h)(5), primary places of residence.

Table 13

ANCSA Section 14(h)(8) Allocations,1989
(Residual Miscellaneous Selections)
(in acres)

Region	Allocation	Interim Conveyed	Patented	Remaining Allocation
Ahtna	20,127	7,290	0	12,837
Aleut	62,061	0	7,037	55,024
Arctic Slope	72,217	0	0	72,217
Bering Straits	127,759	0	0	127,759
Bristol Bay	102,019	24,098	58,018	19,903
Calista	248,243	6,400	0	241,843
Chugach	38,887	61,476	929	-23,518
Cook Inlet	115,905*	78,910	490	0
Doyon	170,690	0	0	170,690
Koniag	62,670	822	22	61,826
NANA	90,730	61,507	0	29,223
Sealaska	310,692	235,656	135,737	-60,701

*ANCSA amendment of January 2, 1976 provides full satisfaction of entitlement.

Section 12(a) Underselections and Section 12(b) Reallocations

The issue of underselections under Section 12(a) of ANCSA affects a small number of village corporations and, in general, involves a small amount of acreage. The issue of regional corporations' reallocations of Section 12(b) acreage is closely related to the underselections issue. Until these issues are resolved, the BLM is unable to satisfy the village corporations' acreage entitlements. (For data regarding underselected villages, see Appendix 4.)

Under Section 12(a) of the ANCSA, each village corporation is entitled to receive a certain amount of land acreage. This figure, depending upon each village's population in 1970, ranges from 69,120 acres to 161,280 acres. In addition, under Section 12(b) of ANCSA, the village corporations (except Southeast Alaska) are entitled to receive a total of 2.5 million acres which were allocated to the regional corporations. Each regional corporation (except Southeast Alaska) is to reallocate their acreage to village corporations in their region. Lands selected under Section 12(b) must be within the area withdrawn by ANCSA under Section 11(a) for village corporation selections.

There is no requirement in ANCSA that the regional corporations reallocate Section 12(b) acreage by a certain time. To date, nearly 1 million acres or 39 percent of the total amount has not been reallocated. Only three of ten regional corporations have reallocated all or nearly all of their Section 12(b) acreage: Bristol Bay, Calista, and Chugach. The remaining seven regional corporations (excluding CIRI) have not yet completed reallocations of Section 12(b) acreage to the village corporations. (See table 14.)

Because regional corporations have not reallocated this acreage completely, the BLM cannot convey to the village corporations their full acreage entitlement under this provision of ANCSA. Moreover, the BLM cannot identify all village corporations that lack a sufficient amount of selected land to meet acreage entitlements. Some villages entitled to additional acreage under Section 12(b) may have failed to select a sufficient amount of land under that provision. As a result, these villages may find that nearby lands cannot be withdrawn and made available for selection because the lands have been conveyed to other parties or have been included in CSU's.

Table 14

ANCSA Section 12(b) Allocations, 1989
(in acres)

Villages within Region*	Allocation	Reallocated	Not Yet Reallocated
Ahtna	46,225	5,595	40,630
Aleut	142,533	0	142,533
Arctic Slope	165,857	119,573	46,284
Bering Straits	293,420	30,080	263,340
Bristol Bay	234,304	234,144	160
Calista	570,132	566,589	3,543
Chugach	89,311	89,311	0
CIRI	266,194	**0	0
Doyon	392,019	228,046	163,973
Koniag	116,756	0	116,756
NANA	208,392	3,744	204,648

*Sealaska in southeastern Alaska has no Section 12(b) allocation.
**BLM conveyed full entitlement to CIRI. This acreage remains charged to CIRI's Section 12(c) entitlement until CIRI reconveys land to villages. At that time, BLM's records will be changed to reflect Section 12(b) conveyances.

At present, the BLM has identified eighteen villages that have an insufficient amount of land selected under Sections 12(a) or 12(b), or both, to meet acreage entitlements under those provisions. (See Appendix 4.) The reasons behind these underselections are as follows:

•Erroneous Conveyances. The BLM conveyed village-selected lands to the State of Alaska in error. According to a 1987 study, the BLM conveyed six sections (3,840 acres) selected by Nelson Lagoon under Section 12(a) to the State of Alaska. As a result, the village is short at least 3,728 acres in its selections. The Aleut regional corporation has not reallocated its Section 12(b) acreage to the villages.

•Insufficient Selections. Some village corporations simply failed to select a sufficient amount of land under Section 12(a) or Section 12(b), or both. This may have been an error on the corporations' part or the result of survey. The BLM conveyed most land to the villages on the basis of protraction diagrams. These diagrams were based upon aerial photographs of the land surface

taken nearly forty years ago. Since, rivers have moved; some lakes have dried up and some lakes have enlarged; ocean shorelines have moved inland; and so forth. The corporations' failure to select a sufficient amount of land is made more problematic by the fact that nearby land is no longer available for withdrawal and selection, the land having been conveyed to other corporations or since included in a national park or refuge. (English Bay and Kenai Fjords National Park.)

•Reinstated Native Allotments. Some corporations failed to take into account the possible reinstatement of Native allotments. During the 1970s, the BLM rejected hundreds of Native allotment applications for a variety of reasons. Most of these allotments were located in areas selected by the village corporations. Once the applications were rejected, the BLM conveyed title to the lands to the village and regional corporations. As a result of several court cases as well as the enactment of ANILCA, many of these applications were reinstated. If the applications are valid, the BLM must recover title to the selected lands from the village and regional corporations, and deduct this acreage from the amount charged against the corporations' entitlement. (Pt. Hope is an example.)

•Proximate Lands Unavailable. Some corporations have reached the limit on the amount of State-selected land or federal withdrawn land it can select as provided by Sections 11(a)(2) and 12(a)(1) of ANCSA. This last provision states that a village corporation cannot select more than 69,120 acres of State-selected or tentatively approved land or more than 69,120 acres of land in the national wildlife refuges and national forests existing in 1971. Some villages (Nuiqsut) have reached the limit on the amount of State-selected or tentatively approved land they can obtain. Because of the acreage limitation, they are unable to satisfy their acreage entitlement with lands near their villages. The village of Mekoryuk is a case where the village has reached the limit on the amount of land in the national wildlife refuge system it can obtain under the law and still have an incomplete acreage entitlement. Under Section 11(a)(3) of ANCSA, such corporations could select additional lands outside of the national wildlife refuge existing in 1971. However, Mekoryuk failed to select a sufficient amount of these so-called deficiency lands.

•Submerged Land Recalculations. Some corporations find themselves underselected as a result of submerged land

recalculations. The BLM no longer considers rivers and streams more than three chains (198 feet) in width and lakes more than fifty acres in size as selected by the village corporations, and does not count the submerged land acreage against statutory acreage entitlements. Those village corporations that selected an amount of land barely sufficient to meet their acreage entitlements, may find themselves underselected when the lands are surveyed.

Under Section 1410 of ANILCA, the Secretary of the Interior is empowered to deal with the problems of underselection. The BLM in Alaska has recommended the use of land selected under Section 12(b) to satisfy Section 12(a) acreage entitlements. With this approach, the problem of underselections for five village corporations could be resolved. However, the BLM presently believes that legislation is required before it could implement this approach.

Native Groups

The Department has determined nine Native groups eligible for land and benefits under Section 14(h)(2) of ANCSA. Each Native group can receive title to the surface estate of 320 acres per Native member or a total of 7,600 acres, whichever is less.

The BLM is unable to satisfy the acreage entitlements of three Native groups because the lands they selected are either unavailable or insufficient to satisfy their entitlements. They are: Gold Creek in the Cook Inlet Region, Nagamut in the Calista Region, and Canyon Village in the Doyon Region. The number may increase. Seven other groups are contesting Departmental determinations that they do not qualify as Native groups under ANCSA.

Navigable Waters on Reserved or Withdrawn Land

In several cases before the IBLA involving ANCSA conveyances, the State of Alaska has challenged the BLM's policy of not making navigability determinations for water bodies in federal withdrawals or reserves existing in 1959. The State of Alaska believes that title to the beds of navigable waters in these areas vested in the State.

The Statehood Act extended the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 to Alaska. This law provided that, with a few exceptions, the State of Alaska obtained title to land beneath navigable waters, and the

natural resources within such land, at the time of Statehood (1959). Section 5 of the Act lists the exceptions. These include all land expressly retained by the United States at the time of Statehood, including all federal reservations and withdrawn lands in existence at that time, and any land or interest in lands which were held by the United States for the benefit of any tribe, band, or individual Indians.

The status of a large amount of submerged land depends on the outcome of this issue. When Alaska joined the Union in 1959, large sections of Alaska were in Native reserves, national parks, wildlife refuges, and forests, and military withdrawals. The federal government maintains that title to the beds of navigable waters in these various reserves and withdrawals did not pass to the State in 1959 but were retained by the United States under Section 5 of the Submerged Lands Act. In 1978, Solicitor Leo Krulitz issued a memorandum discussing the effect of PLO 82 on the ownership of coastal submerged land on Alaska's North Slope. The Solicitor concluded that PLO 82 reserved submerged lands of navigable inland waters and that these lands did not pass to the State under the Statehood Act. On the other hand, PLO 82 did not withdraw coastal submerged lands and thus title to these lands passed at Statehood. Interior Secretary Andrus concurred in the opinion and in early 1979 directed the Alaska Native Claims Appeals Board to apply the opinion in cases before it.

The State of Alaska asserted its claims to navigable waters in reserves in a number of lawsuits. In 1985, the State appealed the BLM's decision to approve the oil and gas estate in land underlying the Katalla River in the Chugach National Forest to Chugach Natives, Inc., a regional corporation. In 1986, the State filed a suit in the U.S. District Court asserting claims to the beds of navigable waters in the National Petroleum Reserve which the BLM had included in an oil and gas lease sale. The State also appealed a decision to convey a portion of Jago River to the Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation. This river is located in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Finally, the State appealed the BLM's conveyance of the Kukpowruk riverbed, located in the area withdrawn by PLO 82, to the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.

The State argues that the U.S. Supreme Court's opinion in the case of Utah Division of Lands v. United States (1987) supports its claims to the submerged lands. In this case, the Court provided clear guidance

on the subject of navigable waters on reserved lands, stating that a federal reservation of land, even though clearly intended to include land under navigable waters, also would have to establish that Congress intended to defeat the future State's title to such land.

This issue is now under Secretarial review. In June 1988, the IBLA issued an opinion on the Katalla River in the Chugach National Forest. Relying heavily on the Supreme Court's opinion in the Utah Lake case, the IBLA ruled in effect that title to the beds of navigable waters in the Chugach National Forest passed to the State when it joined the Union. On December 20, 1988, the Secretary directed the IBLA to stay the Katalla River case pending further guidance. The Solicitor's Office was to review the Utah Lake decision and its applicability to both PLO 82 and the withdrawal establishing the Chugach National Forest. In addition, the Supreme Court may provide guidance in a decision in Original No. 84, a case initiated by the United States in 1979 and involving title ownership of coastal submerged lands on the North Slope of Alaska.

III

NATIVE ALLOTMENT ACT AND OTHER CONVEYANCE LAWS

The Native Allotment Act of May 17, 1906, as amended by the Act of August 2, 1956, authorized the Secretary to allot up to 160 acres of non-mineral land to individual Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos of Alaska. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act repealed the 1906 Act. A grandfather clause in ANCSA required the BLM to adjudicate applications for allotments pending before the Department on December 18, 1971.

More than 80 percent of all Native allotment applications (10,000) in Alaska were filed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in the months preceding enactment of ANCSA. During the district and territorial days, few Alaskans applied for Native allotments. Between 1906 and 1960, the federal government received only fifty-one applications for Native allotments. The number rose significantly in the 1960s as Alaskan Natives attempted to prevent the transfer of traditional hunting and fishing sites from the United States to the new State. Between 1961 and 1971, the BLM received 1,929 applications for allotments. In 1971, the number ballooned to 8,020. (See map 4.)

The vast majority of allotments, like villages, are located along the major rivers, streams, and lakes. Claimants generally selected 40-, 80-, or 160-acre parcels. However, some selected many smaller parcels up to 160 acres in the aggregate.

In the early 1970s, the BLM rejected many applications because they failed to show sufficient evidence of use and occupancy or because BLM examiners did not find such evidence on the claimed lands. In addition, the BLM discovered numerous errors in the applications. Lands were described incorrectly; numerous claims conflicted with one another; and some parcels were not adequately described in the applications.

In the 1970s and early 1980s, the courts upset several Departmental policies regarding Native allotment applications. In 1975, the court ruled in the Sarah Pence case that where the application lacked sufficient evidence of use and occupancy, the applicant was entitled to a hearing to provide oral testimony. Cases that had been closed because of factual issues were reinstated for reconsideration under the court's decision. In 1979, the court ruled in the Ethel Aguilar case that for lands conveyed out of federal ownership, the government had the responsibility to determine if a Native had a valid allotment and, if so, to recover title to the land for conveyance to the allottee. These cases may require oral hearings conducted by a BLM hearing officer. Finally, in 1982, as a result of litigation in the Fanny Barr case, the Department agreed to accept some 535 applications which had not been filed with the BIA for transmittal to the BLM at the time that ANCSA was enacted into law.

By 1980, the BLM had issued certificates to little more than 450 parcels, and nearly half of these had been issued before 1970. In ANILCA, Congress attempted to expedite the conveyance process. Section 905 of the Act provided that all applications for Native allotments on file with the Department on or before the date of ANCSA and meeting certain requirements were approved as of June 1, 1981.

Due to various land status conflicts, timely filed protests, and location on potentially mineral-in-character land, many applications for parcels fell outside the scope of Section 905 of ANILCA. The State of Alaska and Native corporations, for example, filed protests on about 6,850 parcels. These must be adjudicated under the 1906 Act. As a result of ANILCA, about 5,385 parcels were legislatively approved.

When in the early 1980s the State and Native corporations began demanding patents, the BLM recognized that the time had arrived to accelerate conveyances of Native allotments. Allotments must be surveyed before the surrounding lands can be patented to the Native corporations or the State. No less important is the fact that many Natives had waited nearly twenty years to receive title to parcels. Many allottees had died, and many more could die before knowing whether they or their heirs would receive parcels. The BLM began to shift its resources to the processing and survey of Native allotments in fiscal year 1983. The shift was completed about 1985 with the adoption of the Patent Plan Process.

Once the survey plat for a parcel is approved, the BLM issues a Certificate of Allotment. Sometimes, certificates cannot be issued immediately after approval of survey plats. In the 1980s, BLM adjudicators frequently requested exclusion surveys of allotments before completing adjudication of the applications. The adjudicator requested the allotment be surveyed so that the surrounding land that had been interim conveyed or tentatively approved could be quickly patented. The allotment would be adjudicated at a later date. Since 1989, the BLM usually adjudicates an allotment before requesting survey. (See table 15.) In addition, prior to 1984, the BLM did not reject top filings at the time of approval. This also must be done before certificates to these allotments are issued.

Table 15

Rate of Federal Land Transfers Under Native Allotment Act, 1980-1990
(in number of parcels)

Fiscal Year	Survey Requests	Exclusion Requests	Certificates Issued
1980	226	5	8
1981	195	72	38
1982	276	158	23
1983	2,982	131	130
1984	391	57	400
1985	920	160	300
1986	457	454	495
1987	287	295	576
1988	190	253	200
1989	124	29	755
1990	114	46	551

As of September 30, 1990, the BLM had issued certificates for 3,893 parcels or 26 percent of the estimated 15,000 parcels filed. Applications for 2,630 parcels have been closed of record with no conveyance. More than half of the remaining parcels still require adjudication (table 16).

The BLM has revised its original prediction on when the Native allotment program will be completed. In the mid 1980s, the BLM

predicted that if the land transfer program was fully implemented it could issue certificates to the vast majority of parcels in areas selected or conveyed under ANCSA by 1998. Some two thousand parcels located outside of these areas would then be surveyed and conveyed. The BLM expected the Native allotment program to be virtually at an end by the year 2000. Beyond this year, the work would likely consist of title recovery actions and those cases in litigation. (See discussion of Patent Plan Process, Chapter IV.)

Table 16

Status of Federal Land Transfers Under Native Allotment Act
(in number of parcels)

Case	Closed	Awaiting Survey and Adjudication	Certificates Issued	Pending Adjudication
General	2,588	5,608*	3,885	1,489
Title Recovery	42	634	8	746

*Includes many that were not adjudicated completely prior to survey request.

Issue

Title Affirmation and Title Recovery Actions

In recent years, the BLM has witnessed an increase in the amount of time to process a Native allotment application. This is due in part to title affirmation and title recovery actions.

Title recovery cases are the result of allotments not being on the plats at the time of conveyances or when correctly plotted upon survey are found to be on lands conveyed to the State or Native corporations. Several court decisions in the 1970s and early 1980s resulted in the reinstatement of hundreds of cases and the establishment of new cases. Many filings were reinstated or located on lands already conveyed, and in some cases where title has transferred to third parties. These cases may require title recovery actions.

Because most Native allotments were not surveyed at the time of interim conveyance, the BLM usually excluded allotments from each interim conveyed section in a township by serial number. If, upon survey, a BLM adjudicator finds that the actual location of an approved allotment deviates from the description of its location at the time of interim conveyance, but is still on land interim conveyed to that same corporation, the BLM must contact the Native corporation (village and region) and request that it affirm the redescription of its property boundaries. If title affirmations are not received, the BLM must initiate the title recovery process. If, upon survey, any part of an allotment is found to be actually located on land conveyed to a different corporation, title recovery is necessary.

Initially, many village and regional corporations failed to respond timely, if at all, to BLM's written requests to affirm redescribed property boundaries, thereby preventing BLM from issuing allotment certificates. However, by working with the corporations more directly and through the BIA and its contractors, the BLM is now achieving greater success in obtaining the corporations' affirmations.

These procedures apply as well to allotments in areas conveyed to the State. With ANILCA, a tentative approval was given the same force and effect as a patent. If the actual location of an approved allotment is different than the one excluded in the State's tentative approval, but is still within the same tentative approval or the same township, the BLM merely obtains the State's concurrence in the redescription of its property boundaries. However, if an approved Native allotment is found in another tentative approval or another township conveyed to the State, the BLM must request the State to reconvey the claimed lands to the United States. In those relatively rare instances where the State refuses, the BLM must initiate a title recovery action.

Where lands have been transferred to a third party, have been included in a park (e.g., Captain Cook Recreation Area), or have been developed, the State may refuse to reconvey the claimed land. In an effort to expedite the processing of allotment applications in such cases and to reduce costs, the BLM is recommending that Section 905(c) of ANILCA be amended. The BLM proposes legislation that would allow allottees to claim an equal amount of other State land and the State to reconvey the land claimed by the allottee to the BLM. The State of Alaska supports this solution.

The BLM also proposes a similar ANILCA amendment to provide relief to more than fifty applicants for allotments in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. The applicants claim land that has been interim-conveyed or patented to Native corporations. Under the proposed legislation, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to accept reconveyance of claimed land from the corporations during a five-year period and approve the allotment applications within a 180-day period after the reconveyance. The corporations would be compensated for the lost acreage by the right to select an equal amount of acreage in the former withdrawals established under Section 11(a) of ANCSA.

Settlement Claims

For nearly sixty years, the Alaska settlement laws were the primary means by which settlers obtained title to Alaska lands. Once residency, business, or cultivation requirements were met, settlers could acquire title to the lands for minimal cost of purchase or survey (or both). In Alaska, people generally filed for homesteads, trade and manufacturing sites, headquarters sites, and homesites. The original Homestead Act was passed in 1862 to give Civil War veterans an opportunity to obtain land in the West. At the height of the Klondike Gold Rush in 1898, the homestead laws were extended to Alaska. The Act also provided for trade and manufacturing sites for businesses. The law was amended in 1927 to include five-acre headquarters sites for businesses and was further amended in 1934 to include five-acre homesites. More than 655,870 acres of land passed into private ownership under these laws.

As Alaska became more populated and the State and Native corporations were given their land grants, the opportunities for settlement on federal lands decreased. The settlement claim laws were repealed by FLPMA for all States except Alaska, where the law was extended for ten years. The BLM subsequently made lands available for five-acre homesites, up to eighty-acre trade and manufacturing sites, and five-acre headquarters sites in two areas in Alaska. An area near Lake Minchumina was opened on December 31, 1982, and an area near Slana was opened on September 26, 1983. Both areas closed on October 22, 1986 when the ten-year extension expired.

The remaining work consists primarily of those claims involving 5,159 acres of land filed in the Minchumina and Slana areas. Of the

360 active claims, 340 are in the Slana area (table 17). The last applications to purchase are not due to be filed until January 1992. Field work, survey, publication, and patent probably will take five to seven years after the applications for purchase are filed. Many of the claims in the Slana area do not need survey because they conform to the rectangular net survey. The BLM also has one active homestead claim on file. All inholding surveys and patents should be completed by the turn of the century.

Table 17

Active Settlement Claims in Alaska

Type of Claim	Number
Trade & Manufacturing Sites	46
Headquarter Sites	102
Homesites	203
Homesteads	1

In addition, as of September 1990, the BLM had eight PLO 1613 applications that require adjudication, survey, or appraisal. By the Act of August 1, 1956, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to replace highway withdrawals in Alaska with highway easements and to dispose of the land released from the withdrawals subject to the easements. This PLO, effective on April 11, 1958, established procedures whereby landowners and entrymen along the highway had a preference right to purchase the released land at not less than appraised value. The PLO has never been revoked. Applications for these lands can be filed now.

Alaska Railroad Transfer Act

The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of January 14, 1983 provided for the sale of the federally owned Alaska Railroad. The Secretary of the Interior was given the responsibility of adjudicating unresolved claims of valid existing rights, executing the necessary surveys, and preparing the conveyance documents. The Secretary of Transportation was authorized to sign the conveyance documents.

On January 5, 1985, the United States transferred ownership of the railroad to the State of Alaska. The State of Alaska purchased the railroad for $21 million. It received patent to surveyed lands and interim conveyances to unsurveyed lands if there were no other claims on the land. An Exclusive License was issued on the remainder of the land.

As of September 1990, the BLM had completed adjudication on 50 of the 75 townships that the railroad traverses. The remaining townships are very complex due to highly congested land status and conflicting claims. Of the 82 surveys needed, 57 have been approved. All remaining field surveys are completed. These should be approved by the end of fiscal year 1991 (table 18).

Table 18

Status of Federal Land Transfers Under Alaska Railroad Transfer Act

Status	Parcels or R/W	Acres
Patented Lands	56 parcels	
19,290		
	128 mi. of R/W	1,500
Remaining Lands to be Patented		
Interim Conveyed	7 parcels	639
Exclusive License	45 parcels	8,366
Interim Conveyed	241 mi. of R/W	5,833
Exclusive License	116 mi. of R/W	2,806

The BLM plans to issue one patent per State Recording District. However, two or three documents per recording district may be needed.

Townsites

The Act of March 3, 1891 extended the townsite laws to Alaska. This law provided a means by which individuals with improved lots could obtain title and allowed for community expansion. The Alaska Native Townsite Act of May 25, 1926 allowed Natives to receive title

to lots in restricted status. This Act was amended on February 26, 1948, allowing Natives to receive unrestricted deeds upon the approval of the BIA. In 1976, FLPMA repealed the townsite laws.

The townsite process requires that the inhabitants of a community file a petition with the BLM to establish the Townsite. The BLM evaluates each petition, adjudicates conflicting claims, and patents the land to the Townsite Trustee. The Trustee, in turn, issues deeds to the qualified applicants. Any remaining land is deeded directly to the incorporated municipality. The Townsite is then closed.

The townsite program was virtually in suspension from 1977 to 1985 until the U.S. District Court in Alaska decided the question as to whether incorporated cities or Native corporations were entitled to unoccupied townsite lands. The court decided in favor of the incorporated municipalities.

Until recently, the Trustee retained title to residual lands in unincorporated communities. On September 22, 1989, the Ninth Circuit Court affirmed a lower court decision that directed conveyance of these residual lands to traditional village councils.

Table 19

Status of Federal Land Transfers Under the Townsite Laws

Open Townsites*	34
Total Acreage Patented to Trustee	4,634
Number of Parcels Deeded	2,693
Number of Parcels Deeded in Restricted Status	756
Number of Parcels Held by Trustee	723

*For data regarding specific townsites, see Appendix 5.

As of September 1990, the Townsite Trustee had closed 112 townsites. Of the 34 active townsites, 15 are in incorporated communities and 19 are in unincorporated communities. (See table 19.) The Trustee expects to receive patents to two townsites for which applications are pending within the next fiscal year. Supplemental patents for small amounts of land may be issued to the Trustee as conflicting claims in patented townsites are adjudicated. Six townsites require additional survey work (scheduled for 1991).

The recent Circuit Court decision will expedite transfer of remaining townsite lands. The goal is to close all townsites by the end of fiscal year 1992.

IV

THE PATENT PLAN PROCESS

As required by the Alaska Statehood Act, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and various other laws, the BLM must transfer title to more than 149 million acres of land from the federal government to the State of Alaska, Native corporations, and individuals. The BLM has issued patents to about 30 percent of this land. The agency must yet survey and patent 69 million acres of land to the State of Alaska and 36 million acres to the Native corportions. In addition, the BLM must adjudicate and survey about 8,800 Native allotment parcels.

The vast amount of land, the large number of parcels, the short field season, and the high cost of air travel in Alaska demand a systematic, rational approach to the conveyance process. The BLM refers to this approach as the Patent Plan Process (PPP). In the simplest of terms, the PPP is a highly coordinated, integrated, and orderly system of adjudication, survey, and patenting of all valid land claims in large geographic areas.

The PPP represents a fundamental change in management of the land transfer program. During the 1970s and early 1980s, the BLM emphasized the conveyance of unsurveyed land. By 1983, the State of Alaska and the Native corporations had received 80 percent or more of their entitlements as unsurveyed land acreage. Realizing that quality of title was now more important than quantity of acres, they began to request patents instead of tentative approvals and interim conveyances of unsurveyed land. By 1985, the BLM's cadastral surveyors had completed the surveying of the exterior boundaries of large numbers of townships selected under ANCSA and the Statehood Act. These boundary surveys are a necessary step in the patent process.

The BLM found several impediments to meeting the State's and Native corporations' requests for patents. First, thousands of Native allotment claims and other small claims excluded from areas conveyed to the Native corporations and the State must be surveyed

before patent to the surrounding lands can be issued to a Native corporation or the State. Second, there was little coordination between the field office, conveyance, and survey staffs in setting survey priorities. Upon receiving requests for survey of Native allotments, the cadastral survey staff grouped the requests by what could be accomplished by a survey crew in the field during the short summer season, often including allotments that had not yet been adjudicated to the approval stage. Allotments that were in conflict or overlapped one another were not included. As a result, survey crews returned to a specific area several times over the years to survey a small claim that could have been surveyed earlier if the conflicts had been adjudicated. The logistics of moving crews in and out of these areas accounted for more than 60 percent of the survey costs. Given the high cost of air travel in Alaska and the large number of allotments in potential conflict, this approach was not efficient.

Aside from these problems, the agency had reached a point in the land transfer program where it could expect higher adjudicative costs and lower output in conveying the remaining entitlement of unsurveyed land because in many regions the land status was more complex and required more time to adjudicate. In order to meet the goals of high acreage output in past years, adjudicators were required to exclude from conveyances many small but highly desirable land areas which required a great deal of adjudication to resolve conflicting claims. Adjudication of these lands could no longer be deferred.

In 1985, the concept of the PPP was adopted. Periodically, the BLM consults with representatives of ANCSA corporations, the State of Alaska, and other federal agencies through the Interagency Cadastral Coordinating Council as well as on a one-to-one basis to identify survey needs. Demands for surveys and patents are prioritized on the basis of criteria which the Alaska Land Use Council helped develop. The BLM then develops a list of "windows" or geographic areas where field surveys would be conducted each year over a period of three to six years. (The list is now current through 1996.) The size of the geographic area or "window" (a group of townships) is determined by what the survey staff can accomplish in one field season. This in turn depends upon available funds and the number of inholdings in the area, the difficulty in surveying the land, and the methods (field survey versus photogrammetry) needed to meander water bodies.

A year or two prior to the field survey season, the adjudication staff, reorganized into geographic units, focuses on the adjudication of all claims in specific geographic areas and in preparing survey requests for the valid claims. In turn, the survey staff prepares instructions. Then, in one trip to the field, surveyors respond to all survey requests in the area. This approach has resulted in an increase in the number of surveys accomplished. (See table 20.) As a general rule, the final step of approving a plat is within three years after the field survey. Within a year after the plat is approved, adjudicators issue patents on the basis of the plat.

Table 20

Approved Federal Survey Plats in Alaska, 1980-1990

Fiscal Year	Rectangular Net Survey (Miles)	Inholdings/Parcels (U.S. Surveys)
1980	2,763	100
1981	1,567	267
1982	396	300
1983	46	327
1984	1,124	367
1985	2,763	494
1986	2,423	627
1987	7,729	351
1988	6,276	928
1989	3,825	628
1990	3,250	709

The BLM's goal is to survey and patent lands to the Native corporations, the State of Alaska, and individuals as quickly as possible. The agency plans to accomplish this goal in two phases. (See table 21.) First, it would complete the adjudication and survey of inholdings, mostly Native allotment parcels numbering in the thousands, located within ANCSA- and State-selected areas. As these surveys and allotments are approved, the agency will patent the surrounding lands to Native village corporations and the State. Patents also will be issued to the subsurface estate conveyed to the regional corporations in the former Section 11 withdrawals. Initially, the rate of patent issuance for Native corporation and State lands will be relatively low because the adjudicative staff will be

Table 21

Proposed Plan of Field Surveys
(based upon full funding levels)

Year	Rectangular Net Survey* (Miles)	Inholdings	ANCSA Sec. 14 (c) Lots (Estimated)	Remarks
1990	609	938	300	See Map 2 and Appendix 8
1991	550	1,215	300	See Map 2 and Appendix 8
1992	1,210	1,437	300	See Map 2 and Appendix 8
1993	479	1,030	300	See Map 2 and Appendix 8
1994	1,010	878	300	See Map 2 and Appendix 8
1995-96 (2 years work)	50	1,572	600	About 17 village areas. See Map 3 and Appendix 9
1997-98 (2 years work)	Small amount planned.	1,990	600	Scattered inholdings. See Appendix 10
1999-2014 (15 years work)	45,600		207	15 years at current level (miles of survey).

*Miles of survey required in Sealaska, Koniag, and Chugach regions not included. The number of miles in coastal areas is expected to be higher.

focusing on Native allotment parcels. Later, as the total number of Native allotment parcels requiring adjudication declines, the number of patents and the quantity of land patented should increase on an annual basis.

In the second phase, the BLM plans to complete surveys of and patent the remaining land selected by the State and the Native regional corporations under Sections 12(a)(1) and 12(c) of ANCSA. In addition, the agency will complete work necessary to patent the remaining village corporation lands. Once the ANCSA corporations prioritize their final remaining selections, and lands are conveyed to entitlement, the BLM will survey the final property boundaries. For each village corporation, the BLM estimates that, on the average, it will be required to survey about twenty-five miles of line. Thus, for 213 villages, the BLM expects to survey 5,325 miles of lines. This workload will be spread out over time as each village and regional corporation finalizes its selection priorities to reach acreage entitlements.

By far, the BLM's survey workload in the second phase will be the survey of State lands. (See map showing Status of Lands in Alaska, 1987. Most areas in blue are unsurveyed. Also see maps 1, 2, and 3, and Appendices 8, 9, and 10.) Most of this work consists of surveying the exterior boundaries of the townships and setting monuments on the boundaries every two miles. The BLM estimates that there are 70 million acres remaining to be patented to the State. This is equivalent to 3,000 townships. Each township may require, on the average, fifteen miles of survey. Thus, for the 3,000 townships, the BLM anticipates 45,600 miles of rectangular survey.

Through both phases, the BLM will be required to survey land exchanges between the federal government and other parties, as well as ANCSA Section 14(c) selections (village reconveyance of inholdings). Under this provision of ANCSA, village corporations upon receiving patent (or interim conveyance) to their lands must reconvey certain lands to individuals or entities used as primary places of residence, primary places of business, subsistence campsites, headquarters for reindeer husbandry, airport sites, airway beacons, and other navigation aids. Reconveyances also include the remaining improved lands on which the village is located and lands necessary for community expansion. The BLM surveys these lands after a village corporation identifies the tracts and submits a plan of survey. It has no other role in the 14(c)

reconveyance process. The village corporations have not yet identified all lands that must be surveyed. Nevertheless, BLM plans to send crews to at least seven areas each year and survey about three hundred lots per year.

As a result of declines in the resources needed for land conveyances and surveys, the BLM has been required to revise its predictions on completion of the Patent Plan. Originally, the agency predicted that with adequate resources it could survey and patent about 1,000 Native allotment parcels each year. At this rate, most Native allotments would be surveyed by the year 1996. However, in the last five years, BLM has averaged substantially less than 1,000 parcels. The agency now predicts that it will complete surveys of Native allotments by 1998 and the remaining ANCSA and State rectangular surveys by 2014.

Issues

Mining Claims

The subject of mining claims raises two issues. First, BLM may be required to recover title to mining claims inadvertently conveyed to the State of Alaska and some Native corporations. The number of claims falling into this category has not been determined. Second, due to vague mining claim locations, BLM is unable to issue patents to lands immediately surrounding the claims that have been conveyed to Native corporations or the State of Alaska.

Before 1979, the year that the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) required all federal mining claims to be recorded with the BLM, oftentimes it was not known in what areas mining claims existed, let alone their exact locations. (See map 5.) The official records were and still are maintained by the appropriate State Recorder's Office. The BLM's recordation files constitute an administrative record of mining claims on federal lands.

Prior to FLPMA, the BLM inadvertently conveyed some mining claims to the State and to Native corporations because the agency did not have these claims on record. In addition, before and after FLPMA, the BLM inadvertently conveyed some mining claims as a result of the fact that most lands in Alaska are unsurveyed. Upon survey, the BLM may find that a mining claim believed to be located outside a conveyance is in fact wholly or partly located in a conveyed

area. If the mining claim was not excluded from the conveyance, the BLM may be required to recover title to the claimed land.

By Section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act, the State selects vacant, unappropriated, and, with one exception, unreserved lands. A federal mining claim constitutes an appropriation of the public lands. Prior to FLPMA recordations, the State relied upon claimants to respond to or protest the publication of a State selection as a means of identifying claims. Also, each application contained the statement that to the best of the State's knowledge the lands were vacant and unappropriated. For a variety of reasons, mining claimants often failed to respond or protest.

The precise number of mining claims inadvertently conveyed to the State of Alaska or Native corporations is difficult to ascertain without a complete audit. According to the BLM's automated records, approximately 4,600 mining claims on tentatively approved lands are still "active"; the remaining 26,800 claims have been closed. At the present time, it is not known how many of the 4,600 claims were excluded from conveyances to the State. In addition, it is not known how many of the 26,800 files were closed because the mining claims were conveyed out of federal jurisdiction or for other reasons.

While certain sections of ANCSA allow the conveyance of mining claims, selections within the Section 11(a)(3) deficiency withdrawals and miscellaneous selections under Section 14(h) were to be made on vacant and unappropriated land. Some pre-FLPMA conveyances included lands which were "appropriated" by mining claims. The BLM estimates there are 5,020 claims located on interim conveyed lands. Of these, 1,917 are shown as "active" in its automated records. Again, it is not known at present how many of these active claims were excluded from interim conveyances. Moreover, it is not known how many claims on lands conveyed under ANCSA may require title recovery.

In order to avoid title recovery situations, the BLM excludes mining claims from interim conveyances and tentative approvals by recordation serial number. This cannot be done in the instance of a patent. Thus, the agency issues patents only to those sections which appear to have no claims of record. This practice has one major drawback. Because the precise location of mining claim boundaries are usually not known, the BLM cannot patent all lands immediately surrounding the claims to the State or Native corporations. In some

places, whole townships of land are involved. Mining claims appear to be located in nearly every section in the township. Until the claims are abandoned, closed, or surveyed, the lands surrounding the claims cannot be patented to the State or Native corporations. The BLM continues to manage these small tracts of land. This is a difficult task inasmuch as the tracts are scattered throughout Alaska.

The BLM cannot require mining claimants to have their claims surveyed. Under current policy, it is only required to determine whether the claimed lands were open to mining at the time of location and whether the FLPMA assessment filings have been properly maintained each year. As a matter of policy, the BLM does not survey unpatented claims or perform validity examinations on claims so as to facilitate conveyances to the State or Native corporations.

The BLM has taken steps to resolve these issues. It is now studying an area to determine the costs and problems associated with exclusion surveys. In addition, the BLM and the State are developing criteria for reconveyances on a case-by-case basis. They are currently considering only cases where the claimant is willing and able to go to patent.

Automated Land Information System

Nationwide, BLM is engaged in the development and implementation of an automated Land Information System (LIS). In Alaska, the BLM land transfer program has experienced short-term costs in developing this system.

The LIS includes land records, geographic coordinates of the public land survey system, and resource data. The BLM in Alaska has been using an automated land record system for twelve or more years. However, the Burroughs computer, where the land records are stored, is almost filled to capacity. So, in September 1988, BLM-Alaska joined the Bureau-wide effort to develop and implement a new automated system. By the fall of 1990, BLM expects to have an interim system in operation in Alaska. The final system should be operational by 1993.

In Alaska, BLM committed in 1988-89 about 15 percent of its conveyance staff in rotating details to a team working to convert data to the new system. These details help explain the decline in the

amount of land conveyed to the State and Native corporations in 1989. Once the interim system is operational, productivity will remain somewhat low for the short-term as employees are trained to use the new system.

Modernization of Survey Equipment

The BLM's survey workload in Alaska is projected well into the next century. To accomplish this tremendous task at a reasonable cost, the BLM needs to invest in modern survey technology.

Beginning with the development of electronic surveying instruments in the mid 1960s, the BLM was on the leading edge of technology in the surveying profession. Realizing the overwhelming amount of land to be surveyed with limited resources, the BLM and private enterprise researched and developed new technologies. New equipment, such as the Airborne Control survey system (ABC), satellite receivers, and the Auto-Surveyor system (helicopter-mounted inertial survey system), dramatically increased the amount of work that could be accomplished.

These systems are expensive to maintain. The Auto-Surveyor units are obsolete. The oldest of the three units is fifteen years old. Only one is being used. The other two are inoperable.

The BLM needs to develop and utilize an inertial survey system integrated with a Global Positioning System (GPS), which is already being utilized extensively in the surveying community. Cadastral Survey's existing satellite receivers are dependent upon the TRANSIT satellite system, which will no longer be supported by the Department of Defense after the GPS system becomes fully operational. Such a system could increase survey productivity by 30 to 40 percent and could be used for other purposes, such as the development of Geographic Information Systems. Other agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Forest Service, and State and local governments, as well as private enterprise, would also benefit from this system.

Reorganization of Work Processes

In many respects, BLM's work processes have not changed significantly over the last forty years. Faced with rising labor costs and declining budgets, managers view these processes as intractable

restraints upon production levels. The availability of modern computers presents an opportunity to reorganize work processes so as to increase productivity and job satisfaction.

Today's adjudicators are awash in a sea of paper. They must research numerous casefiles and survey plats by hand. Nearly all correspondence and conveyance decisions are drafted by hand, sent to a word processing pool to be typed, and then returned to the originator (often more than once) to be edited by hand.

Today's surveyors are in a similar situation. After collecting data in the field, they must return to offices to prepare their field notes and plats by hand.

Through the use of computers, BLM could streamline these work processes and thus achieve higher levels of productivity. Each adjudicator with a computer could research, write, edit, and produce final conveyance documents and correspondence. Similarly, surveyors could prepare field notes and plats while in the field and electronically transmit data to headquarters for immediate use.

Navigability Determinations

The federal courts have recently clarified certain aspects of title navigability law. As a result, the BLM in Alaska must incur greater administrative and survey costs in making navigability determinations. In addition, the State and Native corporations may request the BLM to redetermine the navigability of water bodies on lands conveyed to them.

As a general rule, the State of Alaska holds title to the beds of navigable waters in Alaska. Under the "equal footing doctrine," the State of Alaska, like other newly admitted States, is guaranteed the same rights enjoyed by the original thirteen States. Title ownership of the beds of navigable water bodies is one of these rights. Congress explicitly recognized this right in the Submerged Lands Act of 1953, which was applied to Alaska by the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958. The 1953 law provided that, with few exceptions, the State obtained title to land beneath navigable waters, and the natural resources within the land, at the time of Statehood (1959).

Only the federal courts decide questions of title ownership of submerged lands. Because it is not reasonable to expect the courts to

render decisions on thousands of water bodies on a case-by-case basis, the BLM makes administrative navigability determinations. The general purpose of these determinations is to ensure that land underlying navigable waters is not charged against the acreage entitlements of Native corporations, the State of Alaska, and individuals. In the case of ANCSA conveyances, the BLM makes navigability determinations to ensure that State-owned submerged lands are not inadvertently conveyed to Native corporations.

Recently, as a result of federal court opinion in a landmark case involving the Gulkana River, a popular recreational stream, the BLM in Alaska liberalized its criteria for navigability determinations. On December 13, 1989, the Ninth Circuit Court agreed with the lower court that the Gulkana River is navigable. Reiterating the Supreme Court's dictum that the gist of the navigability test is whether a water body was or could have been a highway of commerce at statehood, the Court determined that contemporary guided fishing and sight-seeing activities on the river was commerce and that watercraft "customary at statehood could have at least supported commercial activity of the type carried on today, with minor modifications due to a more limited load capacity and rudimentary technology." In May 1990, the U.S. Supreme Court refused a Native corporation's request to hear the case.

As a result of the Ninth Circuit Court's decision, many Native corporations will request the BLM to redetermine the navigability of water bodies on lands conveyed to them and deduct the submerged land acreage of navigable waters from charges against their entitlements. Prior to issuance of patents, the BLM asks the corporations whether they desire a redetermination of navigability for interim-conveyed lands. If yes, the BLM identifies the additional navigable waters and makes the changes on the survey plats necessary to exclude the submerged lands in the conveyance. To date, fifteen Native corporations, nearly all of them in the Bristol Bay region, have requested BLM to redetermine the navigability of water bodies on interim-conveyed lands.

Native corporations also may request a redetermination for water bodies on patented lands. The corporations will not be charged for the submerged land acreage of navigable bodies. However, in this case, the BLM will make no changes to survey plats on which patent has been issued.

The policy relating to State conveyances is more restrictive. It is based partly upon a 1984 memorandum of agreement (which was incorporated into the Submerged Lands Act of 1988) and partly upon discussions between the BLM and the State. In 1987, the State agreed in general not to require the BLM to redetermine the navigability of water bodies on selected, tentatively approved, or patented lands. If, in the case of patented lands, it decides not to accept charges of submerged land acreage against its statutory acreage entitlement, and if the patent was issued on the basis of a survey plat approved before December 1983, the State is required by law to calculate the acreage at its own expense and under methods acceptable to the BLM.

Submerged Lands and Acreage Entitlements

On December 5, 1983, the Secretary announced an important change in policy regarding the conveyance of submerged lands to the State and Native corporations. The BLM would not as a general rule charge the submerged land acreage of large rivers, streams, and lakes against the State's and Native corporations' acreage entitlements. At the request of Congress and the Department, the BLM and other federal agencies still are assessing the ramifications of the policy change.

In 1988, Congress enacted the Department's policy into law. The law also provided that the Secretary is not required to determine the navigability of rivers and streams more than 198 feet in width and lakes more than 50 acres in size. Moreover, once title to uplands is conveyed, whether by interim conveyance or tentative approval, the United States no longer has any right, title, or interest to the submerged lands.

The federal land-managing agencies, the State of Alaska, and Native corporations still are assessing the impact of the submerged lands policy on acreage entitlements established by the Statehood Act and ANCSA. In 1987, the BLM in Alaska reported to the Director that the State of Alaska would gain more than 690,000 acres of additional uplands as a result of the submerged lands policy. The Native corporations would obtain more than 1.1 million acres. Roughly 64 percent of this amount, or more than 700,000 acres, is associated with villages located in the new conservation system units (CSU) managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. In addition, the BLM discovered that, as a result of the

submerged lands policy, some village corporations fell into the category of having an insufficient amount of land to meet their statutory acreage entitlements. In other words, they were "underselected."

In the Submerged Lands Act of August 16, 1988, Congress directed the Secretary to prepare a report assessing the effects of the submerged lands policy on CSU's and recommending appropriate action. Congress also requested the Secretary: 1) to identify, and estimate the acreage of, all lands within the CSU's currently patented to or selected by the Native corporations and the State of Alaska; 2) to establish priorities for the acquisition of these lands within the CSU's; and 3) to recommend Congressional or administrative actions necessary to mitigate any adverse impacts of the submerged lands policy on the management of lands or resources in the CSU's. The Secretary's report has been submitted to Congress.

Budget Considerations

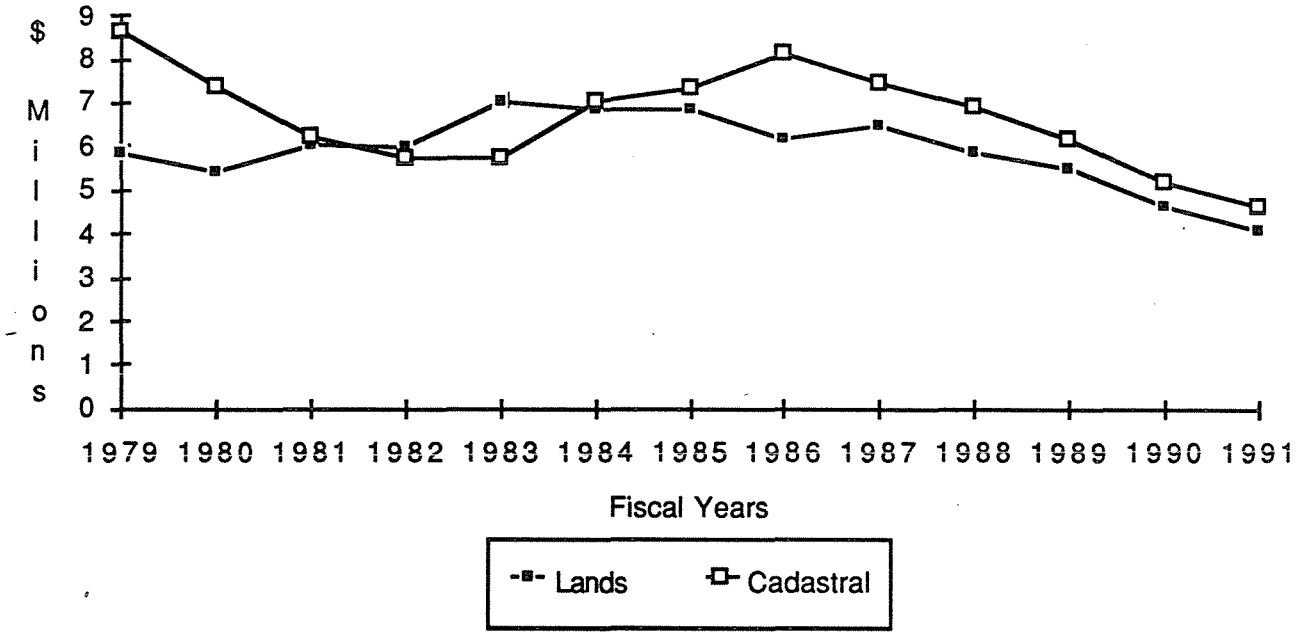
During the 1980s, the BLM in Alaska witnessed a steady decline in its real funding level (inflation-adjusted) for the land transfer program. In fact, the real funding level for surveys and land conveyances is now at its nadir.

Recent budget increases in the land transfer program have failed to offset the effects of inflation. In the period 1979 to 1990, the consumer price index (all cities) increased by 60 percent. This means that today's dollar has only 40 percent of the purchasing power of a 1979 dollar. In terms of the budget, the 24.9 million allotted to the land transfer program in 1989 is only $10 million in 1979 dollars. (Figure 3 illustrates the effects of inflation on the land transfer budget with 1979 as the base year. The inflation rate for fiscal year 1991 is estimated at 5 percent.)

While the real funding level for the lands and survey programs declined, labor costs increased. Since fiscal year 1983, labor costs in the lands program have increased by 48 percent; in the survey program, by 20 percent. The impact of a declining budget and increasing labor costs on the lands and survey programs has been dramatic. Labor levels in the lands program have declined by 30 percent; in the survey program, by 12 percent. (See figures 4 and 5.)

Figure 3

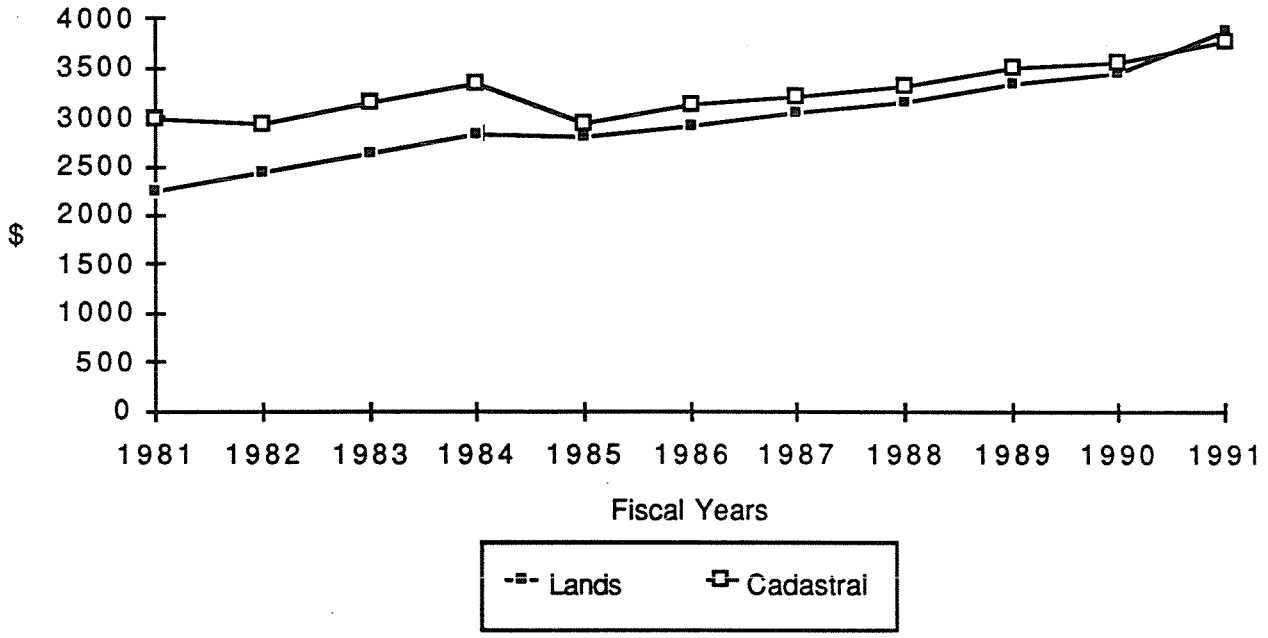
Funds Available for Lands and Survey Programs in Alaska, 1979-1990
(Adjusted for Inflation)



The BLM's survey program is very responsive to changes in funding levels. This is due to the fact that BLM relies heavily on the private sector to perform surveys. At present, 76 percent of the survey budget in Alaska is earmarked for field surveys, and nearly 40 percent of the field survey budget is devoted to contract surveys. Increases in funding levels are channeled into contract surveys, resulting in an increase in the number of plats produced. Just the reverse occurs when the funding level declines.

Figure 4

Average Work Month Costs in Lands and Survey Programs, 1979-1990 (81 91)

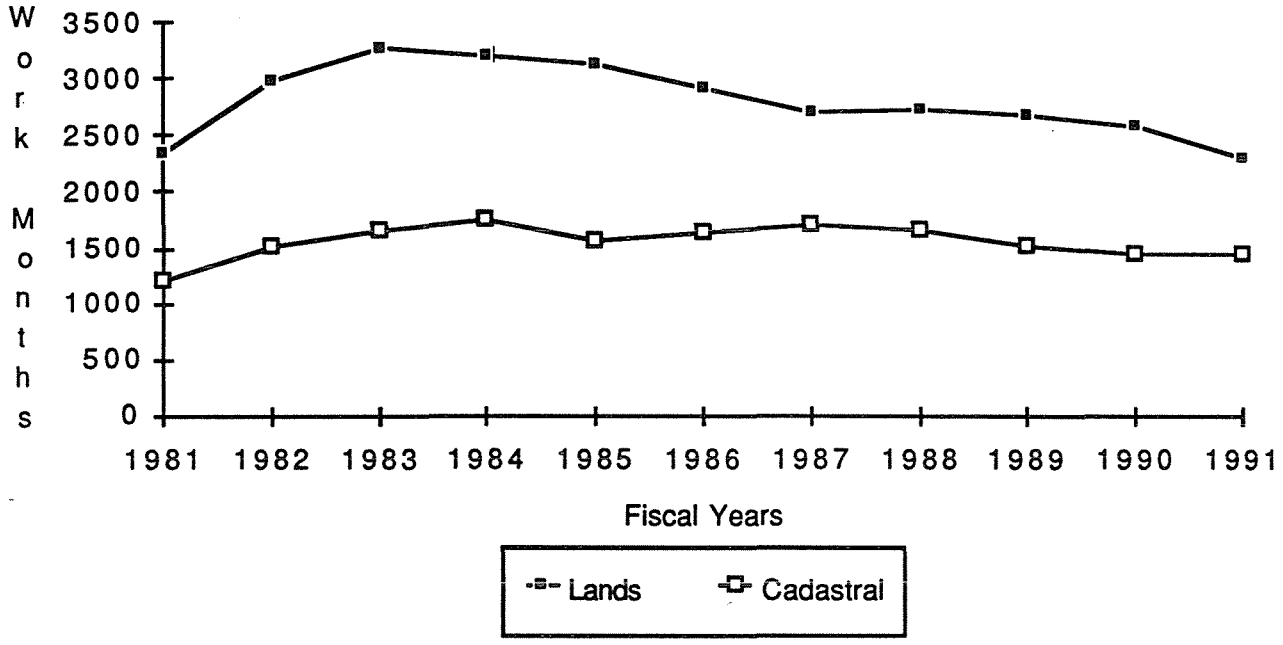


The success of the land transfer program also depends a great deal on the productivity of the conveyance staff. This staff adjudicates land claims and instructs surveyors on what claims to survey. Once the lands are surveyed and the survey plats are approved, they must then prepare and issue patents to the claimants.

From an economic standpoint, the BLM's conveyance program is less responsive to changes in funding levels because the work cannot be performed by the private sector and because the agency must incur high training costs before new employees are fully productive. Hiring more employees does not immediately result in a significantly higher production level. In the long run, higher productivity may be achieved through automation of the work. Consequently, the agency requires a fairly constant funding level, adjusted to offset the effects of inflation, to maintain its present level of experienced employees.

Figure 5

Work Months Available in Lands and Survey Programs, 1979-1990
81 91

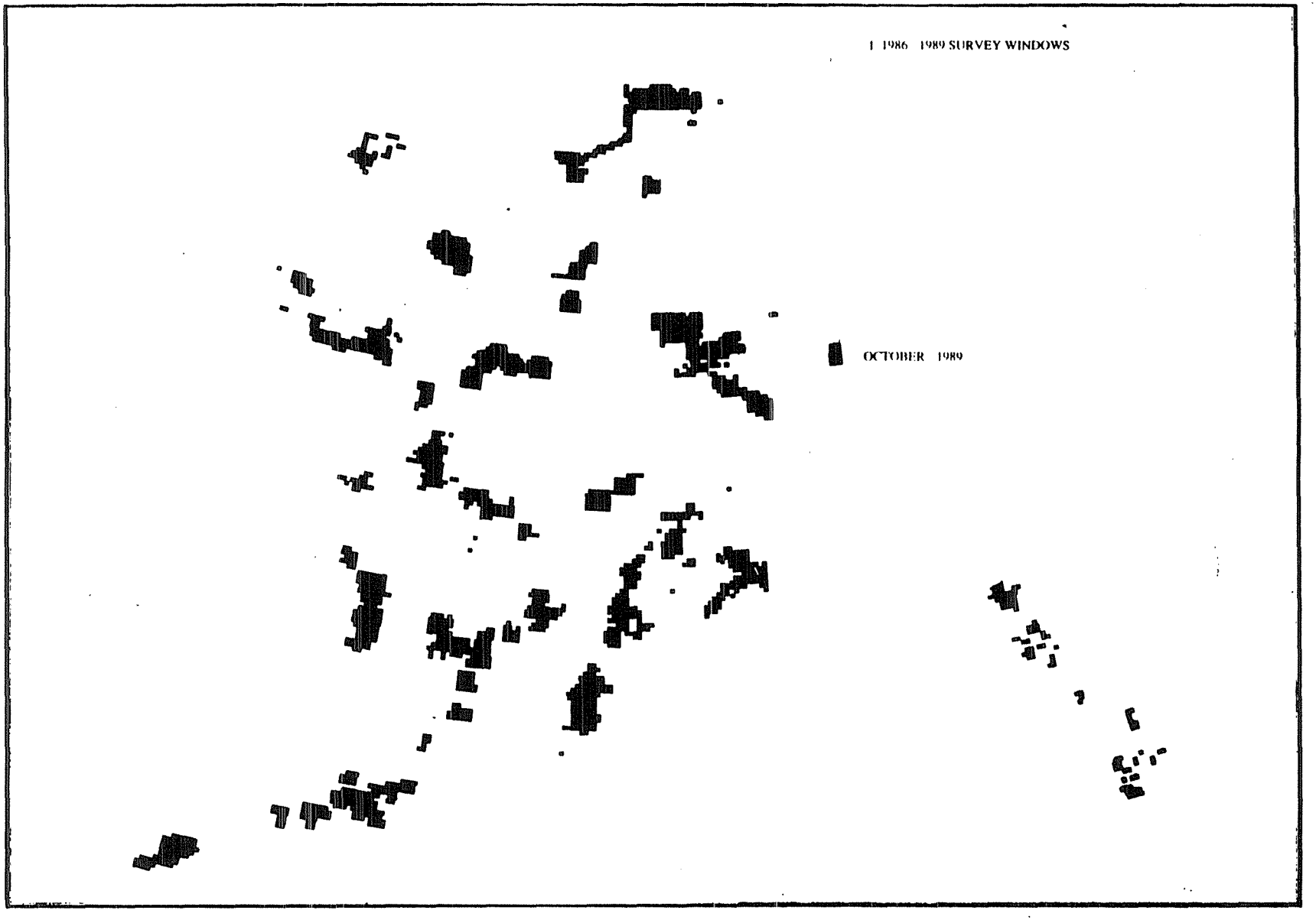


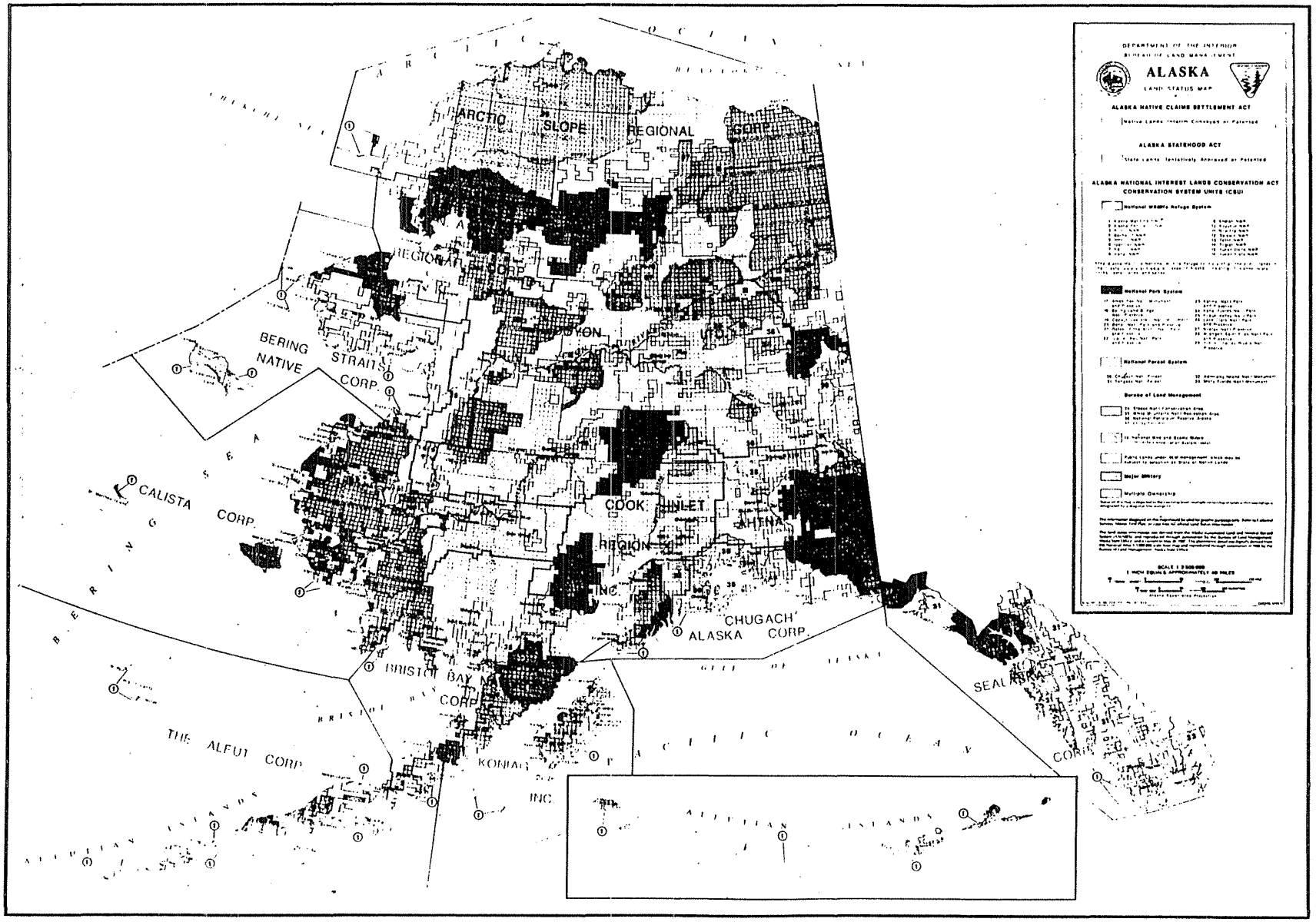
The BLM in Alaska is now reassessing its long- and short-run goals in the event that the funding level either declines or increases. If the funding level declines further, the agency must reduce its labor levels. This will require a reorganization of personnel and functions, reductions in staffing levels, or a combination of both. The level of survey work certainly will be reduced -- first, in the area of contract surveys, then with in-house surveys. In any case, the result will be the same: the production of survey plats and patents will decline.

If the decline in funding level is reversed, the agency intends not only to increase production of survey plats through contract surveys but also to make investments in automation as a means to increase productivity. Automation of adjudicative tasks also will result in increased productivity. Increases in the number of permanent employees is not envisioned in either the survey or conveyance organizations.

APPENDICES

1. Village and Regional Entitlements
2. Selection Conflicts, by Region
3. ANCSA-State Selection Conflicts, by ANCSA Village
4. ANCSA Underselected Villages
5. Active Townsites
6. 1990-94 Patent Plan Master Survey Lists
7. Proposed 1995-96 Patent Plan Projects
8. Scattered Inholdings Which Need Survey, 1997-98
9. Definitions

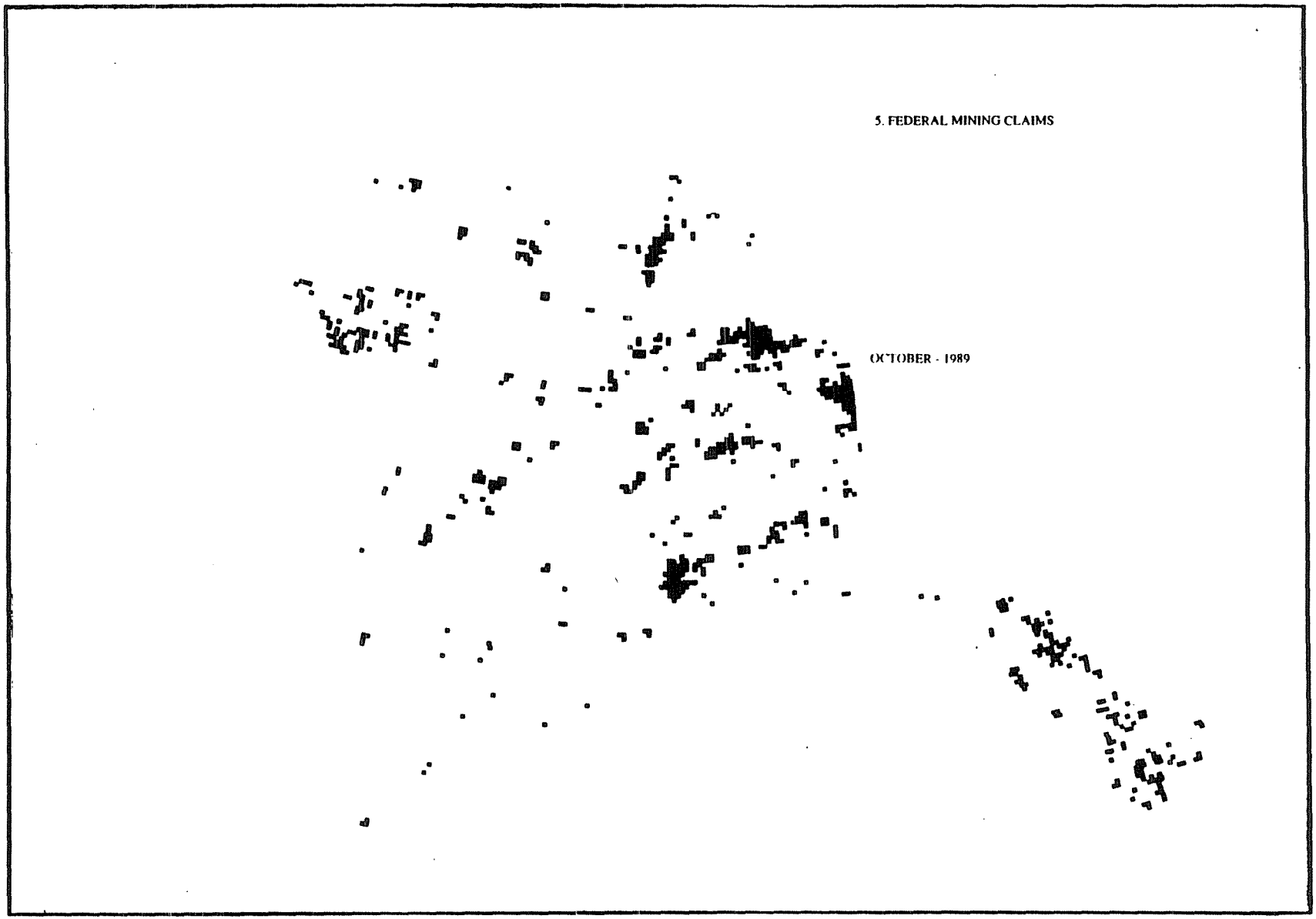

1 1986 1989 SURVEY WINDOWS
OCTOBER 1989

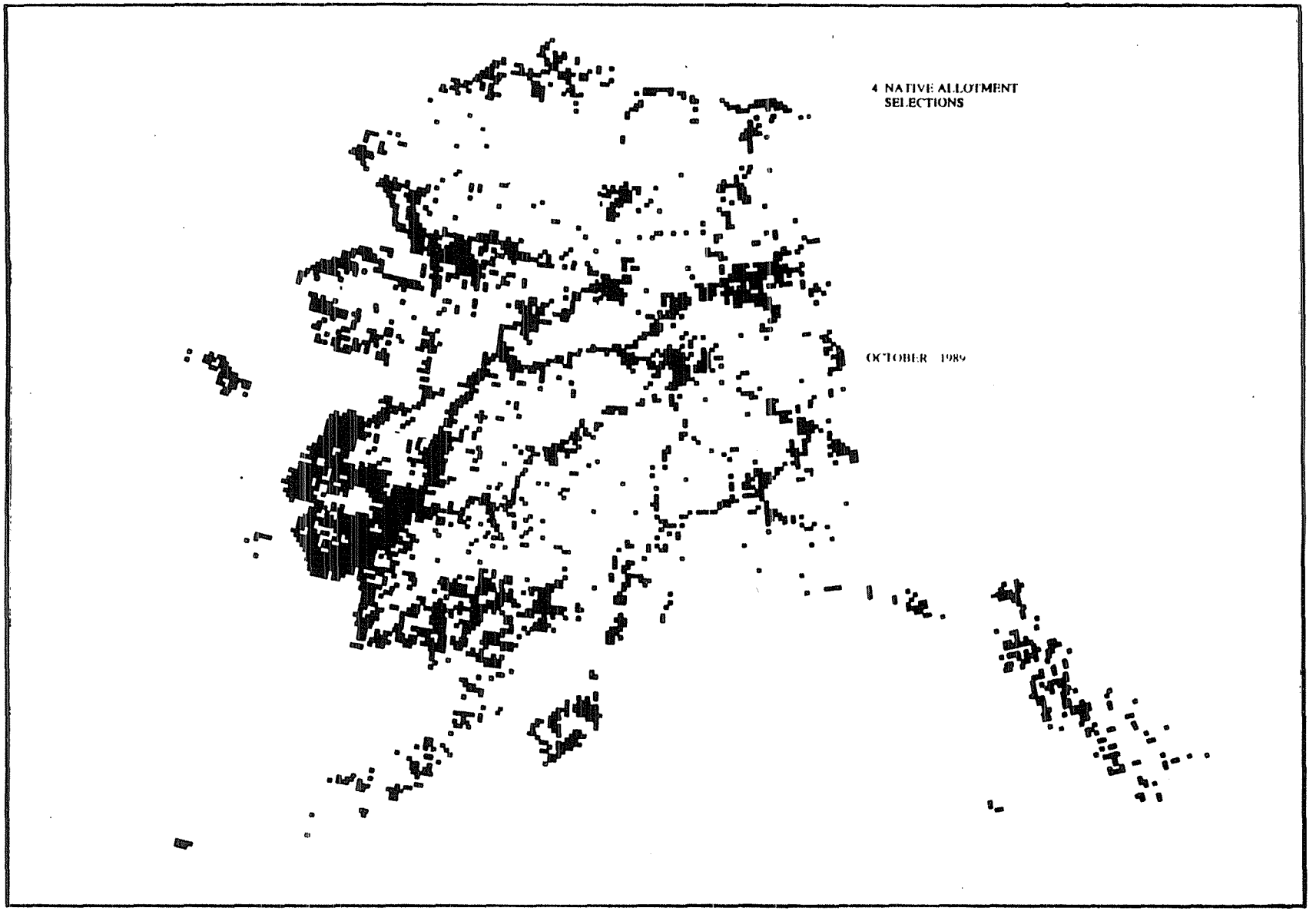

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORP.
BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORP.
CALISTA CORP.
COOK INLET REGION INC.
CHUGACH ALASKA CORP.
BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORP.
THE ALEUT CORP.
KONIAG INC.
SEALASKA CORP.
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ALASKA
LAND STATUS MAP
ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT
ALASKA STATEHOOD ACT
ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT
CONSERVATION SYSTEM UNITS (CSU)
National Park System
National Forest System
Bureau of Land Management
Major Military
Multiple Ownership

3. 1995 - 1996 SURVEY WINDOWS

OCTOBER - 1989

2 1990 - 1994 SURVEY WINDOWS


5. FEDERAL MINING CLAIMS
OCTOBER - 1989



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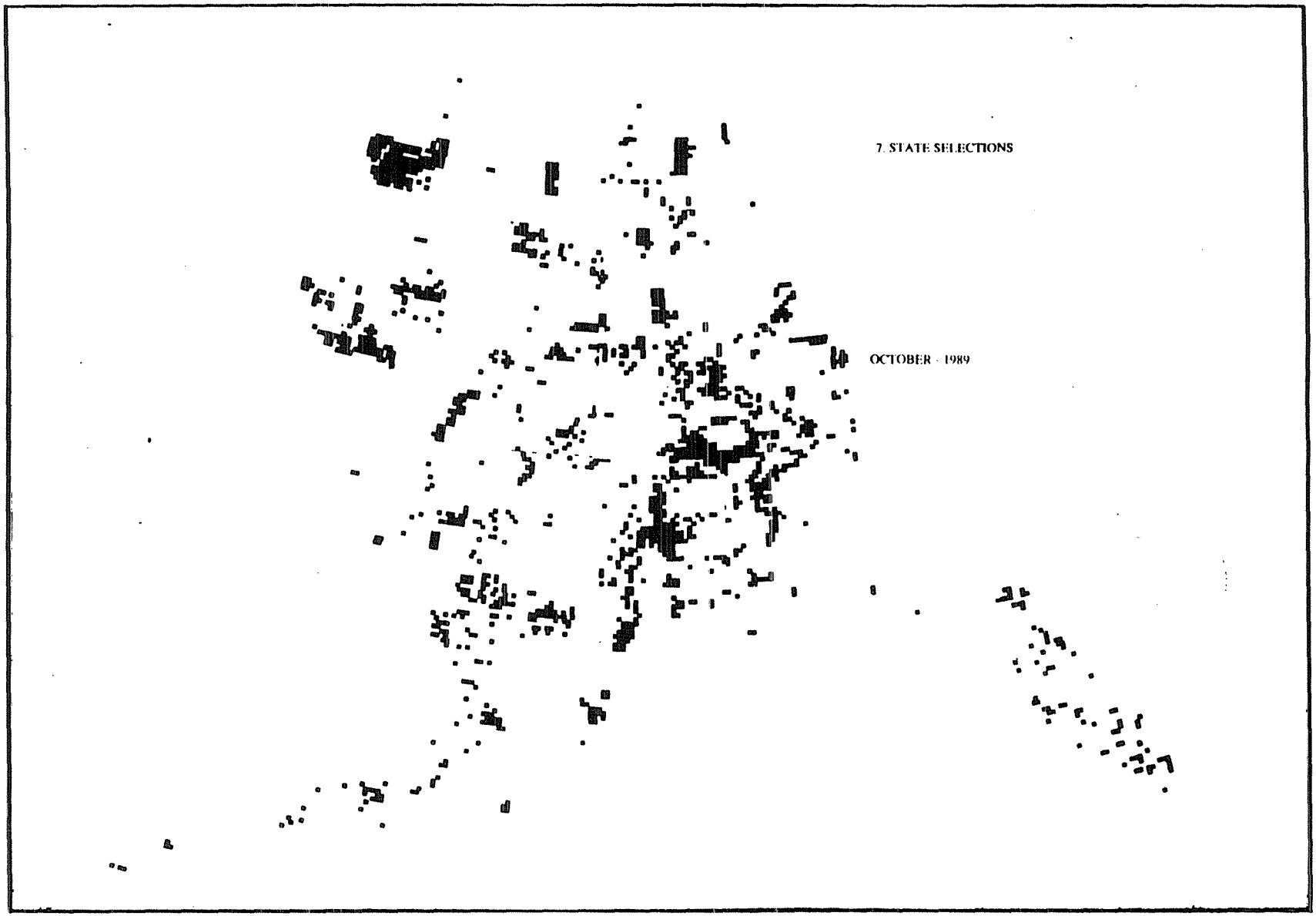
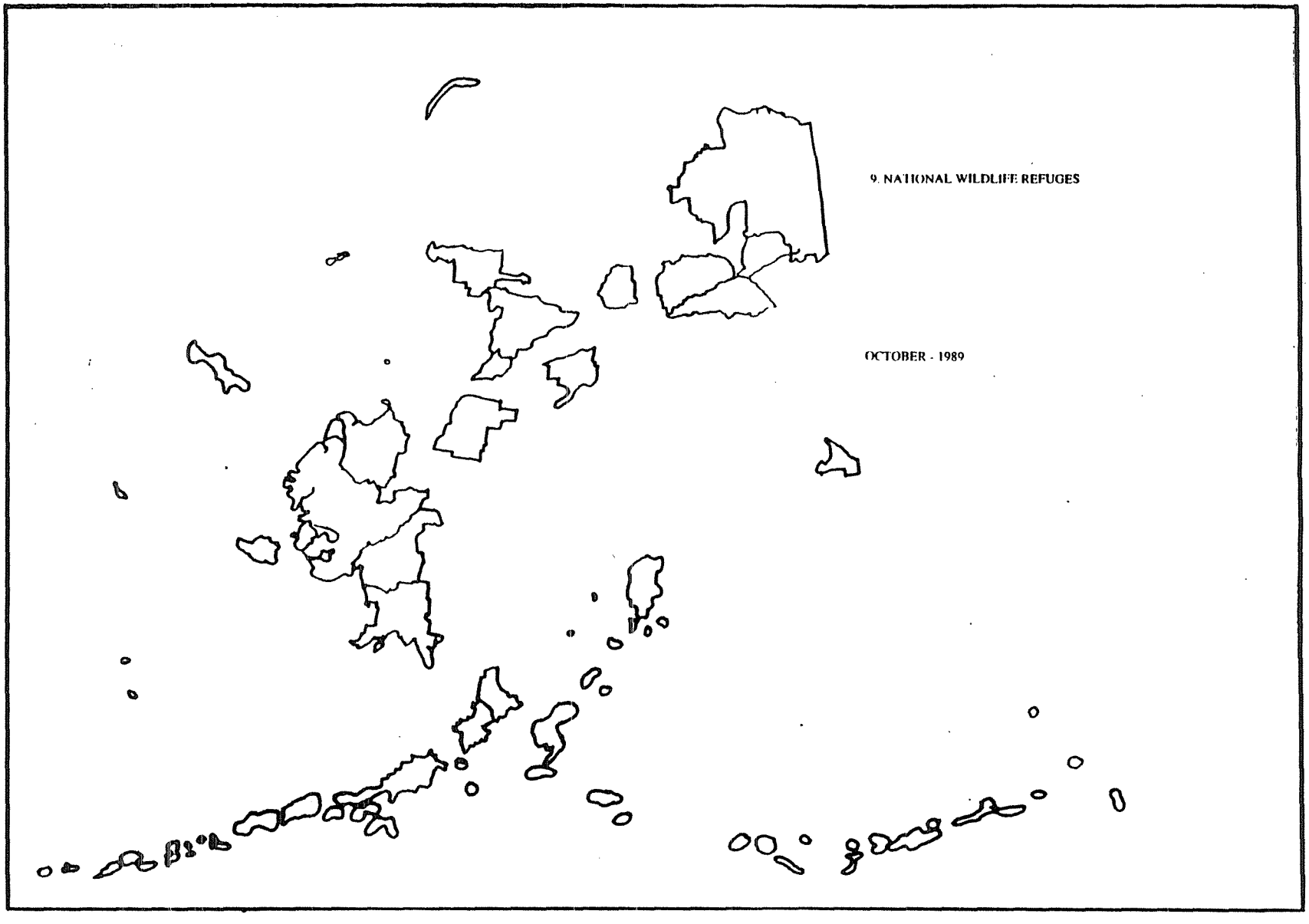
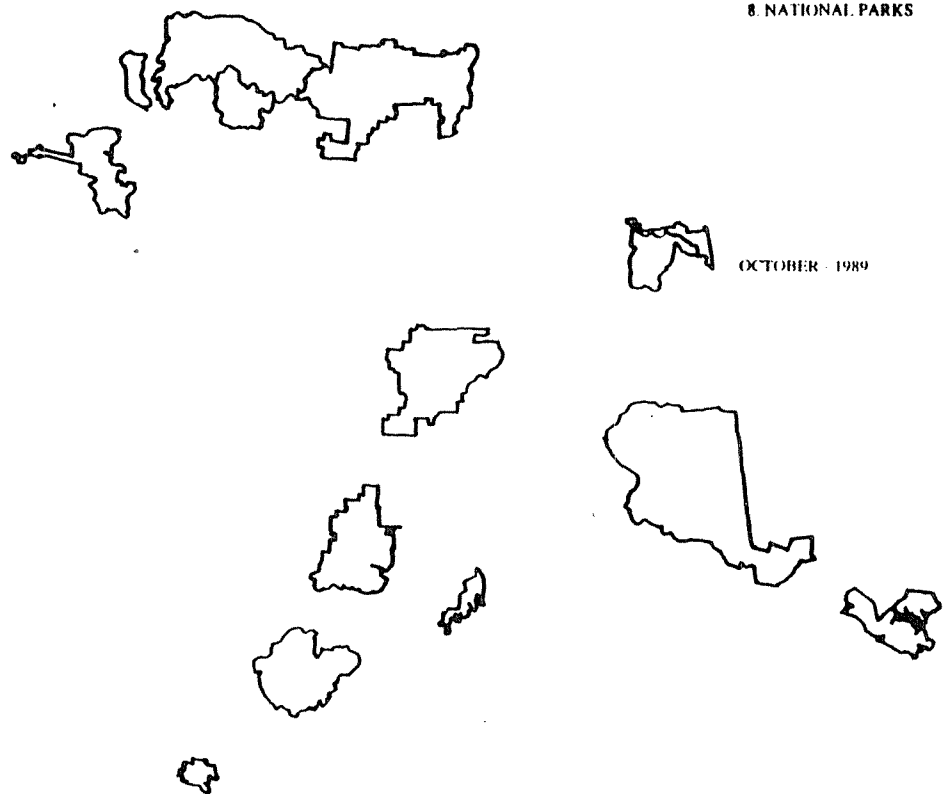

7. STATE SELECTIONS
OCTOBER - 1989

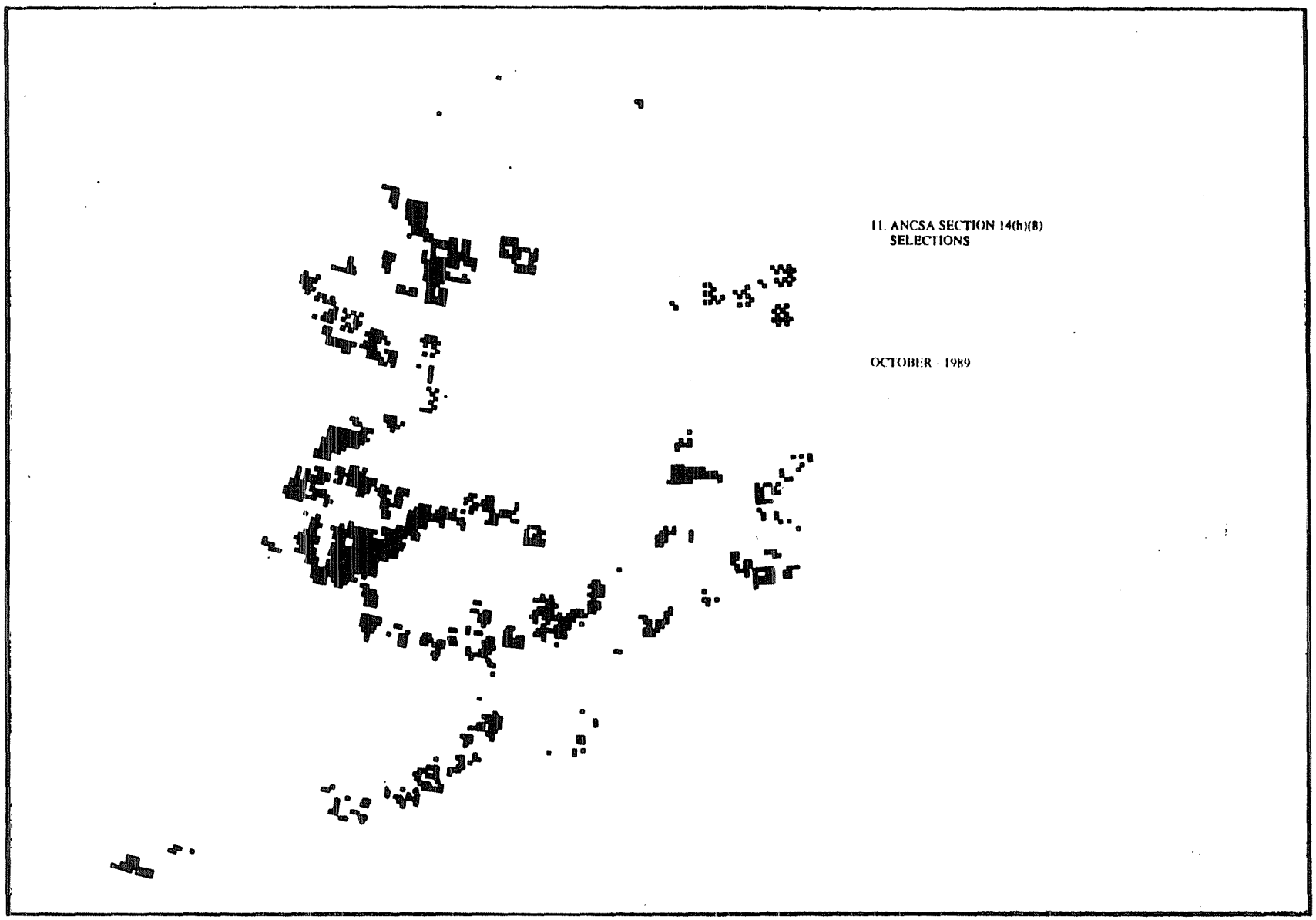

6. STATE AND ANCSA PATENTS
OCTOBER - 1989


9. NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES
OCTOBER - 1989

8. NATIONAL PARKS

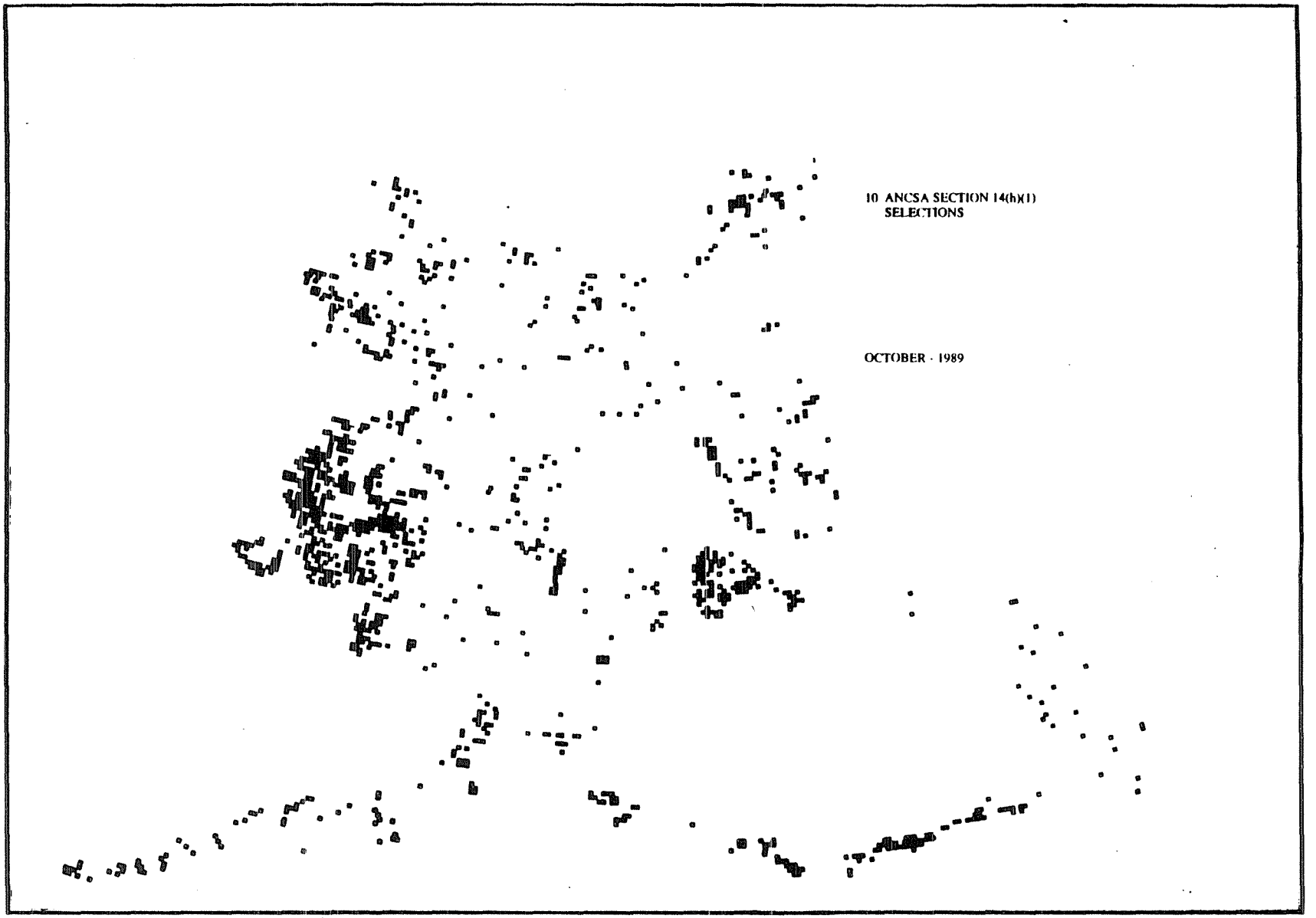


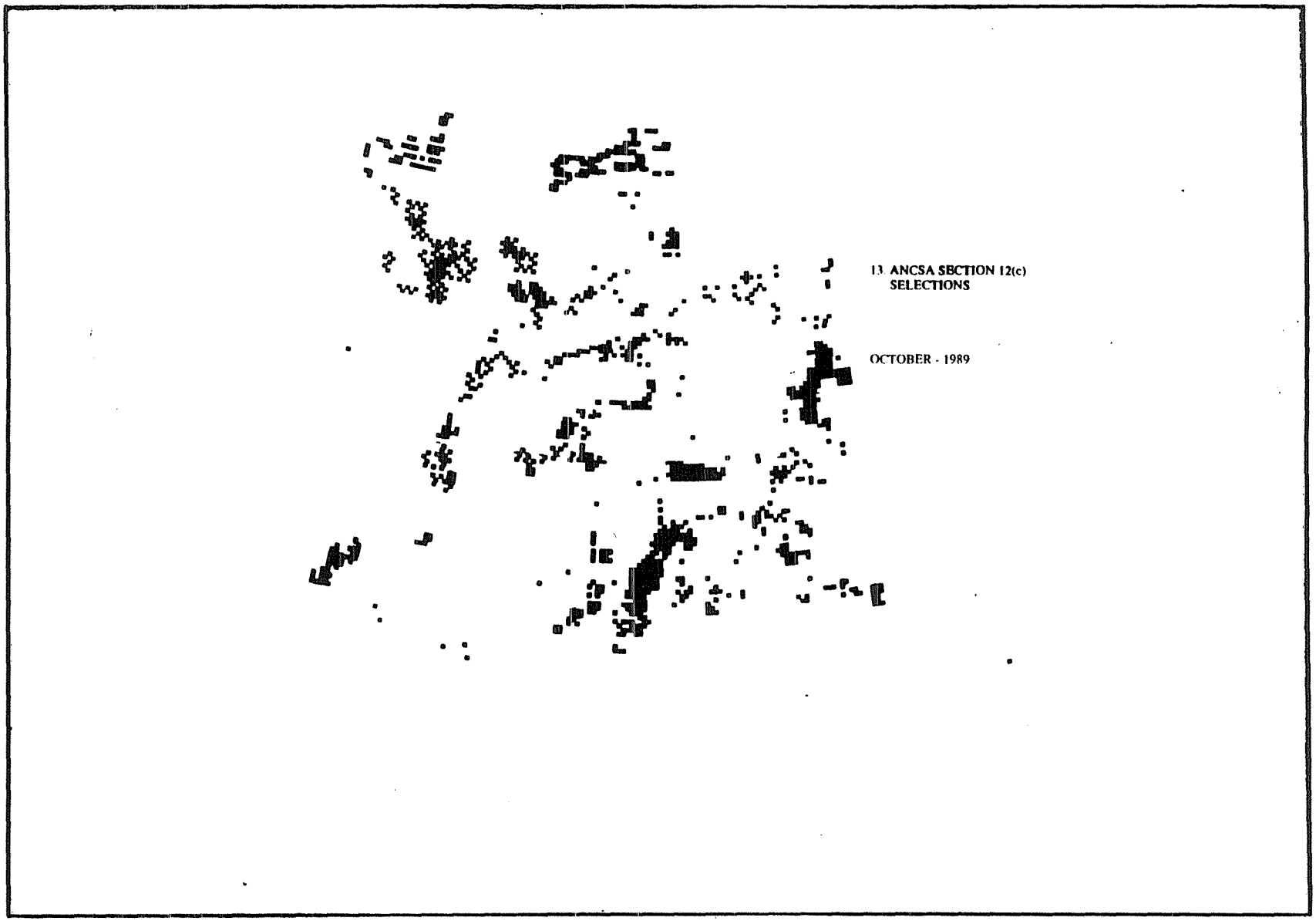
OCTOBER - 1989

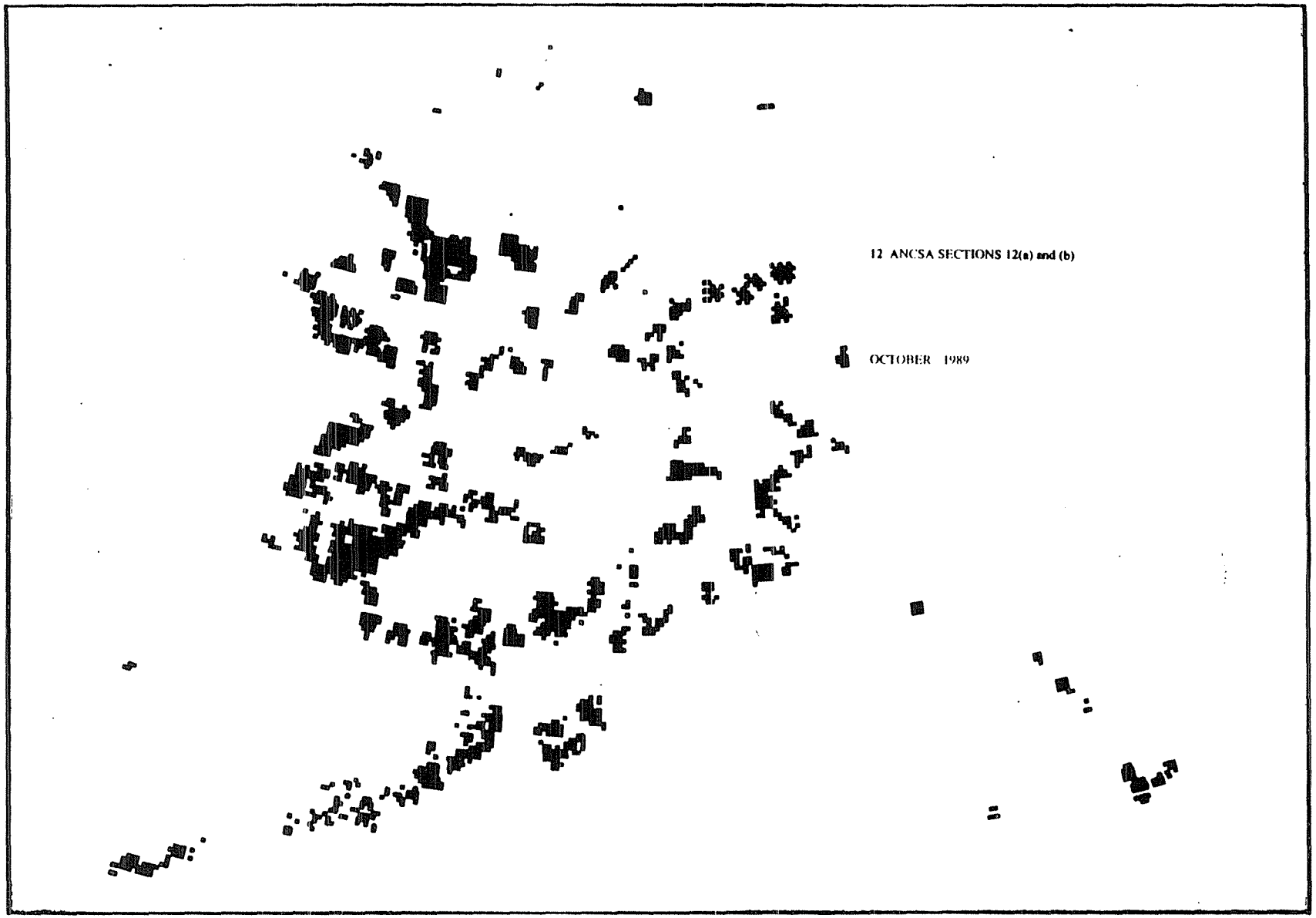


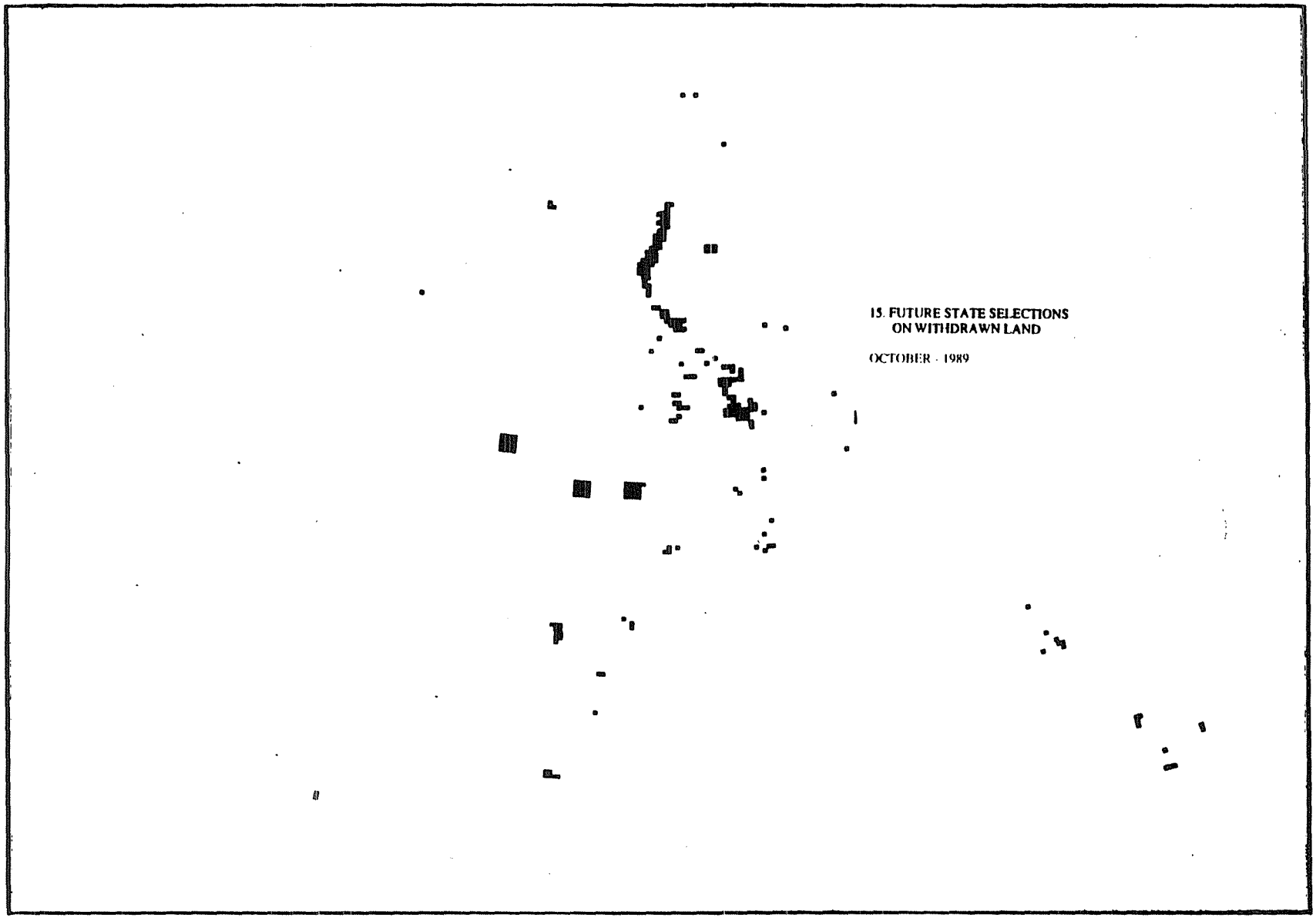
11. ANCSA SECTION 14(h)(8)
SELECTIONS

OCTOBER - 1989


10 ANCSA SECTION 14(h)(1)
SELECTIONS
OCTOBER - 1989

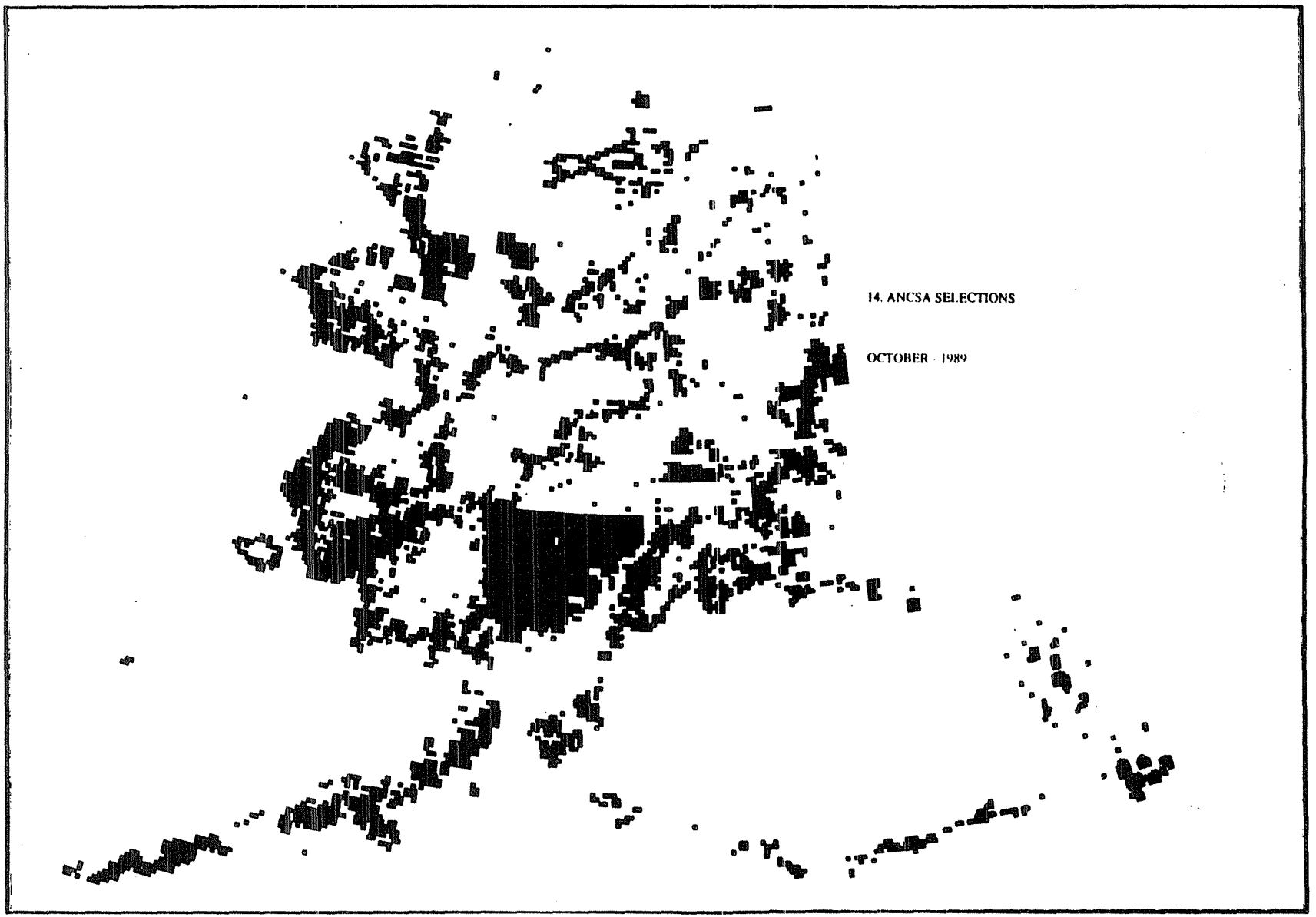

13 ANCSA SECTION 12(c)
SELECTIONS
OCTOBER - 1989


12 ANCSA SECTIONS 12(a) and (b)
OCTOBER 1989



15. FUTURE STATE SELECTIONS
ON WITHDRAWN LAND

OCTOBER - 1989



14. ANCSA SELECTIONS

OCTOBER - 1989

APPENDIX 1. Village and Regional Corporation Entitlements

Region	Section 12(a)	Section 12(a)(1)*	Section 12(b)	Section 12(c)	Sec. 14(h)(1) (2)&(5)**	Section 14(h)(3)	Section 14(h)(6)	Section 14(h)(8)**	Section 16(b)&(d)
Ahtna	691200	0	46225	992031	27831			20127	
Aleut	1221120	146798	142533	0	4229			62061	
Arctic Slope	852480	631282	165857	4011729	0			72217	
Bering Straits	1820160	0	293420	0	42969			127759	
Bristol Bay	2718720	0	234304	0	17349			102019	
Calista	5644800	521513	570132	0	59914			248243	
Chugach	460800	0	89311	338665	19675			38887	
Cook Inlet	635945	0	266194	1324473	41302	23040	954	115905	
Doyon	3248640	0	392019	8358572	49007			170690	
Koniag	923168	345662	116756	0	33814	23040		62670	
NANA	1198060	0	208392	746110	2762			90730	
Sealaska	0	0	0	0	2320	46080		310692	230400

*May fluctuate depending on number of acres actually conveyed to the villages which require in lieu subsurface to the regions.

** Per Federal Register, July 6, 1989

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Ahtna Region

AHTNA- STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
11N	8E	C	AA-10536	12136	AA-6716-A2	5148	AA-6716-C	3760
6N	7W	C	AA-10537	1368				
6N	8W	C	AA-10537	3725				
32N	12E	S	AA-10688	1530				
11N	4E	C	AA-11124	630				
12N	4E	C	AA-11124	2390				
10N	1W	C	AA-11124	622				
10N	2W	C	AA-11124	680				
9N	3W	C	AA-11124	1605				
9N	4W	C	AA-11124	1210				
4N	8W	C	AA-11124	1270				
9N	8W	C	AA-11124	1400				
1N	4W	C	AA-11126	3200				
1N	5W	C	AA-11126	1015				
2N	7W	C	AA-11126	2380				
4S	1W	C	AA-11126	1141				
19S	1W	F	AA-11127	2535				
18S	3W	F	AA-11127	1185				
19S	3W	F	AA-11127	4335				
20S	1E	F	AA-11127	45				
21S	1E	F	AA-11127	2380				
22S	1E	F	AA-11127	905				
21S	2E	F	AA-11127	1245				
22S	2E	F	AA-11127	1901				
15N	4E	C	AA-11785	1058				
12N	7E	C	AA-12467	14286				
Region Subtotal				66177				
15S	6W	F	AA-14844-A	3850	AA-14844-A	1280		
17S	6W	F	AA-14844-A	1280	AA-14844-A	1280		
15S	7W	F	AA-14844-A	117				
16S	7W	F	AA-14844-A	151				
17S	7W	F	AA-14844-A	344				
18S	7W	F	AA-14844-A	1351				
18S	8W	F	AA-14844-A	17770	AA-14844-A	4480		
18S	9W	F	AA-14844-A	718	AA-14844-A	718		
19S	9W	F	AA-14844-A	4337	AA-14844-A	4337		
18S	6W	F	AA-14844-A	1892	AA-14844-A	640		
18S	7W	F	AA-14844-A	2800				
Cantwell Village Total				34610				
15N	5E	C	AA-16171	6400				
15N	6E	C	AA-16171	19107				
14N	7E	C	AA-16171	6400				
21S	15E	F	AA-16171	7680				
21S	16E	F	AA-16171	4489				
16S	5W	F	AA-16172	23040				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Ahtna Region

18S	5W	F	AA-16172	13440				
20S	5W	F	AA-16172	16000	AA-42001	16000		
19S	6W	F	AA-16172	20480				
20S	6W	F	AA-16172	23005	AA-42001	23005		
20S	7W	F	AA-16172	16640	AA-42001	16640		
20S	8W	F	AA-16172	23642	AA-42001	23642		
20S	9W	F	AA-16172	5760	AA-42001	5760		
12N	6E	C	AA-16173	7040				
13N	6E	C	AA-16173	23006				
15N	8E	C	AA-16174	4911				
14N	9E	C	AA-16175	6400	AA-6716-C	640		
10N	11E	C	AA-16175	2560				
2S	10W	C	AA-16176	2460				
2S	11W	C	AA-16176	2483				
19N	12E	S	AA-16176	3780				
20N	12E	S	AA-16176	3840				
2N	5W	C	AA-16177	3174				
3S	1W	C	AA-16177	5700				
3S	3W	C	AA-16177	3800				
4S	3W	C	AA-16177	5092				
2S	5W	C	AA-16177	6400				
2S	8W	C	AA-16177	19025				
3S	8W	C	AA-16177	7641				
2S	9W	C	AA-16177	16640				
3S	9W	C	AA-16177	1280				
4S	9E	C	AA-16178	3840				
2S	1E	C	AA-50379-0	1900				
3S	1E	C	AA-50379-0	1280				
2N	6W	C	AA-58715	180				
12N	4E	C	AA-60730	120				
Region Subtotal				318635				
2S	3E	C	AA-6653-A2	3285	AA-10535	3285		
Chitina Village Total				**3258**				
9N	2E	C	AA-6656-A	680				
9N	3E	C	AA-6656-A	960	AA-8104-02	960		
10N	3E	C	AA-6656-A	1280				
10N	4E	C	AA-6656-A	465				
10N	5E	C	AA-6656-A	830				
10N	4E	C	AA-6656-A2	3950	AA-8102-02	3950		
11N	4E	C	AA-6656-A2	3540				
Chistochina VIII Total				**11705**				
1N	2E	C	AA-6658-A	7040				
1N	2W	C	AA-6658-A	7665	AA-6658-A2	7665		
1S	2E	C	AA-6658-A	4375	AA-6658-A2	4375		
1N	2E	C	AA-6658-A2	2560				
1S	2W	C	AA-6658-A2	6887	AA-6658-A	2440		
Copper Center V Total				**28527**				

6N	1E	C	AA-6666-A	5				
7N	1E	C	AA-6666-A2	1920				
8N	1E	C	AA-6666-A2	22000				
8N	3E	C	AA-6666-A2	6400	AA-11124	6400		
7N	1E	C	AA-6666-B	1920				
8N	3E	C	AA-6666-B	1960				
7N	1W	C	AA-6666-B	3840	AA-6667-B	3200		
Gakona Village Total				**38045**				
5N	1W	C	AA-6667-A	160				
8N	1W	C	AA-6667-A2	10880	AA-6667-C	10880		
7N	1W	C	AA-6667-B	5120				
8N	1W	C	AA-6667-B	160				
5N	2W	C	AA-6667-B2	17257	AA-6667-C	17257		
7N	2W	C	AA-6667-B2	19035	AA-6667-C	19035		
5N	3W	C	AA-6667-B2	23006				
6N	3W	C	AA-6667-B2	22860				
7N	3W	C	AA-6667-B2	22875				
Gulkana Village Total				**121353**				
3N	1W	C	AA-6704-A	210				
4N	1E	C	AA-6704-A2	2488				
4N	1W	C	AA-6704-A2	1920				
4N	3W	C	AA-6704-A2	2560				
4N	1W	C	AA-6704-B	2580				
3N	2W	C	AA-6704-B	4480				
4N	2W	C	AA-6704-B	1045				
2N	3W	C	AA-6704-B	6400	AA-6658-A2	1920		
3N	3W	C	AA-6704-B	2560				
4N	3W	C	AA-6704-B2	3200				
Tazlina Village Total				**27443**				
13N	9E	C	AA-6716-A	44				
12N	9E	C	AA-6716-A2	1206	AA-6716-C	1206		
14N	9E	C	AA-6716-A2	1240	AA-6716-C	1240		
13N	11E	C	AA-6716-A2	13430	AA-6716-C	13430		
14N	11E	C	AA-6716-A2	8771	AA-6716-B	3830		
12N	9E	C	AA-6716-B	1263				
13N	10E	C	AA-6716-B	260				
13N	11E	C	AA-6716-B	1290				
15N	11E	C	AA-6716-B	1245	AA-6716-C	605		
14N	7E	C	AA-6716-C	7040	AA-6716-A2	1920		
Mentasta Lake V Total				**35789**				
1S	1E	C	AA-8104-01	1611				
3N	1E	C	AA-8104-02	640				
10N	2E	C	AA-8104-02	22939				
11N	3E	C	AA-8104-02	22872				
11N	5E	C	AA-8104-02	220				
11N	7E	C	AA-8104-02	12070				
12N	8E	C	AA-8104-02	3092	AA-6716-C	640		

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Ahtna Region

14N	8E	C	AA-8104-02	1888	AA-6716-C	1888	AA-6716-B	1280
1N	1W	C	AA-8104-02	21761				
1N	3W	C	AA-8104-02	22297				
1S	1W	C	AA-8104-02	22816				
1S	3E	C	AA-8104-02	1304				
2S	4E	C	AA-8104-02	5489				
17S	5W	F	AA-8104-02	1230				
14N	4E	C	AA-8104-03	6432				
14N	5E	C	AA-8104-03	22938	AA-11785	2560		
1N	7W	C	AA-8104-03	8507				
4S	2W	C	AA-8104-03	20908	AA-11126	1920		
2S	3W	C	AA-8104-03	23040				
1S	4W	C	AA-8104-03	23040	AA-11126	3200		
2S	4W	C	AA-8104-03	14710	AA-11126	408		
3S	4W	C	AA-8104-03	20075	AA-11126	1774		
1S	7W	C	AA-8104-03	13081	AA-11126	1520		
2S	2E	C	AA-8104-03	11054	AA-10535	1280		
22S	4E	F	AA-8104-03	23008				
22S	11E	F	AA-8104-03	21828				
21N	11E	S	AA-8104-03	22899				
22N	11E	S	AA-8104-03	22812				
21N	12E	S	AA-8104-03	14112				
22N	12E	S	AA-8104-03	7680				
30N	12E	S	AA-8104-03	22939	AA-10688	2981		
31N	12E	S	AA-8104-03	21847	AA-10688	465		
Region Subtotal				438267				
Total Village Acres				**300730**				
Total Region Acres				**823079**				
Total Conflict				**1123809**				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Aleut Region

ALEUT-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICTS						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
48S	69W	S	AA-16169	23014				
50S	69W	S	AA-16169	23040	AA-6699-C2	13006	AA-6699-A2	13884
51S	69W	S	AA-16169	2504				
50S	70W	S	AA-16169	22912				
51S	70W	S	AA-16169	19174	AA-6699-C	1170		
52S	70W	S	AA-16169	3966	AA-12251	10		
58S	70W	S	AA-16169	10645				
50S	71W	S	AA-16169	16525				
51S	71W	S	AA-16169	19875				
52S	71W	S	AA-16169	15370				
50S	72W	S	AA-16169	1940				
51S	72W	S	AA-16169	9270				
52S	72W	S	AA-16169	18294				
50S	73W	S	AA-16169	15873				
50S	74W	S	AA-16169	15003				
53S	74W	S	AA-16169	6917	AA-6699-D2	4997	AA-8101-05	4997
49S	76W	S	AA-16169	3755	AA-6681-C	1835	AA-6681-B	1920
60S	89W	S	AA-16169	8298				
60S	92W	S	AA-16169	8085				
61S	92W	S	AA-16169	6168				
62S	94W	S	AA-16169	12308				
72S	121W	S	AA-16169	1210				
73S	121W	S	AA-16169	21258	AA-8101-09	3200	AA-6699-H2	2560
73S	122W	S	AA-16169	8270				
81S	132W	S	AA-16169	1585				
81S	133W	S	AA-16169	21043				
81S	135W	S	AA-16169	20326				
	Region Total			336628				
49S	78W	S	AA-6681-B	79				
50S	78W	S	AA-6681-D	3560				
Nelson Lagoon Village Total				**3639**				
Total Village Acres				**3639**				
Total Region Acres				**336628**				
	Total Conflict			**340267**				
	X							

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Arctic Slope Region

ARCTIC SLOPE-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS	
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
11N	4E	U	F-14909-A	435		
13N	4E	U	F-14909-A	1823		
10N	5E	U	F-14909-A	4870		
11N	5E	U	F-14909-A	4545		
12N	5E	U	F-14909-A	1435		
10N	6E	U	F-14909-A	2052		
11N	6E	U	F-14909-A	6867		
12N	6E	U	F-14909-A	5227		
Nooiksuit Village Total				**27254**		
11S	58W	U	F-14921-A	3165		
12S	58W	U	F-14921-A	3090		
Point Hope Village Total				**6255**		
3N	45W	U	F-14922-A	4480		
3N	44W	U	F-14922-A2	4393		
Point Lay Village Total				**8873**		
1N	19E	U	F-19148-11	3840		
1S	17E	U	F-19148-11	640		
1S	18E	U	F-19148-11	1280		
2S	18E	U	F-19148-11	3163		
1N	1E	U	F-19148-13	2110		
1N	2E	U	F-19148-13	3461		
1N	3E	U	F-19148-13	1735		
1S	1W	U	F-19148-13	4184		
1S	1E	U	F-19148-13	2011		
11S	6E	U	F-19148-20	5760		
10S	7E	U	F-19148-20	1250		
10S	10E	U	F-19148-20	2807		
10S	55W	U	F-19148-21	4450		
9S	50W	U	F-19148-22	11377		
9S	50W	U	F-19148-22	3788		
11S	52W	U	F-19148-22	6323		
7S	16W	U	F-19148-31	5120	F-85281	2560
12S	17W	U	F-19148-31	3827	F-85281	3827
8S	5W	U	F-19148-34	5760		
4N	2E	U	F-19148-35	350		
2N	3E	U	F-19148-35	8363		
3N	3E	U	F-19148-35	6765		
4N	3E	U	F-19148-35	12724		
1N	4E	U	F-19148-35	7649		
4N	6E	U	F-19148-35	5760		
4N	7E	U	F-19148-35	11347		
4N	8E	U	F-19148-35	11347		
1N	10E	U	F-19148-35	3839		
1N	11E	U	F-19148-35	3839		
3N	41W	U	F-19148-35	18968		

1N	42W	U	F-19148-35	11485		
2N	42W	U	F-19148-35	22901		
3N	42W	U	F-19148-35	22808		
1N	43W	U	F-19148-35	11485		
2N	43W	U	F-19148-35	22901		
	Region Subtotal			255417		
5S	1W	U	F-19148-35	9273		
6S	1W	U	F-19148-35	11398		
5S	2W	U	F-19148-35	11353		
6S	2W	U	F-19148-35	11398		
7S	16W	U	F-19148-35	4480		
8S	16W	U	F-19148-35	5760		
10S	16W	U	F-19148-35	9600		
3S	43W	U	F-19148-35	15280		
6S	45W	U	F-19148-35	20940		
7S	45W	U	F-19148-35	16560		
9S	45W	U	F-19148-35	9600		
11S	45W	U	F-19148-35	11338		
11S	46W	U	F-19148-35	11443		
11S	47W	U	F-19148-35	15262		
11S	48W	U	F-19148-35	9579		
11S	49W	U	F-19148-35	3819		
11S	50W	U	F-19148-35	3819		
9S	51W	U	F-19148-35	15165		
9S	52W	U	F-19148-35	15165		
10S	53W	U	F-19148-35	7680		
11S	53W	U	F-19148-35	7040		
10S	54W	U	F-19148-35	2497		
11S	54W	U	F-19148-35	3763		
8S	55W	U	F-19148-35	3829		
11S	55W	U	F-19148-35	9546		
7S	56W	U	F-19148-35	5433		
8S	56W	U	F-19148-35	7680		
7S	57W	U	F-19148-35	3225		
2S	2E	U	F-19148-35	18991		
6S	2E	U	F-19148-35	3809		
2S	3E	U	F-19148-35	8764		
6S	3E	U	F-19148-35	3809		
4S	5E	U	F-19148-35	15315		
6S	6E	U	F-19148-35	11419		
1S	8E	U	F-19148-35	11372		
7S	8E	U	F-19148-35	11441		
1S	9E	U	F-19148-35	11372		
7S	9E	U	F-19148-35	11441		
1S	10E	U	F-19148-35	18929		
7S	11E	U	F-19148-35	11441		
7S	12E	U	F-19148-35	11441		

1S	11E	U	F-19148-35	18929		
34N	19W	K	F-19148-36	18935		
9S	1W	U	F-19148-36	5667		
10S	1W	U	F-19148-36	3560		
9S	2W	U	F-19148-36	5760		
8S	3W	U	F-19148-36	3840		
9S	3W	U	F-19148-36	640		
8S	4W	U	F-19148-36	1919		
9S	4W	U	F-19148-36	1920		
5S	44W	U	F-19148-36	7566		
	Region Subtotal			480205		
11S	48W	U	F-19148-36	2537		
9S	49W	U	F-19148-36	3200		
11S	51W	U	F-19148-36	3819		
11S	51W	U	F-19148-36	3817		
11S	52W	U	F-19148-36	3819		
10S	55W	U	F-19148-36	6400		
9S	1E	U	F-19148-36	9555		
10S	3E	U	F-19148-36	11407		
10S	4E	U	F-19148-36	11407		
9S	5E	U	F-19148-36	7587		
10S	5E	U	F-19148-36	15204		
12S	6E	U	F-19148-36	3200		
13S	6E	U	F-19148-36	5760		
11S	7E	U	F-19148-36	7019		
12S	7E	U	F-19148-36	2560		
2S	9E	U	F-19148-36	15198		
2S	11E	U	F-19148-36	11395		
3S	11E	U	F-19148-36	11456		
5S	11E	U	F-19148-36	7566		
2S	12E	U	F-19148-36	11395		
3S	12E	U	F-19148-36	11456		
4S	12E	U	F-19148-36	3839		
5S	12E	U	F-19148-36	582		
3S	16E	U	F-19148-36	7645		
1S	17E	U	F-19148-36	1920	F-19148-11	640
	Region Subtotal			172098		
8S	5W	U	F-35210	9570		
8S	6W	U	F-35211	3840		
33N	19W	K	F-35214	7675	F-45507	7675
33N	20W	K	F-35216	15341		
33N	21W	K	F-35217	7675		
10S	7E	U	F-45507	3200		
10S	8E	U	F-45507	7645		
10S	9E	U	F-45507	3800	F-19148-20	1920
12S	18W	U	F-85281	2560		
	Region Subtotal			61306		

Total Village Acres	42382		
Total Region Acres	969026		
Total Conflict	1011408		

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Bering Strait Region

BERING STRAIT-STATE CONFLICTS						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
2S	39W	K	F-14841-A	31				
2S	40W	K	F-14841-A	105				
1N	39W	K	F-14841-A2	13401				
1S	40W	K	F-14841-A2	1545	F-14841-C	1545		
2S	36W	K	F-14841-B	55				
2S	37W	K	F-14841-B	186				
1N	36W	K	F-14841-B2	18720	F-22851	640		
1N	38W	K	F-14841-B2	13428				
2S	36W	K	F-14841-C	5120				
3S	36W	K	F-14841-C	640	F-14841-B2	640		
2S	36W	K	F-14841-D	8320				
Brevig Mission Total				**61551**				
10S	20W	K	F-14861-A2	4940				
11S	20W	K	F-14861-A2	4372	F-14861-B2	1907		
9S	21W	K	F-14861-A2	3200				
10S	21W	K	F-14861-A2	3840				
11S	21W	K	F-14861-A2	1920				
12S	22W	K	F-14861-A2	534	F-21935	10		
11S	23W	K	F-14861-A2	977				
12S	23W	K	F-14861-A2	6735	F-21938	430		
13S	20W	K	F-14861-B	1593				
11S	21W	K	F-14861-B	105				
11S	23W	K	F-14861-B	38				
12S	22W	K	F-14861-B	480				
9S	22W	K	F-14861-B2	6224	F-14861-C	6224		
11S	20W	K	F-14861-B2	7040	F-14861-D	1280		
10S	21W	K	F-14861-B2	12800	F-14861-D	5052	F-14861-C	2560
12S	23W	K	F-14861-B2	1280				
11S	21W	K	F-14861-C	3840				
12S	20W	K	F-14861-D	5733	F-14861-A2	2542		
9S	21W	K	F-14861-D	6324				
Golovin Village Total				**71975**				
3N	41W	K	F-14869-B	3200				
1N	42W	K	F-14869-B	1911				
2N	41W	K	F-14869-B2	11426	F-14869-D	11426		
3N	42W	K	F-14869-B2	9600	F-14869-A2	8226	F-14869-D	8226
3N	41W	K	F-14869-D	7680				
1N	42W	K	F-14869-D	3840	F-14869-B2	3840		
2N	42W	K	F-14869-D	10856	F-14869-B2	10856		
Inalik Village Total				**48513**				
3S	30W	K	F-14893-A2	3198				
4S	30W	K	F-14893-A2	10240				
4S	30W	K	F-14893-B	640				
5S	30W	K	F-14893-B	14720	F-40308	1280		
2S	29W	K	F-14893-B2	15795				

4S	29W	K	F-14893-B2	23003				
3S	30W	K	F-14893-B2	13959	F-40315	3840		
6S	31W	K	F-14893-B2	15360				
Mary's Igloo Vill Total				**96915**				
10S	31W	K	F-14908-A2	4480				
9S	32W	K	F-14908-A2	6993				
10S	32W	K	F-14908-A2	3960				
11S	32W	K	F-14908-A2	11520				
9S	33W	K	F-14908-A2	1920				
10S	34W	K	F-14908-A2	640	F-14908-C	640		
9S	35W	K	F-14908-A2	5120	F-14908-C	3840		
10S	35W	K	F-14908-A2	1280	F-14908-C	1280		
9S	36W	K	F-14908-A2	1280	F-14908-C	1280		
12S	31W	K	F-14908-B	68				
11S	32W	K	F-14908-B	6400				
12S	32W	K	F-14908-B	358				
9S	33W	K	F-14908-B	40				
10S	33W	K	F-14908-B	1280				
12S	33W	K	F-14908-B	74				
9S	35W	K	F-14908-B	800				
9S	36W	K	F-14908-B	2824	F-14908-C	1204		
11S	36W	K	F-14908-B	542				
9S	32W	K	F-14908-B2	15795				
9S	31W	K	F-14908-B2	22788				
10S	31W	K	F-14908-B2	17280				
10S	32W	K	F-14908-B2	17620				
9S	33W	K	F-14908-B2	11520	F-14908-C	5760		
10S	33W	K	F-14908-B2	8960	F-14908-C	5120	F-14908-A2	640
9S	34W	K	F-14908-B2	12800	F-14908-C	10880	F-14908-A2	640
10S	34W	K	F-14908-B2	8320	F-14908-C	5760		
9S	35W	K	F-14908-B2	9600				
10S	35W	K	F-14908-B2	8945	F-14908-C	1920		
10S	36W	K	F-14908-B2	10693	F-14908-C	1280		
11S	31W	K	F-14908-C	6400	F-14908-B2	6400		
Nome Village Total				**200300**				
2N	43W	K	F-14955-A2	7620	F-14955-D	5058		
1N	43W	K	F-14955-B	1885				
2N	43W	K	F-14955-B	4464				
3N	43W	K	F-14955-B	1280				
2N	43W	K	F-14955-B2	8296				
1N	43W	K	F-14955-C	640				
2N	44W	K	F-14955-C	4480				
3N	43W	K	F-14955-D	12045	F-14955-A2	12045	F-14955-C	1280
Wales Village Total				**40710**				
10S	24W	K	F-14956-A2	10240	F-14956-C	3840		
11S	24W	K	F-14956-A2	4420	F-22864	300		
10S	25W	K	F-14956-A2	15129	F-14956-D	3805		

11S	25W	K	F-14956-A2	935	F-21944	285		
10S	26W	K	F-14956-A2	9105	F-14956-D	1920		
11S	26W	K	F-14956-A2	885	F-21945	258		
11S	24W	K	F-14956-B2	4480				
8S	25W	K	F-14956-B2	14044				
9S	25W	K	F-14956-B2	1873				
10S	25W	K	F-14956-B2	7009				
9S	26W	K	F-14956-B2	17028	F-14956-D	1280		
9S	25W	K	F-14956-C	1920				
9S	25W	K	F-14956-D	8919				
White Mountain Total				**95987**				
5S	25W	K	F-19525-A2	7680				
6S	25W	K	F-19525-A2	5399				
6S	25W	K	F-19525-B2	13280				
5S	26W	K	F-19525-B2	22782				
7S	26W	K	F-19525-B2	22870				
6S	27W	K	F-19525-B2	22854				
8S	27W	K	F-19525-B2	23004				
Council Village Total				**117869**				
9S	27W	K	F-19570-A2	3120				
9S	28W	K	F-19570-A2	3200	F-22862	480		
9S	28W	K	F-19570-B2	2560	F-40312	2560		
9S	30W	K	F-19570-B2	6400				
Solomon Village Total				**15280**				
8S	36W	K	F-19573-A2	1900				
8S	37W	K	F-19573-A2	5740				
8S	39W	K	F-19573-B	280				
9S	38W	K	F-19573-C	13262				
King Island Vill Total				**21182**				
11S	23W	K	F-21916	960				
1N	34W	K	F-21954	640				
2S	29W	K	F-21970	320				
6N	35W	K	F-22001	320				
1S	13W	K	F-22014	160				
1N	37W	K	F-22015	960				
1N	31W	K	F-22854	320				
2N	39W	K	F-22855	146				
1N	40W	K	F-22855	80				
2N	40W	K	F-22855	160				
3N	36W	K	F-22856	20				
12S	22W	K	F-22860	320				
3N	30W	K	F-22903	160				
2S	40W	K	F-23051	385				
3S	40W	K	F-23051	1954				
1S	13W	K	F-23059	223				
8S	33W	K	F-23063	6921	F-72913	6921		
	Region Subtotal			14049				

9S	21W	K	F-23067	5760	F-14861-D	640		
7S	31W	K	F-33819	3775	F-21997	1280		
7S	32W	K	F-33819	1843				
6S	30W	K	F-40300	6380				
6S	31W	K	F-40301	6400	F-33819	1280		
9S	27W	K	F-40302	1198				
9S	28W	K	F-40302	5120				
8S	35W	K	F-40306	2080	*4-14h 1			
4S	29W	K	F-40308	2547				
5S	30W	K	F-40308	2560				
4S	29W	K	F-40311	1280				
4S	30W	K	F-40311	1280				
5S	30W	K	F-40311	3840				
6S	30W	K	F-40311	1280				
9S	29W	K	F-40312	1920				
6S	30W	K	F-40313	7040				
2S	29W	K	F-40315	6400				
2S	30W	K	F-40315	22419				
6N	36W	K	F-72907	5760	F-23064	5760		
1N	40W	K	F-72914	5751				
	Region Subtotal			94633				
Total Village Acres				**770282**				
Total Region Acres				**108682**				
	Total Conflicts			**878964**				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Bristol Bay Region

BRISTOL BAY-STATE CONFLICTS					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres		
3S	52W	S	AA-10642	10				
7S	54W	S	AA-10655	40				
5S	44W	S	AA-10665	10				
5S	43W	S	AA-10978	3				
	Region Subtotal			63				
10S	57W	S	AA-6648-C	245				
9S	56W	S	AA-6648-D	394				
9S	55W	S	AA-6648-E	55				
10S	54W	S	AA-6648-F	7040	AA-6648-A2	7040		
8S	57W	S	AA-6648-G	245				
8S	55W	S	AA-6648-K	7160				
9S	55W	S	AA-6648-K	4450				
8S	56W	S	AA-6648-K	480				
9S	57W	S	AA-6648-K	1350	AA-6648-F	1350		
Aleknagik Village Total				**21419**				
45S	57W	S	AA-6652-A2	15				
47S	58W	S	AA-6652-A2	640				
46S	58W	S	AA-6652-G	7040				
Chignik Village Total				**7695**				
15S	56W	S	AA-6657-A	76				
15S	55W	S	AA-6657-B	5				
14S	55W	S	AA-6657-C	160				
14S	56W	S	AA-6657-G	3276				
Clarks Point Vill Total				**3517**				
13S	55W	S	AA-6659-A	652				
13S	56W	S	AA-6659-A	2311				
11S	55W	S	AA-6659-B	403				
12S	55W	S	AA-6659-B	760				
11S	56W	S	AA-6659-B	1440				
12S	56W	S	AA-6659-B	980				
12S	57W	S	AA-6659-B	45				
13S	54W	S	AA-6659-C	14720				
11S	54W	S	AA-6659-D	5081				
11S	55W	S	AA-6659-I	1270				
12S	55W	S	AA-6659-I	2390				
11S	57W	S	AA-6659-I	2065				
12S	53W	S	AA-6659-J	3200	AA-6659-A2	3200		
13S	53W	S	AA-6659-J	572	AA-6659-A2	572		
12S	54W	S	AA-6659-J	1280	AA-6659-A2	1280		
13S	54W	S	AA-6659-J	1665	AA-6659-A2	1665		
Dillingham Village Total				**38834**				
24S	50W	S	AA-6660-B	2560				
25S	49W	S	AA-6660-I	3245				
24S	50W	S	AA-6660-I	1280				
25S	50W	S	AA-6660-I	640				

Egegik Village Total				**7725**				
16S	55W	S	AA-6662-C	476				
Ekuk Village Total				**476**				
9S	48W	S	AA-6663-B	120				
11S	50W	S	AA-6663-G	85				
10S	47W	S	AA-6663-J	1255	AA-6663-A2	1255		
10S	48W	S	AA-6663-J	1280	AA-6663-A2	1280		
9S	50W	S	AA-6663-J	8320	AA-6663-A2	8320		
Ekwok Village Total				**11060**				
10S	37W	S	AA-6669-A2	1280				
8S	39W	S	AA-6669-A2	7306				
9S	40W	S	AA-6669-A2	7653				
10S	40W	S	AA-6669-A2	14928				
10S	41W	S	AA-6669-A2	21132	AA-6669-K	4480		
11S	41W	S	AA-6669-A2	21814				
9S	39W	S	AA-6669-D	45				
10S	37W	S	AA-6669-K	3840	AA-6669-A2	3840		
10S	38W	S	AA-6669-K	3820	AA-6669-A2	3820		
Igiugig Village Total				**81773**				
5S	33W	S	AA-6670-A	567				
3S	31W	S	AA-6670-A2	17280	AA-6670-M	6400		
4S	31W	S	AA-6670-A2	10780	AA-6670-M	640		
5S	31W	S	AA-6670-A2	265				
6S	31W	S	AA-6670-A2	699	AA-6670-M	699		
4S	32W	S	AA-6670-A2	4480				
5S	32W	S	AA-6670-A2	75				
4S	33W	S	AA-6670-A2	640	AA-6670-M	640		
Iliamna Village Total				**34786**				
8S	30W	S	AA-6673-A2	4480				
7S	32W	S	AA-6673-A2	379	AA-6670-K	40		
9S	32W	S	AA-6673-A2	1170				
8S	33W	S	AA-6673-A2	120				
9S	33W	S	AA-6673-A2	640				
7S	30W	S	AA-6673-B	623				
7S	31W	S	AA-6673-C	275				
8S	31W	S	AA-6673-F	975				
8S	33W	S	AA-6673-G	113				
9S	33W	S	AA-6673-J	322				
9S	33W	S	AA-6673-L	5962	AA-6672-A2	5660		
9S	34W	S	AA-6673-L	5760	AA-6673-A2	5760		
Kokhanok Village Total				**20544**				
5S	46W	S	AA-6676-A2	1280	AA-6676-L			
5S	48W	S	AA-6676-A2	2560	AA-6676-L	640		
5S	48W	S	AA-6676-B	140				
4S	48W	S	AA-6676-E	395				
5S	45W	S	AA-6676-J	940				
5S	46W	S	AA-6676-K	300				

5S	45W	S	AA-6676-L	1138	AA-6676-A2	1138		
5S	49W	S	AA-6676-L	2488	AA-6676-A2	2488		
Koliganek Village Total				**9241**				
13S	45W	S	AA-6678-A2	7040				
13S	46W	S	AA-6678-A2	5760				
13S	46W	S	AA-6678-J	640				
13S	46W	S	AA-6678-K	1920	AA-6678-A2	1920		
Levelock Village Total				**15360**				
17S	47W	S	AA-6680-A	88				
14S	45W	S	AA-6680-A2	1280				
17S	45W	S	AA-6680-B	1364				
16S	45W	S	AA-6680-J	11520	AA-6680-A2	5120		
Naknek Village Total				**14252**				
5S	33W	S	AA-6682-A	714				
4S	34W	S	AA-6682-A2	8317	AA-6682-I	8317		
5S	34W	S	AA-6682-A2	2484	AA-6682-I	2484		
6S	34W	S	AA-6682-C	480				
6S	35W	S	AA-6682-D	510				
5S	35W	S	AA-6682-E	1918				
5S	34W	S	AA-6682-F	160				
5S	35W	S	AA-6682-I	640	AA-6682-A2	640		
Newhalen Village Total				**15223**				
6S	47W	S	AA-6683-A2	640				
9S	47W	S	AA-6683-C	130				
8S	46W	S	AA-6683-D	440				
8S	48W	S	AA-6683-E	160				
8S	49W	S	AA-6683-F	2560				
7S	48W	S	AA-6683-G	2537	AA-6683-L	2537		
11S	49W	S	AA-6683-H	805				
6S	45W	S	AA-6683-L	1920	AA-6683-A2	1920		
7S	45W	S	AA-6683-L	1280	AA-6683-A2	1280		
6S	46W	S	AA-6683-L	3373	AA-6683-G	3373		
7S	46W	S	AA-6683-L	8903	AA-6683-A2	640		
8S	46W	S	AA-6683-L	640	AA-6683-A2	640		
7S	47W	S	AA-6683-L	4480	AA-6683-A2	1280		
New Stuyahok VIII Total				**27868**				
2S	30W	S	AA-6686-A2	605				
3S	30W	S	AA-6686-A2	14317				
Nondalton Village Total				**14922**				
4S	26W	S	AA-6690-A2	2560	AA-6690-N	1920		
5S	27W	S	AA-6690-A2	6370				
6S	27W	S	AA-6690-A2	22755				
6S	28W	S	AA-6690-A2	19005				
5S	29W	S	AA-6690-A2	10778	AA-6690-G	10778		
6S	29W	S	AA-6690-A2	165				
5S	30W	S	AA-6690-A2	15	AA-6690-D	15		
4S	29W	S	AA-6690-B	115				

4S	30W	S	AA-6690-C	442				
5S	28W	S	AA-6690-I	566				
4S	27W	S	AA-6690-J	4300				
5S	27W	S	AA-6690-K	1367				
3S	26W	S	AA-6690-M	564				
4S	30W	S	AA-6690-O	6400	AA-6690-A2	6400		
Pedro Bay Village Total				**75402**				
49S	62W	S	AA-6691-A2	445				
49S	63W	S	AA-6691-F	1920				
49S	62W	S	AA-6691-G	902				
Perryville Village Total				**3267**				
32S	52W	S	AA-6692-D	3199				
29S	50W	S	AA-6692-M	3133				
29S	51W	S	AA-6692-M	2560				
Pilot Point Village Total				**8892**				
38S	58W	S	AA-6693-E	3162				
37S	58W	S	AA-6693-H	5888				
37S	59W	S	AA-6693-H	3840				
Port Heiden Village Total				**12890**				
15S	52W	S	AA-6717-B	2775				
14S	52W	S	AA-6717-C	160				
14S	50W	S	AA-6717-E	916				
13S	51W	S	AA-6717-F	880				
15S	50W	S	AA-6717-I	3799	AA-6717-A2	3799		
Portage Creek Vill Total				**8530**				
17S	46W	S	AA-6747-A	74				
18S	47W	S	AA-6747-L	4452				
South Naknek Vill Total				**4526**				
13S	51W	S	AA-8097-25	11354				
	Region Subtotal			11354				
Total Village Acres				**438202**				
Total Region Acres				**11417**				
Total Conflicts				**449619**				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Calista Region

CALISTA-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
16N	42W	S	AA-11681	36	(2 HP's)			
16N	43W	S	AA-11702	10				
15N	48W	S	AA-11703	15				
13N	31W	S	AA-11749	100	(6 HP's)			
13N	37W	S	AA-11760	20				
19N	42W	S	AA-12466	2560				
17N	44W	S	AA-12466	7026				
11N	35W	S	AA-9336	5				
17N	30W	S	AA-9340	5				
19N	30W	S	AA-9341	10				
12N	29W	S	AA-9343	10				
10N	32W	S	AA-9511	3				
16N	51W	S	AA-9852	20	(2 HP'S)			
10N	47W	S	AA-9902	2506				
11N	47W	S	AA-9902	3663				
10N	48W	S	AA-9902	1920				
11N	48W	S	AA-9902	1280				
	Region Subtotal			19189				
15N	56W	S	F-14831-A	6260	F-14831-A2	6260		
16N	56W	S	F-14831-A	1817	F-14831-A2	1817		
17N	56W	S	F-14831-A	280	F-14831-A2	280		
Aniak Village Total				**8357**				
18N	38W	S	F-14838-A2	4303				
18N	39W	S	F-14838-A2	4480	AA-9872	5		
19N	40W	S	F-14838-A2	612				
19N	41W	S	F-14838-A2	2560				
Bethel Village Total				**11955**				
16N	61W	S	F-14871-A2	6490				
Upper Kalskag Total				**6490**				
16N	61W	S	F-14888-A	3177	F-14888-A2	3177		
15N	63W	S	F-14888-A2	205				
Lower Kalskag Total				**3382**				
15N	51W	S	F-14900-A	3030	F-14900-A2	3030		
16N	51W	S	F-14900-A	7223	F-14900-A2	7223		
17N	51W	S	F-14900-A	640	F-14900-A2	640		
16N	52W	S	F-14900-A	639	F-14900-A2	639		
Napaimute Village Total				**11532**				
17N	53W	S	F-14926-A	2271	F-14926-A2	2271		
17N	54W	S	F-14926-A	2845	F-14926-A2	2505		
Russian Mission Total				**5116**				
17N	43W	S	F-14936-A	3033	F-14936-A2	3033		
19N	43W	S	F-14936-A	4480	F-14936-A2	4480	AA-12466	4480
17N	44W	S	F-14936-A	1280	F-14936-A2	1280		
18N	44W	S	F-14936-A	1280	F-14936-A2	1280		
17N	43W	S	F-14936-A2	120				

18N	43W	S	F-14936-A2	3095	F-14936-A	2575		
Sleetmute Village Total				**13288**				
18N	39W	S	F-14941-A2	160				
19N	40W	S	F-14941-A2	80				
Stony River Vill Total				**240**				
11N	65W	S	F-14949-A	639	F-14949-A2	639		
Tuluksak Village Total				**639**				
12N	47W	S	F-19736	38				
	Region Subtotal			38				
Total Village Acres				**60999**				
Total Region Acres				**19227**				
	Total Conflicts			**80226**				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Chugach Region

CHUGACH-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
7N	9E	S	AA-10753	108				
18S	7W	C	AA-10772	389				
18S	8W	C	AA-10772	110				
18S	8W	C	AA-10773	190				
9S	15W	S	AA-10845	125				
11S	11W	C	AA-10959	40				
10N	8E	S	AA-10984	2				
16S	4W	C	AA-10996	50				
17S	6W	C	AA-11020	160	AA-11136	80		
2N	13E	S	AA-11033	75				
10N	10E	S	AA-11044	40				
20S	5E	C	AA-11076	160				
19S	5E	C	AA-11079	402	5-14(h)(1)			
1N	1E	S	AA-11203	1397				
2N	1E	S	AA-11203	1882				
1N	1W	S	AA-11203	956				
2N	1W	S	AA-11203	960				
22S	5E	C	AA-12455	40				
22S	6E	C	AA-12456	40				
2N	13E	S	AA-12463	160				
11N	7E	S	AA-12549	40				
2N	12E	S	AA-12567	15				
8N	6E	S	AA-12590	5				
9N	12E	S	AA-12622	55	2-14(h)(1)			
21S	17E	C	AA-13286	80				
23S	5E	C	AA-16165	630	AA-12458	40		
14S	6W	C	AA-50379	2055				
11S	11W	C	AA-50379	120				
8N	5E	S	AA-50379	710				
	Region Subtotal			10996				
11S	15W	S	AA-6664-B	79				
English Bay Village Total				**79**				
9S	15W	S	AA-6695-A	517				
12S	14W	S	AA-6695-A2	125	AA-8096-01	125		
12S	15W	S	AA-6695-A2	362	AA-8096-01	362		
10S	13W	S	AA-6695-B	640				
12S	13W	S	AA-6695-B	275				
10S	14W	S	AA-6695-B	1920				
11S	14W	S	AA-6695-B	640				
10S	13W	S	AA-6695-D	3830				
Port Graham Village Total				**8309**				
9S	15W	S	AA-6701-B	160	AA-6701-E	160	AA-6701-G	160
Seldovia Village Total				**160**				
9S	9W	C	AA-6703-A2	1710	AA-6703-D	1050	AA-41502	40
9S	8W	C	AA-6703-F	20	AA-8096-01	13		

Tatitlet Village Total				**1730**					
21S	24E	C	AA-8096-01	9249					
12S	13W	S	AA-8096-01	275					
11S	15W	S	AA-8096-01	265					
	Region Subtotal			9789					
15S	3W	C	AA-8447-A	230	AA-10736	55			
13S	1W	C	AA-8447-A2	605					
15S	1W	C	AA-8447-A2	1265					
16S	1W	C	AA-8447-A2	640					
13S	2W	C	AA-8447-A2	4485					
16S	3W	C	AA-8447-A2	5228	AA-8447-D	1851			
15S	4W	C	AA-8447-A2	2275	AA-12568	40			
15S	5W	C	AA-8447-A2	1995	AA-10779	145			
16S	5W	C	AA-8447-A2	2280	AA-8447-D	1230	AA-10996	192	
17S	5W	C	AA-8447-A2	2434	AA-8447-D	1383	AA-11036	115	
15S	1W	C	AA-8447-B	1907					
15S	3W	C	AA-8447-C2	3803					
Eyak Village Total				**27147**					
Total Village Acres				**37425**					
Total Region Acres				**20785**					
Total Conflict				**58210**					

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Cook Inlet Region

CIRI-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
22N	1W	S	AA-10552	2860	AA-10553	2860		
22N	2W	S	AA-10553	14862				
5N	4W	S	AA-11096	25				
33N	2W	S	AA-11153-09	36				
13N	4E	S	AA-11153-18	1005				
14N	4E	S	AA-11153-18	75				
29N	5E	S	AA-11153-20	23006				
29N	6E	S	AA-11153-20	23006				
29N	7E	S	AA-11153-20	23006				
29N	8E	S	AA-11153-20	23006				
29N	9E	S	AA-11153-20	23006				
29N	10E	S	AA-11153-20	23006				
30N	2W	S	AA-11153-20	3840	AA-11160	3840		
12N	17W	S	AA-11153-20	11582				
14N	20W	S	AA-11153-20	22946				
15N	20W	S	AA-11153-20	22882				
16N	20W	S	AA-11153-20	22818				
4N	33W	S	AA-11153-20	22889				
17N	1W	S	AA-11153-22	120				
18N	1W	S	AA-11153-22	1680	AA-8485-B2	1201		
14N	6W	S	AA-11153-22	1280				
20N	9E	S	AA-11153-23	520				
29N	5W	S	AA-11153-23	1259				
7N	11W	S	AA-11153-23	520				
5S	11W	S	AA-11153-23	50				
5S	13W	S	AA-11153-23	200	AA-55469	160		
7S	13W	S	AA-11153-23	195	AA-6701-E	90	AA-6701-G	90
9N	9W	S	AA-11153-24	1280	AA-11153-26	1280		
2N	11W	S	AA-11153-26	5120				
3N	11W	S	AA-11153-26	7680	AA-16670	7680		
12N	16W	S	AA-1153-20	22822				
4N	31W	S	AA-1153-25	1280				
5N	8W	S	AA-20296	160	AA-11153-23	80		
3N	12W	S	AA-20296	299	AA-11153-23	225		
5S	14W	S	AA-20296	495				
2N	12W	S	AA-20298	220				
1N	13W	S	AA-20298	65				
5S	11W	S	AA-20298	50				
6S	13W	S	AA-20298	40	AA-55469	40		
19N	3E	S	AA-27283	500				
17N	1W	S	AA-55469	160				
5N	8W	S	AA-55469	59				
5N	11W	S	AA-55469	120	AA-20298	20		
7N	11W	S	AA-55469	94				
2N	11W	S	AA-58584	120				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Cook Inlet Region

CIRI-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
	Region Subtotal			310244				
16N	1E	S	AA-6661-A	3500				
15N	4E	S	AA-6661-A2	23040	AA-6661-G	280	AA-6661-E	7040
			AA-6661-A2		AA-11153-18	1280	AA-11153-20	23040
			AA-6661-A2		AA-6661-H	13440		
16N	4E	S	AA-6661-A2	20854	AA-6661-H	2560	AA-11153-20	20854
			AA-6661-A2		AA-6661-E	8320	AA-6661-G	8320
			AA-6661-A2		AA-6661-C	1920	AA-11153-18	640
17N	4E	S	AA-6661-A2	23008	AA-6661-H	22500	AA-6661-E	1920
			AA-6661-A2		AA-11153-20	23008		
15N	1E	S	AA-6661-B	6400	AA-8098-10	6400		
15N	2E	S	AA-6661-B	1261				
14N	3E	S	AA-6661-B	6249	AA-8098-88	35		
15N	3E	S	AA-6661-B	5049				
16N	3E	S	AA-6661-B	10800	AA-6661-C	8900	AA-6661-G	420
			AA-6661-B		AA-11153-18	420		
17N	3E	S	AA-6661-B	160				
15N	1W	S	AA-6661-B	320				
15N	2E	S	AA-6661-C	435				
15N	1W	S	AA-6661-C	155	AA-6661-F	80		
15N	1E	S	AA-6661-G	2536				
16N	2E	S	AA-6661-G	2184	AA-6661-D	2184	AA-8098-10	2184
15N	1W	S	AA-6661-G	1040				
Eklutna Village Total				**106991**				
32N	5E	S	AA-6685-A2	17451	AA-8489-A2	17451	AA-11153-20	17451
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6698-B2	17451	AA-6701-B2	17451
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	17451	AA-8485-A2	17451
29N	1E	S	AA-6685-A2	8320	AA-6698-B2	8320	AA-6701-B2	8320
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	8320	AA-8485-A2	8320
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	8320	AA-11153-20	8320
30N	1E	S	AA-6685-A2	22939	AA-6698-B2	22939	AA-6701-B2	22930
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22939	AA-8485-A2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22939	AA-11153-20	22939
31N	1E	S	AA-6685-A2	15236	AA-6698-B2	15256	AA-6701-B2	15256
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	15256	AA-8485-A2	15256
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	15256	AA-11153-20	15256
32N	1E	S	AA-6685-A2	15316	AA-6698-B2	15316	AA-6701-B2	15316
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	15316	AA-8485-A2	15316
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	15316	AA-11153-10	15316
			AA-6685-A2		AA-13358	15316		
33N	1E	S	AA-6685-A2	13017	AA-6698-B2	13017	AA-6701-B2	13017
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	13017	AA-8485-A2	13017
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	13017	AA-11153-20	13017
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-25	5120		
30N	2E	S	AA-6685-A2	14614	AA-6698-B2	14614	AA-11153-20	14614

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Cook Inlet Region

CIRI-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6701-B2	14614	AA-6707-B2	14614
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	14614	AA-8485-A2	14614
31N	2E	S	AA-6685-A2	8586	AA-6698-B2	8586	AA-11153-20	8856
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6701-B2	8856	AA-6707-B2	8856
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	8856	AA-8845-A2	8856
32N	2E	S	AA-6685-A2	18326	AA-6698-B2	18326	AA-11153-20	5760
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6701-B2	18326	AA-6707-B2	18326
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	18326	AA-8485-A2	18326
			AA-6685-A2		AA-13358	5760	AA-6701-F	18326
33N	2E	S	AA-6685-A2	14941	AA-6698-B2	14941	AA-11153-20	14941
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6701-B2	14941	AA-6707-B2	14941
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	14941	AA-8485-A2	14841
			AA-6685-A2		AA-13358	14941	AA-6707-F	14941
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-25	3480		
29N	3E	S	AA-6685-A2	20464	AA-6698-B2	20464	AA-6701-B2	20464
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	20464	AA-8485-A2	20464
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	20464	AA-11153-20	20464
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-25	20464		
30N	3E	S	AA-6685-A2	5815	AA-6698-B2	5815	AA-6701-B2	5815
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	5815	AA-8485-A2	5815
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	5815	AA-11153-20	5815
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-25	5815		
31N	3E	S	AA-6685-A2	7621	AA-6698-B2	7621	AA-6701-B2	7621
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	7621	AA-8485-A2	7621
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	7621	AA-11153-20	7621
32N	3E	S	AA-6685-A2	22872	AA-6698-B2	22872	AA-6701-B2	22872
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22872	AA-8485-A2	22872
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22872	AA-11153-20	22872
29N	4E	S	AA-6685-A2	23006	AA-6698-B2	23006	AA-6701-B2	23006
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	23006	AA-8485-A2	23006
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	23006	AA-11153-20	23006
30N	4E	S	AA-6685-A2	17220	AA-13358	1280	AA-6698-B2	17220
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6701-B2	17220	AA-6707-B2	17220
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8485-A2	17220	AA-8489-A2	17220
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-20	17220	AA-1153-25	17220
31N	4E	S	AA-6685-A2	5037	AA-6698-B2	5037	AA-6701-B2	5037
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8485-A2	5037	AA-8489-A2	5037
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	5037		
32N	4E	S	AA-6685-A2	20247	AA-6698-B2	20247	AA-6701-B2	20247
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	20247	AA-8489-A2	20247
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8485-A2	20247	AA-11153-20	20247
30N	5E	S	AA-6685-A2	21680	AA-6698-B2	21680	AA-6701-B2	21680
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	21680	AA-8485-A2	21680
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	21680	AA-11153-20	21680
31N	5E	S	AA-6685-A2	1956	AA-6698-B2	1956	AA-6701-B2	1956

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Cook Inlet Region

CIRI-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	1956	AA-8485-A2	1956
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	1956	AA-11153-20	1920
30N	6E	S	AA-6685-A2	22939	AA-6698-B2	22939	AA-6701-B2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22939	AA-8485-A2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22939	AA-11153-20	22939
31N	6E	S	AA-6685-A2	16565	AA-6698-B2	16565	AA-6701-B2	16565
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	16565	AA-11153-20	16565
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	16565	AA-8485-A2	16565
32N	6E	S	AA-6685-A2	20876	AA-6698-B2	20876	AA-6701-B2	20876
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	20876	AA-11153-20	20876
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	20876	AA-8485-A2	20876
30N	7E	S	AA-6685-A2	22939	AA-6698-B2	22939	AA-6701-B2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22939	AA-11153-20	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22939	AA-8485-A2	22939
31N	7E	S	AA-6685-A2	22080	AA-6698-B2	22080	AA-6701-B2	22080
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22080	AA-11153-20	22080
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22080	AA-8485-A2	22080
32N	7E	S	AA-6685-A2	22806	AA-6698-B2	22806	AA-6701-B2	22806
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22806	AA-11153-20	22806
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22806	AA-8485-A2	22806
30N	8E	S	AA-6685-A2	22939	AA-13358	554	AA-6701-B2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22939	AA-11153-20	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22939	AA-8485-A2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6698-B2	22939		
31N	8E	S	AA-6685-A2	22872	AA-13358	22872	AA-6698-B2	22872
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22872	AA-11153-20	22872
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22872	AA-6701-B2	22872
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8485-A2	22872		
30N	9E	S	AA-6685-A2	22939	AA-6698-B2	22939	AA-6701-B2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22939	AA-8485-A2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22939	AA-13358	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-20	22939		
Ninilchik Village Subtotal				491619				
31N	9E	S	AA-6685-A2	22872	AA-6698-B2	22872	AA-6701-B2	22872
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22872	AA-8485-A2	22872
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22872	AA-13358	22872
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-20	22872		
30N	10E	S	AA-6685-A2	22939	AA-13358	22939	AA-6701-B2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22939	AA-8485-A2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22939	AA-6698-B2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-20	22939		
31N	10E	S	AA-6685-A2	11445	AA-6698-B2	11445	AA-6701-B2	11445
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	11445	AA-8485-A2	11445
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	11445	AA-13358	587
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-20	11445		

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Cook Inlet Region

CIRI-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
29N	11E	S	AA-6685-A2	22417	AA-6698-B2	22417	AA-6701-B2	22417
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22417	AA-8485-A2	22417
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22417	AA-13358	3200
			AA-6685-A2		AA-11153-20	22417		
30N	11E	S	AA-6685-A2	22939	AA-6698-B2	22939	AA-6701-B2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22939	AA-8485-A2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22939	AA-13358	22939
29N	1W	S	AA-6685-A2	23006	AA-6698-B2	23006	AA-6701-B2	23006
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	23006	AA-8485-A2	23006
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	23006	AA-11153-20	23006
30N	1W	S	AA-6685-A2	22939	AA-6698-B2	22939	AA-6701-B2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22939	AA-8485-A2	22939
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22939	AA-11153-20	22939
31N	1W	S	AA-6685-A2	15256	AA-6698-B2	15256	AA-6701-B2	15256
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	15256	AA-8485-A2	15256
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	15256	AA-11153-20	15256
32N	1W	S	AA-6685-A2	5120	AA-6698-B2	5120	AA-6701-B2	5120
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	5120	AA-8485-A2	5120
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	5120	AA-11153-20	5120
33N	1W	S	AA-6685-A2	15557	AA-6698-B2	15557	AA-6701-B2	15557
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	15557	AA-8485-A2	15557
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	15557	AA-11153-20	15557
			AA-6685-A2		AA-13358	679		
29N	2W	S	AA-6685-A2	532	AA-6698-B2	532	AA-6701-B2	532
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	532	AA-8485-A2	532
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	532		
4S	24W	S	AA-6685-A2	9837	AA-6698-B2	9837	AA-6701-B2	9837
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	9837	AA-8485-A2	9837
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	9837	AA-11153-20	9837
			AA-6685-A2		AA-37846	9837		
3S	25W	S	AA-6685-A2	22950	AA-6698-B2	22950	AA-6701-B2	22950
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	22950	AA-8485-A2	22950
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	22950	AA-11153-20	22950
4S	25W	S	AA-6685-A2	23010	AA-6698-B2	23010	AA-6701-B2	23010
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	23010	AA-8485-A2	23010
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	23010	AA-11153-20	23010
5S	25W	S	AA-6685-A2	1814	AA-6698-B2	1814	AA-6701-B2	1814
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	1814	AA-8485-A2	1814
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	1814	AA-11153-20	1814
5S	26W	S	AA-6685-A2	19025	AA-6698-B2	19025	AA-6701-B2	19025
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	19025	AA-8485-A2	19025
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	19025	AA-11153-20	19025
6S	26W	S	AA-6685-A2	9574	AA-6698-B2	9574	AA-6701-B2	9574
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	9574	AA-8485-A2	9574
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	9574	AA-11153-20	9574

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Cook Inlet Region

CIRI-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
7S	26W	S	AA-6685-A2	848	AA-6698-B2	848	AA-6701-B2	848
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	848	AA-8485-A2	848
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	848		
7S	27W	S	AA-6685-A2	21271	AA-6698-B2	21271	AA-6701-B2	21271
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	21271	AA-8485-A2	21271
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	21271		
8S	27W	S	AA-6685-A2	21126	AA-6698-B2	21126	AA-6701-B2	21126
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	21126	AA-8485-A2	21126
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	21126		
9S	27W	S	AA-6685-A2	1946	AA-6698-B2	1946	AA-6701-B2	1946
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	1946	AA-8485-A2	1946
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	1946		
7S	28W	S	AA-6685-A2	601	AA-6698-B2	601	AA-6701-B2	601
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6707-B2	601	AA-8485-A2	601
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	601	AA-11153-20	59
8S	28W	S	AA-6685-A2	1908	AA-6698-B2	1908	AA-6707-B2	1908
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6701-B2	1908	AA-8485-A2	1908
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	1908	AA-11153-20	1908
			AA-6685-A2		AA-13358	1908		
7S	29W	S	AA-6685-A2	37	AA-6698-B2	37	AA-6707-B2	37
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6701-B2	37	AA-8485-A2	37
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	37	AA-11153-20	37
8S	29W	S	AA-6685-A2	2120	AA-6698-B2	2120	AA-6707-B2	2120
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6701-B2	2120	AA-8485-A2	2120
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	2120	AA-11153-20	2120
29N	2E	S	AA-6685-A2	3187	AA-6698-B2	3187	AA-11153-20	3187
			AA-6685-A2		AA-6701-B2	3187	AA-6707-B2	3187
			AA-6685-A2		AA-8489-A2	3187	AA-8485-A2	3187
1S	12W	S	AA-6685-B	160	AA-11153-23	160		
2S	13W	S	AA-6685-B	160				
Ninilchik Village Total				**816215**				
8N	14W	S	AA-6698-A2	35				
Salamatoff Village Total				**35**				
9S	14W	S	AA-6701-B	4				
8S	13W	S	AA-6701-C	53	AA-6701-G	120	AA-6701-D	5
7S	13W	S	AA-6701-E	1280	AA-8098-08	80		
Seldovia Village Total				**1337**				
16N	1E	S	AA-8098-10	1280				
15N	2E	S	AA-8098-10	695				
14N	1W	S	AA-8098-35	80				
14N	2W	S	AA-8098-35	18344	AA-6661-B	1920		
15N	2W	S	AA-8098-35	22004	AA-8098-16	1920	AA-6661-C	248
13N	3W	S	AA-8098-35	1280				
14N	3W	S	AA-8098-35	6420				
5N	15W	S	AA-8098-40	214				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Cook Inlet Region

CIRI-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
7S	13W	S	AA-8098-60	35				
19N	1W	S	AA-8098-63	22				
13N	3W	S	AA-8098-69	75	AA-8098-75	20		
13N	2W	S	AA-8098-79	19	AA-11153-05	2		
15N	1W	S	AA-8098-91	100				
13N	3W	S	AA-8098-92	3840				
14N	3W	S	AA-8098-92	6420				
3N	1E	S	AA-8098-95	41				
	Region Subtotal			60869				
18N	1W	S	AA-8485-A	215				
18N	2W	S	AA-8485-A	165	AA-55469	160		
17N	1W	S	AA-8485-B2	120				
18N	1W	S	AA-8485-B2	480				
17N	2W	S	AA-8485-B2	80	AA-11153-22	80		
15N	4W	S	AA-8485-B2	7466	AA-11153-22	6840		
Knik Village Total				**8526**				
19N	3E	S	AA-8489-A	6400				
19N	4E	S	AA-8489-A	8960				
20N	4E	S	AA-8489-A	1280				
20N	5E	S	AA-8489-A	1840				
21N	5E	S	AA-8489-A	5111				
22N	5E	S	AA-8489-A	3840	AA-8489-B	1280		
20N	6E	S	AA-8489-A	2322				
21N	6E	S	AA-8489-A	8319				
22N	6E	S	AA-8489-A	7657				
20N	7E	S	AA-8489-A	4120	AA-11153-23	120		
Chickaloon Village Total				**49849**				
Total Village Acres				**982953**				
Total Region Acres				**371113**				
Total Conflicts				**1354066**				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
26N	37W	S	AA-10410	10				
24N	38W	S	AA-10412	27				
18S	1W	F	AA-11127	2350				
11S	24W	F	AA-11184	2302				
12S	24W	F	AA-11184	780				
11S	25W	F	AA-11184	1295				
13S	25W	F	AA-11184	640				
23N	37W	S	AA-11680	20				
23N	38W	S	AA-11682	20				
34N	29W	S	AA-12300	20				
33N	30W	S	AA-12301	30				
34N	30W	S	AA-12301	40				
28N	35W	S	AA-12312	180				
23S	4W	K	AA-12327	2163				
17S	1E	K	AA-12339	495				
22N	59W	S	AA-12371	23042				
12S	25W	F	AA-12411	591				
20S	26E	K	AA-45741	5760				
28N	25W	S	AA-59946	401				
27S	21E	K	AA-8103-02	658				
26S	24E	K	AA-8103-02	80				
33N	25W	S	AA-8103-02	1280				
33N	29W	S	AA-8103-02	160				
34N	32W	S	AA-8103-03	1815				
32N	34W	S	AA-8103-03	1605				
31N	35W	S	AA-8103-03	2737	F-14889-A	2737		
33N	35W	S	AA-8103-03	7560	F-14889-A	7560		
29S	15E	K	AA-8103-04	1124	F-14942-A	1124		
27S	6W	K	AA-8103-07	1920				
27S	7W	K	AA-8103-07	7680				
24S	23E	K	AA-8103-10	23004				
31N	20W	S	AA-8103-18	22707				
31N	21W	S	AA-8103-19	22872				
32N	20W	S	AA-8103-20	11403				
32N	21W	S	AA-8103-21	11520				
33N	20W	S	AA-8103-22	21647				
33N	21W	S	AA-8103-23	11511				
33N	22W	S	AA-8103-24	11511				
33N	23N	S	AA-8103-25	11511				
34N	20W	S	AA-8103-26	2957				
22S	27W	F	AA-8103-27	17097				
27S	28E	K	AA-8103-28	22937	AA-12338	160		
28S	28E	K	AA-8103-29	11520				
28S	29E	K	AA-8103-30	17245				
28S	30E	K	AA-8103-31	3839				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
	Region Subtotal			290066				
28S	31E	K	AA-8103-32	798				
29S	28E	K	AA-8103-33	1686				
29S	29E	K	AA-8103-34	3685				
29S	30E	K	AA-8103-35	2811				
29S	31E	K	AA-8103-36	702				
17S	1W	K	AA-8103-37	7548				
25S	6W	K	AA-8103-47	11520				
26S	6W	K	AA-8103-49	3890				
27S	6W	K	AA-8103-51	1930				
17S	2W	K	AA-8103-52	5760				
18S	3W	K	AA-8103-53	5760				
24S	5W	K	AA-8103-55	3840				
32N	20W	S	AA-8103-56	11403				
23S	23E	K	AA-8103-61	22937				
23S	24E	K	AA-8103-62	22937				
22S	25E	K	AA-8103-66	11520				
21S	26E	K	AA-8103-67	22797				
24S	24E	K	AA-8103-68	23004				
23S	25E	K	AA-8103-69	22937				
30N	34W	S	AA-8103-71	22360				
29N	35W	S	AA-8103-72	22276				
29N	34W	S	AA-8103-73	22579				
12S	27W	F	AA-8103-75	23004				
12S	28W	F	AA-8103-76	7596				
18S	30E	K	AA-8103-80	11187				
33N	18W	S	AA-8103-88	15578				
33N	17W	S	AA-8103-89	15578				
33N	19W	S	AA-8103-90	7661				
33N	19W	S	AA-8103-90	7662				
32N	19W	S	AA-8103-91	22927				
19S	29E	K	AA-8103-92	17235				
19S	30E	K	AA-8103-93	11118				
24S	22E	K	AA-8103-95	23004				
23S	22E	K	AA-8103-96	22937				
30N	35W	S	AA-8103-97	21289	AA-12304	640		
	Region Subtotal			461456				
20N	25W	F	F-14826-B	8960				
Alatna Village Total				**8960**				
22N	23W	F	F-14827-B	1280				
Allakaket Village Total				**1280**				
28N	59W	S	F-14832-B	3145	AA-12352	320		
Anvik Village Total				**3145**				
23N	5E	C	F-14852-B	640				
23N	6E	C	F-14852-B	502				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
21N	7E	C	F-14852-B	65				
23N	7E	C	F-14852-B	1120				
21N	8E	C	F-14852-B	629				
Dot Lake Village Total				**2956**				
1S	33E	F	F-14853-A	523				
1N	32E	F	F-14853-B	80				
2S	31E	F	F-14853-B	2560				
1S	32E	F	F-14853-B	5120				
2S	32E	F	F-14853-B	275				
3S	32E	F	F-14853-B	6886				
2S	33E	F	F-14853-B	470				
Eagle Village Total				**15914**				
23N	58W	S	F-14865-B	2681				
25N	58W	S	F-14865-B	4700				
Holy Cross Village Total				**7381**				
6N	13E	F	F-14868-B	1001				
Huslia Village Total				**1001**				
11S	2E	K	F-14872-B	728				
Kaltag Village Total				**728**				
7S	4E	K	F-14882-B	1280				
Koyukuk Village Total				**1280**				
33N	32W	S	F-14889-A	640				
29S	17E	K	F-14889-A	160				
34N	32W	S	F-14889-A	1815				
32N	33W	S	F-14889-A	7680				
31N	34W	S	F-14889-A	9482				
32N	34W	S	F-14889-A	1605				
33N	34W	S	F-14889-A	6390				
34N	35W	S	F-14889-A	3290				
McGrath Village Total				**31062**				
2N	13W	F	F-14891-B	1854				
1N	14W	F	F-14891-B	7111				
2N	14W	F	F-14891-B	5100				
3N	14W	F	F-14891-B	3840				
1N	15W	F	F-14891-B	1280	F-19155-22	1280		
1N	16W	F	F-14891-B	1909				
2N	16W	F	F-14891-B	4655				
2N	17W	F	F-14891-B	2214				
1S	14W	F	F-14891-B	1335				
Manley Hot Springs V/Total				**29298**				
4N	9W	F	F-14897-A	340				
3N	7W	F	F-14897-B	250				
3N	8W	F	F-14897-B	650				
4N	8W	F	F-14897-B	15157				
3N	9W	F	F-14897-B	340				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
5N	9W	F	F-14897-B	80				
2N	10W	F	F-14897-B	2240				
3N	10W	F	F-14897-B	1255				
4N	10W	F	F-14897-B	4480				
6N	7W	F	F-14897-C	16				
Minto Village Total				**24808**				
4S	8W	F	F-14903-A	531				
2S	8W	F	F-14903-C	77				
3S	6W	F	F-14903-E	2622				
5S	7W	F	F-14903-E	3511				
6S	7W	F	F-14903-E	3615				
5S	8W	F	F-14903-E	3630				
6S	8W	F	F-14903-E	6240				
2S	9W	F	F-14903-E	5068				
3S	9W	F	F-14903-E	12690				
4S	4W	F	F-14903-F	40				
6S	6W	F	F-14903-F	6860				
7S	6W	F	F-14903-F	6305				
Nenana Village Total				**44949**				
28S	21E	K	F-14906-A	4682				
27S	22E	K	F-14906-A	3740				
28S	22E	K	F-14906-A	2805	F-8103-02	1686		
27S	23E	K	F-14906-A	4276	AA-8103-02	4276		
27S	24E	K	F-14906-A	9024				
26S	25E	K	F-14906-A	4032				
Nikolai Village Total				**28559**				
13N	20E	C	F-14912-B	10				
14N	20E	C	F-14912-B	7807				
16N	17E	F	F-14912-B	40				
Northway Village Total				**7857**				
9N	11W	F	F-14923-B	80				
10N	11W	F	F-14923-B	3095				
7N	12W	F	F-14923-B	120				
8N	12W	F	F-14923-B	80				
9N	12W	F	F-14923-B	7740				
10N	12W	F	F-14923-B	40				
9N	13W	F	F-14923-B	840	F-19155-09	640		
8N	14W	F	F-14923-B	605				
7N	15W	F	F-14923-B	1920	F-19155-09	640		
8N	15W	F	F-14923-B	670				
Rampart Village Total				**15190**				
7S	16E	K	F-14925-B	1280				
Ruby Village Total				**1280**				
13N	8W	F	F-14940-E	140				
12N	8W	F	F-14940-F	2516				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
12N	9W	F	F-14940-U	2979				
12N	8W	F	F-14940-V	1182				
Stevens Village Total				**6817**				
32N	36W	S	F-14942-A	1210				
28S	13E	K	F-14942-A	330				
28S	14E	K	F-14942-A	2560	AA-8103-04	1920		
33N	36W	S	F-14942-A	6057				
34N	36W	S	F-14942-A	17				
33N	37W	S	F-14942-A	640	AA-8103-04	640		
32N	38W	S	F-14942-A	3840	AA-8103-04	3840	AA-12368	40
33N	38W	S	F-14942-A	3001				
Takotna Village Total				**17655**				
19N	11E	C	F-14943-A	163				
18N	9E	C	F-14943-B	1280				
19N	9E	C	F-14943-B	3036				
18N	10E	C	F-14943-B	6898				
19N	10E	C	F-14943-B	5756				
20N	10E	C	F-14943-B	4764				
18N	11E	C	F-14943-B	3714				
20N	11E	C	F-14943-B	5283				
21N	11E	C	F-14943-B	22964	F-19155-17	22964		
18N	12E	C	F-14943-B	560				
19N	12E	C	F-14943-B	3227				
20N	12E	C	F-14943-B	13833				
21N	12E	C	F-14943-B	23005	F-21905-97	23005		
18N	13E	C	F-14943-B	21831				
Tanacross Village Total				**116314**				
4N	22W	F	F-14944-A	183				
2N	20W	F	F-14944-B	2870	F-19155-12	2870		
3N	20W	F	F-14944-B	11827				
4N	20W	F	F-14944-B	480	F-19155-12	480		
2N	21W	F	F-14944-B	4414				
3N	21W	F	F-14944-B	4015	F-19155-12	2645		
4N	21W	F	F-14944-B	3295				
2N	22W	F	F-14944-B	7680				
3N	22W	F	F-14944-B	17850				
5N	22W	F	F-14944-B	5924				
3N	23W	F	F-14944-B	1280	F-19155-12	1280		
4N	23W	F	F-14944-B	360				
5N	23W	F	F-14944-B	3839				
Tanana Village Total				**64017**				
17S	28W	F	F-14945-A	10790				
22S	28E	K	F-14945-A	1573	AA-8103-01	1572		
23S	28E	K	F-14945-A	5120				
23S	29E	K	F-14945-A	2920	AA-8103-01	2920		

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
23S	30E	K	F-14945-A	5218				
Telida Village Total				**25621**				
12N	19E	F	F-14989-A2	12466	F-14989-B	7346		
10N	16E	F	F-14989-B	60				
11N	17E	F	F-14989-B	85				
12N	17E	F	F-14989-B	7720	F-14989-D2	7680		
11N	18E	F	F-14989-B	8960	F-14989-L2	8960		
11N	20E	F	F-14989-B2	22848				
13N	18E	F	F-14989-F2	17858				
12N	17E	F	F-14989-G2	5120				
10N	19E	F	F-14989-H2	22926				
14N	19E	F	F-14989-I2	18443				
10N	17E	F	F-14989-L2	11882				
11N	16E	F	F-14989-M2	16448				
Circle Village Total				**144816**				
11N	17E	F	F-19155-05	315				
22N	6E	C	F-19155-17	60				
3S	7W	F	F-19155-18	180				
6N	10W	F	F-19155-21	20				
3N	19W	F	F-19155-99	7165				
	Region Subtotal			7740				
26N	17W	F	F-19328-B	2394				
25N	18W	F	F-19328-B	6973				
Evansville Village Total				**9367**				
11S	15E	F	F-19329-A	109				
26N	5E	C	F-19329-B	4480				
12S	15E	F	F-19329-B	2425				
11S	16E	F	F-19329-B	720				
12S	16E	F	F-19329-B	711				
13S	16E	F	F-19329-B	1735				
Healy Lake Village Total				**10180**				
6S	21E	K	F-19731	40				
28N	36W	S	F-19745	141				
4S	27E	F	F-21901-23	3839				
7S	19E	F	F-21901-26	11466				
7S	20E	F	F-21901-27	11466				
7S	22E	F	F-21901-28	3187				
8S	19E	F	F-21901-29	17253				
8S	20E	F	F-21901-30	11502				
8S	21E	F	F-21901-31	15964				
8S	22E	F	F-21901-32	6380				
5N	18W	F	F-21901-36	3188				
5N	19W	F	F-21901-37	1280				
6N	17W	F	F-21901-38	1898				
7N	16W	F	F-21901-41	2523				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
7N	17W	F	F-21901-42	6353				
4S	24E	K	F-21901-57	23004				
5S	21E	K	F-21901-58	22782				
5S	22E	K	F-21901-59	3840				
5S	23E	K	F-21901-60	21502				
5S	24E	K	F-21901-61	8130				
6S	20E	K	F-21901-63	13308				
4S	27E	F	F-21901-72	15397				
27N	9W	F	F-21901-74	11428				
7N	7W	F	F-21902-20	22852				
5S	14W	F	F-21903-59	21563				
6S	14W	F	F-21903-60	21914				
7S	15W	F	F-21903-61	22039				
8S	15W	F	F-21903-62	5241				
8S	16W	F	F-21903-63	22724				
9S	16W	F	F-21903-65	20759				
9S	17W	F	F-21903-66	22639				
9S	18W	F	F-21903-67	11397				
9S	19W	F	F-21903-68	22794				
10S	15W	F	F-21903-69	22862				
10S	16W	F	F-21903-70	11439				
10S	18W	F	F-21903-72	11431				
10S	19W	F	F-21903-73	22862				
4S	14W	F	F-21903-74	23004				
5S	15W	F	F-21903-76	22788				
4S	15W	F	F-21903-76	23004				
4S	26E	K	F-21903-78	6373				
6S	20E	K	F-21903-82	1482				
7S	19E	K	F-21903-84	3176	F-21903-84	640		
3S	28E	K	F-21903-87	22880	F-22773	160		
2N	19W	F	F-21903-88	5353				
2N	25W	F	F-21903-89	22928				
3N	25W	F	F-21903-91	11422				
4N	19W	F	F-21903-92	4550				
5N	24W	F	F-21903-94	5436				
5N	25W	F	F-21903-95	1883				
4N	26W	F	F-21904-35	8698				
	Region Subtotal			641364				
4N	25W	F	F-21904-36	18885	F-22763	640		
3N	25W	F	F-21904-37	11422				
29N	7W	F	F-21904-60	22999				
4N	27E	F	F-21905-29	22662				
4N	27W	F	F-21905-38	1815				
4N	19W	F	F-21905-45	9600				
5N	19W	F	F-21905-46	5723				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
5N	26W	F	F-21905-48	22524				
3S	27E	K	F-21905-49	22926				
5N	25W	F	F-21905-50	21120				
5N	24W	F	F-21905-51	16947				
4S	25E	K	F-21905-53	15328				
28N	8E	C	F-21905-57	3750				
27N	8E	C	F-21905-59	22860				
7S	22E	F	F-21905-61	5088				
27N	10E	C	F-21905-65	10700				
4N	26E	F	F-21905-66	22782				
22N	10E	C	F-21905-69	22935	F-22473	618		
7S	20E	F	F-21905-86	11466				
7S	19E	F	F-21905-87	11466				
8S	19E	F	F-21905-88	5751				
7N	10W	F	F-21906-60	22852				
8N	10W	F	F-21906-61	22776				
10S	18W	F	F-21906-70	11431				
9S	18W	F	F-21906-71	11397				
6N	6W	F	F-21906-76	22926				
7N	8W	F	F-21906-77	22852				
7N	9W	F	F-21907-75	22852				
15N	27E	K	F-22455	330				
25N	14E	C	F-22477	120				
21N	8E	C	F-22481	640				
15N	26E	K	F-22489	40				
15N	25E	K	F-22490	320				
5S	4E	F	F-22534	160				
5S	4E	F	F-22535	160				
8S	8E	F	F-22540	160				
8S	7E	F	F-22542	640				
21N	10E	C	F-22556	80				
16S	31E	U	F-22584	7961				
28N	3E	F	F-22672	160				
8S	7E	K	F-22711	100				
9N	16E	F	F-22713	160				
9S	13E	K	F-22714	160				
6S	23E	F	F-22716	640				
26N	15E	C	F-22731	160				
8N	15E	F	F-22734	1740				
8N	16E	F	F-22734	2657				
9N	18E	F	F-22737	9342				
1N	7W	F	F-22750	2				
	Region Subtotal			471567				
8N	15W	F	F-22760	160				
4S	27E	K	F-22774	160				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
6S	23E	K	F-22777	160				
6S	22E	K	F-22779	160				
6S	21E	K	F-22780	160				
6S	21E	K	F-22781	153				
1S	19W	F	F-22788	9				
1S	19W	F	F-22789	10				
9S	12W	F	F-22834	10				
11N	12E	C	F-35226	2560				
12N	12E	C	F-35226	7081				
13N	12E	C	F-35226	8050				
15N	12E	C	F-35227	3340				
34N	7W	F	F-36732	5120				
34N	7W	F	F-36733	5707				
34N	7W	F	F-36735	3840				
33N	7W	F	F-36736	5739				
33N	7W	F	F-36737	5738				
35N	6W	F	F-36738	5697				
34N	6W	F	F-36739	5686				
34N	6W	F	F-36740	5707				
35N	7W	F	F-36741	9600				
34N	7W	F	F-40200	1846				
35N	7W	F	F-40201	6269				
29N	13W	F	F-40202	640				
3S	30E	F	F-40203	3840				
3S	30E	F	F-40204	5760				
6S	18E	F	F-40205	5661				
7S	17E	F	F-40206	1920				
7S	18E	F	F-40206	5035				
7S	17E	F	F-40207	1960				
8S	18E	F	F-40208	5760				
8S	18E	F	F-40209	5760				
8S	18E	F	F-40210	3840				
27N	6E	C	F-40211	2560				
28N	6E	C	F-40211	1262				
27N	7E	C	F-40212	2840				
28N	7E	C	F-40212	1857				
27N	7E	C	F-40213	3840				
28N	7E	C	F-40213	1893				
7S	21E	F	F-40214	6400				
7S	22E	F	F-40215	6356				
6S	28E	F	F-40253	1895				
7S	28E	F	F-40253	3796				
7S	28E	F	F-40254	5709				
7S	28E	F	F-40255	3840				
7S	28E	F	F-40256	1907				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Doyon Region

DOYON-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS			
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acre
8S	28E	F	F-40256	3820				
7S	28E	F	F-40257	1280				
8S	28E	F	F-40257	2560				
8S	28E	F	F-40258	3193				
	Region Subtotal			174306				
27N	9W	F	F-40281	5760				
27N	9W	F	F-40282	5647				
28N	10W	F	F-40283	11387				
5S	22E	K	F-40289	5622				
5S	22E	K	F-40290	5640				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Koniag Region

KONIAG-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
42S	55W	S	AA-11774	310				
31S	46W	S	AA-11776	1920				
28S	20W	S	AA-16163	7650	AA-9106-F	373		
29S	20W	S	AA-16163	1947	AA-8448-H3	1947	AA-8448-B	17
28S	21W	S	AA-16163	3590				
29S	21W	S	AA-16163	170	AA-8448-B	130		
	Region Subtotal			15587				
25S	21W	S	AA-6645-A	514				
25S	22W	S	AA-6645-A	863				
25S	24W	S	AA-6645-A	1428				
30S	42W	S	AA-6645-B	11669	AA-6694-B	11669	AA-6688-B	10749
			AA-6645-B		AA-6677-B	10749	AA-8448-D	10749
			AA-6645-B		AA-8448-X2	10749		
31S	43W	S	AA-6645-B	6880	AA-6677-B	6880	AA-6688-B	6880
			AA-6645-B		AA-6694-B	6880	AA-8448-D	6880
			AA-6645-B		AA-8448-X2	6880	AA-8102-37	1280
29S	44W	S	AA-6645-B	11417	AA-6677-B	11417	AA-6688-B	11417
			AA-6645-B		AA-6694-B	11417	AA-8448-D	11417
			AA-6645-B		AA-8448-W2	11417		
32S	44W	S	AA-6645-B	780	AA-6677-B	780	AA-6688-B	780
			AA-6645-B		AA-6694-B	780	AA-8448-D	780
			AA-6645-B		AA-8448-T2	780		
33S	45W	S	AA-6645-B	375	AA-6677-B	375	AA-6688-B	375
			AA-6645-B		AA-8448-D	375	AA-8448-T2	375
31S	46W	S	AA-6645-B	2805	AA-6688-B	2805	AA-6694-B	2805
			AA-6645-B		AA-8448-D	2805	AA-8448-F2	2805
			AA-6645-B		AA-8448-U2	2805	AA-6677-B	2805
36S	47W	S	AA-6645-B	2765	AA-6677-B	2765	AA-6688-B	2765
			AA-6645-B		AA-6694-B	2765	AA-8102-06	2765
			AA-6645-B		AA-8448-D	2765		
38S	50W	S	AA-6645-B	1280	AA-6677-B	1280	AA-6688-B	1280
			AA-6645-B		AA-6694-B	1280	AA-8102-08	1280
			AA-6645-B		AA-8448-D	1280		
Afognak Village Total				**40776**				
33S	23W	S	AA-6672-A	3227				
36S	25W	S	AA-6672-A	7680	AA-6672-A2	1280		
39S	29W	S	AA-6672-A	61				
40S	29W	S	AA-6672-A	385				
40S	30W	S	AA-6672-A	3589				
Kaguyak Village Total				**14942**				
29S	30W	S	AA-6674-A	55				
Karluk Village Total				**55**				
29S	29W	S	AA-6677-A	385				
39S	30W	S	AA-6677-A	135				
28S	43W	S	AA-6677-B	7679	AA-6694-B	7679	AA-6645-B	7629

			AA-6677-B		AA-6648-B	7629	AA-8448-D	7629
			AA-6677-B		AA-17995	1280	AA-17994	7040
31S	44W	S	AA-6677-B	640	AA-6645-B	640	AA-6688-B	640
			AA-6677-B		AA-6694-B	640	AA-8448-D	640
			AA-6677-B		AA-8448-T2	640		
30S	45W	S	AA-6677-B	1280	AA-6645-B	1254	AA-6688-B	1254
			AA-6677-B		AA-8448-D	1254	AA-8448-W2	1254
			AA-6677-B		AA-6694-B	1254		
Larson Bay Village Total				**10119**				
32S	23W	S	AA-6687-A	5674				
34S	23W	S	AA-6687-A	7				
32S	24W	S	AA-6687-A	2131				
33S	24W	S	AA-6687-A	1297	AA-10585	620		
34S	25W	S	AA-6687-A	107				
Old Harbor Village Total				**9216**				
26S	19W	S	AA-6688-A	163				
28S	19W	S	AA-6688-A	240				
26S	20W	S	AA-6688-A	522				
27S	21W	S	AA-6688-A	50				
28S	21W	S	AA-6688-A	55				
31S	42W	S	AA-6688-B	10222	AA-6694-B	10222	AA-8448-D	10222
			AA-6688-B		AA-6645-B	10217	AA-8448-X2	10217
			AA-6688-B		AA-6677-B	10217		
32S	42W	S	AA-6688-B	100	AA-6694-B	31	AA-6645-B	31
			AA-6688-B		AA-8448-D	31	AA-6677-B	31
Ouzinkie Village Total				**11352**				
26S	21W	S	AA-6694-A	1025				
26S	22W	S	AA-6694-A	108				
27S	22W	S	AA-6694-A	637				
24S	23W	S	AA-6694-A	85				
25S	23W	S	AA-6694-A	794				
26S	23W	S	AA-6694-A	2604				
27S	23W	S	AA-6694-A	5154				
28S	23W	S	AA-6694-A	40				
30S	43W	S	AA-6694-B	5760	AA-6645-B	5735	AA-6647-B	5735
			AA-6694-B		AA-6688-B	5735	AA-8448-D	5735
			AA-6694-B		AA-8448-X2	5735		
29S	45W	S	AA-6694-B	10212	AA-6688-B	6985	AA-6677-B	6985
			AA-6694-B		AA-6645-B	6985	AA-8448-B	6985
			AA-6694-B		AA-8448-W2	6985	AA-11776	640
Port Lions Village Total				**26419**				
29S	44W	S	AA-8102-10	2560				
30S	44W	S	AA-8102-10	5760				
31S	44W	S	AA-8102-10	5073				
30S	45W	S	AA-8102-10	1280				
31S	45W	S	AA-8102-10	5760				
31S	44W	S	AA-8102-11	9566				

31S	44W	S	AA-8102-11	3840				
36S	47W	S	AA-8102-24	10148				
38S	50W	S	AA-8102-28	10108				
31S	44W	S	AA-8102-36	1280				
31S	44W	S	AA-8102-36	7646				
30S	43W	S	AA-8102-37	3149				
31S	43W	S	AA-8102-37	7026				
31S	43W	S	AA-8102-41	4456				
42S	55W	S	AA-8102-42	6060				
	Region Subtotal			83712				
Total Village Acres				**112879**				
Total Region Acres				**99299**				
Total Conflicts				**212178**				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in NANA Region

NANA-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
22N	5E	K	F-14828-B2	18560				
19N	6E	K	F-14828-B2	17680	F-14935-B2	17680		
20N	6E	K	F-14828-B2	13863	F-21870-13	13863		
22N	6E	K	F-14828-B2	22886	F-21870-10	22886		
19N	7E	K	F-14828-B2	22836	F-21870-16	22836	F-22102	640
20N	7E	K	F-14828-B2	17609	F-22102	640		
22N	5E	K	F-14828-L	1280	F-14828-A2	1280		
20N	6E	K	F-14828-L	1231	F-14828-A2	1231	F-21870-13	1231
20N	7E	K	F-14828-L	630	F-14828-A2	630		
Ambler Village Total				**116575**				
5N	10W	K	F-14842-B2	15334				
6N	10W	K	F-14842-B2	22924	F-21870-06	22924		
7N	10W	K	F-14842-B2	22847				
8N	10W	K	F-14842-B2	17700	F-19154-97	17700		
5N	11W	K	F-14842-B2	15321	F-21870-08	15321		
6N	11W	K	F-14842-B2	12112				
8N	11W	K	F-14842-B2	14638				
5N	12W	K	F-14842-B2	23001				
6N	12W	K	F-14842-B2	22617	F-21870-05	22617		
9N	12W	K	F-14842-B2	10222				
5N	13W	K	F-14842-B2	23001	F-21870-07	23001		
6N	13W	K	F-14842-B2	19724				
7N	13W	K	F-14842-B2	20231	F-19154-99	20231		
8N	13W	K	F-14842-B2	21489				
9N	13W	K	F-14842-B2	22776	F-19154-95	22776		
5N	14W	K	F-14842-B2	23001				
6N	14W	K	F-14842-B2	22924	F-21870-04	22924		
7N	14W	K	F-14842-B2	22746				
8N	14W	K	F-14842-B2	21447	F-19154-92	21447	F-32014	8737
6N	13W	K	F-14842-I	3200				
7N	13W	K	F-14842-J	1280				
5N	10W	K	F-14842-K	1199	F-14842-A2	1199		
8N	10W	K	F-14842-K	5070	F-14842-A2	5070	F-19154-97	5070
8N	11W	K	F-14842-K	5717	F-14842-A2	5717		
7N	13W	K	F-14842-K	1070	F-14842-A2	1070	F-19154-99	1070
8N	13W	K	F-14842-K	1225	F-14842-A2	1225		
Buckland Village Total				**392816**				
6N	18W	K	F-14851-B	276				
6N	17W	K	F-14851-B2	22284				
7N	17W	K	F-14851-B2	18473	F-19154-98	18473	F-32014	5120
6N	18W	K	F-14851-B2	14637	F-21870-03	14637		
7N	18W	K	F-14851-B2	13320				
6N	19W	K	F-14851-B2	7632				
6N	20W	K	F-14851-B2	19170	F-21870-02	19170		
7N	20W	K	F-14851-B2	7680				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in NANA Region

NANA-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
6N	21W	K	F-14851-B2	10855				
7N	21W	K	F-14851-B2	5686	F-21870-25	5686		
6N	19W	K	F-14851-C	280				
6N	20W	K	F-14851-D	19				
6N	21W	K	F-14851-E	1396				
7N	17W	K	F-14851-F	90				
7N	18W	K	F-14851-G	160				
7N	21W	K	F-14851-I	6976				
8N	20W	K	F-14851-L	78				
8N	21W	K	F-14851-M	5555				
6N	18W	K	F-14851-N	1920	F-14851-A2	1920	F-21870-03	1920
6N	21W	K	F-14851-N	1859	F-14851-A2	1859		
7N	21W	K	F-14851-N	10184	F-14851-A2	10184	F-21870-25	10184
Deering Village Total				**148530**				
27N	24W	K	F-14876-B2	11309				
28N	24W	K	F-14876-B2	8674	F-19154-26	8674		
29N	24W	K	F-14876-B2	4440				
26N	25W	K	F-14876-B2	2383				
27N	25W	K	F-14876-B2	19090	F-19154-27	19090		
28N	25W	K	F-14876-B2	6340				
29N	25W	K	F-14876-B2	8282	F-19154-25	8282		
29N	26W	K	F-14876-B2	22812				
29N	27W	K	F-14876-B2	22238	F-19154-24	22238		
26N	25W	K	F-14876-D	105				
27N	25W	K	F-14876-E	200				
28N	24W	K	F-14876-G	1286				
28N	26W	K	F-14876-I	80				
28N	27W	K	F-14876-J	384				
29N	25W	K	F-14876-L	160				
29N	24W	K	F-14876-M	7226				
29N	24W	K	F-14876-N	10791	F-14876-A2	10791		
28N	25W	K	F-14876-N	1280	F-14876-A2	1280		
29N	25W	K	F-14876-N	5756	F-14876-A2	5756	F-19154-25	5756
Kivalina Village Total				**132836**				
20N	11E	K	F-14877-B	5018				
20N	8E	K	F-14877-B2	21822	F-21870-14	21822		
20N	9E	K	F-14877-B2	17635				
18N	10E	K	F-14877-B2	16487	F-14935-B2	16487	F-21870-19	16487
19N	10E	K	F-14877-B2	16178	F-14935-B2	16178	F-22101	1185
18N	11E	K	F-14877-B2	22103				
19N	11E	K	F-14877-B2	20542	F-21870-17	20542	F-22100	410
20N	11E	K	F-14877-B2	3200				
20N	9E	K	F-14877-E	1920	F-14877-A2	1920		
18N	10E	K	F-14877-E	1255	F-14877-A2	1255	F-22257	635
			F-14877-E		F-14935-B2	1255	F-21870-19	1255

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in NANA Region

NANA-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
19N	11E	K	F-14877-E	1155	F-21870-17	1155	F-14877-A2	530
20N	11E	K	F-14877-E	3180	F-14877-A2	3180		
Kobuk Village Total				**130495**				
11N	8W	K	F-14880-C2	19691	F-22283	50		
11N	9W	K	F-14880-C2	15486	F-19154-89	15486		
11N	10W	K	F-14880-C2	18568				
12N	10W	K	F-14880-C2	907	F-19154-83	907		
10N	11W	K	F-14880-C2	14805	F-32014	13960		
11N	11W	K	F-14880-C2	22672	F-19154-88	22672	F-32014	3274
12N	11W	K	F-14880-C2	14805				
13N	11W	K	F-14880-C2	1244	F-19154-79	1244		
10N	12W	K	F-14880-C2	136	F-19154-94	136	F-32014	136
11N	12W	K	F-14880-C2	10631	F-32014	1565	(3 HP'S)	
12N	12W	K	F-14880-C2	22815	F-19154-82	22815		
13N	12W	K	F-14880-C2	13529	F-32014	11166		
10N	13W	K	F-14880-C2	10360	F-32014	7366	(2 HP'S)	
11N	13W	K	F-14880-C2	2065	F-19154-87	2065		
12N	13W	K	F-14880-C2	19815	F-32014	2660		
9N	14W	K	F-14880-C2	8385	F-32014	8385		
10N	14W	K	F-14880-C2	725	F-19154-93	725		
11N	14W	K	F-14880-C2	222				
12N	14W	K	F-14880-C2	16655	F-19154-81	16655	F-19154-87	250
			F-14880-C2		F-32014	8050		
13N	14W	K	F-14880-C2	1796				
10N	15W	K	F-14880-C2	2140	F-22352	830	(2 HP'S)	
11N	15W	K	F-14880-C2	5648	F-19154-86	5648		
12N	15W	K	F-14880-C2	11634	F-22353	3310	(2 HP'S)	
13N	15W	K	F-14880-C2	5680	F-19154-77	5680	F-32014	5680
14N	15W	K	F-14880-C2	2494	F-32014	1230		
14N	16W	K	F-14880-C2	4995	F-19154-69	60		
15N	16W	K	F-14880-C2	2450				
15N	18W	K	F-14880-E	215				
18N	17W	K	F-14880-K	268				
15N	16W	K	F-14880-X	12849	F-14880-B2	12849		
16N	16W	K	F-14880-X	1879	F-14880-B2	1879	F-19154-58	1879
Kotzebue Village Total				**265564**				
19N	8E	K	F-14935-B	2215				
18N	10E	K	F-14935-H	313				
Shungnak Village Total				**2528**				
19N	9E	K	F-19154-03	3488				
9N	11W	K	F-19154-16	1585				
8N	12W	K	F-19154-17	570				
7N	19W	K	F-19154-19	200				
15N	17W	K	F-19154-22	3465				
12N	14W	K	F-19154-87	1895				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in NANA Region

NANA-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT						LAYERED FILINGS		
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
19N	11E	K	F-21870-17	640				
17N	12E	K	F-22149	950	(7 HP'S)			
21N	17E	K	F-22196	640				
29N	21W	K	F-22214	20				
28N	23W	K	F-22215	20				
31N	24W	K	F-22271	10				
32N	24W	K	F-22272	10				
30N	23W	K	F-22273	40				
3N	19W	K	F-22285	1				
30N	24W	K	F-22302	680	(4 HP'S)			
30N	29W	K	F-22333	81	(3 HP'S)			
29N	21W	K	F-22341	20				
30N	21W	K	F-22342	10				
28N	18W	K	F-22345	10				
31N	17W	K	F-32014	6036	F-73308	6036		
16N	18W	K	F-32014	6930				
30N	18W	K	F-32014	1920	F-73308	1920		
31N	18W	K	F-32014	8278	F-73308	8278		
30N	19W	K	F-32014	7628	F-73307	7628	F-22304	640
30N	17W	K	F-73308	640	F-32014	613		
32N	17W	K	F-73308	2560				
Region Subtotal				48327				
Total Village Acres				**1189344**				
Total Region Acres				**48327**				
Total Conflicts				**1237671**				

APPENDIX 2. Selection Conflicts in Sealaska Region

SEALASKA-STATE/ANCSA CONFLICT					LAYERED FILINGS	
T	R	M	Serial No.	Acres	Serial No.	Acres
69S	80E	C	AA-10468	20		
29S	58E	C	AA-10508	54		
29S	59E	C	AA-10508	32	(2 HP's)	
44S	61E	C	AA-14015	146		
74S	86E	C	AA-14015	860		
42S	55E	C	AA-61030	5		
	Region Subtotal			1117		
72S	80E	C	AA-6984-D	5		
Klawock Village Total				**5**		
74S	90E	C	AA-6986-C	1140	AA-6986-A	50
74S	91E	C	AA-6986-C	520		
77S	91E	C	AA-6986-C	850		
76S	92E	C	AA-6986-C	245		
Saxman Village Total				**2755**		
28S	33E	C	AA-6987-D	1239	AA-14015	890
28S	34E	C	AA-6987-D	111	AA-14015	111
Yakutat Village Total				**1350**		
42S	66E	C	AA-9205-C	50		
42S	67E	C	AA-9205-C	195		
	Region Subtotal			245		
Total Village Acres				**4110**		
Total Region Acres				**1362**		
Total Conflicts				**5472**		

APPENDIX 3. ANCSA-State Selection Conflicts, by Native Village

REGION	VILLAGE	ACRES		VILLAGE	ACRES
Ahtna					
	Cantwell	34610		Gakona	38045
	Chistochina	11705		Gulkana	121353
	Chitina	3258		Mentasta Lake	35789
	Copper Center	28527		Tazlina	27443
	Total	300730			
Aleut					
	Nelson Lagoon	3639			
	Total	3639			
Arctic Slope					
	Nooiksuit	27254			
	Point Hope	6255			
	Point Lay	8873			
	Total	42382			
Bering Straits					
	Brevig Mission	61551		Mary's Igloo	96915
	Council	117869		Nome	200300
	Golovin	71975		Solomon	15280
	Inalik	48513		Wales	40710
	King Island	21182		White Mountair	95987
	Total	770282			
Bristol Bay					
	Aleknagik	21419		Levelock	15360
	Chignik	7695		Naknek	14252
	Clarks Point	3517		New Stuyahok	27868
	Dillingham	38834		Newhalen	15223
	Egegik	7725		Nondalton	14922
	Ekuk	476		Pedro Bay	75402
	Ekwok	11060		Perryville	3267
	Igiugig	81773		Pilot Point	8892
	Iliamna	34786		Port Heiden	12890
	Kokhanok	20544		Portage Creek	8530
	Koliganek	9241		South Naknek	4526
	Total	438202			

APPENDIX 3. ANCSA-State Selection Conflicts, by Native Village

REGION	VILLAGE	ACRES		VILLAGE	ACRES
Calista					
	Aniak	8357		Sleetmute	13288
	Bethel	11955		Stony River	240
	Lower Kalskag	3382		Tuluksak	639
	Napaimute	11532		Upper Kalskag	6490
	Russian Mission	5116			
	Total	60999			
Chugach					
	English Bay	79			
	Eyak	27147			
	Port Graham	8309			
	Seldovia	160			
	Tatitlek	1730			
	Total	37425			
Cook Inlet					
	Chickaloon	49849			
	Eklutna	106991			
	Knik	8526			
	Ninilchik	816215			
	Salamatoff	35			
	Seldovia	1337			
	Total	982953			
Doyon	Alatna	8960		McGrath	31062
	Allakaket	1280		Minto	24808
	Anvik	3145		Nenana	44949
	Circle	144816		Nikolai	28559
	Dot Lake	2956		Northway	7857
	Eagle	15914		Rampart	15190
	Evansville	9367		Ruby	1280
	Healy Lake	10180		Stevens Villag	6817
	Holy Cross	7381		Takotna	17665
	Huslia	1001		Tanacross	116314
	Kaltag	728		Tanana	64017
	Koyukuk	1280		Telida	25621
	Manley Hot Springs	29298			
	Total	620445			
Koniag	Afognak	40776		Old Harbor	9216
	Kaguyak	14942		Ouzinkie	11352
	Karluk	55		Port Lions	26419
	Larson Bay	10119			
	Total	112879			

APPENDIX 3. ANCSA-State Selection Conflicts, by Native Village

REGION	VILLAGE	ACRES			
Nana	Ambler	116575			
	Buckland	392816			
	Deering	148530			
	Kivalina	132836			
	Kobuk	130495			
	Kotzebue	265564			
	Shungnak	2528			
	Total	1189344			
Sealaska	Klawock	5			
	Saxman	2755			
	Yakutat	1350			
	Total	4110			

APPENDIX 4. Underselected Village Corporations

REGION/Village		Sec. 12(a)			Sec. 12(b)		Conservation System Unit
	Entitlement	Overselection	Underselection	Reallocation	Overselection	Underselection	
ALEUT							
Nelson Lagoon	69120		3728	0			Alaska Maritime,
Pauloff Harbor	69120		1815				Peninsula, Izembek NWR
ARCTIC SLOPE							
Anaktuvuk Pass	92160		677	0			Gates of the Arctic National Park
							and Preserve
Atkasook	69120		10970	0			
Kaktovik	92160		2106	0			ANWR
Nuiqsut	115200		10987	8403	14288		
Point Hope	138240		16000	0			Alaska Maritime
Point Lay	69120		6151	18415	2475		Alaska Maritime
Wainwright	115200		3137	44625	11042		
BRISTOL BAY							
Koliganek	92160		959	3910	2949		
Levelock	92160		2830	4611	10525		
Manokotak	115200		536	10420	12351		Togiak NWR
CALISTA							
Aniak	115200	10902		10987		85	Yukon Delta NWR
Bethel	161280			78815		33458	Yukon Delta NWR
Mekoryuk	115200		6147	13448			Yukon Delta NWR
CHUGACH							
English Bay	69120		9826	7280	14920		Kenai Fjords National Park
DOYON							
Huslia	115200		5721	0			Koyukuk NWR
NANA							
Selawik	138240		6022	0	171171		Selawik NWR

Appendix 5. ACTIVE TOWNSITES

TOWNSITE	INCORPORATED STATUS ?	ACREAGE PATENTED TO TRUSTEE	PARCELS DEEDED BY TRUSTEE	RESTRICTED DEEDS ISSUED	UNRESTRICTED/ TRUSTEE DEEDS ISSUED	PARCELS HELD BY TRUSTEE
1) Akiak	Yes	164.98	64	36	28	3
2) Alakanuk	Yes	217.92	172	59	113	2
3) Aleknagik	Yes	45.37	31	8	23	0
4) Ambler	Yes	259.20	130	33	97	2
5) Andreafsky	Yes	100.11	119	23	96	9
6) Birch Creek	No	16.66	17	11	6	22
7) Birch Lake	No	27.65	91	0	91	0
8) Canyon Village	No	22.87	6	5	1	32
9) Chalkyitsik	No	177.01	40	27	13	35
10) Chignik Lagoon	No	111.98	22	19	3	52
11) Chignik Lake	No	27.51	38	25	13	68
12) Circle	No	35.25	34	12	22	4
13) Clarks Point	Yes	194.32	65	10	55	6
14) Eagle	No	18.75	21	16	5	25
15) Egegik	No	122.75	39	25	14	54
16) Gulkana	No	271.46	54	13	41	44
17) Hyder	No	109.66	435	0	435	74
18) Kodiak	Yes	8.88	16	0	16	0
19) Kotzebue	Yes	127.75	157	33	124	2
20) Lower Kalskag	Yes	300.61	145	40	105	1
21) Mentasta	No	36.86	38	9	29	3
22) Meshik	Yes	118.64	63	17	46	4
23) Nikolski	No	16.30	30	25	5	13
24) Northway	No	42.55	55	17	38	1
25) Nulato	Yes	119.62	146	53	93	1
26) Perryville	No	56.67	29	26	3	64
27) Pilot Station	Yes	169.43	177	51	126	5
28) Rampart	No	77.88	37	29	8	58
29) St. Michael	Yes	267.35	91	37	54	9
30) Salchaket	No	82.22	144	3	141	0
31) S. Naknek	No	106.53	22	15	7	50
32) Stevens Village	No	551.12	77	28	49	4
33) Twin Hills	No	130.95	28	26	2	74
34) Upper Kalskag	Yes	497.18	60	25	35	2
TOTAL		4,633.99	2,693	756	1,937	723

CADASTRAL SURVEY MASTER PROJECT LIST-1990 FIELD PROJECTS									5-Dec-89
PRTY	WIN#	GROUP	PROJECT NAME	C/I	TOTAL TWNS	MILES REC NET	TOTAL INHLDS	LOTTING INFORMATION	CLIENTS
1			GOODNEWS BAY/ PLATINUM						
2		180/181	CHICKALOON/HATCHER PASS			15	6		STATE AND NATIVE
3	1234	459	KAHILTNA RIVER	I	50		4		STATE
4			EGEGIK 14 (C)						
5	130		SITKA,GREEN LAKE,TAKATS L	C	7	38	9		STATE AND NATIVE
6	1914	269/277/287	MCGRATH INHOLDINGS	I	97	0	50		NATIVE CORPORATION
			MCGRATH 14 (C)					17 LOTS/APPROX. 1280 A.	
			TELIDA 14 (C)					4 LOTS/APPROX.320 A.	
			NIKOLAI 14 (C)					36 LOTS	
7	1259	347	CENTRAL,CIRCLE HOT SPRS.	I	53	402	31		STATE AND NATIVE
8	923	271/272	AMBLER INHOLDINGS	I	39	0	125		NATIVE CORPORATION
			KOBUK,SHUNGNAK						
		US 4392	AMBLER TOWNSITE					SURVEY/ SUB. TR. A/B-AND	
								56 LOTS PLUS ROW & STREETS	
			KOBUK 14 (C)					8 LOTS/INCLUDES 2 AIRPORTS	
9	1828	344	BEAVER	C	36	0	64		NATIVE CORPORATION
		USS 4393	STEVENS VILLAGE TOWN.					SUBDIVIDE BLOCK21,TRS,A,B,C,D, PLUS RIGHT OF WA	
10	1829	297	FORT YUKON, BIRCH CREEK	C	37	66	129		NATIVE CORPORATION
11	1830	353	TWIN HILLS	I	23	0	16		NATIVE CORPORATION
			TOGIAK						
			TOGIAK 14 (C)						
12	1831	111	NENANA, ANDERSON	I	40	0	14		NATIVE CORPORATION
13	1843	112/251/384	KANTISHNA	I	152		25	DELAY ALL BUT 25	STATE AND NATIVE
			MANLEY HOT SPRINGS						
14	1833	256	ANIAK	C	51	0	92		NATIVE CORPORATION
			NAPAIMUTE,RUSSIAN MIS.						
			RUSSIAN MISSION 14 (C)						
15			NULATO 14C	I				7 LOTS /448 ACRES	NATIVE CORPORATION
16		U.S. 4489	PILOT STATION TOWNSITE	I				SUB LOT 1,BLOCK1,TRACT A	NATIVE CORPORATION

APPENDIX 6

CADASTRAL SURVEY MASTER PROJECT LIST-1990 FIELD PROJECTS									5-Dec-89
PRTY	WIN#	GROUP	PROJECT NAME	C/I	TOTAL TWNS	MILES REC NET	TOTAL INHLDS	LOTTING INFORMATION	CLIENTS
17			DILLINGHAM 14C PROJECTS	I					NATIVE CORPORATION
			DILLINGHAM 14 (C) PT1					12 LOTS	
			DILLINGHAM 14 (C)PT11					UNKNOWN	
			PORTAGE CREEK 14 (C)					20 LOTS	
			CLARKS POINT14 (C)					21 LOTS	
			EKUK 14 (C)					45 LOTS	
18			SOUTH NAKNEK 14 (C)					21 LOTS	NATIVE CORPORATION
19			IVANOFF BAY 14 (C)					12 LOTS/160 ACRES (TOTAL)	NATIVE CORPORATION
20		U.S. 4861	GULKANA TOWNSITE	I					
21		U.S. 4405	ALAKANUK TOWNSITE	I					
22			KOTZEBUE TOWNSITE	I					
			TOTALS			521	565	PLUS KAHILTNA REC NET AND 153 NA'@ GOODNEWS	

CADASTRAL SURVEY MASTER PROJECT LIST-1991 FIELD PROJECTS									5-Dec-89
PRTY	WIN#	GROUPS	PROJECT NAME	C/I	TOTAL TWNS	MILES REC NET	TOTAL INHLDS	LOTTING INFORMATION	CLIENTS
1	1843	112/251/384	KANTISHNA	I	152	103	64		REMAINING 1990 WORK
			MANLEY HOT SPRINGS						
2	1834	254	UPPER AND LOWER KALSKAG	C	20	0	89		
3	1835	246	BETTLES/EVANSVILLE	I	25	0	28		INHOLDINGS ONLY
			EVANSVILLE 14 C						PLAN SUBMITTED
4	1836	268	ATMAUTLUAK INHOLDINGS	C	48	0	255		
			NUNAPITCHUK,KASIGLUK,						
			AKIACHAK, AKIAK,&						
			TULUKSAK						
5	1837	253	EEK		16	0	179		NATIVE CORPORATION
6	1838	295	KWIGILLIGOK		22	0	163		NATIVE CORPORATION
			KONGIGANNAK						
7	1693	360/361	KODIAK PART II		105	0	66		NATIVE AND STATE PAT
			OUZINKIE 14C					6 LOTS/APPROX. 859 A.	
			AKHIOK 14C						
8	1759		CHUGACH EAST PART I		161	510	12		NATIVE AND STATE PAT
			STATE LAND						
			MILES LAKE						
			COPPER RIVER						
			EYAK						
			CONTROLLER BAY						
			BERING RIVER						
			CARBON MOUNTAIN						
			KATALLA						
9	1867	148/222	CHISTOCHINA		116	40	104		NATIVE AND STATE
		220/278	GULKANA/ GAKONA						
		394	COP CENTER/TAZLINA/						
			TONSINA						
								32 LOTS PLUS R-O-W	
10	1233	350	EMMONAK		77	0	691		NATIVE CORPORATION
		349	SHELDON PT.						
			ALAKANUK						
			KOTLIK						
			HAMILTON						
			BILL MOORES						
			CHULOONAWIK						
			TOWNSITE PROJECTS						
			14(C) PROJECTS						
			TOTALS			653	1651		

CADASTRAL SURVEY MASTER PROJECT LIST- 1992 FIELD PROJECTS									12/5/89
PRTY	WIN#	GROUP#	PROJECT NAME	C/I	TOTAL TWNS.	RECTANGULAR SURVEY APPROVED	RECTANGULAR SURVEY AMT.NEEDED	TOTAL INHLDS.	CLIENTS
1	539	186/223	CANTWELL		32		52	19	STATE AND NATIVE PATENTS
		218	SUMMIT/COLORADO						
2	954	257	KOTZEBUE		68		0	301	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
		264/288	NOATAK/KIVALINA						
3	2034	292	TANANA		18		0	70	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
4	1695	200	MINTO		13		0	9	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
			MINTO 14 C						
5	1453	298	CHALKYITSIK		52		303	83	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
6	1947		KETCHIKAN		444		265	38	STATE AND NATIVE PATENTS
7	128		SEWARD PENINSULA SOUTH		41		590	30	STATE AND NATIVE PATENTS
8	2028	270	MARSHALL/OHOGAMIUT/		42	NO	0	190	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
			RUSSIAN MISSION						
9	1765	115/260	TOK/TANACROSS/		87	APPROVED	0	110	STATE AND NATIVE PATENTS
		317/395	MENTASTA LAKE						
10	1890	265/293	CENTRAL SEWARD PENINSULA		73	NO	0	150	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
						APPROVED			
11	1390	332/333	EKWOK/KOLIGANEK/		66	APPROVED	0	78	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
			NEW STUYAHOK			NO			
			KOLIGANEK 14 C						
			TOWNSITE PROJECTS						
			14(C) PROJECTS						
			TOTALS				1210	1078	

CADASTRAL SURVEY MASTER PROJECT LIST- 1993 FIELD PROJECTS									12/5/89
PRTY	WIN#	GROUP#	PROJECT NAME	C/I	TOTAL TWNS.	RECTANGULAR SURVEY APPROVED	RECTANGULAR SURVEY AMT NEEDED	TOTAL INHLDS.	CLIENTS
1	1199	NONE	CHUGACH WEST			NO	169	75	REGIONAL CORPORATION
2	1696	NONE	TUXEDNI/INISKIN/			NO		13	CIRI PATENTS
			JOHNSON TRACT						
3	1212	117/242	NORTHWAY			APPROVED		57	STATE AND NATIVE PATENTS
4	1244	216	HEALY SOUTH			APPROVED		120	STATE PATENTS
5	1196	354	MANOKOTAK/OLSONVILLE			NO	60	68	REGIONAL CORPORATION PATENTS
6	1525	228	CHIGNIK/CHIGNIK LAGOON/			NO		61	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
			CHIGNIK LAKE						
			PERRYVILLE TOWNSITE						
7	2036	NONE	EAST KENAI			NO		23	CIRI CORPORATION PATENTS
8	1348	NONE	MID-SOUTHEAST			NO	250	30	REGIONAL COROPORATION PATENTS
9	96	154/434	LAKE LOUISE			APPROVED	0	20	STATE AND NATIVE
						NO			
10	2037	296	KIPNUK/CHEFORNAK			APPROVED	0	246	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
11	150	205	NENANA			APPROVED	0	19	STATE AND NATIVE
12	1238	337	HUSLIA			NO	0	124	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
13	1887	261	BUCKLAND/DEERING			APPROVED	0	91	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
14	1349	124/126	WOOD RIVER/TIKCHIK			APPROVED	0	83	STATE AND NATIVE
		127							
			TOWNSITE PROJECTS						
			14(C) PROJECTS						
			TOTALS				479	1030	

CADASTRAL SURVEY MASTER PROJECT LIST- 1994 FIELD PROJECTS									12/5/89
PRTY	WIN#	GROUP#	PROJECT NAME	C/I	TOTAL TWNS.	RECTANGULAR SURVEY APPROVED	RECTANGULAR SURVEY AMT.NEEDED	TOTAL INHLDS.	CLIENTS
1	1231	233	ALATNA/ALLAKAKET					97	NATIVE CORPORATIONS
2	314	345	STEVENS VILLAGE					49	NATIVE CORPORATION
3	1201	NONE	NIKOLSKI/ATKA/AKUTAN/				200	50	VIL. CORPORATIONS PATENTS
			SANAK ISLAND						
4	557	NONE	AMERICAN SUMMIT				360		REG. CORPORATION PATENTS
5	874	346	RAMPART					48	STATE AND NATIVE
6	1391	NONE	SUMMIT LAKE/				450	18	STATE PATENTS
			PIPELINE CORRIDOR						
7	648	338	CHITINA (NEW)				0	34	VILLAGE CORPORATION
8	2029	284	BETHEL SOUTH				0	275	VILLAGE CORPORATION
			OSCARVILLE						
			NAPAKIAK						
			NAPASKIAK						
			KWETHLUK SOUTH						
9	709	101,102,105,	TYONEK			APPROVED	0	17	STATE & NATIVE LANDS
		106,107,109,							
		120							
10	78	197	ANAKTUVUK PASS			APPROVED	0	27	VILLAGE CORPORATION
		363	ARCTIC SLOPE			APPROVED	0	18	STATE & NATIVE
11	347	213	POINT LAY			APPROVED	0	10	STATE & NATIVE
12	1915	288	BERING LAND BRIDGE				0	200	
		342	SHISHMAREF				0		STATE & NATIVE
13	961	335	MEKORYUK					8	NATIVE CORPORATION
		HOT SHOT PROJECTS							
14	2171	279	CHANDLER LAKE				0	5	STATE & NATIVE
15	541	245	NORTH YUKON			APPROVED	0	10	STATE & NATIVE
16	2003	119	MINCHUMINA			APPROVED	0	10	STATE & NATIVE
17	918	146	PUGET BAY			APPROVED	50	2	STATE & NATIVE
			TOWNSITE PROJECTS						
			14(C) PROJECTS						
			TOTALS				1060	878	

CADASTRAL SURVEY MASTER PROJECT LIST-1995-96 FIELD PROJECTS									12/5/89
PRTY not assigned	CONVEYANCE WINDOW NUMBER	GROUP NUMBERS	PROJECT NAME	C/I	TOTAL TWNS	RECTANGULAR SURVEY APPROVED	RECTANGULAR SURVEY AMOUNT NEEDED (TOTAL MILES)	TOTAL NO. INHLDS	CLIENTS
		328	HOOPER BAY				0	378	NATIVE CORPORATION
			CHEVAK				0		
			SCAMMON BAY						
			PAIMIUT						
		336	TUNUNUK				0	469	NATIVE CORPORATION
			TOOKSOOK BAY						
			UMKUMIUT						
			NIGHTMUTE						
			NEWTOK						
	605/1676	358	YUKON RIVER				25	49	NATIVE &STATE
	1443/1749	NO GROUP	UMIAT AREA				0	80	STATE
	283/1495	NO GROUP	KUSKOKWIM				0	50	STATE
	2131/1976	244/245	CENTRAL YUKON				25	37	NATIVE &STATE
	731	389/341	SHAKTOOLIK/KOYUK				0	66	NATIVE CORPORATION
	1501	340	STEBBINS/ST. MICHAEL				0	91	NATIVE CORPORATION
	2182		ANWR NORTH				0	63	NATIVE CORPORATION
		143	KAKTOVIK						
		211	NORTH SLOPE						
		212	NORTH SLOPE						
	1789		NPRA				0	289	NATIVE CORPORATION
		214	WAINWRIGHT						
		215	BARROW						
		221	ATKASOOK						
		407	ARCTIC SLOPE						
			TOTALS				50	1572	

CADASTRAL SURVEY MASTER PROJECT LIST-SCATTERED INHOLDINGS/1997-98

12/5/89

PRTY	CONVEYANCE WINDOW NUMBER	GROUP NUMBERS	NATIVE REGION	C/I	TOTAL TWNS	RECTANGULAR SURVEY APPROVED	RECTANGULAR SURVEY AMOUNT NEEDED (TOTAL MILES)	TOTAL NO. INHLDS	CLIENTS
not assigned	not assigned	not assigned							
			CALISTA					750	
			DOYON					304	
			BERING STRAITS					13	
			NANA					308	
			ARCTIC SLOPE					33	
			BRISTOL BAY					67	
			ALEUT					297	
			SEALASKA					40	
			CHUGACH					10	
			KONIAG					10	
			COOK INLET					50	
			AHTNA					108	
			TOTALS					1990	

DEFINITIONS

ADJUDICATION	The act of legal processing and judging of land entries in terms of compliance with public land laws and regulations.
APPLICATION	A formal request for rights in, or eventual title to, public lands or resources. Applications for Native allotments may include more than one parcel.
ASSESSMENT WORK	Work which must be performed annually by the claimant in order for him to maintain a right to a mining claim for which a patent has not been issued.
CADASTRAL SURVEY	A survey to create or re-establish, mark, and define boundaries of tracts of land. BLM has sole Federal authority to survey the public domain.
CLAIMANT	An individual, corporation, association, state or local government, etc., asserting title to or rights in public lands.
CLASSIFICATION	Designation of public lands as being valuable or suitable for specific purposes, uses or resources.
CONFLICT	Any factor with respect to land status which serves as a bar to the approval of an application. Often an application or entry which was filed or allowed prior to, or simultaneously with, the filing of another application for similar rights on the same lands.
CONVEYED	Refers to lands for which title has transferred. Includes tentatively approved or interim conveyed, as well as patented lands.
FIELD EXAMINATION	An on-the-ground investigation made by BLM to determine the character and use of public lands.
HEADQUARTERS SITE	A settlement claim for five acres or less of public lands in Alaska which are used as a headquarters for a productive industry such as commercial fishing, camping, hunting, prospecting or mining.
HOMESITE	A settlement claim for five acres or less of public lands in Alaska used solely for residential purposes.
HOMESTEAD	A settlement claim or an entry initiated under the homestead laws which provide for the issuance of patents to entrymen who settle upon and improve agricultural public lands.

INHOLDING	A parcel of privately owned or claimed land within the perimeter of a larger block of land set aside for a single or specified use, such as a national park or refuge, or for conveyance to the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.
INTERIM CONVEYANCE	All Federal right, title and interest passes to a Native corporation for unsurveyed lands.
MASTER TITLE PLAT	Graphic record of current ownership and status of lands within the public domain. This record is usually shown one township per plat.
MEANDER LINE	A line which outlines the bank or shoreline of a permanent natural body of water.
MINING CLAIM	A claim to mineralized public lands held by an individual or corporatio under public land laws which provide that discovery of valuable minerals other than leasable minerals on public lands entitles the discoverer to a patent for such lands.
NATIVE ALLOTMENT	An entry application under the Native Allotment Act which can be mac up of several parcels which together do not exceed 160 acres.
NATIVE ALLOTMENT CERTIFICATE	Restricted deed equivalent to a patent. BIA has trust responsibility to assist Native in management or sale.
PATENT	A document which conveys or confirms ownership or legal title of public domain lands from the United States Government to an individu corporation, state, etc.
PATENT PLAN PROCESS	An integrated system of adjudication, survey, and patenting of all valid land claims in large geographic areas.
PROTEST	A statement of objection to an entry, claim, application, etc.
PUBLIC LAND LAWS	Laws which have been passed by Congress concerning the administration of the public lands and the resources thereon.
PUBLIC LAND ORDER	An order effecting, modifying or cancelling a withdrawal or reservation.
RIGHT-OF-WAY	A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, etc., also the lands covered by an easement permit.

STATUS	Information conerning a specific piece of land with respect to its legal description, its survey status, the non-Federal rights or privileges which attach to it or its resources, the withdrawals or special laws which apply to it and any other pertinent information which may influence the operation of public land laws so far as its use or disposition is concerned.
SUBMERGED LAND	Beds of rivers and streams three chains (198 ft.) or more wide and lakes 50 acres or more in size.
SURVEY, RECTANGULAR	The cadastral system of surveys that was and is used to subdivide the public lands into townships, sections, and sectional subdivisions.
SURVEY, SPECIAL	Survey of an individual entry.
TENTATIVE APPROVAL	A document which conveys all Federal right, title and interest to the State of Alaska for unsurveyed lands.
TITLE AFFIRMATION	Affirming and/or concurring of an agency of a redescription of their lands previously IC'd or TA'd.
TITLE RECOVERY	A legal action initiated to return to Federal ownership lands erroneously conveyed to private parties, governmental units, and individuals.
TOWN LOT	A subdivision of a townsite.
TOWNSITE	An area of public lands which has been segregated for disposal as an urban development, often subdivided into blocks which are further subdivided into town lots.
TRADE AND MANUFACTURING SITE	A settlement claim for an entry of 80 acres or less in Alaska which must be used as a trade and manufacturing site, i.e., the land must be used as a place of business.
WITHDRAWALS	An area of Federal lands which has been reserved or withdrawn from the public domain for special uses (such as administrative sites and public recreation areas) for or by Federal agencies.