

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Section 14(c) (ANCSA 14(c)) Land Claims

Contents

[Introduction](#)
[Frequently Asked Questions](#)
[Narrative](#)
[Additional Resources](#)
[Applicable Laws](#)

Introduction [Back to Top](#)

The [Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act](#) (ANCSA) was enacted into law on December 18, 1971. This Act was intended to settle outstanding land claims and establish clear title to Alaska's land and resources. To do this, the Act established 12 regional corporations and a method of conveying surface estate (land) and subsurface estate (mineral and other resources) to each regional corporation. ANCSA also established [village corporations](#) and gave each village corporation, subject to valid existing rights, the right to the surface estate (land) in and around the village, as identified in Section 11 of the Act, as amended. The amount of land to be conveyed was identified in Section 14(a) and allotted according to the Native population of the village as follows:

- For between 25 and 99 people, 69,120 acres;
- For between 100 and 199 people, 92,160 acres;
- For between 200 and 399 people, 115,200 acres;
- For between 400 and 599 people, 138,240 acres; and
- For 600 or more people, 161,280 acres.

The [regional corporation](#) for the area received title to the subsurface estate of the village corporation land.

[ANCSA Section 14\(c\)\(1\)\(2\) and \(4\)](#) provides that the village corporation must make land available to individuals and organizations occupying the land on December 18, 1971 (valid existing rights). [ANCSA Section 14\(c\)\(3\)](#) provides that the village corporation shall convey any future municipal corporation lands identified for present and future community needs to any municipal corporation or the state in trust. Land conveyed in trust is deeded to the state's [Municipal Land Trustee](#) and is managed under the Municipal Land Trustee Program provided for in [Alaska Statute \(AS\) 44.33.755](#).

Because the village corporations received title to only the surface estate, a municipal corporation or the state in trust receiving 14(c) conveyance from the village corporation receives only title to the surface estate.

- ANCSA Section 14(c) has five sections. This chapter deals with the four sections described below. These sections identify the individuals and organizations that can receive land from the village corporation under Section 14(c).
- 14(c)(1): States that the village corporation shall first convey claims by individuals, either Native or non-Native, who occupied lands as of December 18, 1971, as a residence, business, campsite, or reindeer husbandry. The transfer of land is made without payment (consideration).
- 14(c)(2): States that the village corporation shall then convey claims by nonprofit organizations that occupied lands as of December 18, 1971. The village corporation may charge or require payment for the land. If payment is required, it must not be for an amount that is more than the fair market value of the land as it existed when the organization first occupied it. The fair market value must be based on land value without structures or other improvements.
- 14(c)(3): States that the village corporation shall then convey to a municipal corporation in the village or to the state in trust land for present and future public land uses.
- 14(c)(4): States that the village corporation shall convey land for airport sites and related navigational aids and easements as they existed on December 18, 1971, and additional land or easements for related services and approach zones. Title can go to the federal government, state, or municipality (city or borough)..

Frequently Asked Questions [Back to Top](#)

Why should the village corporation make conveyances under Section 14(c)?

Satisfying the Section 14(c) requirement is important for several reasons:

- 14(c) conveyance is a requirement of federal law.
- Until the village corporation completes Section 14(c) conveyance, there is an outstanding claim to village corporation land that prevents the village corporation from holding clear title to the land. [This claim is known as a "cloud" on the title.](#) Completing all of the conveyances required under 14(c) clears the cloud on the title.
- Determination of land ownership is necessary so that projects may be planned. For example, the municipality (or the state Municipal Land Trustee and appropriate village entity) needs to know the locations of land boundaries before community projects can be planned, located, and developed.
- Section 14(c) conveyance provides for needs of shareholders and residents. Shareholders and residents may need title to their lands to improve their structures.
- Completion of the 14(c) conveyances while most of the people who lived in the community in 1971 are still around makes it possible to obtain information more easily. Some Section 14(c) subsections have a vesting date of December 18, 1971. Establishing and describing the situation that existed in 1971 is more difficult if witnesses have moved or died.

When should 14(c) conveyances be done?

ANCSA did not set a time frame for doing 14(c). For the reasons discussed immediately above, the village corporation should do the conveyances as soon as possible.

People generally agree that the order and wording of 14(c) means that 14(c)(3) lands are selected from village corporation land remaining after 14(c)(1) and 14(c)(2) claims are settled. In any event, planning for 14(c)(3) conveyance can be done before 14(c)(1) and 14(c)(2) selections are finalized.

Who makes 14(c) decisions?

ANCSA Section 14(c) places major responsibility on the village corporation for completing the 14(c) conveyances. To complete 14(c), the village corporation needs to examine the situation in the order presented below and decide whether conveyances are needed for the following:

14(c)(1) claim of an individual: land occupied by a Native or non-Native person as a primary place of residence, business, subsistence campsite, or headquarters for reindeer husbandry as of December 18, 1971.

14(c)(2) claim of a nonprofit group: land occupied by a nonprofit organization as of December 18, 1971.

14(c)(3) claim of a municipal corporation or the state in trust: land within the boundaries of an existing municipal corporation in the village or the state in trust (for any municipal corporation established in the village in the future) and as much additional land as is necessary for community expansion, appropriate rights-of-way for public use, and other foreseeable community needs. Under ANCSA, the amount to be conveyed shall be no less than 1,280 acres, unless the village corporation and the municipal corporation or the state in trust can agree in writing on a lesser amount.

14(c)(4) claim of a governmental agency: land used for an airport, beacons and other navigation aids, related governmental services, and to ensure safe approaches as of December 18, 1971.

Thus, at a minimum, the village corporation needs to work with the above individuals and organizations to determine 14(c) claims.

Who receives 14(c)(3) lands?

If there is an incorporated municipality, the municipality receives title to the 14(c)(3) land. If the community is unincorporated, the state holds title in trust for the future municipality. The Municipal Land Trustee transfers the land to the municipality when it incorporates. If the community surrounding the village is unincorporated and if the community and the Municipal Land Trustee agree, a borough can receive 14(c)(3) lands.

What does "state in trust" mean? Who is the trustee?

In an unincorporated village (no municipal government), ANCSA Subsection 14(c)(3) requires that 14(c)(3) land must be transferred to the state. The state holds the land in trust until a municipality that can receive title is established. After incorporation, the state transfers all trust land to the new municipality.

According to [AS 44.33.755](#), the responsibility for accepting and administering municipal trust land rests with the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED). The DCCED Division of Community and Regional Affairs performs the functions of the Municipal Lands Trustee Program. The phrases "state in trust" and "Municipal Land Trustee"

mean essentially the same thing.

How does the state in trust make its decisions?

Provisions in the Alaska Administrative Code ([3 AAC 190](#)) guide the operation of the Municipal Land Trustee Program. Basically, the program provides for consultations with local residents to identify ANCSA 14(c)(3) land. The consultations are conducted through village meetings or discussions in which a representative group speaks for the village. The representative group is called the “appropriate village entity” (AVE). After 14(c)(3) land is conveyed to the state in trust, land management decisions are made with advice from the local people. The Municipal Land Trustee must receive approval from the AVE before making land decisions.

How much acreage is the municipality entitled to?

ANCSA originally required the conveyance of 1,280 acres to a municipality under Subsection 14(c)(3). The 1981 [Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act](#) (ANILCA) changed the requirement to read as follows:

“ . . . the amount of lands to be transferred to the municipal corporation shall be no less than 1,280 acres unless the Village Corporation and the Municipal Corporation or the State in trust can agree in writing on an amount which is less than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres”

People involved with 14(c)(3) before ANILCA was passed continue to believe the 1,280-acre requirement is still in effect. Since the change in the law, however, a conveyance of less than 1,280 acres can be made if the village corporation and municipal corporation (or state in trust if there is no municipality) agree in writing.

DCCED encourages corporations and villages to not get hung up on the amount of acreage. It may be better to focus on what the village corporation and municipality will need for future facilities and land use rather than on a set acreage figure. The most important factor in determining the acreage to be transferred is the agreement between the village corporation and municipal corporation (or state in trust) on what land is to be conveyed and for what purposes.

Is land needed for new housing conveyed under 14(c)(3)?

If the village corporation will be developing land for houses, the corporation does not need to convey land to the municipality or the state in trust for housing. In some communities, however, the municipality may want to make public land available at less than market value or transfer free land to a housing authority for a public housing project. In these instances, land needed for housing is eligible for a 14(c)(3) conveyance.

Does a federal townsite alter the 14(c)(3) requirement?

A community with a federal townsite may find that many of its community land needs are met by land received from a federal townsite conveyance. Subsection 14(c)(3) does not say that a village corporation in a townsite community has a lesser 14(c)(3) obligation. However, the 14(c)(3) process may show that many of the community land needs are already met. Similar to the state’s Municipal Land Trustee concept, federal townsites created under federal law are under the oversight of the federal townsite trustee. The federal townsite trustee for Alaska is located in the Federal Building in downtown Anchorage and can be reached at (907) 271-5606 for additional information on federal townsites.

How are Native allotments handled under 14(c)?

Native allotments take precedence over a village corporation’s land selections and any 14(c) claim. Because many Native allotment claims are not surveyed, the boundaries are unknown. Any entity working on 14(c) needs to determine early in the 14(c) process and to the best extent possible the location of Native allotment claims.

Do 14(c) land conveyances require payment for the land?

The following payment requirements pertain to subsections of 14(c):

- 14(c)(1), claims by individuals – ANCSA does not allow payment to the corporation.
- 14(c)(2), claims by nonprofit organizations – ANCSA allows payment at the corporation’s discretion.
- 14(c)(3), land needed for public uses – ANCSA does not discuss payment.
- 14(c)(4), land needed for airports – ANCSA does not discuss payment.

Payment for 14(c)(3) land has been discussed for some time. People arguing for payment say the village corporation should be paid for the 14(c)(3) land because it is some of the most valuable land the corporation received. People arguing against payment say it is unfair to make a municipality pay for land that the law requires them to take. The position of the state in trust

for unincorporated villages is that payment is not required for land received through 14(c)(3) from the village corporation.

Can reverter clauses or other restrictions be used in 14(c) conveyance documents?

A reverter clause is a condition in the deed that requires title to “revert” (return) to the previous owner (in this instance, the village corporation) if the recipient fails to do something required by the deed or does something not allowed by the deed. The question about including such a clause is usually asked in relation to the 14(c)(3) conveyances for land needed for future community use.

ANCSA Subsection 14(c)(3) is silent on the subject. However, most people believe that reverter clauses can be put into the deed only if the municipality or state in trust agrees. Most reverter clauses in 14(c)(3) deeds require the municipality to use the land only for public purposes or the title reverts to the corporation.

When considering whether additional assurance provided by a reverter clause is needed, it is important to remember that a municipality must manage its land as provided in its local laws and according to public trust principles. Public trust principles embody a process that assures the public’s interest in public property is protected. An example of how this assurance works is found in the land disposal process, which requires: a written finding that the land or interest in land is no longer needed for public purposes, a determination of value, public notice of the proposed disposal, and equal opportunity to acquire the land or interest in land.

Statements prohibiting some actions or events can be put into the deed if the municipality agrees. The only enforcement of the deed clauses is through court action, so restrictive covenants and clauses may require court action to be enforced.

The state in trust is prohibited by regulation from accepting reverter clauses or conditions attached by the village corporation to 14(c)(3) land.

How can the municipality get permission to use land before a 14(c)(3) agreement is reached?

Sometimes a municipality needs land before the corporation is ready to complete a 14(c)(3) agreement. If the municipality needs land for a project, the corporation can give it permission to use the land by issuing a deed or an interim lease. Each situation is described below.

Deed: The corporation can give the municipality a deed as a partial conveyance under 14(c)(3). The deed includes either a surveyed land description or a metes and bounds description subject to a survey to be performed later. The weakness is that if the survey done later does not match the description, a new deed must be issued with the proper description. A major problem is the danger of conveying land that is really a 14(c)(1) claim.

Interim lease: The corporation can lease the parcel to the municipality for the life of the project with a provision that the lease expire on a certain date or when the final 14(c)(3) land is deeded to the municipality, whichever comes first. When the final 14(c)(3) deed is issued, the leased parcel becomes one of the 14(c)(3) parcels. This process can be completed faster than issuing a deed, and if a 14(c)(1) claim arises, a problem can be dealt with more easily than when a deed has been issued.

Narrative [Back to Top](#)

Following the settlement of the continental United States by Europeans, new land laws were created. By contrast, Russia did not settle Alaska. Russia already had a large land base and was mainly interested in harvesting natural resources. In 1867, Russia sold its claim to occupy Alaska to the United States. In the Treaty of Cession, the United States and Russia agreed that Natives were subject to laws and regulations of the United States.

The first Alaska land law, the [1884 Organic Act](#), Section 8, states in part “. . .the Indians or other persons in said district shall not be disturbed in the possession of any lands actually in their use or occupation or now claimed by them but the terms under which such persons may acquire title to such lands is reserved for future legislation by Congress . . .” The Act established the difference between Native land policies in Alaska and the lower 48 states. The United States did not move Alaska Natives to reservations.

Congress also adopted the [1862 Homestead Act](#) and [1906 Native Allotment Act](#). These Acts established land ownership for individual Natives and non-Natives. The Native claims mentioned in the Organic Act remained unsettled.

State land selections and increased use of natural resources, including those initiated by the discovery of oil on the North

Slope, followed statehood in 1958. Congress adopted the [Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act \(ANCSA\)](#) in 1971 to provide clear ownership of the land needed for the trans-Alaska oil pipeline. With the adoption of ANCSA, the land claims of the Alaska Natives, established more than 100 years earlier, were finally settled.

ANCSA provided for the creation of regional Native corporations and individual village corporations within each region. The Act also provided for conveyance of land to the appropriate village entity. Natives, as a group, received ownership or title to lands through transfer of title to regional and village corporations. However, individual village residents still did not have titles to the lands their homes were on, and few village governments owned the lands used for public purposes.

Congress recognized the need for land title for occupants of village lands. To meet this need, ANCSA provided that village corporations get ownership (interim conveyance or patent) to the available lands. Under ANCSA Section 14(c), the village corporation then reconveys the title for parcels used by qualifying individuals and organizations.

ANCSA Subsection 14(c)(3) spells out the land to be reconveyed to the municipal corporation or state in trust (if the community is unincorporated) for public purposes. According to ANCSA Subsection 14(c)(3), “. . . title to the remaining surface estate of the improved land on which the Native village is located and as much additional land as is necessary for community expansion, appropriate rights-of-way for public use, and other foreseeable community needs. . . . Provided further, that any net revenue derived from the sale of resources harvested . . . shall be paid to the Village Corporation.”

Improved land may be defined as “the land conveyed under ANCSA to village corporations which is so changed from its natural state through valuable additions made to the land or through regular use by the residents of the village,” as provided in the Municipal Trust Land regulations in the Alaska Administrative Code at [3 AAC 190.990\(5\)](#).

The following are examples of changes that create improved lands:

- Community buildings,
- Sewage lagoons,
- Cemeteries,
- Garbage dumps,
- Water storage tanks, and
- Similar public uses.

Sometimes village corporations propose to include post-1971 homes as a part of the remaining improvements that are to be conveyed to the municipality or state in trust. Because these homes do not qualify for 14(c)(1) conveyances, the municipality or the state in trust may be in a better position to transfer this land to the homeowner. Title 29 and Municipal Trust Land regulations have provisions that allow for the transfer of land where an equitable interest exists.

Next, consider the phrase “as much additional land as is necessary for community expansion.”

Communities need land for future projects and activities. As a community grows, it will require land for public use.

ANCSA does not specifically define “community expansion.” The municipality can propose land needed for community expansion and negotiate with the village corporation for that land. For example, although an existing housing project may provide for current residents, many young people in the community will need new housing in the future. The municipality may propose a future housing project site and a road right-of-way as 14(c)(3) land.

Understanding the phrase “appropriate rights-of-way for public use” first requires an explanation of rights-of-way.

A right-of-way is a right of passage over another landowner’s ground. Types of right-of-way include:

- Road,
- Trail,
- Utility pole,
- Sewer and water line, and
- Other public use.

Rights-of-way should include existing roads and trails and may include future roads and trails. Refer to [Village Land Reconveyance Planning: A Handbook on ANCSA Section 14\(c\)](#) for more information on rights-of-way.

The phrase “other foreseeable community needs” describes community needs that can be seen or known in advance. Such needs are identified by the municipality and may be agreed to by the corporation. For example, the community may recognize that a landfill will be needed. A suitable site can be identified as a foreseeable need.

The next phrase quoted above from 14(c)(3) is “provided further, that any net revenues derived from the sale of resources harvested.”

The intent of this language is to state that if the municipality sells the timber or harvests other surface resources from land received under ANCSA Subsection 14(c)(3), profits from the sale must go to the village corporation. Timber or other surface resources may be used for public purposes (to build a community hall, for example) without payment to the village corporation. Remember, the regional corporation owns the gravel and other subsurface resources and the municipality has no right to these resources for any purpose without the owner’s consent.

Why 14(c) Decisions Are Important and Require Careful Consideration

Here are several reasons why these decisions must be carefully made:

Land ownership boundaries are established. Ownership boundaries identify the location of land that will be owned by individuals, nonprofits, businesses, and communities.

Corporations and municipalities prepare and review management and land plans. These organizations usually define their goals and purposes to determine land needs for 14(c)(3). They then make plans to reach their goals. Structures, landfills, and other projects involving land are important parts of the plans they will make.

A community plans for its future. People in the community organization have a chance to “design” their future community and plan for what the community will be like.

How to Accomplish 14(c)(3) Reconveyance

Before you start the 14(c) process, keep four important points in mind:

1. Section 14(c) is federal law. It cannot be taken lightly. Village corporation lands remain subject to its provisions until the 14(c) claims are satisfied.
2. ANCSA allowed the individuals enrolled to villages to incorporate as either profit or nonprofit corporations. Villages incorporated as profit corporations. Therefore, according to state law, each village corporation has a duty to make a profit for its shareholders. This duty may be incentive for the village corporation to keep land that has commercial potential in the municipality or village.
3. Only land selected and conveyed by patent, or interim conveyance, to the village corporation is subject to 14(c). These are the only lands where 14(c) claims can exist.
4. Before the municipality acquires or disposes of land, it must have a land ordinance in place. [Alaska Statute \(AS\) 29.35.090](#) states: “The governing body shall by ordinance establish a formal procedure for acquisition and disposal of land and interests in land by the municipality.”

This law requires that the municipality must, before receiving or disposing of 14(c) lands, develop a land acquisition and disposal ordinance.

Meeting Community Needs

Community members should know the powers and purposes of municipalities and the village corporations to understand their roles in the 14(c)(3) reconveyance process. Both entities serve local needs and interests. By understanding the powers and purposes of each, the community can decide which can best meet the various needs of the community. For example, the municipality needs land for public purposes, such as a fire hall or public utility. On the other hand, the corporation needs land for its businesses, such as a retail store, that a municipality is not normally designed to own and operate. The municipality and the village corporation each need land: the municipality for its fire hall; the village corporation for its store.

The status of land ownership after land decisions are made is another major factor in deciding which lands should be transferred. The village corporation is a private organization and may restrict use of its lands. The municipality must generally allow public access to lands and facilities.

Planning for 14(c)(3) Reconveyance

You must have an idea of what staff time and other resources are needed to complete the tasks of 14(c)(3) reconveyance. In some cases, existing staff can do the job. In other cases, additional help will be needed. Department of Commerce,

Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) can provide sample documents, base maps for use in mapping boundaries, and some technical assistance in getting you started on the 14(c)(3) settlement process.

Getting Started

To make a 14(c)(3) proposal, the municipality needs to know its land needs and match them with the land available for 14(c). Land ownership, land suitability, current land use, and plans for community expansion (future land use) must be examined. The best way to understand the relationship between these factors is to plot the information on a base map. The explanation below describes how to create a base map and add the information describing each factor.

Base map: You need a base map to plot information on. An aerial photograph that shows existing structures and terrain features is the best way to illustrate the existing community. Often it is the only map available at a usable scale. DCCED can assist you in getting a map.

Draw information on the map or on clear plastic sheets that lie on top of the base map (overlays). The use of separate layers allows you to compare several types of information. Plot information on land ownership, current land use, land suitability, and future land use as discussed below.

Land ownership: Only land received by the village corporation under ANCSA is available for selection by the municipality under 14(c)(3). Within these boundaries, the following types of land ownership parcels, which are not available for selection, might be found:

- Private land holdings such as Native allotments,
- Patented mining claims, and
- Federal townsite land.

Current land use: Identify current land uses, including public buildings, residences, businesses, public use areas, roads and trails, and utilities.

Land suitability: Identify land suitable for development. Consider such things as:

- Type of soil,
- Steepness,
- Accessibility (how you get to it),
- Location that is in a floodplain or subject to erosion, and
- Site characteristics suitable for projects with special requirements, such as landfills.

Future land use: Determine future land needs of the community and identify areas to meet those needs. Show all planned development, private and public. Identify future land needs, if they have not already been established. Consider these types of development:

- New housing areas,
- Businesses,
- Commercial activities,
- Community projects, and
- Roads and trails.

By using map layers that show future land use, you can develop a 14(c)(3) proposal. It should identify three types of land: right-of-way, publicly used land, and expansion land. Specific requirements for these lands are described below.

Right-of-way: Include existing roads and trails as well as roads to serve future development. Identify proposed and existing utility lines.

Public land: Include land used for public buildings and public uses.

Expansion land: Include land for future public buildings, facilities, and services. Include land for future housing if this has been identified as a need that the municipality will meet.

Make sure the 14(c)(3) proposal does not include 14(c)(1) or 14(c)(2) claims or other private land.

14(c)(3) Requires Mutual Agreement

Ideally, the corporation and the municipality agree to a jointly planned 14(c)(3) reconveyance. When the municipality or state in trust and the village corporation work together on the reconveyance, each benefits from shared information on plans and capabilities.

Each party in the process can influence the final decision. The village corporation deeds the land over. The corporation does not proceed until it is satisfied with the 14(c)(3) proposal. The municipality or state in trust can influence the agreement because the law requires that any conveyance of less than 1,280 acres be agreed to in writing by the municipality or state in trust. Furthermore, any claimant not satisfied with the proposed 14(c) conveyance can file suit within one year from the date when the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) accepts the map of boundaries. Obviously, the 14(c)(3) process works best if the municipality or state in trust and corporation agree. This avoids delay in transfer of 14(c) land.

Written Agreement Is Advised

A 14(c)(3) agreement, which describes the land and the terms of the contract, should be in writing. The law requires any agreement for less than 1,280 acres to be in writing. A written agreement preserves the negotiated results until the lands are deeded, which reduces the likelihood of confusion for new board members, council members, and staff. Once the parties have agreed on the lands to be conveyed, the land often is not be deeded until it is surveyed. The agreement allows land to be used between the time of the agreement and when the land is deeded.

Map of Boundaries

The map of boundaries is an important piece of the 14(c) process. It is essentially a picture of the 14(c)(3) proposal. It is prepared by the village corporation and submitted to BLM. BLM requires the village corporation to sign a statement that all conflicts concerning property lines shown on the map have been resolved.

Notice of Filing Map of Boundaries

BLM publishes a notice in the newspaper when the village corporation files a map of boundaries. If 14(c) claimants are not satisfied, [Section 902\(b\)](#) of the [Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act \(ANILCA\)](#) allows them up to one year from the date specified in the notice to file a legal action. BLM's responsibility is to survey the 14(c) lands from the instructions given on the map. BLM does not intercede for or against the 14(c) claimants. It is very important that the municipality or state in trust examine the map of boundaries to be sure that the 14(c)(3) claim is accurately shown.

Section 902(b) of ANILCA says:

“(b) Decisions made by a Village Corporation to reconvey land under section 14(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall not be subject to judicial review unless such action is initiated before a court of competent jurisdiction within one year after the date of the filing of the map of boundaries as provided for in regulations promulgated by the Secretary.”

Plan of Survey

When BLM signs the map of boundaries it becomes a plan of survey. The map is usually signed after the one-year period expires and no conflicts have been recorded in the courts. For more information, read the BLM policy on [maps of boundaries](#). A copy can be obtained from [BLM](#) or [DCCED](#). This policy is also in the Alaska Native Foundation (ANF) Handbook [Village Land Reconveyance Planning](#).

Survey and Deeds

After the survey has been done and approved by BLM, the village corporation can issue deeds. The issuance of deeds completes the 14(c) process. The deeds should be recorded at the State Recorder's Office.

Additional Resources [Back to Top](#)

[Note to review order of the entries. Suggest grouping the BLM entries.]

[Bureau of Land Management \(BLM\) – Alaska](#)

<http://www.blm.gov/ak/directry.html>

Phone: (907) 271-5960

[Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development \(DCCED\), Division of Community and Regional Affairs, Annual Report](#)

[DCCED \(formerly DCED\) Getting Started on 14\(c\)\(3\)](#)

[DCCED Land Management and Mapping Website](#)

[DCCED, Planning and Land Management Section](#)

[Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act \(ANCSA\) Resource Center](#)

[Alaska Native Foundation, Village Land Reconveyance Planning: A Handbook on ANCSA Section 14\(c\)](#)

[Free Advice: Real Estate Law – Title](#)

[BLM, ANCSA 14\(c\) Policy Statement on Maps of Boundaries](#)

[Alaska Society of Professional Land Surveyors, ASPLS Standards of Practice Manual](#)

Court Decisions

- [Koniag, Inc. v. Koncor Forest Resource](#): Court decided that rock, sand, and gravel are part of the subsurface estate of native regional corporations
- [Leisnoi, Inc. v. Stratman](#): Regarding village consent requirement for subsurface development
- [City of Seldovia v. Seldovia Native Association, Inc.](#): Procedure for village corporation and municipality to resolve disputes regarding reconveyances under section 14(c) and scope of municipality's entitlement

Applicable Laws [Back to Top](#)

Federal Law

- [Public Law 96-487 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act \(ANILCA\)](#)
- [Public Law 96-487, Section 902\(b\), ANILCA statute of limitations](#)
- [42 United States Code \(USC\) 1602 ANCSA definitions](#)
- [43 USC ANCSA](#)
- [43 USC 1613 ANCSA Section 14\(c\), conveyance of lands](#)
- [Organic Act of May 17, 1884](#)
- [Homestead Act of 1862](#)
- [Native Allotment Act of 1906](#)

Alaska Statutes

- [AS 29.35.090 Municipal Property](#)
- [AS 44.33.755 Land conveyed in trust](#)

Alaska Administrative Code

- [3 AAC 190 Municipal trust land](#)
- [3 AAC 190.990\(5\) Municipal trust land regulations, definitions](#)

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