ANCSA Land & Adverse Possession

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Snook v. Bowers 11.9.00 - 12 P.3d 771 - Alaska Supreme Court

2. The trial court correctly decided that the Bowerses gained title to the remaining interest in Lot 82 by adverse possession under color of title.

*6 Finally, the trial court decided that the Bowerses had gained title to the remaining one-third interest in Lot 82—that portion which was originally owned by Russell Snook, Sr.'s successors in interest—by adverse possession under color of title. Snook argues that this decision was erroneous as well.

a. Lot 82 was not exempt from adverse possession as Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) land.

*6 [18] As a preliminary matter, Snook argues that the Bowerses "cannot obtain the Subject Property through **adverse possession** because it is **ANCSA** and and and argues that the Bowerses "cannot obtain the Subject Property through **adverse possession** because it is **ANCSA** and a subject Property through **adverse possession** because it is **ANCSA**.

*6 We dealt with the question of when \square **ANCSA** \square land is "developed" at length in *Kenai Peninsula Borough v. Cook Inlet Region, Inc.*¹⁷ After examining the relevant statutory language and legislative history, we held that acts like those taken regarding Lot 82 amounted to " \square **development** \square ":

*7 The definition of developed in [**ANCSA**] is broad enough to include subdivided land which is ready for sale. Subdividing is legally a purposeful modification of property, for it enables separate parts of the property to be sold. Similarly, as a sale of property is a use, a subdivision which suffices to permit sales effects a gainful and productive condition.¹⁸

*7 Here, Lot 82 was part of a subdivision; Shaan–Seet recorded the Port St.

Nicholas subdivision in 1983. Therefore, as of that date, Lot 82 was "developed" for ANCSA purposes and not exempt from deverse possession. The trial court's ruling on this score was accordingly free of error.