

many ANCSA corporations are able to benefit their shareholders enough to contribute to alleviating their "extreme poverty and generally underprivileged status," most Natives will not be shareholders. Sustained increase in the Native population will result in a majority too young to have been eligible for enrollment to ANCSA corporations. Additionally, ANCSA 85 Survey data indicate that as many as 40 percent of present ANCSA shareholders will, if in need, sell their stock in an ANCSA corporation. Under any possible set of circumstances, from continued prohibition of sale or trade to completely unrestricted sale, ANCSA corporations will not be able to benefit the majority of Alaska Natives as shareholders.

Should the Native character of the corporations continue, questions will certainly arise concerning the extent of benefits to nonshareholder Natives. To what extent can a corporation provide benefits to nonshareholders at the expense of lower dividends to shareholders? Will a board of directors resist pressure to give preference in hiring to shareholders, to the exclusion of Natives who do not own shares? Since the benefits of ANCSA are not perceived as connected strictly to stock ownership, the suitability of the corporate form of organization must be questioned.

THE CORPORATE CONCEPT AS IT RELATES TO THE NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS OF ALASKA NATIVES

It has been suggested that emphasis on ANCSA as a legal settlement of Natives' land claims, rather than as social legislation, led to a concentration on the quantitative terms of the settlement—numbers of acres, numbers of dollars—to the relative neglect of such qualitative aspects as the implications of the corporate system for the intended beneficiaries.¹⁴

Byron Mallott, President of Sealaska Corporation, has described the dilemma which a corporation faces in attempting to use its assets for traditional, noneconomic purposes and at the same time respond to economic imperatives: "ANCSA, at the time and subsequently, has been characterized as a major social and economic experiment, unique in the annals of U.S. history. I bought that concept and I thought that the corporate vehicle, the legal corporate structure, could be used to do more than traditionally it had done, that it could be more than just an economic institution, that it could influence by having control of the institution, political, and social and other issues beyond just the economic. And, at least my experience subsequently has been, that is very difficult to do. Corporations demand an incredible sense of discipline and economic focus in order to be competitive on the business side. And the utilization of corporate assets requires that almost all of those assets be employed in some sort of economic kind of activity, and the demands upon the management and the policymakers of those institutions are so much demanding of continuing in almost pure focus on economic and business kinds of activities, that, over time, other priorities and other obligations, if you're not careful, begin to fade. And, in my judgment also, that is a difficulty that we face as a people."¹⁵

ANCSA has been seen as a means of achieving a variety of objectives in addition to the settlement of land claims. Many have viewed ANCSA as a vehicle for integrating Alaska Natives into the mainstream of economic activity and fostering a process of rural economic development. Yet these aspirations were not necessarily those of the Native beneficiaries of the settlement, many of whom stated and continue to state that control of the land as a means of preserving a way of life is their primary objective.

The ANCSA corporations' reports are similar to the reports of any other major corporation. Profits are noted with pride, and losses are rationalized. One element that distinguishes the Native corporate reports, however, is a strong sense of a community of interest that encompasses far more than the financial activities of the corporation. This characteristic reflects both the homogeneity of shareholders and the corporations' sense of sociocultural responsibility. The ANCSA corporations, both regional and village, do not conform fully to the profit-maximizing behavior commonly associated with corporate decisionmaking. Of course, the ANCSA corporations cannot ignore their fiscal responsibilities without jeopardizing corporate survival. But nothing in the corporate legal framework itself dictates that profit maximization must be the sole driving force in decisionmaking.

THE EXPECTATION OF DIVIDENDS

When considering the corporate form of ownership, the question of dividends arises. Presently, dividends are the only tangible form of benefit most ANCSA shareholders can expect. Since the stock is not traded, the option of sale is unavailable.

If after 1991 shareholders cannot sell their stock, or if the market for ANCSA stock is restricted so that the value is understated, individual shareholders will likely persist in their emphasis on cash dividends as a means of realizing some tangible benefit from the ANCSA settlement. But payments of substantial dividends might hurt the long-term growth of a developing corporation, precluding payment of even higher dividends in the long term. Although actions that benefit the corporation—retention of earnings for reinvestment—may not benefit the shareholder in the short run, they may be accepted if the value of the stock increases in relation to the retained earnings.

For mature corporations with stable demand and steady growth, the payment of sizable dividends is normal. But none of the ANCSA corporations can be so categorized. They own considerable undeveloped assets and have yet to establish stable markets for their products or services. Their approach should be to reinvest corporate earnings rather than pay dividends.

PERFORMANCE RESULTS

Details concerning the economic conditions affecting the ANCSA corporations and actual performance results are contained in chapters 17 through 20. This section of chapter 16 is intended to establish a frame of reference in which to consider that information.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE CORPORATIONS' PERFORMANCE

In discussing the performance of the ANCSA corporations, the unusual circumstances of the formation and operation of these entities must be considered. At least six factors have influenced, mostly in a negative way, the financial results of the first 12 years of operation.

Start-Up Difficulties

Corporate leadership, organizational, and managerial resources were strained at the regional level, and even more so at the village levels, for several years. Comprehending, interpreting, and implementing an extremely complex and often ambiguous piece of legislation required tremendous effort. Mistakes were made, some of them costly. In addition, the Native/Federal, Native/State, and Native/Native conflicts of interest inherent in ANCSA's provisions meant that the early years of implementation were characterized by misunderstanding and strife. Corporations found it necessary to expend inordinate amounts of time, energy, and money in negotiation, litigation, and lobbying. The impact of the problems and delays on corporate financial performance cannot be quantified but has been substantial.

Litigation

Estimates of the cost of litigation and negotiation to settle disputes over the meaning and implementation of ANCSA provisions have been as high as \$50 million. Prolonged disputes resulted in uncertainty about the land holdings and the revenues the corporations could anticipate. Scores of lawsuits and hundreds of administrative appeals occurred throughout the 1970's. The result: corporate planning and decisionmaking were seriously undermined for the first 10 years of operation under ANCSA.

Land Conveyance Delays

Despite use of interim conveyance to speed the land conveyance process, years passed before corporations had even this tentative title to their lands. A 1976 congressional commission report concluded that "the long-term ability of Native corporations to be economically successful [has been] undercut by the

significant delays in transfers of land." Since substantial land conveyances and distributions from the Alaska Native Fund did not occur until the 1979-1980 time period, the corporations were severely handicapped in their performance until that time.

Management

The settlement legislation did not provide for any formal assistance in acquiring the management experience, training, and skills needed to successfully operate the large-scale corporate entities that were formed by ANCSA. Native shareholders wanted Native management; however, there were too few qualified and experienced Natives to assume the burden of effectively managing start-up operations. The result has been management by trial-and-error, often to the detriment of the Native shareholders. Management had high ideals, hoping in many cases to use the corporations to fulfill the wide range of expectations concerning the social and economic needs of the shareholders. Presently, these high ideals have necessarily given way to corporate survival and pure bottom-line management for most of the corporations.

Non-Alienation of Stock

Restrictions on alienation of ANCSA stock have served an important purpose; however, they have also had a negative side. Because stock cannot be traded or sold, the corporations have been denied a primary tool for raising capital to finance the development of their resources. Without the ability to raise risk capital in this manner, the corporations have generally been limited to the relatively modest amounts remaining from Alaska Native Fund distributions after deducting operating overhead.

Resource Revenue Sharing

The section 7(i) requirement that regional corporations share 70 percent of their revenues from timber resources and mineral estates creates a disincentive for corporations to invest the capital to develop their resources. If the investment is not successful, the corporation must bear all the loss; if surplus revenues are generated, 70 percent must be paid into the 7(i) pool. This provision of ANCSA raises the prospect of a regional corporation becoming inactive, relying on passive investment and 7(i) receipts for its existence.

A PERSPECTIVE ON THE ANCSA CORPORATIONS' PERFORMANCE

Although implementation of the terms of the act is still not complete, concern has perceptibly shifted in recent years from the specifics of implementation to the more fundamental long-run problems of corporate management. A review of the corporations' annual reports reveals certain steps forward as well as evidence of ongoing problems. At least for the regional corporations, general and administrative expenses are declining as a portion of total assets and net income. Long-term debt is modest. Natural resource income is beginning to

appear and to show significant growth. The regional corporations' combined net income continues to be modest, however, and losses are commonplace. Individual corporate performance ranges from sustained profitability to sustained losses.

The Value of ANCSA Stock

In assessing corporate performance in the years leading up to 1991, the question of stock values will become more prominent. Ultimately, the question of how well a corporation manages its assets is determined by stock value. If a stock is undervalued because of poor management of assets, it becomes a target for takeover. ANCSA restrictions do not allow shares of corporate stock to be sold, used for collateral for loans, or disposed of in any other fashion until January 1, 1992. At that time, the shares will have some value depending on a corporation's success and current asset value or perceived future value. However, stock transfer restrictions and anti-takeover provisions of the corporation's bylaws may reduce this value. If free market forces are not available as a check on management's use of corporate assets, Native shareholders will need to become more skilled at using other evaluation techniques to determine whether the corporations are well managed.

In the absence of a market for shares of stock, various appraisal techniques normally can be used to estimate the value of a business. In theory, the value of a share in a business is related to the future benefits that will accrue to that share, with the value of future benefits flow discounted to present value. The accepted theoretical approach is to estimate future benefits (e.g., earnings, cash flow, dividends) and discount these amounts to their present value. In practice, the necessary calculation is not simple; methods have been developed to approximate the theoretical ideal by concentrating either on an earnings and dividend model or an asset value model. Each considers several variables—earnings, cash flow, dividend-paying capacity, assets, gross revenues, marketability, historical trends, and voting rights—in varying degrees.

When applied to the ANCSA corporations, neither model yields a satisfactory analysis. The earnings and dividend model is inappropriate because, historically, most ANCSA corporations have had poor earnings records and made cash distributions on an irregular basis; there are no clear trends to study. The asset value model is more appropriate, but the information needed for this type of approach is not available.

Many factors which are not addressed in the annual reports could affect corporate asset values. Under ANCSA, the market value at the date of conveyance of surface and subsurface estate is recorded on each corporation's books of account both as an asset and as contributed capital. However, as of this date, the majority of the subsurface rights (such as oil minerals) and some surface rights (such as timberland and recreational property) are only beginning to be examined. As a result, recognition of this value in the financial statements can be incomplete or nonexistent. Other factors not addressed specifically in annual reports that could affect corporate asset value are the flow of section 7(i) revenues from regional corporations and the degree of completion of land conveyances and exchanges.

As a result, determination of an underlying corporate "value" can be accomplished only through detailed analysis of an individual corporation's financial position and future prospects. Even so, estimates of presently unknown major assets would be speculative at best.

The Village Corporations

People with little detailed knowledge of ANCSA often have the common misconception that the village corporations are subsidiaries of the regions. On the contrary, village corporations (after the first 5-year formation stage) are autonomous corporations, although they are still tied to the regions by the surface-subsurface land provision (surface to villages; subsurface to the regions), by "pass-through" provisions for certain monies (Alaska Native Fund, which has run out, and 7(i) resource revenue-sharing), by common enrollments, and by other factors.

Village corporations vary widely in size, from those with the minimum 25 enrollees needed to qualify as a village corporation to the few very large corporations with over 1,000 shareholders. Needs and aspirations vary widely as well, as discussed in chapter 19.

Early on, the major problems for village corporations were eligibility and enrollment, the onerous task of land selection, and the uncertainties surrounding all these processes. As discussed in Part III, many factors—including Trans-Alaska oil pipeline corridor proposals, easement identification controversies, and land selection regulations—complicated the villages' efforts. Village corporations had a whole range of decisions to make, in addition to the requirement that they organize and begin to function as corporate entities. Major problems still to be addressed include a range of section 14(c) reconveyance decisions, navigability and water rights, and a host of other issues which no one in the villages had heard of 14 years ago. It has not been easy for villagers to create corporations fitting criteria laid out by someone else. Nor has it been easy for them to select and own lands under conditions unheard of in their own cultures.

The number of village corporations began at 224. Due to mergers and consolidations, the number of villages has shrunk to 172. Mergers are for the most part an effort to survive. Since the number of shareholders determined the amount of cash and land the village received, some of the smaller village corporations obtained very few resources. A 1974 study concluded that any village with fewer than 600 shareholders had little chance of success.¹⁶ According to this prediction, only 13 out of 200 village corporations had a fair chance of survival. (Only eight villages had over 600 shareholders, and another five had 500 or more.) As it is, most village corporations still exist, but many are in deep financial trouble. Only in recent years have most received the bulk of their land entitlements. Regional corporations have surface and subsurface resources available to develop; most village corporations do not. Therefore, unless those village corporations without surface resources have conserved their liquid capital bases, they will not have another resource available to fall back on.

VILLAGE AND REGIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

ANCSA's legislative history clearly indicates that, if there were to be village-level corporations, there would also have to be a corporation or corporations that would provide oversight and assistance to them—at least in the beginning. Models ranging from parent/subsidiary relationships to totally independent corporations were discussed. As finally drafted, ANCSA provided for village-level corporations, along with 12 Alaska regional profit corporations. These corporations do not exist in a subsidiary/parent relationship, yet the regional corporations are permitted—and in some cases required—to provide guidance, assistance, and financial control to the village corporations.

Because ANCSA's provisions addressing the relationship between the regional and village corporations are sometimes unclear, many problems of interpretation have arisen. Since inception, village and regional managers and boards of directors have had to struggle to establish precisely what responsibilities a regional corporation ought to assume vis-a-vis the village corporations.

Section 8(b) of ANCSA required that, during the first 5 years of operation, each village corporation's annual budget, articles of incorporation, and amended articles would be subject to review and approval by the regional corporation. It also required the regional corporations to assist and advise the village corporations. While ANCSA made clear that these directives were mandatory, it did not define at what point the 5-year period commenced. The regional corporations decided to interpret the provision narrowly, as extending from the date of ANCSA's enactment to December 1976, even though many village corporations did not become fully operational or receive their land until later.

Similarly, section 8(b) did not spell out any procedures or standards for the regional corporations to apply in its review, nor did it stipulate the kinds or levels of technical assistance to be provided. Different approaches were therefore adopted by the regional corporations during the 5-year period. Some provided centralized accounting services for the village corporations, thus simplifying the budget-review process. One regional corporation, not wanting to be directly involved in providing technical assistance, facilitated the incorporation of an association whose sole purpose was to provide specialized services to the village corporations. Still other regional corporations took the view that working closely with their village corporations represented the best approach to protecting the assets of the village corporations; mergers and consolidations resulted in those regions.

ANCSA's 7(i) and 7(j) provisions require that certain regional revenues from timber and mineral resources be distributed among the village corporations. Ambiguities in the wording of these provisions have led to extensive problems of interpretation and resulted in litigation, as discussed in Part III. Additional problems of interpretation arise in conjunction with the 7(l) provision—which permits but does not require a regional corporation to withhold the revenues

until a village corporation has submitted a "satisfactory" plan for the use of the money. No time limit is placed on the effect of this provision, and no standards by which to measure acceptability are prescribed. Furthermore, section 7(l) states that the regional corporation may require the village corporation's plan to provide for joint ventures that will benefit other villages of the region generally. In addition, section 7(n) enables but does not require the regional corporation to undertake projects authorized and financed by one or more village corporations.

Region/village relationships cannot easily be summarized or categorized. Contained in the ANCSA provisions are requirements that dictate cooperative relationships. At the same time, the possibility of adversary relationships stems from other ANCSA provisions. Litigation over some of these provisions has occurred, resulting in increased tension and disharmony in region/village relationships.

The ANCSA 1985 Study developed limited information on the views of some village corporations about the assistance and support received from the regional corporations. As discussed in chapter 19, attempts were made to contact by telephone all village corporations that had not submitted annual financial reports in recent years. Exhibit 16-1 presents the responses to this telephone survey's questions addressing the village corporation's relationship with the regional corporation.

MERGERS AND CONSOLIDATIONS

New organizational forms became available to the corporations after Congress amended ANCSA in 1976 to permit mergers or consolidations of corporations within the same regions. [See discussion in Part III.]

The most prevalent reason for merging or consolidating has been the opportunity for the corporations to conserve their capital by significantly reducing their operating costs. Another advantage has been pooling human resources; one major problem for rural small- and medium-sized corporations has been the lack of experienced Native business manager ;.

Frequently, close ties existed prior to a merger or consolidation. Kuskokwim Management Corporation, formed in 1973, handled accounting, legal, and other services to 11 villages before 10 of those villages consolidated to form the corporation in 1970. Similarly, the village corporations of Naknek and Port Heiden participated in a joint venture before consolidating to form the Alaska Peninsula Corporation.

Altogether, 52 village corporations have ceased existence as a result of mergers or consolidations. Seven new corporations have emerged in the process, all during the 1977 to 1981 period. Exhibit 16-2 presents a summary of the mergers and consolidations that have taken place.

Exhibit 16-1
RESPONSES REGARDING VILLAGE/REGION RELATIONSHIP:
Telephone Survey of Villages
Who Had Failed to Submit Financial Data

QUESTION 1:

During the first 5 years of your corporation, did your regional corporation review and approve your articles of incorporation and bylaws? Also, did it review for a period of 5 years your annual budget and any amendments to your articles of incorporation?

Yes	27
No	1
Don't Know	<u>11</u>
TOTAL	39

QUESTION 2:

Following these first 5 years, did your regional corporation provide your village corporation with any management assistance?

Yes	14
No	16
Some	7
Don't Know	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	39

QUESTION 3:

What is your relationship with your regional corporation?

No comment	18
Good	8
Bad	8
Poor	3
Other	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	39

Representative Comments in Response to Question 3: Positive

In the last 2 years, [the regional corporation] has provided assistance in village affairs. Man comes down and checks our board of directors, answers questions, and checks our paperwork. In the past year, we've been working very good [with the regional corporation]. We phone and ask questions. I don't know about before.

EXHIBIT 16-1 (continued)

They've been assisting on how to make investments and they don't charge us for their advice.

We're pretty close. Since [the regional corporation] is our main office for KIC, they help us almost whenever we need their assistance—like in land management.

They're working everything out for us. There's a gold mine . . . We were trying to settle with the miners for land use—never did. Gold plans were never worked out.

Took money [managed our money for us], did financial paperwork/auditing every year. Gave us some training to do the paperwork, like quarterly taxes, IRS, Department of Labor papers. We're starting records for auditing for the store.

They assist us with management. They got us started in how to invest—First National Bank of Seattle. [The regional corporation] took care of our money, and their board approved our budget. We sent fiscal year accounting to them. Now we only let them take care of the stock records. Now they don't take care of our investments.

I call and ask them and have to pay for help I need—mostly on land. Also, they have conferences, one per year, on land issues for the village corporations.

They deposited our money into the bank. Also 7(i) [revenue sharing money] is in bank. Our local project is the store. They assist us, and let us know what's going on.

Representative Comments in Response to Question 3: Negative

They never cooperate in any way. In fact, they were trying to have us sign a contract to lease oil and gas on our lands. What would we get? A couple of crumbs being tossed. The . . . village corporations mostly gave up 14(f) rights [right to review regional corporation use of subsurface if it involves village corporation's surface lands] but [one village] didn't sign. [The region] has dealt less than above the board.

We have communications problems—we do have a contract with the accounting and lands departments. It seems that the regional corporation allows the village corporation to get into financial problems and not help before the problems occur. They assist too late, after we're almost bankrupt. Like the BIA. It costs a lot of money to build [the corporation] back up. We have borderline operations.

EXHIBIT 16-1 (continued)

We have our own business management. We're expanding slowly, we'll be successful in the long run—lower freight costs, fuel, and groceries. Too much power play in that regional corporation. Without consulting us [they] made a deal with the Department of the Interior to swap [their] land selected for our village subsistence use. They didn't tell us about it until a week before signing. We shy away from them.

Exhibit 16-2
MERGERS AND CONSOLIDATIONS

<u>Region</u>	<u>Merger or Consolidation</u>	<u>Village Corporation</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>New Corporation</u>
Ahtna	Merger	Cantwell Chistochina Copper Center Gakona Gulkana Mentasta Tazlina	1980	No (Merged with Ahtna)
Bristol Bay	Consolidation	South Naknek Port Heiden Kokhanok Ugashik Newhalen	1978 1978 1980 1980 1981	Alaska Peninsula Corporation
	Merger	Ekuk Portage Creek	1979 1981	No (Merged with Choggiung, Ltd.)
Calista	Consolidation	Lower Kalskag Upper Kalskag Aniak Chuathbaluk Napamiute Stony River Sleetmute Crooke I Creek Red Devil Georgetown	1977	Kuskokwim Corporation
Doyon	Consolidation	McGrath Takotna Nikolai Telida	1976	MTMT, Ltd.
	Consolidation	Galena Nulato Kaltag Koyukuk	1977	Gana-A' Yoo, Ltd.
	Consolidation	Huslia Hughes Allakaket Alatna	1979	K'oyit'ots'ina, Ltd.

EXHIBIT 16-2 (Continued)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Merger or Consolidation</u>	<u>Village Corporation</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>New Corporation</u>
Koniag	Consolidation	Port Lions Afognak	1978	Afognak Native Corporation
	Consolidation	Akhiok Kaguyak	1979	Akhiok-Kaguyak Corporation
	Merger	Afognak Native Corp. Leisnoi, Inc. Old Harbor Corp. Akhiok-Kaguyak Corp. Larsen Bay Corp. Karluk	1980	No (Merged with Koniag, Inc.)
Merger dissolved in 1984, except Larsen Bay and Karluk				
NANA	Merger	Ambler Buckland Deering Kiana Kivalina Kovuk Noatak Noorvik Selawik Shungnak	1976	No (Merged with NANA Corp.)

OTHER NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This section addresses relationships between the various types of corporations created by ANCSA and the other Native organizations that represent Native interests and serve Native needs. Some of the non-ANCSA organizations—such as the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood, and certain regional nonprofit entities—existed before ANCSA. Others—such as the Alaska Land Managers Association and the United Tribes of Alaska—have emerged since ANCSA.

The following pages discuss how the three basic types of non-ANCSA entities—village-level governments, regional nonprofits, and statewide nonprofit corporations—relate to and influence the corporations created by ANCSA.

AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

At the village level, the web of relationships is complex and often very influential in the operation of the village corporation. For example, it is not unusual for a small village with limited leadership resources to have a considerable overlap in its decisionmaking bodies; the same people may sit on the city council, the traditional or IRA council, and the village corporation's board. It is also not unusual for municipal governments to be dominated by non-Natives whose commercial interests may be in competition with Native interests. Recent occurrences in several Doyon villages are illustrative. In one village, hearings have been held in attempts to resolve ongoing conflict between the military-installation-centered non-Native community, who advocate construction of a major road, and the Native community, who oppose it. In another, where business concerns have long been exclusively non-Native owned, a major facilities construction grant to the Native council was opposed by non-Natives until a new nonprofit, representing both Natives and non-Natives, was formed. Longstanding opposition between a faction led by the traditional council's chief and one led by the non-Native mayor erupted in violence in yet another village.

The situation is further complicated by the way money flows into the village. Only about half of the villages have municipal governments. In villages with municipal governments, all resources available from the State go to the municipal government, and all resources available from the Federal Government go to the Native government—represented by the traditional or IRA council. Since Federal funding is limited in comparison to State funding, Native governments are often forced into inactivity. In villages where there is no municipal government, however, the traditional or IRA council is permitted to act as a quasi-State subdivision to receive municipal aid and capital development monies—provided that it forms a nondiscriminatory community association to administer municipal aid programs and operate community facilities, and provided that it waives sovereign immunity during the construction phase and agrees to reconvey any capital improvements to a municipal government if one is formed.

The relationship between the Native governments and the village corporation is of particular interest. Generally, the Native government is responsible for setting social, community development, and political goals for the Native community and for exercising certain governmental functions. An unsettled issue is whether Native governments in Alaska have the legal authority and status necessary to exercise all the powers normally possessed by an Indian tribal government. The jurisdiction and powers of the Native governments in Alaska have not yet been definitively tested or litigated.

Many Native communities are interested in transfers of ANCSA land to IRA tribal governments as a method of approximating the legal status of reservation Indians in the lower 48 States. They seemingly have concluded that the corporate structures ANCSA grafted on Alaska Native life are foreign to the history of Alaska Natives, to their economic and political life, and to their way of thinking. Many Alaska Natives may have also concluded that ANCSA is not the panacea hoped for and that the potentially serious legal problems associated with 1991 will mean the rapid erosion of the ANCSA land base. Thus, returning ANCSA land to tribal political control and ownership and thereby invoking protection of jurisdictional and tax immunity doctrines, which have been fairly well worked out with respect to reservations and reservation Indians in the lower 48 States, has great appeal.

AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Role of the Nonprofit Entity

Dynamics at the regional level are less complicated than those at the village level. Each region has a single nonprofit entity (with one exception, as discussed later). Most regional nonprofit corporations or associations are organized to provide health and social services programs, and their boards of directors are made up of representatives of the communities being served. Most have been able to interact successfully with the State, and many have contracts to administer State social services.

Most regional nonprofits were in existence before ANCSA, but the role they presently play in the Native community has evolved due to Federal legislation enacted since ANCSA. Public Law 93-638, the "Indian Self-Determination Act" (1975), encouraged Indian and Alaska Native tribes to enter into contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service to provide many services formerly provided by BIA and IHS. The funding that the regional nonprofits have obtained as a result has provided a strong base on which to build. Most regional nonprofits have established sophisticated service networks, including relationships with other State and Federal agencies, and are able to provide a comprehensive range of services. Most also administer employment, education, and social services programs funded by the regional profit corporations.

The Indian Self-Determination Act has thus had the effect of strengthening the role that the regional nonprofit corporations play in providing social services. Because the act fostered the development of strong regional nonprofits, it has meant that the regional profit corporations are able to concentrate more of their energy on profitmaking.

Poll of Regional Profits and Nonprofits

To determine the present status of the relationship between the two entities, we conducted telephone interviews with leaders in the profit and nonprofit corporations of each region in Alaska. The purpose was to assess the extent of involvement and the nature of the relationship between the profit and nonprofit entity. Fifty percent of the corporations responded.

Findings

Relationships between profits and nonprofits are quite extensive, and respective roles are quite clearly delineated. Most respondents described the nonprofit's role as one of providing human and social services and looking out for the general well-being of the people. The profit corporation's role was described as managing the assets (land and money) received through ANCSA to ensure economic viability and turn a profit for shareholders.

The entities interact on issues such as subsistence, cultural preservation, and State- and Federal-level political matters. Usually the pattern is a joint financial contribution along with joint appointment of staff people. There is certainly potential for conflict, but at this point the profits and nonprofits seem to be working effectively with each other.

Business relationships between the two entities are restricted almost exclusively to property rental. In most instances, the nonprofits rent from the profits. In one instance, the nonprofit has purchased its building from the profit and then arranged for the profit to manage it for them.

The profit and nonprofit corporations are totally separate entities. Each has its separate board and its own set of operational mandates. Most regional nonprofits represent villages, while profit corporations represent shareholders. Given these circumstances, the entities' leaders displayed a remarkable degree of concern for each other and a remarkable level of understanding of each other's responsibilities. Although some of the profit corporations are not as profitable as was hoped for, their nonprofit counterparts seem to take a supportive and optimistic attitude.

Corporate leaders believed themselves to be quite informed about the specific goals and services of the other corporation. There was also expression of a belief that neither has much say or influence in the internal operations of the other corporation—accompanied by a definite "none of my business" sentiment. The respondents also thought, on the whole, that the relationship between the two entities is worthwhile developing and maintaining.

One region—Arctic Slope—seems to be experiencing confusion over who the real regional nonprofit corporation is. In this region, the Arctic Slope Native Association became the "nonprofit arm" of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation once the corporation organized under ANCSA. The human services needs of the region, however, have been fulfilled by the

North Slope Borough (a State subdivision). In addition, the Inupiat Community Council of the Arctic Slope, or IRA (Indian Reorganization Act) Tribe has also played the role of a regional nonprofit. The latter entity has received contracts from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide services. Although they are not currently providing services because of management problems, they see themselves as the regional nonprofit.

Corporations Responding

Profit Corporations:

Arctic Slope Regional Corporation
Doyon, Limited
Ahtna, Inc.
Koniag, Inc.
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
Sealaska Corporation

Nonprofit Corporations:

Arctic Slope Native Association
Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope - IRA
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
Copper Center Native Association
Kodiak Area Native Association
Cook Inlet Native Association
Tlingit Haida Central Council

AT THE STATE LEVEL

At the State level, the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) is the organization most involved with the ANCSA corporations. Membership in AFN is open to each regional profit and nonprofit corporation. Presently, all 13 regional profit corporations, and 11 of the nonprofits, are members; the Inupiat Community Council of the Arctic Slope (ICCAS) is the only nonmember. AFN's board of directors is made up of one representative selected by each member organization.

Although AFN has in the past been heavily involved in providing services, the organization ceased being a service provider a few years ago to concentrate on its advocacy role. In addition to providing a forum for discussion of concerns among the corporations, AFN holds a well-attended convention each year which provides direction and sets the next year's goals and objectives. Since its inception prior to ANCSA and its pivotal role in the land claims settlement negotiations and subsequent implementation phase, AFN has enjoyed respect from all segments of the Alaskan community.

The Alaska Land Managers Association (LMA) is another important statewide organization. LMA is composed of ANCSA corporation land managers and others involved in land management and land issues. The organization meets monthly to provide a forum for discussion of statewide land issues. Although LMA is not a decisionmaking body, it is an excellent vehicle for keeping all parties informed about major land developments and facilitating general policy decisions.

United Tribes of Alaska is the most recent entry into the realm of statewide non-ANCSA Native organizations. The organization first became visible in 1981 and has rapidly gained momentum as well as membership. In 1983 it held a well-attended convention just prior to AFN's annual convention. The UTA's objective is to unite all traditional and IRA governments and to advocate tribal rights and tribal sovereignty. Although its primary purpose—advocacy—is much like AFN's, the organizations are decidedly different. AFN's membership consists of organizations at the regional level: the ANCSA corporations and the nonprofits. UTA's membership consists of organizations at the village level: the traditional and IRA governments, which are now being viewed by some as a vehicle for protection of aboriginal rights and preservation of the special relationship between Alaska Natives and the Federal Government. As the Native population base shifts and those born after 1971 come to outnumber ANCSA shareholders, UTA could become a significant force in representing the interests of an increasing number of Alaska Natives.

The Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood is the oldest Native organization in Alaska. It deals primarily with human rights issues and preservation of the Alaska Native way of life. The organization is presently working on Alaska Native hire by Alaska State government and on statewide subsistence issues. It seeks a cooperative relationship with both the profits and nonprofits and provides an open forum for discussing and resolving issues.

Chapter 17

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

This analysis describes the broad economic context within which the Native corporations operate. Within that context, it examines corporate activity since ANCSA and assesses prospects for future activity.

THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Both the availability and the utilization of Alaska's resources have been studied extensively over the past two decades. Lands with high natural resource value were the target of both State and Native selection strategies. Extensive geological and geophysical exploration, as well as detailed analyses of surface resources, have been carried out by State and Federal agencies and the private sector. Thus, it is not a lack of knowledge regarding the resource base but rather the economic environment that accounts for the present low level of resource development in the State.

To determine what level of development can be expected in the future, specific resources must be considered.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

The Cook Inlet and Prudhoe Bay fields have established Alaska as a major petroleum-producing State. Continued exploration and development on the North Slope seem to assure a high level of activity over the foreseeable future. Estimates of undiscovered recoverable resources by the U.S. Geological Survey and others clearly indicate that the industry will be a major

force in the State's economy for at least 50-75 years, and probably longer. Although Alaska's oil and gas are not cheap by Middle East standards, Alaska and the Alaska outer continental shelf waters probably provide the cheapest source of major additions to U.S. domestic reserves. Expansion will occur primarily in the coastal and offshore State and Federal areas, where the best prospects are located.

Such activity will mean the growth of certain coastal communities and perhaps the establishment of new communities. The development of those communities will require substantial infrastructure investment and will attract migration from rural areas.

Increased oil and gas production will probably expand in-State refining and petrochemical activity, but this expansion will be limited by market constraints and location. At some point the State petroleum transport infrastructure will expand; how and how much are beyond speculation at this point.

The combined effect of industry expansion and State expenditure of industry-derived revenue will continue to stimulate overall economic activity. However, State revenues may not keep pace with petroleum industry expansion. The State has severance, property, and corporate tax powers over production from State, private, and some Federal onshore production. It also derives royalty, rent, and lease bonuses from State production. Production for Federal offshore areas, however, is largely beyond the reach of State authority. Even if Federal revenue sharing is implemented, the State will derive substantially less than it would from production under State or private ownership.

The timing, location, and magnitude of petroleum development are highly speculative and will depend primarily on the discovery of new resources. Exploration will be strongly influenced by State and Federal policies affecting outer continental shelf development, as well as by world market prices. If crude prices continue to decrease, the development process will be slowed. It is much less likely that major price increases, such as those during the 1970's, will occur. However, current price levels appear more than adequate to sustain industry interest.

In short, the oil and gas industry has become established as a major producer of exports. All indications are that the industry will maintain a strong and growing presence in the foreseeable future.

COAL

Alaska's resources are extensive and widely dispersed. Several Native corporations have selected lands containing coal resources, as has the State. New coal resources have received considerable attention in recent years, but no firm plans for development have been announced. However, both Placer-Amex Company and Dimond-Alaska Coal Company have predicted that they will export coal by the late 1980's or early 1990's.

Several factors indicate that major development of coal exports will be slow in coming. First, the world coal market is highly competitive, and world reserves are abundant and widely distributed. Second, interest in shifting from petroleum to coal as an energy fuel has weakened, in response to environmental problems related to mining and consumption as well as to softening of the world crude oil prices. Third, potential Alaska producers lack long-term contracts. High volume is necessary if Alaska production is to be economically feasible, but without long-term contracts, the risk associated with high front-end capital investment is not likely to be undertaken.

The combined effects of coal quality, geographic location, and difficulty of mining are also problematic. The Beluga fields, located along upper Cook Inlet, are close to tidewater but are subbituminous. The energy content is about 7,500 BTUs per pound, and the coal's relatively high moisture content can present problems in transportation. These disadvantages are somewhat offset by low sulfur content and Pacific-Asian market shipping distances 800 to 1,000 miles less than those from West Coast ports. Production and shipping of the higher-grade metallurgical coals of northwest Alaska are disadvantaged by the extreme climate. The high-grade coal deposits of the Bering River fields are relatively close to tidewater but are highly fractured, which will raise production costs.

Some increase in production seems assured for the Usibelli mine, which is presently committed to supplying about 800,000 tons per year to SunEl Alaska Coal Corporation for export to Korea. Construction of port facilities at Seward is underway, and the first shipments are scheduled for late 1984 under a contract that runs through 1998.

The only other significant coal production in Alaska is that for electric power generation at Healy and Fairbanks. Whether the Alaska market will expand depends largely on the outcome of deliberations regarding alternative electric power sources for the railbelt area (Fairbanks, Anchorage, and the Kenai Peninsula). If the Susitna power project is built, it will forestall any expansion of Alaska coal markets. Even if the project does not go through, coal will still face stiff competition from oil and natural gas.

In summary, coal export expansion will come slowly, and expansion of Alaska markets is highly uncertain at best. Any major expansion is unlikely before the end of the century.

NONFUEL MINERALS

The problems associated with resource development in Alaska are nowhere better illustrated than in the case of nonfuel minerals. Major deposits have been known for some time, and new discoveries are frequent. The absence of major production, with the exception of gold, is evidence of the trying economic conditions under which production must occur.

In considering world markets and prices to assess what can be expected in the future, several factors are important. First, are the resources becoming scarcer? Second, what is happening to long-term mineral prices? Finally, will U.S. concerns related to strategic minerals influence domestic prices (or production costs) independently of world market conditions?

Substantial research indicates that world resource scarcity is not increasing, either in absolute terms or relative to other major categories of production. Similar conclusions have been reached with respect to the U.S. economy. In fact, for most commodity groups, the long-run trends indicate decreasing resource scarcity.

Because price and production costs (including transportation) are correlated in the long run, the real prices of most commodities have been declining over time, and sustained increases in long-run real prices are unlikely. Short-run prices, however, tend to follow a cyclical but unpredictable pattern linked with domestic and world business cycles. Prices rise temporarily to meet increased demand.

The combination of declining resource scarcity and stable or declining long-run real prices has significant implications for the development of Alaska's nonfuel minerals. First, the timing of development will be influenced by cyclical price movements. Second, costs of production in Alaska will be a critical factor in development decisions.

Production costs per ton of ore are substantially greater in Alaska than in most other regions of the world, and any real cost reductions will be slow in coming. But production costs are also dependent upon the institutional environment within which production occurs, including environmental constraints and tax structure. Governmental subsidies (guaranteed prices, subsidized transportation, tax breaks, import controls, etc.) are used to influence level of production and promote domestic production. It is apparent however, that present Federal policy does not favor major policy changes that would materially reduce costs of production or enhance prices. National security concerns can be met more efficiently, and without significant risk, by alternatives other than subsidy. Multilateral trade negotiations have sought to weaken rather than strengthen trade restrictions.

State policy is somewhat more supportive of industry development. Subsidized loans are available and may meet modest capital requirements, although the orientation is toward small-scale mining. State taxation of hardrock mining is also moderate by national standards. It must be borne in mind, however, that the State is interested in expanding revenue sources, and therefore is unlikely to become heavily committed to subsidies that do not offer at least the expectation of yielding a positive net benefit.

Taken together, these factors indicate that Alaska will see only modest expansion of nonfuel mineral development over the next several years. By the early to mid-1990's, two or three mines will probably have come into production. The most likely candidates are the Red Dog deposit in northwest Alaska (zinc, lead, silver); the Greens Creek deposit on Admiralty Island (silver, zinc, lead); and the Quartz Hill deposit, some 45 miles east of Ketchikan (molybdenum). Each of these deposits contains high-grade or high-quality ore and is near tidewater.

Red Dog contains exceptionally high zinc and lead concentrations and significant silver, and it is world class in size. It is owned by NANA Regional Corporation which, in a joint venture with COMINCO America, Inc., is conducting feasibility studies. Metals prices, infrastructure costs, and land transfers involving a corridor to tidewater are still significant questions. Assuming that these matters are resolved, and that a modest increase in metals prices occurs, the venture could achieve historic importance as the first major nonfuel mineral development to result from ANCSA.

The Greens Creek deposit is being developed for its silver ore and is virtually at tidewater. The ore body is not big, but it is of high quality. The Quartz Hill deposit also is characterized by much-better-than-average molybdenum and is world class in size. However, molybdenum prices and excess capacity elsewhere, as well as environmental opposition, will probably slow development of the deposit.

It should be noted that mineral development will not be a major revenue producer for the State, in either absolute or relative terms. Nonfuel minerals do not produce sufficient revenue to support high level of taxation. Nor can it be said that site-specific development will lead to sustained economic diversification and growth on a regional basis. Nevertheless, the mines will have significant local impact, particularly in the case of the Quartz Hill and Red Dog deposits. NANA's ownership of the Red Dog deposit will assure increasing employment opportunities for residents of the NANA region—an important development in a region dependent upon Federal and State employment and transfer payments as the major source of personal income.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Renewable-resource industries that have played an important part in Alaska's export base include fisheries, forest products, and tourism. The commercial fishing industry has been dominated by salmon and shellfish; halibut and herring roe have been of lesser consequence. As these resources are being harvested at near-maximum levels, little growth can be expected. Some increase in value added through processing is possible as greater emphasis is placed on marketing and quality control, but any resulting gains are speculative.

For some years there has been strong interest in expanding the bottom-fish industry, but several problems must be overcome before the industry can sustain growth. The basic problem is one of economics. Bottom-fishing is very different from salmon fishing in that it is based on high-volume catches and low profit margins, and in that the time between catching and processing must be short if quality is to be preserved. Thus, either long periods of fishing with frequent trips to processing facilities or on-board processing capabilities are required.

In either case, capital requirements for the bottom-fish industry are far greater than for traditional fisheries, and the low margins require far greater efficiency and intensity of effort. In addition, competition in the industry is

stiff, as it is composed mainly of foreign fleets built with subsidies and staffed with crews that work for wages and under conditions that U.S. labor would not accept. In short, expansion of the industry in Alaska will be slow. The aggregate impact of the industry will not be great, but successful trial ventures could have significant local impact.

The forest products industry is concentrated in southeast Alaska. About 79 percent of the harvest in 1980 was from the Tongass National Forest. About 12 percent came from Native lands, with the balance coming from State lands. With minor exceptions, products are destined for non-Alaskan markets; about 80 percent of the chips, logs, lumber, and pulp harvested is exported to Japan.

The industry's prospects for growth are limited. Projections developed by the University of Alaska Institute of Social and Economic Research indicate that jobs in harvesting may increase from 1,200 to 1,800 over the 1980-2010 period, but jobs in processing may decline from 2,000 to 1,700 over the same period. While the employment level will remain stable, the proportion of the harvest coming from Native lands is expected to increase. This activity is expected to decline shortly after the turn of the century, however, as old growth is depleted and new growth is not yet ready for harvest.

Tourism is the renewable-resource industry most likely to expand substantially, with employment growing at approximately 3 percent per year over the 1980-2010 period. This increase reflects the growth of U.S. per capita income, an expansion of tourist facilities, and a greater awareness of the market.

Overall, the combined effects of cost/price relationships for exports and production capacity constraints will limit the contribution of renewable resources to the growth of the State. Renewable resources will continue to be an important factor in the overall economy, particularly in southeast Alaska and the other coastal regions where fisheries activity is concentrated. Yet growth based upon resources not presently utilized must be considered unlikely.

ASSESSMENT

ANCSA provided for the redistribution of real and potential wealth in the form of land and resources, along with a modest flow of working capital for about a decade. In reviewing the impact of ANCSA corporations on the Alaska economy, several points must be kept in mind. First, passage of the Act did not alter the broad economic sphere, including national and world market conditions, within which economic development must occur. Second, economic development is a slow process under the best of circumstances; progress should be judged decade by decade, not year by year. Third, major income disparities between urban and rural areas will persist indefinitely even with substantial economic growth.

In addition, the corporations' economic development efforts must take place within a heterogeneous cultural context. The traditional concept of American industrial-based economic development, with high resource mobility in response to market signals and a largely individualistic orientation to economic stimuli, simply does not fit with traditional Native patterns of production, consumption, and resource allocation. In short, the economic development goals of the various Native corporations and their shareholders may not mesh with those of non-Native policymakers. These distinctions indicate that economic development in rural Alaska may not fit historic U.S. patterns.

Information presented in the annual reports provides insight into the direct economic impact of the corporations. General and administrative expenses, plus dividends for all corporations, exceeded \$74 million in 1982, and most of those dollars entered the Alaska economy. While the sum is not of great significance on a statewide basis, the impact on local economies was appreciable.

Whereas the corporations' direct expenditures are important locally, it is their investment activity that is of broader interest. Investment activity has been extensive and covers a broad spectrum. In addition to portfolio investment, a wide range of direct investment activity—joint ventures, purchases of existing enterprises and establishment of new enterprises—has taken place. The investments cut across almost all industrial categories, ranging from resource-based activities (e.g., sand and gravel, timber, fisheries, and minerals and petroleum exploration) to support sector activities (e.g., transportation and distribution, communications, wholesale and retail trade, finance, real estate, business services, and construction).

Some generalizations about investments are possible, but the exceptions are numerous. There is a tendency to invest within the region, but also a willingness to invest statewide. Most ventures have been on a modest scale. There have been no "bonanza" investments in oil and gas or major mineral developments as yet, although several corporations are actively working in that direction.

In sum, the regional corporations are investing in rural Alaska with at least some success. Investments have more often than not been in the support sector. That is due in part to the slow pace of land conveyance and resulting lack of access to resources. Yet, it is also symptomatic of the problems associated with developing natural resources for export.

Chapter 18

FINANCIAL DATA AND ANALYSIS: REGIONAL CORPORATIONS

OVERVIEW

This chapter provides an overall indication of each regional corporations' activities and performance record since inception. The first section presents tabular data derived from the corporation's annual reports, accompanied by brief narrative discussions. The second section presents financial ratios which, within certain limitations, enable interpretation and assessment of the corporations' financial performances. (Similar information on village and urban corporations is presented in Chapters 19 and 20, respectively.)

The table on the following page presents a range of data related to each regions' enrollment, entitlements, and most recent financial statement. Appendix G presents financial data, by business segment, for nine of the regional corporations.

THE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Enrollment	ANCSA Landed Entitlement* (acres)	ANCSA Cash Entitlement (millions)	Retained by Regional Corporation (millions)	Current Assets** (thousands)	Current Liabilities** (thousands)	Total Assets** (thousands)	Total Liabilities** (thousands)	Stockholders' Equity** (thousands)	Total Sales and Other Revenue** (thousands)	Net Income** (Loss) (thousands)	Earnings Per Share** (Loss)
ARTHIA, INC.	1,074	2.4 mil	13.3	6.4	12,304	1,354	20,297	2,543	17,754	6,213	481	2.69
THE ALEUT CORP.	3,249	2.8 mil	40.5	19.6	7,613	1,528	19,249	2,638	16,611	4,131	1,097	3.38
ARCTIC SLOPE REG. CORP.	3,738	5.2 mil	45.0	22.6	15,684	14,939	56,008	36,006	20,002	33,209	(6,867)	(18.38)
BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORP.	6,333	2.0 mil	80.0	38.6	1,368	3,311	21,448	16,495	4,953	1,545	(3,407)	(5.38)
BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORP.	5,400	3.0 mil	67.4	32.6	7,980	3,761	55,783	18,588	37,194	27,576	3,478	6.44
CALISTA CORP.	13,308	5.9 mil	166.1	80.3	21,247	5,727	87,628	30,644	56,984	41,190	2,267	1.70
CHUGACH NATIVES, INC.	1,912	880 thou	24.1	11.7	15,069	8,727	25,964	9,389	16,575	21,394	(1,491)	(7.80)
COOK INLET REG., INC.	6,264	2.7 mil	77.8	37.6	65,209	26,677	116,280	40,400	75,880	23,536	15,649	24.98
DOYON	9,061	12.0 mil	113.1	54.6	10,479	21,418	63,295	26,413	36,882	20,698	(21,280)	(23.48)
KONIAG, INC.	3,344	1.5 mil	41.6	20.1	5,539	8,085	17,365	11,557	5,808	3,847	(9,235)	(20.48)
MANA REG. CORP., INC.	4,828	1.4 mil	60.2	29.1	17,429	17,378	68,721	19,850	48,871	30,687	3,950	5.38
SEALASKA CORP.	15,819	590 thou	198.6	96.0	100,756	101,828	482,878	306,878	176,000	234,223	(27,994)	(17.72)
THE 13TH REG. CORP.	4,435	0.0	45.6	23.3	2,407	711	7,156	1,318	5,838	778	3,202	7.22

*Total of 14(h)(8), 14(h)(2), village, and 12(c) selections. Calculation excludes 14(h)(1) selections.

**Financial data for latest reported period.

Bering Straits reported for 18 month period.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

This section reviews the financial performance of each of the 13 regional corporations. Summary financial information is presented in tabular form for each corporation. Data were taken directly from the corporations' annual financial reports, all of which had been examined by reputable, independent accounting firms. (In some instances, financial reports for certain years were not made available. Such cases have been designated "N/A" in the tables.

Information presented in the tables has been summarized in several broad categories that may be unfamiliar to some readers. In brief, those categories can be defined as follows:

Current assets

Cash and those assets which in the normal course of business will be turned into cash within one year, e.g., short-term marketable securities, accounts receivable, inventories, and prepaid expenses).

Current liabilities

All debts that fall due within one year (including accounts payable, short-term note obligations, bank overdrafts, accrued expenses, dividends, and taxes).

Net property, plant, and equipment

All property, land, timberland, subsurface rights, plant, lease-hold improvements, and buildings—taking into account accumulated depreciation or depletion (see below).

Total assets

Current assets, plus net property, plant, and equipment, plus intangibles and any other noncurrent assets.

Current portion of long-term debt

The principal portion of long-term debt (see below) to be repaid within one year.

Long-term debt (less current portion)

All debts due over a number of years (e.g., bonds, debentures, bank debt, and mortgages) excluding current portion.

Stockholders' equity

The difference between total assets and total liabilities; ownership claims against net assets that are residual in nature and do not require eventual liquidation. Includes capital stock, paid-in capital, and retained earnings (deficit) resulting primarily from an accumulation of operating results.

Total sales and other income

In the case of the ANCSA corporations, this category includes sales, interest income, section 7(i) revenue, rent receipts, gains on the sale of assets, dividends from other corporations, service fees, and commissions.

Depreciation, depletion, and amortization

Allocation of initial property, plant, equipment, timberland, or other natural resources and intangible costs to expense, to recognize their decline in service potential.

Net income before extraordinary items

Extraordinary items are defined as those material items, of a character significantly different from the corporation's customary business activities, which would not be expected to recur frequently, and which would not be recurring factors in any evaluation of the ordinary operating process of the business.

Net income (loss)

Amount remaining after all costs are deducted from revenues. Also referred to as "after-tax profit" and "the bottom line."

Earnings per share

Prospective earnings calculated as earnings available divided by number of outstanding shares.

A brief narrative precedes each financial summary table. It provides background information on the corporation and interprets the tabular data by citing causes of significant variations between reported periods.

AHTNA, INC.

Ahtna is the smallest of the regions, with just over 1,000 shareholders. Four village corporations (Nome, Barrow, Kotzebue, and Bethel) have more shareholders than this region. All of Ahtna's eight villages are located on the State highway network, and 55 miles of trans-Alaska pipeline corridor is on Ahtna land. Ahtna was the first of the regions to declare a dividend and has been the most consistent in continuing to declare dividends.

Early on, Ahtna's aim was stated as promoting "the social, cultural, and personal well-being" of all shareholders. Specifically, goals were stated as expanding employment opportunities, expanding profit opportunities, and expanding control opportunities. Self-determination—through control of its own companies and control over local economic development—was deemed critically important.

The pipeline withdrawal corridor passed through four village corporations' withdrawals, including the entire core area of two. Of the four regions transversed by the pipeline (Arctic Slope, Doyon, Ahtna, and Chugach) only Ahtna was able to negotiate a variance in pipeline corridor width to allow for village lands.

The 1974 agreement also gave Ahtna control of 55 miles of pipeline corridor, as well as preferential contracting for construction and maintenance jobs, especially on Ahtna land. Ahtna has had to assert its rights under this agreement, even to the point of padlocking access to the pipeline corridor. On the whole, however, the agreement has done much to fulfill Ahtna's basic goal of employment within the region, as well as profit expansion.

The corporation's plans look beyond the pipeline era. Some potential future opportunities Ahtna hopes to engage in are mineral and geothermal development and obtaining franchises for National Park concessions in the new Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Denali National Park. Its present subsidiaries include Ahtna Development Corporation, which handles catering, camp operations, and other activities; Ahtna Construction and Primary Products; and Ahtna Minerals Company, which is assessing mineral development possibilities. The corporation has operated the Ahtna Lodge since 1975.

Ahtna received substantial cash from the Alaska Native Fund in 1980 following the final mineral revenue-sharing deposit from the State of Alaska. In the same year, the corporation increased its operating revenues through contracts to provide camp services for the pipeline.

In 1981 Ahtna issued 71,600 of its shares of common stock in exchange for all of the outstanding shares of seven village corporations within its region. This merger increased Ahtna's assets, debt, and shareholders' equity. No significant increases or changes in operations occurred, but Ahtna did remain profitable.

Ahtna received a portion of its land conveyance in 1982. This land was partially valued at \$3.6 million, which increased shareholders' equity. Both the cash distributions and the value of land (as of the date of conveyance) are treated as contributions to shareholders' equity.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
AHTNA, INCORPORATED**

	BALANCE SHEET DATE										
	6/30/83	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/80	6/30/79	6/30/78	6/30/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	6/30/74	
Current assets	\$ 12,304	\$ 12,375	\$ 10,049	\$ 9,642	\$ 3,028	\$ 1,558	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,355	\$ 1,030	
Current liabilities	1,354	2,819	897	989	622	229	269	577	278	394	
Net property, plant & equipment	3,503	7,097	3,685	3,345	2,454	1,700	1,524	1,200	202	18	
Total assets	20,297	21,090	14,919	14,010	6,647	5,186	3,755	3,339	1,842	1,128	
Current portion of long-term debt	218	166	129	25	113	123	31	24	14	8	
Long-term debt (less current portion)	877	919	1,060	843	857	997	614	543	56	42	
Total liabilities	2,543	4,042	2,402	2,362	3,040	2,217	1,590	1,448	430	435	
Stockholders' equity	17,754	17,048	12,517	11,649	3,606	2,969	2,165	1,890	1,411	692	
Total sales and other revenue	6,213	6,484	4,323	6,217	1,211	1,881	1,437	522	593	111	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	440	463	342	282	179	157	74	23	10	1	
Net income before extraordinary items	481	922	330	362	(127)	441	61	64	116	(95)	
Net income (loss)	481	922	330	362	168	441	61	64	202	(95)	
Earnings per share	2.69	5.15	1.84	2.02	1.57	4.13	.58	.60	1.91	(.87)	

THE ALEUT CORPORATION

The Aleut region's geographic isolation necessarily influences the corporation in nearly all its decisions. Atka, the most distant village, is more than 1,000 miles from Anchorage. Apart from the lower Alaska Peninsula, all Aleut lands are islands. The Pribilofs are more than 200 miles from any other land. About half of Aleut's stockholders live in 12 villages within the corporation boundaries.

The corporation's social goals stress adequate freight shipments to its far-flung villages. Its business goals stress building the economy, mainly through fishing and shipping endeavors. The corporation has invested heavily in boats for fishing, freighting, and possible charter by the oil industry in supplying outer continental shelf drill sites.

Aleut's annual report (1972) stated "Priorities include improvement of education, transportation, communication, health services, and the economy—priorities not unlike those of other Native regional corporations, though no two regions have problems exactly alike." Within a few years, however, the goals had shifted to profitability for survival.

In 1976 the Aleut Corporation's revenues came primarily from fishing activities conducted using Aleut's own vessels. The corporation acquired a sand and gravel company in 1976 but encountered legal and other difficulties that ultimately resulted in a \$1.5 million write-down of that investment in 1979. Finally, Aleut became involved in the water transportation of freight to remote locations, primarily Aleutian village ports.

In 1979 the corporation's commercial fishing activity was complemented by processing activity on a leased processing vessel. This activity ceased in 1980, and one of the fishing vessels sank. The sinking resulted in an insurance settlement that produced a \$1.3 million gain as well as a reduction in debt. The State of Alaska's final payment to the Fund in 1980 resulted in substantial increases in Aleut's total assets and shareholders' equity. In 1981 Aleut's primary operating revenues derived from water transportation, with very little remaining interest in fisheries. The transportation involvement continued to produce most of Aleut's revenues in 1982, but the line of business was discontinued in 1983 with a loss of \$600,000.

In 1983, Aleut's operations consisted of \$2.5 million from natural resource revenues received pursuant to ANCSA section 7(i) as well as income from investments. Neither activity has much expense associated with it, which resulted in a higher net income for 1983 than for prior years.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
THE ALEUT CORPORATION**

	BALANCE SHEET DATE											
	6/30/83	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/80	6/30/79	6/30/78	6/30/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	6/30/74	6/30/73	
Current assets	\$ 7,613	\$ 8,346	\$ 11,245	\$ 11,459	\$ 2,324	\$ 1,566	\$ 1,168	\$ 703	\$ 1,027	\$ 2,271	\$ 232	
Current liabilities	1,528	1,208	1,099	1,998	1,242	925	764	716	524	349	31	
Net property, plant & equipment	5,018	5,624	5,981	5,879	6,022	6,946	5,629	4,481	2,970	284	18	
Total assets	19,249	19,414	18,786	18,950	10,017	10,883	9,578	6,585	4,856	2,802	297	
Current portion of long-term debt	127	250	247	910	715	644	438	192	94	43	N/A	
Long-term debt (less current portion)	1,110	2,110	2,388	2,886	4,768	5,147	4,984	2,347	1,045	214	N/A	
Total liabilities	2,638	3,575	3,846	5,291	6,299	6,314	5,885	3,063	1,569	563	31	
Stockholders' equity	16,611	15,839	14,940	13,659	3,718	4,569	3,693	3,523	3,286	2,239	266	
Total sales and other revenue	4,131	3,435	4,951	3,376	5,492	3,340	1,821	1,285	280	132	17	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	213	227	376	288	322	193	218	205	24	3	2	
Net income before extraordinary items	762	304	204	259	(2,690)	(198)	(445)	(701)	(357)	(212)	(234)	
Net income (loss)	1,097	496	361	636	(2,690)	(198)	(445)	(701)	(357)	(212)	(234)	
Earnings per share	3.38	1.53	1.12	2.67	(8.54)	(.63)	(1.42)	(2.29)	(1.06)	(.63)	(.70)	

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORPORATION

Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC), has a 5-million-acre land entitlement, 8 villages, and about 3,900 shareholders. All of the region lies north of the Arctic Circle. Before oil and pipeline construction began, the total population of the region was about 3,500. In 1974 there were about three times that number.

An early policy decision of ASRC was to concentrate investments in the Arctic, where there was tremendous need for housing, sanitation facilities, bulk fuel, communications, and the like. This decision made necessary a special effort to work harmoniously with the village corporations and concentrate on joint ventures with them.

In 1974 ASRC entered into option and lease agreements with major oil companies. The corporation recorded \$11 million in revenues from this activity for the year ended June 30, 1977. Also in 1977, it entered into joint ventures in oil-industry-related construction, exploration, and development, and it invested \$3 million in a hotel that was operated during the year. In 1978 ASRC's operating revenues increased by \$4 million because of its investments in the joint ventures; its investments in those ventures increased \$7.5 million. An additional \$5 million was invested in the hotel and an office building. In connection with the office building investment ASRC borrowed \$3.5 million in term loans. The remaining increase in debt resulted from support of the joint ventures and the hotel.

In 1979 ASRC increased its oil-related activities by providing an additional \$4 million in personnel and equipment support services to oil companies. The corporation recorded option and lease income from oil companies of \$11 million, against which it deducted \$8.2 million in estimated ANCSA Section 7(i) distributions to other regions. In order to fund this estimated distribution, ASRC restricted \$4 million in cash, while another \$4.2 million was invested in the joint ventures.

In 1980 the corporation acquired its partners' interests in some of the joint ventures for \$4.5 million, and total revenues from the activity increased \$24.5 million. Revenues from options and leases decreased about \$11.5 million in 1980. Arctic Slope received \$10.8 million in Fund distributions, primarily as a result of the final deposit by the State. This distribution, combined with the joint venture acquisitions, substantially increased ASRC's assets. In order to support the joint venture acquisitions, the amount of debt was increased.

ASRC's revenues from oilfield services decreased \$24.5 million in 1981. The corporation became involved in bus transportation in the Fairbanks area, which increased revenues \$3 million. Some of its construction-related assets were sold to a joint venture in which it became a partner. This transaction increased revenues by \$9 million and decreased total assets.

Recent land trades have improved ASRC's capacity to participate in new Beaufort Sea oil exploration and development, as well as the extraction and

sale of gravel for those operations. In 1982 ASRC's oilfield-related services increased about \$6 million, but its revenues from joint ventures in this industry decreased \$9 million. Because of renewed activity, however, options and leases increased \$5 million. This increase, combined with increased revenues from bus transportation and other businesses, resulted in an overall increase in revenues. The loss sustained in 1982 resulted from the final settlement of the ANCSA section 7(i) lawsuit between the regional corporations; ASRC deducted an amount representing its computed section 7(i) distribution to other regions. As the region with the most valuable subsurface estate, ASRC had the most at stake.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORPORATION**

	-----BALANCE SHEET DATE-----											
	6/30/83	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/80	6/30/79	6/30/78	6/30/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	6/30/74	6/30/73	
Current assets	\$ N/A	\$ 15,684	\$ 17,855	\$ 41,453	\$ 10,512	\$ 5,815	\$ 3,068	\$ 1,824	\$ 1,954	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	
Current liabilities	N/A	14,939	20,018	33,014	10,489	5,165	2,807	3,206	1,794	N/A	N/A	
Net property, plant & equipment	N/A	18,272	17,061	31,330	10,886	10,024	5,898	3,692	2,955	N/A	N/A	
Total assets	N/A	56,008	64,393	81,250	36,865	26,953	12,218	7,761	7,168	N/A	N/A	
Current portion of long-term debt	N/A	10,895	10,743	14,981	1,276	755	173	191	83	N/A	N/A	
Long-term debt (less current portion)	N/A	21,067	14,250	20,947	9,520	10,029	1,373	369	140	N/A	N/A	
Total liabilities	N/A	36,006	37,636	56,936	22,889	17,823	6,070	3,575	2,049	N/A	N/A	
Stockholders' equity	N/A	20,002	26,757	24,314	13,976	9,130	6,148	4,186	5,119	N/A	N/A	
Total sales and other revenue	N/A	33,209	25,911	38,592	29,453	12,806	9,397	2,266	1,599	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	N/A	2,216	2,501	2,547	764	703	587	266	174	N/A	N/A	
Net income before extraordinary items	N/A	(6,867)	1,129	(184)	2,210	1,893	1,389	(2,414)	(763)	N/A	N/A	
Net income (loss)	N/A	(6,867)	1,129	(184)	3,260	1,893	1,389	(2,414)	(763)	N/A	N/A	
Earnings per share	N/A	(18.38)	3.03	(.49)	8.69	5.10	3.66	(6.36)	(2.01)	N/A	N/A	

BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION

The Bering Straits region is located along the shores of Norton Sound, Bering Straits, and portions of the Chukchi Sea. About half of its approximately 7,000 shareholders live in Nome or in one of 16 other villages. In sorting out a maze of mining claims left over from the Gold Rush days, Sitnasuak Native Corporation (the village corporation for Nome) became a pioneer in implementing section 14(c) of ANCSA, which calls for reconveyance of lands with prior existing rights.

Early on, Bering Straits Native Corporation (BSNC) sought to take advantage of the pipeline bonanza years and entered into a number of high-risk ventures. Due to setbacks, the corporation has found itself in the unenviable position of posing the hard question: Can an ANCSA corporation, which has not yet received its land or money entitlement, be declared bankrupt?

BSNC entered the mobile home business during 1976. Sales of mobile homes amounted to \$9.5 million in revenue, construction activities amounted to \$9 million in revenue, and barge transportation of the mobile home units produced revenues of \$2.7 million. The corporation disposed of a truck transportation business, because of management problems, at a loss of \$3 million. Interest expense increased considerably in 1976 because of borrowing to support entry into the mobile home business. An increase in total assets resulted from that business and from the recording of \$33 million in Alaska Native Fund distributions. (Many regional corporations recorded ANF distributions as a receivable, which significantly increased assets and shareholders' equity amounts.)

In 1977 mobile home sales increased \$4.5 million, but construction activities and barge transportation revenues decreased \$12.5 million. The loss was caused primarily by a decrease in construction activities and by large interest charges on the debt incurred to support the mobile home and construction activities. It reduced both assets and shareholders' equity. Shareholders' equity was further reduced because of a \$5.7 million decrease in the estimated amount of Alaska Native Fund distributions receivable.

In 1977, a creditor petitioned that BSNC declare involuntary bankruptcy. The region owed \$37.4 million in liabilities, with another \$23 million in contingency liabilities stemming from 108 lawsuits, including the bankruptcy action. Against this liability, the corporation had total real assets of \$43 million. All subsidiaries except one were defunct, and all cash was frozen. In addition, some of the village corporation's funds had been pledged.

By 1981 liabilities payable within one year were reduced to \$3,404,000 (down from \$18,889,000 at the end of 1978), and the ratio of assets to liabilities had improved to 1.17 to 1 (from .3 to 1 in 1978). The total number of lawsuits was reduced to two, and in both cases BSNC was the plaintiff. The corporation was again able to function, if cautiously. Village funds continue to be encumbered, but the region has pledged subsurface rights and future 7(i) income if the debts cannot be cleared up. BSNC advanced the villages \$1 million in 1981 to use as working capital and in pursuing claims against the bank.

In 1978 mobile home sales and related barge transportation revenue decreased a total of \$10 million. The reduction in these revenues, plus a writeoff of remaining excess cost of a prior acquisition and continued high interest expenses, resulted in a large loss. Decreased mobile home sales, combined with continued high interest expenses, resulted in another significant loss in 1979. Bering Straits left the mobile home industry.

By 1980 operating revenues had ceased; the corporation's revenues were the result of passive activities such as interest and rentals. Interest expense and general administrative expenses created a loss. Shareholders' equity was increased because of the recording of \$6.2 million in estimated value of some of the land conveyed under ANCSA. In 1981 and 1982 the same factors pertained. Recording of an additional \$7 million of land value in 1981 served to increase shareholders' equity.

In 1981, BSNC set new goals and priorities, declaring that BSNC's mission would be to provide continuing benefit to shareholders "through planned and profitable development and nondevelopment of the Region's resources." The newly stated goals concerned profitability, protection and preservation of the land, village corporation survival, and benefits to shareholders so as to keep the corporation in Native hands after 1991.

By 1982, Bering Straits had signed a mineral agreement with MAPCO Minerals Corporation of Golden, Colorado, for a small tract near Mt. Distin. It was negotiating exploration agreements with two other companies.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION**

	(18 MOS.)-----BALANCE SHEET DATE-----										
	6/30/83	12/31/81	12/31/80	12/31/79	12/31/78	12/31/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	6/30/74	6/30/73	
Current assets	\$ 1,368	\$ 5,640	\$ 12,315	\$ 10,002	\$ 6,725	\$ 8,515	\$ 8,774	\$ 5,802	\$ 5,280	\$	N/A
Current liabilities	3,311	3,404	10,076	18,233	21,758	21,797	11,541	889	283		9
Net property, plant & equipment	15,020	22,610	15,602	9,899	9,410	9,046	8,062	1,806	36		N/A
Total assets	21,448	32,751	32,070	34,874	40,079	48,770	61,847	8,983	5,526		362
Current portion of long-term debt	2,285	2,492	4,615	1,422	4,204	924	662	45	N/A		N/A
Long-term debt (less current portion)	13,184	20,987	17,443	13,017	11,085	12,382	9,149	392	N/A		N/A
Total liabilities	16,495	24,391	27,519	34,330	35,972	37,413	23,304	1,350	283		9
Stockholders' equity	4,953	8,360	4,551	544	4,107	11,357	38,543	7,634	5,243		352
Total sales and other revenue	1,545	1,575	1,434	4,997	7,806	17,619	11,706	1,024	308		83
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	152	314	324	483	513	910	545	30	14		N/A
Net income before extraordinary items	(3,407)	(3,171)	(2,035)	(3,563)	(6,036)	(21,439)	(4,566)	(433)	(160)		(218)
Net income (loss)	(3,407)	(3,171)	(2,035)	(3,563)	(6,036)	(21,439)	(4,566)	(433)	(160)		(218)
Earnings per share	(5.38)	(5.01)	(3.21)	(5.63)	(9.53)	(34.19)	(7.28)	(.69)	(.26)		(.35)

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) has about 5,200 shareholders; approximately 3,000 live in its 29 villages. Over half were under age 25 in 1980. The 1976 annual report said "The Act mandated that the Regional Corporation be run for a profit and, in effect, operate like any other business corporation. Therefore, the purposes and objectives of BBNC are to develop its natural resources and invest its money in profitable ventures." Training and education are also seen as important, however; BBNC sponsors shareholders for college, and some of its early college graduates now hold jobs in the corporation.

Easements hit hard at the corporation, with wide easements proposed on both sides of every river in the Bristol Bay drainage to protect sports fishermen and hunters. Alarmed about potential damage to fish spawning streams and loss of acreage, BBNC sued. Another big drain on the corporate treasury was litigation to fight huge withdrawals for proposed D-2 classifications. One of the wildlife refuges was characterized by a Bristol Bay stockholder as "the biggest mouse refuge in the world." However, through participation in the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan (set up under ANILCA) the corporation has managed to maintain some control over land planning in the area.

In 1976 BBNC purchased Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc., a large seafood processing and marketing company, for \$9 million. Approximately \$7.5 million was borrowed to facilitate the acquisition. BBNC's increase in revenues during 1977 was caused exclusively by sales of seafood products resulting from the acquisition. In 1978 Bristol Bay acquired the Anchorage Westward Hotel for \$20.5 million. This acquisition resulted in \$8.5 million of additional revenue. Seafood sales increased during the year, but only a small profit was created. Shareholders' equity was increased primarily because of the recording of \$18.5 million in Alaska Native Fund distributions receivable.

Revenues increased substantially in 1979 because of increased sales of seafood (which were recorded as net results of discontinued operations for financial reporting purposes), and sales of other food products as a result of the acquisition of Pacific Food Products, which provides a variety of food items for sale in supermarkets. However, a \$4 million increase in administrative expenses and a \$3 million increase in interest expense as a result of borrowing to finance acquisitions produced a loss for the year.

Phillips Petroleum Company began drilling under agreement in the Ivanof Bay area in 1976. When Phillips dropped out, AMOCO picked up the exploration agreement. Bear Creek Mining, a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corporation, started evaluation of copper deposits in the Chignik Bay area in 1976, a contract that was eventually taken over by Resource Associates of Alaska. BBNC is also a joint venture partner with Noranda and Norbritex in Admiralty Island mining ventures.

In September 1979, Peter Pan Seafoods was sold for \$23.5 million. As this subsidiary had accounted for \$72.5 million of the 1979 sales, revenues were substantially reduced in subsequent years. Bristol Bay had continued in the hotel and other businesses through March 31, 1983. Excess cash has been invested. The results have been overall profits since 1980.

BBNC has become a diversified holding company. In addition to its investment in a first-class Anchorage hotel, it owns the producing company for Sunny Jim condiments and for Tyrell's pet food. It also owns drill rigs and vehicles that provide support to the oil industry. The corporation has also invested in United Bank Alaska.

Some of BBNC's villages have merged with one another or formed profitable joint ventures, mainly in fisheries. There have been no mergers with the region, however.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION**

	3/31/83	3/31/82	3/31/81	3/31/80	3/31/79	3/31/78	3/31/77	3/31/76	6/30/75	6/30/74	6/30/73
	-----BALANCE SHEET DATE----- (9 MOS.) -----										
Current assets	\$ 7,980	\$ 9,238	\$ 13,314	\$ 21,576	\$ 6,248	\$ 32,209	\$ 15,751	\$ 14,386	\$ 6,154	\$ 4,154	\$ 448
Current liabilities	3,761	3,872	3,521	5,092	6,114	26,031	9,239	10,006	315	351	527
Net property, plant & equipment	22,361	22,888	21,278	22,724	23,581	33,801	6,886	7,737	315	211	114
Total assets	55,783	53,226	51,258	55,534	63,882	89,239	29,050	25,086	6,838	4,858	851
Current portion of long-term debt	447	430	350	337	3,134	3,153	1,474	806	2	253	5
Long-term debt (less current portion)	14,527	14,994	14,910	16,283	25,552	28,476	4,805	7,054	14	15	324
Total liabilities	18,588	18,866	18,431	21,415	31,666	55,802	16,009	17,170	330	365	851
Stockholders' equity	37,194	34,360	32,827	34,119	32,216	33,437	13,041	7,915	6,509	4,493	N/A
Total sales and other revenue	27,576	23,661	18,848	15,390	11,360	54,241	36,864	8,213	987	225	N/A
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	1,126	1,560	1,434	1,465	1,075	1,867	1,011	386	153	17	N/A
Net income before extraordinary items	3,478	730	63	1,131	(1,295)	114	596	(976)	(385)	(21)	N/A
Net income (loss)	3,478	730	63	1,911	(1,295)	114	3,013	(836)	(390)	(21)	N/A
Earnings per share	6.44	1.35	.12	3.54	(2.44)	.21	5.70	(1.58)	(.74)	(.04)	N/A

CALISTA CORPORATION

Calista has 56 villages, more than any other region. It also has the most shareholders still living a true subsistence lifestyle. Many do not speak English, and others speak it only as a second language. Calista's 13,500 shareholders live along the two largest rivers in Alaska, the Yukon and Kuskokwim, as well as along the shores of the Bering Sea and on Nunivak and Nelson Island.

Land selection for the 56 villages was an enormous task. Calista enlisted the aid of a computer; the system was called CALMS (Calista Automated Land Management System), and the computer company became Esca-Tech, a Calista subsidiary until recently. About 3 months were spent simply feeding the known data into the machine, and more time was spent interpreting and explaining the data and helping village land managers choose lands. Some villages in the region still have land selection problems. The most troublesome matter has been navigability (see discussion in Part III). The land withdrawals of the village of Chuathbaluk, for example, are about 80 percent covered by lakes, ponds, and streams.

Calista Corporation laid out a complex set of goals in its 1974 annual report. One of the aims was development of fisheries. Calista began by purchasing a 108-foot trawler-crabber and converting a Nunivak Island reindeer facility to a processing plant. Over the years Calista has worked with villages and shareholders in various projects. The latest of these is the creation of joint venture with Emmonak Village Corporation, called Calista-Emmonak Fisheries, which has now been expanded to form a new hybrid called CEW Fisheries, Inc.

In 1975 Calista Corporation entered into a partnership to develop and market a retail land sales project near Anchorage called Settler's Bay. Calista acquired the other partner's interest in 1976. Sales of Settler's Bay began in 1977. Those sales, along with construction activities, resulted in most of the revenues produced.

Calista recorded \$54 million in future Alaska Native Fund distributions, which increased assets and shareholders' equity, in 1977. The corporation also began the construction of a hotel in Anchorage, spending \$7 million during the initial year.

Because of marketing and other difficulties, the sales activities of Settler's Bay were suspended in 1978. This suspension, along with a substantial reduction in construction activities, resulted in decreased revenues and increased losses. \$9 million debt was incurred to construct the hotel in Anchorage. Additional debt was incurred to fund Settler's Bay.

Construction expenditures for the Anchorage hotel resulted in 1979 in a total cost of \$38 million. In order to support this cost, substantial additional debt was incurred. Sales of Settler's Bay began again, but at a loss of \$1.3 million. In 1980 the hotel was operated and produced about \$5 million in revenues. However, a loss of \$4.1 million was experienced. Settler's Bay operations produced a further loss of \$1 million. Operations became more efficient in 1981, however, resulting in a reduced loss.

In 1982 an increase in marketing emphasis led to hotel revenues of \$12 million. Interest income of \$3.7 million was produced. Calista again entered the construction business. Its net operating income amounted to about \$200,000. The sinking of an owned fishing vessel produced an insurance gain of \$700,000. Income tax benefits produced another \$680,000 in income, which increased net income beyond that produced through operations.

In 1983 Calista experienced an increase of \$13.5 million in construction revenues, primarily because of successful bids on public sector projects. It increased its consulting activities by \$5 million—again, primarily in the public sector. Its hotel operations were comparable to the prior year, and operating profits resulted.

Major subsidiaries include shares in United Bank Alaska, Calista Professional Services (which now manages the Barrow gas fields), Calista International Corporation (seeking investment opportunities in the Lower 48 and Pacific Rim countries), and Calista Construction Company. This latter company has just completed its most profitable year ever, having built the Unalaska Airport Terminal, the Bethel Petroleum Dock, a 47-unit apartment in Bethel, a 100-unit State Jail in Bethel, and other projects.

1982 and 1983 were both highly profitable years for Calista. The corporation paid dividends for both years, with the 1983 dividend doubling that of 1982.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
CALISTA CORPORATION**

	(6 MOS.) ----- BALANCE SHEET DATE -----											
	12/31/83	12/31/82	12/31/81	6/30/81	6/30/80	6/30/79	6/30/78	6/30/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	6/30/74	6/30/73
Current assets	\$ 21,247	\$ 21,572	\$ 24,053	\$ 25,231	\$ 28,771	\$ 18,210	\$ 11,397	\$ 21,530	\$ 5,286	\$ 8,630	\$ 9,680	\$ 206
Current liabilities	5,727	3,601	7,178	8,318	9,154	6,907	4,279	17,302	1,691	728	697	48
Net property, plant & equipment	57,224	54,977	56,318	56,844	58,750	54,973	33,354	23,456	12,788	3,024	176	50
Total assets	87,628	82,190	85,714	87,531	98,256	106,051	89,905	96,543	19,500	13,875	10,079	397
Current portion of long-term debt	1,930	1,224	5,495	5,528	6,582	3,489	914	1,377	394	46	N/A	N/A
Long-term debt (less current portion)	23,839	23,581	25,120	25,552	31,146	33,664	21,096	10,150	3,052	561	N/A	N/A
Total liabilities	29,644	27,773	32,305	33,883	40,457	40,716	25,469	27,477	4,922	1,290	697	48
Stockholders' equity	56,984	54,717	53,410	53,658	57,799	65,334	64,436	69,065	14,579	112,585	9,382	349
Total sales and other revenue	41,190	20,715	9,323	16,039	6,404	5,766	3,171	9,241	1,140	969	483	16
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	2,057	1,816	882	1,761	1,362	559	593	471	342	64	13	6
Net income before extraordinary items	1,088	192	(239)	(4,398)	(7,252)	(643)	(4,629)	(2,262)	(3,407)	(2,268)	(1,060)	(531)
Net income (loss)	2,267	1,573	(239)	(4,398)	(7,252)	(643)	(4,629)	(2,262)	(3,407)	(2,268)	(1,060)	(531)
Earnings per share	1.70	1.18	(.18)	(3.30)	(5.45)	(.48)	(3.51)	(1.71)	(2.57)	(1.71)	(.79)	(.40)

CHUGACH NATIVES, INC.

The Chugach region is the second smallest region with about 2,100 shareholders, only half of whom live in the region. There are five village corporations, one recognized group, and two larger cities (Valdez and Seward) within the region.

For the first 11 years of its corporate existence, Chugach spent most of its energies trying to achieve a land settlement which was not all "mountain tops and glaciers." ANILCA (1980) provided for a study of the Chugach land question, but it was not until 1982 that the matter was settled, giving Chugach 372,000 acres, some oil and gas rights, and \$12 million to help offset the cost of achieving the settlement. Since signing the agreement in January 1983, Chugach has been reorganizing, reevaluating its priorities and goals, and attempting to turn around the losses of the preceding years. The long land settlement fight had stalled much in the way of long-term planning for the regional corporation whose business interests were mostly a series of small, nondirectional contracts.

In 1975 and 1976 Chugach Natives, Inc. provided contract services to the Valdez pipeline terminal. In 1977 these services were reduced substantially. Since very little in Alaska Native Fund distributions had been received, which meant that only a small amount could be invested in income-producing ventures, an overall loss resulted.

During 1979 Chugach recorded the amount it expected to receive from the Fund. Further, it constructed an office building upon which term debt was incurred.

In 1980 Chugach entered the canned salmon business and increased its revenues by \$8 million. This line of business continued to produce most of Chugach's revenues through 1981. In 1982 and 1983 the canned salmon business and contract services produced, about equally, most of Chugach's revenues. In 1983 Chugach recorded a \$12 million cash settlement with the Federal Government, which represented certain of its land claims. Total assets and shareholders' equity were both increased substantially because of this settlement.

The Chugach resource base contains known deposits of oil, gas, coal, manganese, and hardrock minerals. Timber also forms one of Chugach's development goals. In addition, fisheries is a leading industry. Chugach Alaska Fisheries, Inc. has purchased a former New England Fish Company plant and indicated that it plans to buy a second plant in Cordova. Chugach was badly hurt by the 1981 canned salmon recall, and the can company paid Chugach a settlement.

At one time the corporation had a building venture in downtown Anchorage known as the Sunshine Plaza. Although it lost money and was eventually sold, it is of interest as the first regional corporation joint venture with a village corporation outside its own region; the partner was Kotzebue (Kikitagruk Inupiat Corporation) in the NANA region.

Chugach's plans involve a Bering River coal development with Korea Alaska Development Company (KADCO). Some real estate ventures in the Seward suburbs have been modestly successful, and Chugach owns some promising properties for development inside the Seward city limits. The corporation owns its own office building with rentals.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
CHUGACH NATIVES, INCORPORATED**

	3/31/83	3/31/82	3/31/81	3/31/80	---(9 MOS.)--- BALANCE SHEET DATE				6/30/74	
					3/31/79	6/30/78	6/30/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	
Current assets	\$ 15,069	\$ 9,081	\$ 6,173	\$ 7,849	\$ 3,059	N/A	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,954	\$ 2,317	\$ 1,369
Current liabilities	8,727	9,851	4,323	4,276	850	N/A	427	402	432	49
Net property, plant & equipment	4,255	4,544	4,339	3,934	1,674	N/A	660	744	614	11
Total assets	25,964	16,861	12,283	14,119	12,726	11,313	3,839	3,960	3,226	1,439
Current portion of long-term debt	760	161	183	445	223	N/A	260	261	160	N/A
Long-term debt (less current portion)	448	906	1,050	1,048	1,558	469	753	994	532	N/A
Total liabilities	9,389	10,812	5,373	5,324	2,407	N/A	1,180	1,396	963	49
Stockholders' equity	16,575	6,049	6,911	8,795	10,319	10,719	2,651	2,564	2,263	1,389
Total sales and other revenue	21,394	20,566	11,819	8,782	352	450	772	1,729	1,810	88
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	362	239	227	186	73	N/A	97	40	16	4
Net income before extraordinary items	(1,491)	(883)	(1,558)	(1,524)	(619)	328	(444)	(423)	2	(166)
Net income (loss)	(1,491)	(883)	(1,558)	(1,524)	(619)	328	(444)	(423)	2	(166)
Earnings per share	(7.80)	(4.62)	(8.15)	(7.99)	(3.29)	1.74	(2.36)	(2.24)	.01	(.88)

COOK INLET REGION, INC.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) has seven villages, three certified groups, and one urban corporation, Kenai. With about 6,000 shareholders, it is the only regional corporation whose shareholders are for the most part residents of developed urban areas. Alaska's largest city, Anchorage, is within its boundaries. Because most of the land in the area had been taken up in various private ownership categories, insufficient lands were available for withdrawal for regional selection as required by ANCSA. CIRI had to sue, and go back to Congress, to obtain a fair and equitable settlement through a land trade. A large area in the Kenai Moose Range was made available, as well as a number of small Federal surplus withdrawals and some areas outside the region. The land trade took up most of the first 3 years of the corporation.

Among CIRI acquisitions under the land trade have been the Wrangell Institute in Southeast Alaska, a former Native school, where job training and other programs have been carried out. Another is the Fairbanks Post Office Complex, an area of downtown Fairbanks which is on the National Register of Historic Places. Cook Inlet is also a shareholder in United Bank Alaska.

In 1973 CIRI recorded \$23 million in future Alaska Native Fund amounts to be received. This, together with \$5 million in Fund distributions received, resulted in significant increases in total assets and shareholders' equity in 1973.

During 1975, CIRI acquired five hotels and motels and an office building for \$11.5 million. Term debt was incurred to effect the acquisition and revenues of \$2 million were produced from the investments. In 1977 additional office buildings were acquired for about \$6.7 million, which again increased the level of term debt. However, CIRI took legal action in 1978 to force the prior owner of three of the hotels to reacquire them.

The 1976 land settlement started the region as a land-based resource corporation that would concentrate heavily on development of its mineral potential. A company almost immediately bought rights to natural gas on CIRI land obtained in the land trade, Simasko Petroleum Company began drilling almost immediately for oil on Tyonek lands, and other companies began negotiations for evaluation and possible development of Beluga coal lands. Johnson River field shows promise for not only silver but possibly for one of the largest gold finds in the history of Alaska. This find is still being evaluated. The corporation has many other promising mineral resource lands as well.

In 1979 natural gas exploration rights and lease options on CIRI land produced an additional \$3 million in revenues. Because there are virtually no operating expenses in connection with such revenues, net income increased in direct proportion. The cash derived from profitable operations, plus additional Fund cash distributions, resulted in an increase of \$10 million in CIRI's investment portfolio.

In 1980 Cook Inlet received a large distribution from the Fund, as did all the other ANCSA corporations. The cash was invested. When combined with increased investments of the prior year, it increased 1980 investment income by \$2 million and 1981 income by \$3.5 million. Natural gas exploration and lease option revenues continued to increase, resulting in very high earnings. Building rentals and hotel operations continued to produce revenues, but one of the two remaining hotels was sold in 1981. CIRI continued to produce a high level of net income through its natural resource and investment activities.

The corporation has shown profits for a number of years and has paid regular dividends to its shareholders.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
COOK INLET REGION, INCORPORATED

	BALANCE SHEET DATE											
	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/80	12/31/79	12/31/78	12/31/77	12/31/76	12/31/75	12/31/74	12/31/73		
Current assets	\$ 65,209	\$ 60,715	\$ 42,127	\$ 23,246	\$ 6,975	\$ 6,201	\$ 2,526	\$ 6,630	N/A	N/A		
Current liabilities	26,677	12,197	3,741	5,263	2,013	1,807	1,246	1,337	N/A	N/A		
Net property, plant & equipment	20,310	17,778	21,754	21,192	20,020	21,310	15,728	11,242	N/A	N/A		
Total assets	116,280	94,283	71,670	61,364	49,939	50,416	41,860	40,967	N/A	N/A		
Current portion of long-term debt	486	445	367	345	296	282	324	302	N/A	N/A		
Long-term debt (less current portion)	11,321	19,774	19,815	13,640	14,002	15,592	9,816	9,019	N/A	N/A		
Total liabilities	40,400	36,566	25,556	21,053	16,016	17,399	11,645	10,385	N/A	N/A		
Stockholders' equity	75,880	57,716	46,115	40,311	33,923	33,016	30,214	30,582	N/A	N/A		
Total sales and other revenue	23,536	20,605	12,783	7,700	6,151	5,486	3,797	3,183	N/A	N/A		
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	586	595	619	582	633	569	492	328	N/A	N/A		
Net income before extraordinary items	15,649	12,718	7,041	3,431	561	.519	(502)	148	N/A	N/A		
Net income (loss)	15,649	12,718	7,041	3,431	561	519	(502)	259	N/A	N/A		
Earnings per share	24.98	20.30	11.27	5.49	.90	.86	(.84)	.41	N/A	N/A		

DOYON, LIMITED

Doyon has about 8,000 shareholders and originally had about 34 villages. (There are fewer now because of consolidations and mergers.) With its land entitlement of 12 million acres (8 million for the region under the "land lost" formula and an additional 4 million subsurface) it is one of the largest private landowners in the entire nation, and the largest in Alaska. The Interior Village Association (IVA) is a loose association for the exchange of ideas and for providing professional services under contract as needed. Services range from simple bookkeeping to organizing, studying and launching new business ventures, and helping form consolidations between villages.

Doyon recognized early that what was good for the region in some cases might not be the best for the village corporations. Formation of the Interior Village Association (IVA) has helped Doyon avoid many region-village conflicts of interest. IVA is an association for the exchange of ideas and for providing professional services under contract as needed. Services range from simple bookkeeping, to organizing, studying, and launching new business ventures, to helping form consolidations between villages.

Doyon also immediately began to evaluate and identify its mineral potential. By 1975, Doyon had signed an oil exploration agreement for four exploratory wells in the Kandik Basin and had entered into a mineral exploration agreement with a consortium of five mining companies. Field work was in progress near the Canadian border, with places to extend the work across the border. A promising asbestos deposit known to exist near Eagle required evaluation.

The bulk of Doyon's assets through 1979 consisted of investments made primarily from Alaska Native Fund cash distributions. During those years, revenues consisted primarily of interest from investments, exploration, and natural resource contracts from oil companies, and engineering, and surveying. Because very little expense was associated with these activities, net income was created.

Doyon acquired a subsidiary for surveying, I-Tech, Ltd., in partnership with H. V. Lounsbury & Associates. The company began by specializing in onshore and offshore positioning for drill rigs. Doyon constructed its corporate headquarters building in Fairbanks, leasing portions of it. It bought a 20-percent interest in United Bank Alaska, and it entered into several joint ventures, for building stretches of the North Slope haul road and for oil support construction in the Kandik Basin.

In 1980 and 1981 Doyon experienced an increase of \$5 million in revenues each year, attributable to engineering and surveying activities. The \$25 million Doyon received from the Fund in 1980 was invested in securities, and most of Doyon's net income was earned on investment activities during 1980 and 1981.

During 1982 Doyon began constructing a 35,000-barrel oil refinery near North Pole, Alaska. Costs amounting to \$18.5 million had been incurred when Doyon cancelled the construction contract in April 1982. However, Doyon later decided to continue without having established proper term financing. Further, during 1982 Doyon purchased a sophisticated oil drilling rig, construction equipment, and additional camp facilities for Prudhoe Bay. An increase in term debt was necessitated by those acquisitions.

At the end of Doyon's fiscal year 1983, a decision was made to reduce the cost of the amounts incurred for the refinery project to estimated market value. The writedown amounted to a \$14 million charge against income. Also, a \$4.7 million loss was incurred on the discontinued operation of Doyon's camp at Prudhoe Bay. Doyon's other operations, primarily construction activities, also resulted in losses. The combined losses, which amounted to \$21 million, adversely affected Doyon's asset base and shareholders' equity.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
DOYON, LIMITED**

	-----BALANCE SHEET DATE----- (10 MOS.)-----											
	10/31/83	10/31/82	10/31/81	10/31/80	10/31/79	10/31/78	10/31/77	10/31/76	12/31/75	12/31/74	12/31/73	
Current assets	\$ 10,479	\$ 11,681	\$ 16,470	\$ 23,307	\$ 13,477	\$ 12,383	\$ 10,073	\$ 14,940	\$ 10,729	\$ 9,300	\$ 6,815	
Current liabilities	21,418	18,286	4,412	5,294	3,274	2,679	2,110	1,661	1,560	642	322	
Net property, plant & equipment	14,663	18,054	7,091	4,885	3,718	3,554	N/A	3,299	3,100	1,747	150	
Total assets	63,295	82,521	63,196	60,925	33,294	28,123	21,397	18,873	15,721	11,068	7,859	
Current portion of long-term debt	1,613	907	210	244	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Long-term debt (less current portion)	4,210	4,232	934	867	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total liabilities	26,413	24,530	6,255	6,834	3,694	4,931	2,203	1,686	1,560	642	322	
Stockholders' equity	36,882	57,991	56,941	54,091	29,600	23,192	19,194	17,187	14,161	10,427	7,537	
Total sales and other revenue	20,698	19,188	20,016	11,353	6,621	6,408	2,866	1,756	943	788	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	4,332	1,874	869	504	219	177	137	185	41	3	N/A	
Net income before extraordinary items	(21,280)	667	1,582	445	1,026	.480	211	699	213	(913)	N/A	
Net income (loss)	(21,280)	667	1,582	445	1,026	480	211	954	423	(913)	N/A	
Earnings per share	(23.48)	.74	1.75	.49	1.13	.54	.24	1.08	.51	(.99)	N/A	

KONIAG, INC., REGIONAL NATIVE CORPORATION

Koniag is the smallest regional corporation in land area. The territory of the Koniag Natives encompasses Kodiak Island, Afognak Island, Shuyak Island, and a portion of the mainland across Shelikof Straits on the Alaska peninsula. Most of Kodiak Island is included in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and Afognak Island is almost entirely Chugach National Forest. Parts of Kodiak Island not covered by the refuge, were taken up in tentatively approved State selections, as was Shuyak Island. As Jack Wick, President of Koniag, Inc., testified in congressional hearings during 1975, Koniag villages found themselves in competition for their lands with Federal agencies—the Forest Service or the Fish and Wildlife Service or both—as well as the State of Alaska. Nine of Koniag's villages were challenged. Seven ultimately gained eligibility, but the years of doubt about that eligibility stalled their development.

Koniag faced local opposition in many forms, mostly over land. This led to a policy called "Good Citizenship is Good Business"—an effort to establish rapport with the local community and to involve other interests in major undertakings.

Fisheries, timber, and the potential of oil and gas development offshore are the greatest resources of the area. Negotiations for exploration were begun early with Standard Oil Company. Later, acquisition of an abandoned satellite tracking station at Cape Chiniak led to plans for outer continental shelf oil exploration support. When Gulf of Alaska oil hopes waned, the region attempted to establish a Job Corps center at Cape Chiniak; later, the site was proposed as a State jail. Koniag entered into several small businesses, such as Shelikof Net Company, Kodiak Outboard, and Kodiak Kwik Kopy, an offset printing establishment. A \$2 million building called Harbor View Complex was completed in 1976 to house corporate offices and rentals.

Koniag created KONCOR, a cooperative management company, to market regional and village corporation timber. Land exchanges were negotiated by the region to gain other resources. During 1980 Koniag became involved in canned salmon processing at a facility located in Larsen Bay. In 1981 the corporation acquired a fish processing and marketing business, Swiftsure Fisheries. Further, Koniag became a limited partner, for an investment of \$2 million, in a proposed oil refining project located near Phoenix, Arizona.

Because of continued losses at the Larsen Bay salmon facility, Koniag decided to discontinue the operation in 1982. The facility was sold, but at a loss of \$2 million. In 1983, because of additional losses from its Swiftsure Fisheries segment and the generally depressed state of the Alaska fisheries industry, Koniag discontinued this operation too, at a loss of \$6 million. The remaining Swiftsure Fisheries assets are being liquidated. Financing for the Phoenix refinery project was not forthcoming, so Koniag was forced to write off its \$2 million original investment.

In 1980 Koniag attempted to effect a merger of five village corporations in its region, with Koniag as the surviving entity. However, costly legal action to prevent this merger was commenced on behalf of four of the village corporations. Koniag's 1983 annual report indicated that settlement activities were taking place with respect to the merger litigation. However, about \$1 million in litigation expenses were incurred during 1983 without final settlement being achieved.

The discontinued fisheries operations, the writeoff of the oil refinery investment, and the merger litigation combined to reduce Koniag's asset base and equity to very low levels.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
KONIAG, INCORPORATED**

	-----BALANCE SHEET DATE-----									
	(9 MOS.) 3/31/83	3/31/82	6/30/81	6/30/80	6/30/79	6/30/78	6/30/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	6/30/74
Current assets	\$ 5,539	\$ 8,696	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ 4,903	\$ 3,808	\$ 3,353	\$ 3,274	\$ 2,404	\$ 2,337
Current liabilities	8,085	8,315	N/A	N/A	1,475	2,526	1,940	1,929	235	352
Net property, plant & equipment	3,067	3,187	N/A	N/A	3,896	4,268	3,247	2,728	767	60
Total assets	17,365	26,250	N/A	N/A	19,315	20,936	20,131	19,926	4,475	2,619
Current portion of long-term debt	252	307	N/A	N/A	156	102	67	55	26	N/A
Long-term debt (less current portion)	3,427	2,887	N/A	N/A	1,622	1,139	805	477	289	N/A
Total liabilities	11,557	11,207	N/A	N/A	3,097	3,666	2,745	2,421	1,106	352
Stockholders' equity	5,808	1,504	N/A	N/A	16,218	17,270	17,566	17,505	3,369	2,267
Total sales and other revenue	3,847	3,766	N/A	N/A	3,325	3,280	2,284	1,038	494	136
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	147	124	N/A	N/A	160	129	109	44	17	8
Net income before extraordinary items	(9,235)	(1,502)	N/A	N/A	(1,052)	(295)	(424)	(724)	(290)	(288)
Net income (loss)	(9,235)	(1,502)	N/A	N/A	(1,052)	(295)	(424)	(724)	(290)	(288)
Earnings per share	(20.48)	(3.33)	N/A	N/A	(3.21)	(.90)	(1.30)	(2.22)	(.87)	(.86)

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

NANA takes its name from the initials of the Northwest Alaska Nature Association, the organization formed in 1966 to seek a claims settlement. The region encompasses an area of 36,000 square miles on Kotzebue Sound. NANA began almost immediately to merge with its villages, but ran into difficulty in the form of Security and Exchange Commission regulations. Those regulations require that merger proposals be couched strictly in terms of dollars and cents. NANA had to go to Congress to gain an exception from SEC rules so that it could pursue the traditional process of gathering people together to talk things out. The result was that all villages merged with the region with the exception of the largest, Kotzebue (Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation). Kotzebue has the third largest village corporation, with nearly 2,000 shareholders (larger than Ahtna regional corporation, and nearly as big as Chugach regional corporation).

NANA has the largest reindeer herd in Alaska and regularly harvests horns for trade with the Far East, where they are valued as an aphrodisiac. It owns and operates the Museum of the North in Kotzebue and the Nul-Luk-Vik Hotel and Drift Inn in the same town. Other enterprises include Tupik Building Supply, fuel projects, a jade quarry, and village housing and hotels.

During 1977 NANA became involved in providing a camp for British Petroleum, as well as security, catering, and construction maintenance for oil companies working at the North Slope oilfields. It was also engaged in construction. An Anchorage Airport tower construction project eventually resulted in a loss, which was recorded in 1978.

NANA recorded its estimated share of the Alaska Native Fund in 1977, which increased assets and shareholders' equity. Other major asset items consisted of the camp, a hotel, and a multipurpose building being constructed in Kotzebue. These activities led NANA to incur more term financing. Because of some reduction in North Slope oil activity in 1978, NANA's camp revenues were reduced, and its security contract was terminated. However, these developments were partially offset by an increase in construction and an emphasis on catering and maintenance ventures at the oilfield.

During 1979 construction revenues continued to increase, but oilfield-related activities continued to decrease. In 1980, however, construction revenue decreased by \$13 million because of a recession in Alaska. In 1981 the construction segment rebounded with a \$16 million increase in revenues. It lost \$1 million in that business, however. Significant revenues resulted from NANA's electrical generation at Prudhoe Bay, and the other oilfield-related activities and joint ventures continued to produce substantial revenues. In 1980, NANA and two Arctic Slope village corporations, Aktovik and Nuiqsut, joined with Veco to form Vanguard Industries and build the first two state-of-the-art drilling rigs ever constructed entirely in Alaska.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INCORPORATED**

	BALANCE SHEET DATE											
	6/30/83	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/80	6/30/79	6/30/78	6/30/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	6/30/74	6/30/73	
Current assets	\$ 17,429	\$ 20,594	\$ 25,611	\$ 34,642	\$ 15,475	\$ 13,079	\$ 8,380	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ 1,233	\$ 2,818	
Current liabilities	17,378	20,184	17,011	18,411	9,314	12,346	10,067	N/A	N/A	1,549	786	
Net property, plant & equipment	16,585	17,200	15,554	14,544	15,534	14,709	14,835	N/A	N/A	915	116	
Total assets	68,721	67,604	64,940	66,769	59,140	61,837	58,307	26,935	12,437	8,107	3,523	
Current portion of long-term debt	858	846	773	1,068	1,720	1,170	577	N/A	N/A	2	2	
Long-term debt (less current portion)	2,412	2,751	3,129	4,289	4,556	4,560	3,668	N/A	N/A	70	65	
Total liabilities	19,850	22,935	20,189	22,795	13,938	16,906	13,735	14,860	6,637	4,669	3,902	
Stockholders' equity	48,871	44,669	44,751	43,974	45,201	44,931	44,572	N/A	N/A	3,438	(378)	
Total sales and other revenue	30,687	31,918	19,633	18,414	30,339	27,689	30,337	26,768	6,916	682	23	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	1,855	1,706	1,404	1,486	1,300	1,118	1,162	N/A	N/A	26	23	
Net income before extraordinary items	3,570	1,319	1,028	207	636	484	384	155	277	(238)	(378)	
Net income (loss)	3,950	1,319	1,598	207	636	484	384	155	477	(238)	(378)	
Earnings per share	5.38	1.80	2.18	.28	.87	.67	.53	.21	.66	(.33)	(.52)	

SEALASKA CORPORATION

Sealaska (short for Southeast Alaska) is the largest of the regional corporations in numbers of shareholders. From the perspective of ANCSA, Sealaska differs from the other regional corporations in several respects. The Tlingit and Haida Indians of Southeast Alaska were the true pioneers in the land claims fight, beginning as early as 1929 with a lawsuit pressed by the Alaska Native Brotherhood. Thirty-nine years later, these Indians were awarded a settlement of \$7.5 million. When ANCSA was passed, many in the Native community thought that those of Southeast Alaska should not be included. These early differences were ironed out and Sealaska was included, but not without some adjustments.

Sealaska began cautiously, believing that its mandate from shareholders and board was that of a serious, conservative business entity. John Borbridge, President, wrote in 1977 that "Sealaska has a singular purpose and a specific obligation . . . to employ the funds and resources of its shareholders to benefit them financially." Social goals were assigned to the region's nonprofit organizations, the Alaska Native Brotherhood and the Tlingit and Haida Central Council.

During the period ended March 31, 1976, Sealaska Corporation's primary source of income was from investments acquired out of distributions from the Alaska Native Fund. During the year ended March 31, 1977, however, Sealaska acquired Alaska Brick Company, Inc. (ABC) of Anchorage, for \$6.1 million. ABC was involved in the building materials and water transportation businesses. A small loss was produced by ABC's 1977 operations. In connection with the acquisition, term debt was incurred.

Most of Sealaska's revenues for 1978 were produced by ABC and resulted in a profit. However, litigation with respect to certain of ABC's activities, corporate general and administrative expenses, and interest expense resulted in a loss for the year.

In 1979, Sealaska recorded its estimate of remaining monies to be received from the Alaska Native Fund. The corporation's operations were basically the same as in 1978, but ABC produced a small loss. This loss, combined with general, administrative, and interest expenses, resulted in an overall loss. In December 1979, Sealaska acquired Ocean Beauty Seafoods, Inc. (OBS) for \$28,402,000. No revenues were produced by OBS during the year, but the acquisition increased term debt. Sealaska's primary source of income continued to be from ABC.

In 1980, OBS produced about \$120 million in sales and a \$9 million profit. Sealaska also began harvesting and marketing some of its timber. As of December 31, 1980, Sealaska had received approximately 194,000 acres of its land to be conveyed. An appraisal valued this conveyance at \$102 million, which was recorded as an addition to shareholders' equity.

In 1981 revenue from OBS sales increased by over \$50 million, timber sales increased by \$15 million,, and ABC's revenues increased by \$14 million. However, because of a loss incurred by the water transportation segment of ABC and high interest expense incurred to support operations, an overall loss was experienced.

The timber industry is in a depressed state, but Native timber-owners have the advantage of being able to ship logs in the round (without prior processing in the State). Sealaska Timber Corporation (a timber subsidiary that allows for voluntary participation by Sealaska's village corporations and by Native corporations from other regions) has been able to build markets in Japan, Korea, and China.

In early 1982 an incident of botulism was identified with canned salmon produced in Alaska. The reaction slowed sales of the product substantially throughout the industry and therefore had a significant effect on OBS sales, which decreased by \$20 million. Because of a deteriorating market for the sale of Sealaska logs in the export market, an \$8 million loss was incurred on \$38 million in sales. ABC's water transportation segment incurred further losses. When these losses combined with \$9.6 million in corporate administrative expense (an increase of \$3.6 million over the prior year), and interest expense approaching \$20 million incurred on debt to support operations, a significant loss of about \$28 million was created. Sealaska appointed a temporary management team and drafted new goals and policies.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
SEALASKA CORPORATION**

	(9 MOS.)-----BALANCE SHEET DATE----- (9 MOS.)-----									
	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/80	12/31/79	3/31/79	3/31/78	3/31/77	3/31/76	6/30/75	6/30/74
Current assets	\$100,756	\$123,355	\$ 97,193	\$101,759	\$ 29,743	\$ 23,601	\$ 15,807	\$ 22,950	\$ 19,018	\$ 12,750
Current liabilities	101,828	110,470	63,051	47,011	4,772	48,861	3,440	315	413	393
Net property, plant & equipment	366,862	352,833	150,103	43,806	19,213	19,394	17,592	895	645	48
Total assets	482,878	513,678	280,621	162,511	96,906	99,270	36,256	24,645	20,128	12,931
Current portion of long-term debt	7,484	10,048	7,572	11,182	178	233	637	N/A	N/A	N/A
Long-term debt (less current portion)	36,889	26,315	15,771	20,846	1,792	2,584	4,758	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total liabilities	306,878	309,860	81,750	71,496	6,613	7,518	8,451	315	413	393
Stockholders' equity	176,000	203,818	198,871	91,015	90,293	91,752	27,805	24,329	19,715	12,539
Total sales and other revenue	234,223	234,378	150,775	14,726	15,702	15,120	11,258	1,313	1,579	573
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	24,789	15,509	6,735	945	1,042	813	681	14	12	7
Net income before extraordinary items	(27,994)	(4,046)	5,156	439	(1,458)	(1,544)	433	(58)	123	(409)
Net income (loss)	(27,994)	(3,826)	5,941	575	(1,458)	(1,544)	433	(58)	155	(409)
Earnings per share	(17.72)	(2.42)	3.76	.36	(.93)	(1.00)	.28	(.04)	.10	(.25)

13TH REGIONAL CORPORATION

The 13th Regional Corporation consists of Alaska Natives residing outside the State who elected to create and enroll to their own corporation. The corporation remained different from the other 12 mainly in that it had no land entitlement and no villages and was organized later.

Having no land base, the 13th region is excluded from the section 7(i) resource-sharing provision. A belated effort was made to gain a land entitlement for the corporation, but it failed to pick up support among the existing regions in Alaska. Many of them were still fighting for land entitlements that fit the criteria of the Act, and by that time there were claims for "D-2" classifications, Statehood entitlements, and others.

The corporation began operating on December 31, 1975, after a court decision ordered its formation. In the year ended March 31, 1977, the 13th received \$8 million from the Alaska Native Fund but incurred a loss because of organizational efforts.

During 1978 the 13th began making commercial loans, entered the fishing industry with the acquisition of four fishing vessels costing \$2.5 million, and began real estate activities by purchasing rental properties. An additional \$2 million was received from the Alaska Native Fund, which was combined with term debt to finance the fishing vessel and real estate acquisitions.

The fishing, rental, and commercial loan businesses continued in 1979, but selling, general, and administrative expenses increased faster than income, to produce a significant loss. The corporation also settled a legal action for \$1 million with the people who incurred expenses in its formation.

In 1979 the 13th recorded an estimated \$11 million in the amounts receivable from the Fund. The corporation deposited \$2 million on the purchase of three additional fishing vessels and expended \$1.5 million on the initial conversion of its floating fish processor, "Al-Ind-Esk-A-Sea." Term debt was increased to support fishing industry and rental operations.

During the year ended March 31, 1980, one of the fishing vessels sank. Another fishing vessel, upon which a deposit had been made in the prior year, was acquired for \$2 million. More fishing equipment for the vessels was acquired for \$1.5 million. Finally, an additional \$5.5 million was spent on a floating processor. Large operating losses were being incurred, however. In the period ended December 31, 1980, revenues from fishing amounted to \$8 million, but it cost \$13 million to produce them. The losses from fishing combined with a decrease of \$1.5 million in real estate activities, with selling, general, and administrative expenses of \$2.7 million, and with interest expense of \$2 million.

In 1981 the 13th discontinued its fishery, commercial loan, and real estate operations. It leased its fishing vessels and floating processor to others and began to liquidate assets to satisfy creditors. A loss of \$2.2 million was incurred from continuing operations, along with \$5.5 million from discontinued operations. Debt continued to increase to support losing operations, with the processor as collateral.

In 1982 the processor caught fire and sank. Its loss resulted in insurance proceeds sufficient to pay the debt it had secured and to produce a financial statement gain of \$3 million. However, the 13th continued to liquidate both fishing-related and real estate assets to satisfy creditors. Its primary sources of income are from the leasing of remaining assets.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
THE 13TH REGIONAL CORPORATION**

	-----{9 MOS.}-----			-----BALANCE SHEET DATE-----			-----{3 MOS.}-----		
	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/80	3/31/80	3/31/79	3/31/78	3/31/77	3/31/76	
Current assets	\$ 2,407	\$ 1,612	\$ 10,352	\$ 16,229	\$ 4,086	\$ 4,626	\$ 6,739	\$ 11	
Current liabilities	711	981	9,289	17,175	4,833	2,470	1,128	172	
Net property, plant & equipment	4,743	14,061	16,052	15,124	6,306	2,645	106	N/A	
Total assets	7,156	15,390	27,186	39,856	27,128	12,909	7,886	25	
Current portion of long-term debt	207	227	3,151	1,690	601	270	N/A	N/A	
Long-term debt (less current portion)	607	11,774	7,600	3,922	3,308	1,697	N/A	N/A	
Total liabilities	1,318	12,754	16,889	21,097	8,142	4,167	1,128	172	
Stockholders' equity	5,838	2,635	10,297	18,759	18,986	8,742	6,759	(147)	
Total sales and other revenue	77R	874	34R	4,430	4,148	1,817	286	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	884	443	40	514	246	76	9	N/A	
Net income before extraordinary items	(3,725)	(7,285)	(8,736)	(3,670)	(2,483)	23	(1,324)	(342)	
Net income (loss)	3,202	(7,285)	(8,736)	(3,670)	(2,483)	29	(1,324)	(342)	
Earnings per share	7.22	(17.39)	(19.32)	(8.54)	(6.21)	.07	(2.92)	(.75)	

RELEVANT FINANCIAL RATIOS

This section presents, for each regional corporation, a set of ratios or comparisons between the categories of data presented in the summary financial tables.

HOW RATIOS ARE USED

Ratios can be valuable tools in assessing business performance. A banker considering whether to grant a short-term loan, for example, is interested in liquidity—how current assets compare with current liabilities. Stockholders and long-term creditors, however, place more emphasis on ratios that indicate earning power and operating efficiency; unprofitable operations will erode asset values, and a strong current position does not guarantee that funds will be available to repay a long-term debt.

Ratios are useful in highlighting important relationships and reducing details to convenient numerical form so that essential facts can readily be grasped. They must be used with caution, however. Unless certain limitations are recognized, their use can lead the observer to oversimplify facts and reach misleading conclusions. The following caveats should be borne in mind when using ratios in general, and when interpreting the ratios presented in this chapter.

- The ratios presented here should not be used to compare one ANCSA corporation to another. Although all the corporations under study were created by ANCSA, one should not assume that they operate in the same manner or can be grouped into a single category for comparison purposes.
- Financial analysts are reluctant to establish hard and fast rules for what is or is not an acceptable ratio. Instead, they frequently utilize industry-average ratios found in publications such as Dun & Bradstreet. But these industry-average ratios, or "rules of thumb," are useful only when the information under study falls into comparable, industrial categories. Hence, they should not be applied in interpreting the data on ANCSA corporations, due to the diversity of those corporations and the mix of activities in which a given corporation may be engaged. Annual reports, the source of the information used in this analysis, often do not provide sufficient business-segment information on the ANCSA corporations. As a result, attempts to correlate ratios with industry standards or with other ANCSA corporations may be misleading.
- Within an industry, several factors can limit ratio comparability between companies. Those factors include variations in product mix, asset concentration, labor markets, geographical location, quality of products handled, terms of sale, sources and methods of financing, and accounting practices.

- Ratios do not tell a whole story. They should be used as starting points, to indicate questions that require further analysis; in many cases, trend analysis of an individual corporation's results can be more meaningful.

DEFINITIONS

In the tables that follow, ratio information is displayed by year, for the year in which the majority of a fiscal period occurred. If the majority of two fiscal periods occurred in the same year (short years), the latter period was used.

Liquidity Ratio

Liquidity is a measure of the quality of current assets and the adequacy of those assets to meet current obligations as they come due.

Current Ratio

Computation: Total current assets divided by total current liabilities.

Interpretation: This ratio is a rough indication of a firm's ability to service its current obligations. Generally, the higher the current ratio, the greater the "cushion" between current obligations and a firm's ability to pay them. A strong ratio reflects a numerical superiority of current assets over current liabilities. However, the composition and quality of current assets is a critical factor in the analysis of an individual firm's liquidity.

Coverage Ratio

A coverage ratio measures a firm's ability to service debt.

Cash Flow/Current Maturities Long-term Debt

Computation: Net income plus depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses, divided by the current portion of long-term debt.

Interpretation: This ratio expresses the coverage of current maturities by cash flow from operations. Since cash flow is the primary source of debt retirement, this ratio measures the ability of a firm to service principal repayment and is an indicator of additional debt capacity. Although it is misleading to think that all cash flow is available for debt service, the ratio is a valid measure of the ability to service long-term debt.

Leverage Ratios

Highly leveraged firms (those with heavy debt in relation to net worth) are more vulnerable to business downturns than those with lower debt-to-worth positions. While leverage ratios help to measure this vulnerability, it must be remembered that they vary greatly depending on the requirements of particular industry groups.

Net Fixed Assets/Equity

Computation: Fixed assets (net of accumulated depreciation) divided by stockholders' equity.

Interpretation: This ratio measures the extent to which stockholders' equity has been invested in plant and equipment (fixed assets). A lower ratio indicates a proportionately smaller investment in fixed assets in relation to stockholders' equity, and a better "cushion" for creditors in case of liquidation. Similarly, a higher ratio indicates the opposite situation.

Debt/Equity

Computation: Total liabilities divided by stockholders' equity.

Interpretation: This ratio expresses the relationship between capital contributed by creditors and that contributed by stockholders. It expresses the degree of protection provided by the stockholders for the creditors. The higher the ratio, the greater the risk being assumed by creditors. A lower ratio generally indicates greater long-term financial safety. A firm with a low debt/equity usually has greater flexibility to borrow in the future. A more highly leveraged company has a more limited debt capacity.

Operating Ratios

Operating ratios are designed to assist in the evaluation of management performance.

Percent of Net Income/Equity

Computation: Net income divided by stockholders' equity and multiplied by 100.

Interpretation: This ratio expresses the rate of return on stockholders' equity. While it can serve as an indicator of management performance, the analyst is cautioned to use it in conjunction with other ratios. A high return, normally associated with effective management, could

indicate an undercapitalized firm. A low return, usually an indicator of inefficient management performance, could reflect a highly capitalized, conservatively operated business.

Percent of Net Income/Total Assets

Computation: Net income divided by total assets and multiplied by 100.

Interpretation: This ratio expresses the rate of return on total assets and measures the effectiveness of management in employing the resources available to it.

Sales/Total Assets

Computation: Sales divided by total assets.

Interpretation: This ratio is a general measure of a firm's ability to generate sales in relation to total assets.

Expense to Sales Ratio

The following ratio relates depreciation, depletion, and amortization to sales and expresses this relationship as a percentage. Variation in this ratio is most pronounced between capital- and labor-intensive industries.

Percent of Depreciation, Depletion, and Amortization/Sales

Computation: Annual depreciation, amortization, and depletion expenses, divided by net sales and multiplied by 100.

Interpretation: This ratio expresses the percentage of sales required to cover depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses. A high percentage may be caused by a high reliance on wasting assets to produce revenue and could indicate that the firm is producing significant cash from its operations despite low earnings figures.

Per Share Ratios

Per share ratios are a measure of a firm's earnings and financial condition per share of common stock outstanding.

Earnings Per Share

Computation: Net income divided by the number of shares of common stock outstanding.

Stockholders' Equity Per Share

Computation: Stockholders' equity divided by the number of shares of common stock outstanding.

Interpretation: This ratio indicates ownership claims against net assets that are residual in nature and do not require eventual liquidation.

**FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
CURRENT RATIO**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Ahtna, Inc.	9.1	4.4	11.2	9.8	4.9	6.8	4.3	2.7	4.9	2.6	N/A
The Aleut Corporation	5.0	6.9	10.2	5.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	2.0	6.5	7.5
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	N/A	1.0	.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	.6	1.1	N/A	N/A
Bering Straits Native Corporation	.4	N/A	1.7	1.2	.5	.3	.4	.8	6.5	18.7	1.7
Bristol Bay Native Corporation	N/A	2.1	2.4	3.8	4.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.4	11.8	.9
Calista Corporation	3.7	6.0	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.7	1.2	31.3	11.8	13.9	4.3
Chugach Natives, Inc.	N/A	1.7	.9	1.4	1.8	3.6	4.9	5.4	27.8	N/A	N/A
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	N/A	2.4	4.2	11.3	4.4	3.5	3.4	2.0	5.0	N/A	N/A
Doyon, Limited	.5	.6	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.8	9.0	6.9	14.5	21.1
Koniag, Inc.	N/A	.7	1.0	N/A	3.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	10.2	6.6	N/A
NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.1	.8	N/A	N/A	.8	3.6
Sealaska Corporation	N/A	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.2	6.2	6.9	72.7	32.5	N/A	N/A
The 13th Regional Corporation	N/A	3.4	1.6	1.1	.9	.8	1.9	6.0	.1	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
CASH FLOW/CURRENT MATURITIES LONG-TERM DEBT

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Ahtna, Inc.	4.2	8.3	5.2	25.7	3.1	4.9	4.4	3.6	15.0	(11.1)	N/A
The Aleut Corporation	10.3	2.9	3.0	1.0	(3.3)	N/A	(.5)	(2.6)	(3.5)	(4.8)	N/A
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	N/A	(.4)	.2	.2	3.2	3.4	11.4	(5.8)	(7.1)	N/A	N/A
Bering Straits Native Corporation	(1.4)	N/A	(1.1)	(.4)	(2.2)	(1.3)	(22.2)	(6.1)	(9.0)	N/A	N/A
Bristol Bay Native Corporation	N/A	10.3	5.3	4.3	10.0	(.1)	.6	2.7	(.6)	(.3)	N/A
Calista Corporation	2.2	2.8	.1	(.9)	N/A	(4.4)	(1.3)	(7.8)	(48.2)	N/A	N/A
Chugach Natives, Inc.	N/A	(1.5)	(4.0)	(7.3)	(3.0)	(2.4)	(1.5)	.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	N/A	33.4	29.9	20.9	11.6	4.0	3.9	N/A	1.9	N/A	N/A
Doyon, Limited	(10.5)	2.8	11.7	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Koniag, Inc.	N/A	(36.1)	(4.5)	N/A	(5.7)	(1.6)	(.4)	(1.4)	(10.4)	N/A	N/A
MANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	6.8	3.6	3.9	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.7	N/A	N/A	(117.6)	(221.8)
Sealaska Corporation	N/A	(.4)	1.2	1.7	.1	(2.3)	(3.1)	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
The 13th Regional Corporation	N/A	19.8	(30.1)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(3.7)	.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
NET FIXED ASSETS/EQUITY**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Ahtna, Inc.	.2	.4	.3	.3	.7	.6	.7	.6	.1	N/A	N/A
The Aleut Corporation	.3	.4	.4	.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	.9	.1	N/A
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	N/A	.9	.6	1.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.9	.6	N/A	N/A
Bering Straits Native Corporation	3.0	N/A	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.3	.8	.2	.2	N/A	N/A
Bristol Bay Native Corporation	N/A	.6	.7	.6	.7	.7	1.0	.5	1.0	N/A	N/A
Calista Corporation	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	.8	.5	.3	.9	.2	N/A	.1
Chugach Natives, Inc.	N/A	.3	.8	.6	.4	.2	.3	.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	N/A	.3	.3	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.4	N/A	N/A
Doyon, Limited	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	N/A	.2	.2	.2	N/A
Koniag, Inc.	N/A	.5	.2	N/A	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	N/A	N/A
NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	N/A	N/A	.3	N/A
Sealaska Corporation	N/A	2.1	1.7	.8	.5	.2	.2	.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
The 13th Regional Corporation	N/A	.8	5.3	1.6	.8	.3	.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
DEBT/EQUITY**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Ahtna, Inc.	.1	.2	.2	.2	.8	.8	.7	.8	.3	.6	N/A
The Aleut Corporation	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	.9	.5	.3	.1
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	N/A	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.0	.9	.4	N/A	N/A
Bering Straits Native Corporation	3.3	N/A	2.9	6.1	63.1	8.8	3.3	.6	.2	.1	N/A
Bristol Bay Native Corporation	N/A	.5	.6	.6	.6	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.2	N/A	N/A
Calista Corporation	.5	.5	.6	.7	.6	.4	.4	.4	.1	N/A	.1
Chugach Natives, Inc.	N/A	.6	1.8	.8	.6	.2	.5	.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	N/A	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.4	.3	N/A	N/A
Doyon, Limited	.7	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	N/A
Koniag, Inc.	N/A	2.0	.7	N/A	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2	N/A
NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	.4	.5	.5	.5	.3	.4	.3	N/A	N/A	1.4	N/A
Sealaska Corporation	N/A	1.7	1.5	.4	.8	N/A	N/A	.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
The 13th Regional Corporation	N/A	.2	4.8	1.6	1.1	.4	.5	.2	N/A	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
% NET INCOME/EQUITY

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Ahtna, Inc.	2.7	5.4	2.6	3.1	4.7	14.8	2.8	3.4	14.3	(13.7)	N/A
The Aleut Corporation	6.6	3.1	2.4	4.7	(72.4)	(4.3)	(12.1)	(19.9)	(10.9)	(9.5)	(87.8)
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	N/A	(34.3)	4.2	(.8)	23.3	20.7	22.6	(57.7)	(14.9)	N/A	N/A
Bering Straits Native Corporation	(68.8)	N/A	(37.9)	(44.7)	(655.0)	(147.0)	(188.8)	(11.8)	(5.7)	(3.1)	(62.0)
Bristol Bay Native Corporation	N/A	9.4	2.1	.2	5.6	(4.0)	.3	23.1	(10.6)	(6.0)	(.5)
Calista Corporation	4.0	2.9	(.5)	(12.6)	(1.0)	(7.2)	(3.3)	(23.4)	(18.0)	(11.3)	(152.1)
Chugach Natives, Inc.	N/A	(9.0)	(14.6)	(22.5)	(17.3)	(6.0)	(16.5)	.1	(12.0)	N/A	N/A
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	N/A	20.6	22.0	15.3	8.5	1.7	1.6	(1.7)	.9	N/A	N/A
Doyon, Limited	(57.7)	1.2	2.8	.8	3.5	2.1	1.1	5.6	3.0	(8.8)	N/A
Koniag, Inc.	N/A	(159.0)	(10.0)	N/A	(6.5)	(1.7)	(2.4)	(4.1)	(8.6)	(12.7)	N/A
NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	8.1	3.0	3.6	.5	1.4	1.1	.9	N/A	N/A	(6.9)	(100.0)
Sealaska Corporation	N/A	(15.9)	(1.9)	3.0	.6	(1.6)	(1.7)	1.6	(.2)	(3.3)	N/A
The 13th Regional Corporation	N/A	54.9	(276.4)	(84.8)	(19.6)	(13.1)	.3	(19.6)	(233.0)	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
% NET INCOME/TOTAL ASSETS

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Ahtna, Inc.	2.4	4.4	2.2	2.6	2.5	8.5	1.6	1.9	11.0	8.4	N/A
The Aleut Corporation	5.7	2.6	1.9	3.4	(26.9)	(1.8)	(4.7)	(10.7)	(7.4)	(7.6)	N/A
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	N/A	(12.3)	1.8	(.2)	8.8	7.0	11.4	(31.1)	(10.7)	N/A	N/A
Bering Straits Native Corporation	(15.9)	N/A	(9.7)	(6.3)	(10.2)	(15.1)	(44.0)	(7.4)	(4.8)	(2.9)	(60.4)
Bristol Bay Native Corporation	N/A	6.2	1.4	.1	3.4	(2.0)	.1	10.4	(3.3)	(4.3)	N/A
Calista Corporation	2.6	1.9	(.3)	(7.4)	(.6)	(5.1)	(2.3)	(17.5)	(16.3)	(10.5)	(133.8)
Chugach Natives, Inc.	N/A	(5.7)	(5.2)	(12.7)	(10.8)	(4.9)	(10.7)	.1	(11.6)	N/A	N/A
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	N/A	13.5	13.5	9.8	5.6	1.1	1.0	(1.2)	.6	N/A	N/A
Doyon, Limited	(33.6)	.8	2.5	.7	3.1	1.7	1.0	5.1	2.7	(8.3)	N/A
Koniag, Inc.	N/A	(53.2)	(5.7)	N/A	(5.5)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(3.6)	(6.5)	(11.0)	N/A
NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	5.7	2.0	2.5	.3	1.1	.8	.7	.6	3.8	(2.9)	(10.7)
Sealaska Corporation	N/A	(5.8)	(.7)	2.1	.4	(1.5)	(1.6)	1.2	(.2)	(3.2)	N/A
The 13th Regional Corporation	N/A	44.8	(47.3)	(32.1)	(9.2)	(9.2)	.2	(16.8)	(1,382.7)	N/A	N/A

**FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
SALES/TOTAL ASSETS**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Ahtna, Inc.	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.4	.4	.2	.3	.1	N/A
The Aleut Corporation	.2	.2	.3	.2	.6	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	N/A
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	N/A	.6	.4	.5	.8	.5	.8	.3	.2	N/A	N/A
Bering Straits Native Corporation	.1	N/A	.1	.2	.4	.2	.4	.2	.1	.1	.2
Bristol Bay Native Corporation	N/A	.5	.4	.4	.3	.2	.6	1.3	.3	N/A	N/A
Calista Corporation	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8	.9	.9	.9
Chugach Natives, Inc.	N/A	.8	1.2	1.0	.6	N/A	.2	.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	N/A	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	N/A	N/A
Doyon, Limited	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	N/A
Koniag, Inc.	N/A	.2	.1	N/A	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	N/A
NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	.5	.5	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	1.0	.6	.1	N/A
Sealaska Corporation	N/A	.5	.5	.5	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	N/A	N/A
The 13th Regional Corporation	N/A	.1	.1	N/A	.1	.2	.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION
EXPENSES TO SALES RATIO**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Ahtna, Inc.	7.1	7.1	7.9	4.5	14.8	8.3	5.1	4.3	1.7	1.0	N/A
The Aleut Corporation	2.7	6.6	7.6	8.5	5.9	5.8	12.0	15.9	8.7	2.7	9.5
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	N/A	6.7	9.7	6.6	2.6	5.5	6.3	11.7	10.9	N/A	N/A
Bering Straits Native Corporation	9.8	N/A	20.6	21.9	9.7	6.6	5.2	4.7	3.0	4.5	N/A
Bristol Bay Native Corporation	N/A	4.1	6.6	7.6	9.5	9.5	3.4	2.7	4.7	7.6	N/A
Calista Corporation	5.0	8.8	9.5	21.3	9.7	18.7	5.1	30.0	6.6	2.7	35.6
Chugach Natives, Inc.	N/A	1.7	1.2	1.9	2.1	20.7	2.3	.9	4.5	N/A	N/A
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	N/A	2.5	2.9	4.8	7.6	10.3	10.4	13.0	10.3	N/A	N/A
Doyon, Limited	20.9	9.8	3.7	4.4	3.3	2.8	4.8	9.9	4.4	.4	N/A
Koniag, Inc.	N/A	3.8	3.3	N/A	4.8	3.9	4.8	4.2	3.3	5.6	N/A
NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	6.0	5.3	7.2	8.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	N/A	N/A	3.9	100.4
Sealaska Corporation	N/A	10.6	6.6	4.5	6.4	6.6	5.4	6.1	1.0	1.2	N/A
The 13th Regional Corporation	N/A	113.6	50.7	11.6	1.2	5.9	4.2	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

**FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY PER SHARE**

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
Ahtna, Inc.	\$99.19	\$95.24	\$69.93	\$108.46	\$33.80	\$27.83	\$20.44	\$17.85	\$12.93	\$ 6.34	\$ N/A
The Aleut Corporation	51.13	48.75	46.31	42.70	11.80	14.62	11.82	11.50	9.78	6.73	.80
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	N/A	53.51	71.68	65.20	37.45	24.61	16.20	11.02	13.09	N/A	N/A
Bering Straits Native Corporation	7.82	N/A	13.20	7.19	.86	6.49	18.11	61.46	12.17	8.51	.56
Bristol Bay Native Corporation	N/A	68.87	63.63	60.78	63.24	60.63	62.91	24.70	14.97	12.36	8.66
Calista Corporation	42.83	41.12	40.13	43.42	49.26	48.84	52.33	10.99	6.82	6.99	.26
Chugach Natives, Inc.	N/A	86.69	31.67	36.14	46.10	54.89	13.58	9.99	5.52	N/A	N/A
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	N/A	121.53	92.14	73.84	64.86	54.39	65.45	50.41	48.75	N/A	N/A
Doyon, Limited	40.70	64.00	62.86	59.76	32.73	26.04	21.55	19.52	15.32	11.31	N/A
Koniag, Inc.	N/A	12.88	33.35	N/A	49.46	52.65	53.75	56.09	9.79	6.79	N/A
NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.	66.57	60.85	60.96	59.90	61.79	61.92	61.57	N/A	N/A	4.76	.52
Sealaska Corporation	N/A	111.41	128.84	126.20	57.90	58.59	60.17	16.27	12.07	7.72	N/A
The 13th Regional Corporation	N/A	13.16	5.94	23.60	43.67	47.47	21.87	14.90	(.32)	N/A	N/A

Chapter 19

FINANCIAL DATA AND ANALYSIS: VILLAGE CORPORATIONS

OVERVIEW

This section presents financial data on those village corporations for which annual financial reports were available. For purposes of presentation and ratio analysis, the corporations were classified as "surface-rich" and surface-poor," based largely on the timber resources of their lands. Those groupings were then stratified by number of shareholders: 0-199, 200-999, and 1,000-2,499.

In addition to the financial information, illustrative profiles of one small and one large corporation are provided as an introduction, and a final section presents information obtained through a telephone survey of the village corporations which have not submitted annual financial reports to the State of Alaska in recent years.

SAMPLE PROFILES

Village corporations vary widely in size, from the very small (villages with the bare-minimum 25 shareholders needed to qualify as a village corporation) to the very large (Nome and Barrow, the largest, have over 2,000 shareholders each). Needs and aspirations vary widely as well. Two illustrative descriptions are presented here. English Bay, with 71 shareholders, is an example of a small village corporation; as is the case for most small village corporations, protection of subsistence resources is its primary goal. Unalakleet Native Corporation is an example of a very large village corporation—with very different goals and a different set of problems.

ENGLISH BAY: A SMALL VILLAGE CORPORATION

English Bay is a Chugach Region village, but geographically it is located in Cook Inlet on the site of one of the oldest forts built by the Russians on Kenai Peninsula. The village is accessible only by plane or by a 25-mile boat ride from Homer.

English Bay Corporation has 71 shareholders; Port Graham, its close neighbor, has 190. English Bay was one of the parties to a 1977 lawsuit that sought to delay or call off oil development in lower Cook Inlet, whereas Port Graham sought ways to accommodate it and perhaps cash in on the boom.

English Bay villagers believe, with good cause, that their way of life is under seige from many sources. Not only oil development threatens. In 1982 the village matriarch, grandmother to 50 children, was arrested for catching her subsistence supply of salmon in English Bay River with a thrée-prong weighted hook. The river had been designated as a fly-fishing-only river by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, which sees the designation as a means to preserve the salmon stocks the village depends on for subsistence.

English Bay has a land entitlement of the minimum 69,120 acres, which it selected on the bases of subsistence and timber value. In 1977 the village embarked on its first financial venture, the sale of 50 million board feet of timber, which unfortunately developed into a source of litigation and plunged the corporation millions of dollars into debt. The litigation occurred when the timber market was falling off badly. The result was that a new timber contract was negotiated to replace the first but the village remained in debt, and all the other parties to the several deals seemed to be the ones to whom the village owed money. The key to the whole matter was the question of whether village lands had been mortgaged as a result of the tangled affairs.

English Bay has seriously considered the option of turning over the land to its IRA (Indian Reorganization Act) entity and invoking Indian sovereignty.

**UNALAKLEET NATIVE CORPORATION:
ONE OF THE LARGER VILLAGE CORPORATIONS**

Unalakleet Native Corporation, with 840 shareholders, is one of the larger village corporations in Alaska. Its land entitlement is 161,280 acres—the maximum.

Unalakleet is one of the village corporations in the Bering Straits region. A subsidiary of Bering Straits Native Corporation used village funds being held in a trust account, and the funds were subsequently frozen or otherwise encumbered after a creditor sued the regional corporation for involuntary bankruptcy in 1977. As a result, the village corporation had to absorb a \$50,000 loss on one regional investment. Even with a \$32,000 profit on 1977 investments, it still had an \$18,000 deficit that year. The regional corporation has since made individual agreements with the village corporations to repay lost funds out of the regional corporation's future 7(i) monies.

Unalakleet has been involved in a number of local projects. In 1977 Unalakleet began constructing an eight-unit apartment building for anticipated needs in teacher housing. The apartment was of two-story wood frame construction, with six-inch foam insulation. At that time the corporation itself was operating out of a converted bunkhouse it normally used for housing construction crews. This building, too, was renovated and leased for office

space and a clinic. Also, the corporation went into the bulk fuel business, supplying over 100 homes in Unalakleet and the Federal Aviation Administration. It owned a 400,000-gallon bulk fuel tank and two trucks. Unalakleet, like Nome, is a regional center that serves an inland area along several rivers. To take advantage of this situation, Unalakleet bought a 60-foot scow for freighting.

By 1982, the village was enjoying a minor boom, and the village corporation was aggressively expanding its business endeavors. It had hired a business manager with considerable background in construction. The 8-unit site was expanded to 14 units, which took 90 days from start to completion. The entire building was rented to Bering Straits School District personnel. Also, the corporation built a four-unit building for City of Unalakleet personnel. Before the season was out, Unalakleet Native Corporation acquired Norton Sound Fisheries Cooperative.

Henry Ivanoff, President of the corporation, declared in an interview his pride in the success of the corporation in all its endeavors: the 14-unit building, grocery store, fisheries co-op, construction company, garage, and petroleum products business, all operating in the black. The village corporation was expending much effort to upgrade the skills of its employees in bookkeeping and was considering computerization. It was looking forward to tripling the size of its grocery store and entering into joint ventures with villages in its service area.

Despite its seemingly capitalistic bent, Unalakleet has a strong IRA and has lent its considerable influence to furthering examination of Indian sovereignty as a possible hedge against loss of the land and of corporate control gained as a result of ANCSA.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

All village corporation financial reports available through March 1984 were reviewed for relevant financial information. This information, consisting of 772 individual reports, was entered into a computer for tabulation and analysis.

The individual financial reports were assigned to specific report years. That is, years ending in the month of June or later were assigned that report year; years ending prior to June were assigned the previous report year. For instance, a March 31, 1980, financial statement would be assigned the report year of 1979; an August 31, 1980, financial statement would be assigned the report year of 1980.

The reports were then sorted into two categories of corporation: village corporations with substantial timber resources on their land—"surface-rich" corporations; and villages without substantial timber resources—"surface-poor" corporations. Surface-rich corporations were defined as those having at least 50 million board feet of merchantable timber conveyed under ANCSA (with one exception: a village corporation with substantial urban land located adjacent to a significant urban center was also classified as surface-rich). Surface-rich corporations' asset bases are considerably larger and usually more complex than those of surface-poor corporations. Therefore, unless this distinction was made, the resulting analysis would not be meaningful.

The information needed to assign a village to one category or another was not always available from the individual financial reports. Consideration was given as to the regions in which the villages were located; certain regions, such as the Sealaska Corporation region, are known to have such large timber resources. A survey of other regions was made to determine the degree to which merchantable timber was present. The corporations deemed to have such timber resources were segregated from the others.

Both groups—the surface-rich and the surface-poor—were then stratified based on number of shareholders. The determination of number of shareholders was made once—as of March 31, 1983—as opposed to annually revising the classification of a village corporation within a range. Adequate information regarding number of shareholders was often not available in the financial reports, so Bureau of Indian Affairs statistics were used in such cases.

The financial summary tables in this section report the lowest, largest, and mean amounts per category and stratum. In tabulating the data, values of zero were ignored. The total number of statements included in a report year within the category and stratum are shown in the tables under the "respondents" heading. The mean for any one item reported under this heading may have a denominator less than that of the total respondents, as one or more of the respondents may not have reported a value for a specific financial statement item. Where there were no respondents reporting a specific financial statement item for a given report year, the item was referred to as "N/A".

Finally, the data on both the surface-rich and the surface-poor corporations were analyzed to determine causes for significant variations between reporting periods.

SURFACE-RICH VILLAGE CORPORATIONS

Many surface-rich corporations received their timber and timberland during 1979 and 1980. The timber value recorded by the corporations was based on fair value of standing timber at date of conveyance, as determined by independent foresters. Many timber valuation studies were completed in 1981 and 1982, at which time the timber amounts were recorded. As can be seen in the tables, the recording of this timber resulted in significant increases in total assets and shareholders' equity.

Generally, revenues increased in 1980; once the corporations received their timber, they began to harvest it to maintain cash flow. Depletion also increased in this period overall as timber was harvested. Large losses appear in part because timber depletion was based on a recorded timber amount that was in excess of the actual market prices experienced in later years when the export timber market declined substantially. In other words, the corporations were required to record their timber based on its fair value at date of conveyance which, as it turned out, was in excess of fair value at the dates the timber was harvested and sold. Since depletion was based on fair values in excess of eventual realization over the short term, losses resulted.

During 1982, the 0-199 shareholders strata show a significant increase for most summary information in the "high" category. This increase occurs because a village corporation that received substantial cash in prior years from a large timber sale became heavily involved in securities trading during 1982. This trading was supported by debt as well as by the corporation's own cash resources.

Since not all village corporations have completed their 1983 financial reports, the 1983 columns as reported on the tables contain information that may not lead to valid overall conclusions when compared to the prior 2 or 3 years. This is especially the situation in the 0-199 shareholder stratum.

As there are no surface-rich village corporations with more than 999 shareholders, no table for that stratum has been presented.

SURFACE-POOR VILLAGE CORPORATIONS

The surface-poor village corporations are revealed as rather static entities overall. Their revenue levels do not vary significantly between period. The increases in 1980 shareholders' equity amount are due primarily to the final distributions received from the Alaska Native Fund. Incomes tend to be derived either from passive investment activities such as securities investments of proceeds from the Fund, or from such village-oriented businesses as general stores.

Because a number of surface-poor village corporations did not submit reports to the State of Alaska or provide them to the ANCSA 1985 Study team (see discussion at the end of this chapter), caution must be used in attempting to draw overall conclusions from the data.

**SURFACE-RICH VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
0-190 SHAREHOLDERS
FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
RESPONDENTS	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	5	5	4	2
CURRENT ASSETS											
LOW	\$ 80,782	\$ 64,224	\$ 48,398	\$ 16,425	\$ 409,991	\$ 38,345	\$ 213,482	\$ 648,774	\$ 884,185	\$ 1,037,964	\$ 407,160
MEAN	80,782	114,051	146,721	206,156	409,981	255,438	2,514,076	5,114,026	6,970,812	10,281,521	873,882
HIGH	80,782	163,879	245,044	395,917	409,191	569,348	10,642,627	16,501,036	21,782,103	37,380,469	1,340,804
TOTAL ASSETS											
LOW	100,387	83,561	248,541	632,419	924,940	171,045	573,690	1,136,608	1,179,654	1,232,735	1,281,388
MEAN	100,387	123,720	487,560	697,093	924,940	1,018,518	5,973,089	27,144,652	54,086,695	52,545,525	44,445,631
HIGH	100,387	163,879	686,579	761,767	924,940	2,099,408	22,917,167	91,659,968	88,428,497	115,516,315	87,609,874
CURRENT LIA- BILITIES											
LOW	12,614	2,275	6,763	30,665	82,382	60,082	104,249	47,319	38,606	30,042	3,912
MEAN	12,614	2,617	11,168	32,663	82,382	167,371	411,963	1,083,900	1,904,904	12,271,547	226,847
HIGH	12,614	3,000	15,573	34,661	82,382	383,665	868,138	1,943,459	5,215,636	48,078,598	449,782
LONG-TERM DEBT											
LOW	14,893	N/A	N/A	326,041	325,146	272,271	234,135	90,324	65,306	371,747	307,864
MEAN	14,893	0	0	326,041	325,146	560,010	537,530	3,159,682	2,858,144	4,175,645	307,864
HIGH	14,893	0	0	326,041	325,146	847,750	1,138,802	5,793,559	6,664,947	8,418,152	307,864
TOTAL LIABIL- ILITIES											
LOW	27,507	2,275	6,763	30,665	407,528	60,082	104,249	137,641	111,912	35,042	8,912
MEAN	27,507	2,617	11,168	195,683	407,528	447,376	734,482	4,243,672	4,778,092	15,823,378	383,219
HIGH	27,507	3,000	15,573	360,707	407,528	1,231,415	2,006,940	7,590,627	9,774,091	51,815,636	757,846
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY											
LOW	72,880	80,581	232,968	401,065	517,412	82,117	(284,328)	998,965	1,065,742	1,197,693	1,272,476
MEAN	72,880	121,062	456,382	501,409	517,412	569,967	5,090,172	22,940,980	49,308,603	49,564,148	44,062,352
HIGH	72,880	161,604	679,816	801,754	517,412	1,273,493	22,812,918	89,462,923	87,575,777	87,154,424	86,852,228
TOTAL REVENUES											
LOW	5,219	8,248	12,907	46,075	472,162	3,371	11,294	41,807	219,301	276,800	298,235
MEAN	5,219	11,644	14,382	133,548	472,162	218,545	5,461,411	3,966,789	2,668,244	3,456,930	1,307,768
HIGH	5,219	15,041	15,858	221,021	472,162	557,539	25,691,544	10,220,126	4,599,484	7,543,268	2,317,299
DEPRECIATION & DEPLETION											
LOW	1,483	4,029	13,090	31,261	343,299	669	53,280	35,298	31,081	31,578	61,661
MEAN	1,483	4,029	13,090	124,035	343,299	53,340	115,568	2,721,513	299,374	272,650	61,661
HIGH	1,483	4,029	13,090	216,809	343,299	132,288	237,526	4,669,525	567,667	513,222	61,661
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS											
LOW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58,305	38,614	5,300	31,000	30,000
MEAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,305	228,307	5,300	31,000	105,959
HIGH	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,305	418,000	5,300	31,000	181,918
NET INCOME											
LOW	(26,676)	(53,850)	(93,600)	(111,736)	(272,586)	(153,848)	(299,005)	(768,067)	(1,398,554)	(1,862,391)	112,825
MEAN	(26,676)	(23,938)	(50,453)	(107,537)	(272,586)	(121,937)	(102,760)	(40,805)	(305,273)	(287,905)	234,163
HIGH	(26,676)	5,973	(17,307)	(103,339)	(272,586)	(37,875)	168,597	978,997	416,883	522,482	356,702
SHAREHOLDERS											
LOW	127	127	127	127	190	120	120	120	120	120	127
MEAN	127	158	158	158	190	158	158	158	158	158	158
HIGH	127	190	190	190	190	196	196	196	196	196	190

**SURFACE-RICH VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
200-900 SHAREHOLDERS
FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

RESPONDENTS	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
CURRENT ASSETS											
LOW	\$ 218,208	\$ 185,315	\$ 138,028	\$ 107,891	\$ 163,143	\$ 33,952	\$ 121,686	\$ 299,893	\$ 89,719	\$ 97,766	\$ 89,218
MEAN	218,208	375,180	469,729	489,809	566,456	595,222	2,363,833	1,363,077	1,236,713	1,385,882	1,192,750
HIGH	218,208	754,049	1,064,597	1,257,641	970,489	1,220,660	16,710,992	3,166,286	2,496,678	3,063,369	2,310,090
TOTAL ASSETS											
LOW	1,176,825	258,296	269,825	464,052	572,119	434,999	870,638	919,833	1,223,362	1,192,952	1,099,024
MEAN	1,176,825	713,540	1,543,858	2,598,578	2,192,698	9,985,238	10,372,199	14,562,769	46,388,427	47,969,394	39,242,757
HIGH	1,176,825	1,469,927	4,284,428	7,009,832	7,951,978	71,312,291	51,763,998	87,535,116	141,837,025	137,808,532	95,617,053
CURRENT LIABILITIES											
LOW	2,731	2,057	1,265	13,725	9,349	10,667	9,447	19,711	14,789	11,680	18,139
MEAN	2,731	25,967	24,055	43,096	151,080	113,490	185,453	453,974	1,416,707	1,180,911	1,101,309
HIGH	2,731	53,173	73,319	91,350	465,508	484,073	1,706,864	1,589,545	5,692,076	4,527,941	2,174,815
LONG-TERM DEBT											
LOW	55,000	M/A	M/A	3,404	2,743	1,535	692	5,000	102,690	1,206	83,427
MEAN	55,000	0	0	14,398	165,983	214,050	148,444	518,788	1,151,686	1,690,322	2,805,174
HIGH	55,000	0	0	25,392	417,287	688,725	375,024	2,797,500	3,543,727	6,544,458	7,934,455
TOTAL LIABILITIES											
LOW	87,117	2,057	1,265	13,725	9,349	10,667	9,447	19,711	14,789	11,680	18,139
MEAN	87,117	25,967	24,055	43,096	151,080	113,490	185,453	453,974	1,416,707	1,180,911	1,101,309
HIGH	87,117	53,173	73,319	91,350	465,508	484,073	1,706,864	1,589,545	5,692,076	4,527,941	2,174,815
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY											
LOW	1,089,708	230,397	328,616	(12,379)	567,770	424,337	802,725	(2,079,622)	(332,804)	(1,783,235)	912,225
MEAN	1,089,708	687,573	1,519,790	2,034,110	1,930,963	9,712,371	10,045,912	12,991,678	44,007,873	50,744,431	36,031,743
HIGH	1,089,708	1,467,396	4,282,491	6,975,537	7,553,759	71,105,162	51,427,925	87,275,281	132,601,220	129,157,603	93,105,701
TOTAL REVENUES											
LOW	M/A	12,404	31,289	21,687	24,216	26,572	53,404	65,241	(12,212)	38,363	229,727
MEAN	0	20,312	53,538	54,559	157,844	164,846	349,511	347,503	1,718,973	3,248,432	4,521,604
HIGH	0	35,676	95,438	87,422	645,374	635,489	2,153,515	1,672,731	7,181,772	13,293,036	9,233,929
DEPRECIATION & DEPLETION											
LOW	498	169	625	1,456	280	588	1,031	393	4,004	3,725	1,184
MEAN	498	944	3,168	4,198	32,481	23,257	23,729	10,834	603,442	1,655,648	1,408,369
HIGH	498	2,379	6,010	7,977	115,006	77,690	55,209	55,290	3,771,515	7,527,316	3,971,578
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS											
LOW	M/A	M/A	M/A	M/A	M/A	M/A	M/A	M/A	6,271	M/A	M/A
MEAN	0	0	0	0	96,660	234,332	0	0	6,271	0	0
HIGH	0	0	0	0	96,660	234,332	0	0	6,271	0	0
NET INCOME											
LOW	(25,362)	(78,339)	(146,017)	(216,771)	(891,741)	(649,704)	(818,524)	(561,216)	(2,787,451)	(4,639,049)	(2,235,844)
MEAN	(25,362)	(19,408)	(37,566)	(97,180)	(103,700)	(107,386)	10,283	(139,633)	(494,782)	(1,283,145)	(1,011,089)
HIGH	(25,362)	18,842	4,327	2,655	177,856	322,322	1,408,414	413,041	181,780	329,470	216,408
SHAREHOLDERS											
LOW	257	257	257	257	257	206	251	253	253	253	302
MEAN	257	433	818	618	439	424	454	448	428	404	503
HIGH	257	876	876	876	876	876	876	876	876	876	876

**SURFACE-POOR VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
0-199 SHAREHOLDERS
FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
RESPONDENTS	0	16	25	25	37	37	31	32	34	31	11
CURRENT ASSETS											
LOW	\$	22,558	\$ 18,687	\$ 31,423	\$ 8,076	\$ 14,133	\$ 36,761	\$ 101,292	\$ 11,695	\$ 14,799	\$ 124,906
MEAN	0	95,426	137,580	158,850	165,303	172,945	302,084	449,256	405,574	411,198	370,940
HIGH	0	201,531	324,748	394,211	397,627	615,437	742,780	1,098,648	1,273,219	1,552,705	1,590,587
TOTAL ASSETS											
LOW	N/A	22,558	8,420	5,402	59,837	64,753	92,232	152,133	11,695	14,799	171,527
MEAN	0	95,748	232,755	324,043	296,296	487,738	632,176	614,424	595,321	591,404	654,034
HIGH	0	201,781	1,131,951	1,137,632	909,152	1,168,392	1,168,550	1,506,165	1,511,850	1,607,201	1,658,927
CURRENT LIABILITIES											
LOW	N/A	275	135	486	329	25	153	452	647	578	238
MEAN	0	3,598	6,834	7,108	32,982	6,209	11,701	11,103	16,490	11,782	14,676
HIGH	0	34,331	46,395	54,593	304,577	35,590	94,179	37,882	143,652	53,620	95,400
LONG-TERM DEB											
LOW	N/A	N/A	13,703	11,046	37,100	35,200	17,353	1,423	14,021	12,158	26,000
MEAN	0	0	13,703	11,046	37,100	35,200	21,926	13,623	35,914	37,925	73,573
HIGH	0	0	13,703	11,046	37,100	35,200	26,500	33,000	62,923	59,085	140,000
TOTAL LIABIL-											
ILITIES											
LOW	N/A	275	135	486	329	25	153	452	647	578	238
MEAN	0	3,598	7,404	7,617	14,208	7,339	13,265	13,144	19,493	16,583	34,742
HIGH	0	34,331	60,098	55,743	304,577	44,000	68,400	45,200	141,652	106,159	235,400
STOCKHOLDERS'											
EQUITY											
LOW	N/A	22,283	29,114	39,552	42,571	82,525	88,883	138,301	10,143	12,624	167,812
MEAN	0	92,146	234,467	378,654	287,445	479,310	600,747	607,576	596,476	525,881	619,292
HIGH	0	167,448	1,129,530	1,135,590	907,253	1,162,244	1,159,883	1,486,569	1,507,678	1,595,698	1,635,940
TOTAL REVENUES											
LOW	N/A	1,055	(6,373)	(732)	(173,978)	(30,255)	(18,501)	(1,163)	1,351	3,484	14,137
MEAN	0	4,712	20,148	28,379	(3,047)	19,262	42,595	74,060	129,273	94,553	101,139
HIGH	0	12,160	203,256	266,833	57,186	93,111	185,401	457,550	775,523	365,774	238,519
DEPRECIATION & DEPLETION											
LOW	N/A	29	60	60	26	26	43	20	40	(957)	535
MEAN	0	156	588	476	650	1,327	2,871	5,035	6,292	6,296	7,508
HIGH	0	466	2,203	3,435	5,630	11,289	18,204	28,528	40,311	32,793	18,316
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS											
LOW	N/A	N/A	600	327	88	408	191	(208)	(61,798)	(29,669)	2,000
MEAN	0	0	3,650	2,194	88	769	2,217	4,728	(4,846)	(7,242)	2,000
HIGH	0	0	6,700	4,500	88	1,200	9,000	8,542	15,200	12,632	2,000
NET INCOME											
LOW	N/A	(26,004)	(36,604)	(23,205)	(228,337)	(52,788)	(215,924)	(98,593)	(101,808)	(131,036)	(386,527)
MEAN	0	(3,377)	1,622	5,678	(20,491)	(2,477)	(10,679)	(541)	12,247	12,573	(29,955)
HIGH	0	5,166	26,377	27,387	26,848	37,504	38,453	52,152	85,395	94,298	63,842
SHAREHOLDERS											
LOW	N/A	25	23	23	27	27	27	27	26	26	28
MEAN	0	101	112	114	109	109	112	110	106	97	97
HIGH	0	174	190	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191

**SURFACE-POOR VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
200-899 SHAREHOLDERS
FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
RESPONDENTS	0	22	30	27	37	35	31	35	40	37	15
CURRENT ASSETS											
LOW	N/A	\$ 183,068	\$ 80,866	\$ 127,826	\$ 136,672	\$ 202,399	\$ 351,492	\$ 34,724	\$ 4,605	\$ 8,042	\$ 764,936
MEAN	0	310,377	407,865	527,488	701,144	988,567	1,579,108	1,169,863	1,308,453	1,308,453	1,641,870
HIGH	0	569,254	829,442	1,081,011	1,361,962	1,664,763	2,458,288	3,050,287	3,510,970	3,403,844	3,618,868
TOTAL ASSETS											
LOW	N/A	183,068	265,793	353,500	358,371	458,626	986,721	100,724	4,605	8,042	1,043,750
MEAN	0	310,236	613,791	819,528	1,429,291	2,147,981	2,439,769	2,714,311	2,249,983	2,175,863	10,439,318
HIGH	0	575,585	1,676,553	1,697,627	14,248,971	14,320,479	13,193,900	13,335,700	14,434,300	6,697,095	110,489,405
CURRENT LIABILITIES											
LOW	N/A	1,867	420	914	420	174	4,147	1,004	2,067	1,084	7,100
MEAN	0	10,068	21,330	39,617	88,581	88,215	162,461	141,905	148,197	208,014	265,335
HIGH	0	114,428	209,751	228,406	1,029,084	697,099	1,310,029	1,754,564	1,668,758	2,577,651	1,070,301
LONG-TERM DEBT											
LOW	N/A	2,058	10,941	9,396	4,418	5,454	3,354	3,742	1,671	33,694	31,194
MEAN	0	2,058	120,089	150,356	244,918	286,622	379,129	393,669	344,754	340,071	704,600
HIGH	0	2,058	279,281	406,953	762,327	934,658	1,627,200	1,715,109	1,543,500	1,185,029	2,563,437
TOTAL LIABILITIES											
LOW	N/A	1,867	420	1,357	420	174	4,896	1,004	2,162	1,084	7,100
MEAN	0	10,166	33,233	23,070	141,536	187,521	343,949	343,488	290,088	337,618	658,195
HIGH	0	114,428	489,032	582,003	1,791,411	1,385,844	2,290,700	3,798,476	2,244,900	3,082,788	3,937,643
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY											
LOW	N/A	180,838	245,853	69,600	355,284	283,679	547,197	(780,614)	(693,368)	(369,166)	1,032,583
MEAN	0	308,438	580,083	728,045	1,283,860	1,910,696	2,021,385	2,207,979	1,863,781	1,725,875	9,581,095
HIGH	0	548,245	1,676,016	1,694,509	13,703,212	13,748,491	10,903,200	11,767,800	12,189,400	4,638,884	109,774,976
TOTAL REVENUES											
LOW	N/A	8,528	13,262	15,594	(236,638)	(144,532)	(456,232)	13,406	699	(108,816)	162,981
MEAN	0	15,698	87,295	190,288	219,486	399,299	438,621	677,532	873,944	857,871	1,468,857
HIGH	0	39,253	376,372	891,677	2,185,914	3,350,713	2,200,555	4,674,987	9,032,226	8,447,192	9,533,431
DEPRECIATION & DEPLETION											
LOW	N/A	117	7	490	62	652	554	400	400	400	1,300
MEAN	0	628	8,058	16,655	18,175	24,027	36,123	43,707	57,138	52,452	75,381
HIGH	0	2,226	101,137	210,943	272,382	256,300	323,700	383,700	277,800	292,464	239,514
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS											
LOW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,050	5,861	163	851	6,080	(68,014)	(78)	13,426
MEAN	0	0	0	1,050	5,861	4,580	3,696	31,993	(3,129)	61,728	26,247
HIGH	0	0	0	1,050	5,861	8,997	6,100	64,300	16,400	196,993	36,000
NET INCOME											
LOW	N/A	(6,839)	(116,773)	(413,440)	(392,697)	(416,941)	(466,757)	(248,138)	(319,620)	(713,623)	(520,090)
MEAN	0	6,925	(954)	(26,740)	(47,226)	(48,283)	(10,448)	(24,218)	(16,450)	61,728	105,467
HIGH	0	16,813	30,286	50,356	62,837	85,516	520,166	165,396	379,429	887,300	800,224
SHAREHOLDERS											
LOW	N/A	211	200	200	206	206	206	206	206	200	224
MEAN	0	356	348	362	357	361	317	364	349	353	355
HIGH	0	590	744	744	828	828	621	744	621	744	744

**SURFACE-POOR VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
1000-2499 SHAREHOLDERS
FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

RESPONDENTS	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CURRENT ASSETS																						
LOW	\$1,581,467	\$	\$440,896	\$170,152	\$313,924	\$538,432	\$186,922	\$3,713,089	\$2,125,056	\$553,609	\$914,694											
MEAN	1,581,467	1,351,966	1,948,464	958,430	1,387,902	1,522,515	2,024,383	5,606,933	4,757,901	4,956,635	4,397,733											
HIGH	1,581,467	2,645,020	3,289,484	1,978,987	1,983,745	2,239,666	3,340,052	7,910,955	7,052,763	8,104,617	6,411,845											
TOTAL ASSETS																						
LOW	1,584,219	1,585,893	2,983,351	191,559	2,331,264	2,914,548	3,551,794	7,267,415	7,567,573	9,404,681	10,055,691											
MEAN	1,584,219	1,988,808	3,431,066	5,689,528	5,179,523	6,360,066	7,797,860	10,351,349	11,316,663	13,074,243	14,836,202											
HIGH	1,584,219	2,654,885	3,890,280	14,835,086	15,114,389	12,715,445	12,867,368	13,746,889	15,486,851	17,988,741	19,595,538											
CURRENT LIABILITIES																						
LOW	1,969	9,458	327,231	6,325	29,061	71,321	52,808	113,637	204,002	143,057	895,601											
MEAN	1,969	52,596	504,348	404,352	287,987	586,733	258,609	382,207	211,109	1,062,180	1,668,378											
HIGH	1,969	160,945	810,731	1,512,087	939,599	1,833,413	924,654	1,347,967	1,731,155	2,786,598	2,836,102											
LONG-TERM DEBT																						
LOW	N/A	N/A	10,725	139,957	99,688	95,575	83,499	73,509	152,545	591,971	2,453,344											
MEAN	0	0	196,242	544,614	507,374	496,926	694,509	651,674	848,764	1,796,323	4,147,737											
HIGH	0	0	418,559	895,783	1,540,707	1,456,693	1,807,109	1,726,645	1,408,913	4,123,439	5,499,909											
TOTAL LIABILITIES																						
LOW	1,969	29,094	357,783	6,325	29,061	245,973	52,808	123,637	227,002	1,428,508	3,548,945											
MEAN	1,969	59,008	659,780	845,361	724,308	1,087,670	869,817	957,113	1,592,247	3,162,830	5,892,407											
HIGH	1,969	100,945	973,228	2,287,233	2,520,306	2,613,597	2,248,639	2,536,365	3,069,462	5,085,082	7,564,342											
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY																						
LOW	1,582,250	1,484,948	2,179,367	185,234	2,106,107	2,668,575	3,188,887	6,989,556	7,242,154	7,344,957	6,506,746											
MEAN	1,582,250	1,929,800	2,771,276	4,813,167	4,455,222	5,272,416	6,755,035	9,194,236	9,754,442	9,861,413	8,943,794											
HIGH	1,582,250	2,607,900	3,362,899	14,507,014	14,445,387	12,461,631	12,571,557	12,762,115	12,717,833	13,138,270	13,031,602											
TOTAL REVENUES																						
LOW	350	69,778	173,134	7,831	137,527	193,171	316,832	560,682	971,271	1,130,817	1,400,645											
MEAN	350	119,713	1,162,807	1,175,533	1,097,157	1,187,214	1,380,794	1,784,467	3,085,256	4,090,949	2,083,449											
HIGH	350	200,193	3,293,567	3,450,725	4,207,552	4,225,232	4,707,520	5,234,571	7,312,441	9,497,004	2,761,646											
DEPRECIATION & DEPLETION																						
LOW	216	145	10,493	42,895	5,703	19,764	20,881	21,257	33,693	51,019	293,661											
MEAN	216	2,582	23,782	77,580	81,708	101,621	112,148	144,143	176,502	343,455	477,410											
HIGH	216	4,322	40,127	155,364	168,456	172,923	175,213	219,977	352,411	649,745	714,182											
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS																						
LOW	N/A	4,350	0	11,049	6,850	790	2,730	2,400	6,700	104,778	30,000											
MEAN	0	4,350	0	11,036	26,995	13,202	25,532	8,246	167,141	179,389	30,000											
HIGH	0	4,350	0	11,036	64,500	25,615	51,000	14,338	327,582	254,000	30,000											
NET INCOME																						
LOW	18,207	37,491	(7,745)	(306,729)	(705,010)	(585,068)	(354,677)	(1,211,054)	(1,580,065)	(962,658)	(427,444)											
MEAN	(8,207)	50,247	68,445	(68,728)	(120,782)	(177,806)	22,908	(12,047)	(83,392)	158,439	(49,527)											
HIGH	(8,207)	70,955	132,557	96,199	74,650	65,729	115,872	407,575	785,970	701,019	512,143											
SHAREHOLDERS																						
LOW	2,054	1,759	1,759	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,218											
MEAN	2,054	1,922	1,952	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604											
HIGH	2,054	2,054	2,054	2,054	2,054	2,054	2,054	2,054	2,054	2,054	1,955											

RELEVANT FINANCIAL RATIOS

The following pages present ratio information that can be used in interpreting the financial data presented earlier in this chapter. Brief explanations of the various types of ratios are provided in chapter 18, along with a discussion of a number of caveats that must be borne in mind when interpreting the ratio information.

**ANCSA 1985
VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
CURRENT RATIO**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Surface Rich Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	3.9	0.8	3.7	4.7	6.1	1.6	5.0	6.3	13.1	43.3	6.4
200 to 999 shareholders	1.1	1.2	0.9	3.0	2.9	5.3	3.8	11.4	19.5	14.4	79.9
Surface Poor Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	25.3	36.8	24.6	40.5	25.8	27.9	12.7	22.4	20.1	26.5	N/A
200 to 999 shareholders	6.2	6.3	7.9	11.1	6.1	7.9	5.9	12.8	19.1	30.8	N/A
1000 to 2499 shareholders	2.6	4.7	6.7	14.7	7.8	2.6	4.8	2.4	3.9	25.7	804.2

**ANCSA 1985
VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
DEBT/EQUITY**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Surface Rich Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
200 to 999 share-holders	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Surface Poor Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
200 to 999 share-holders	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	N/A
1000 to 2499 share-holders	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

**ANCSA 1985
VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
% NET INCOME/EQUITY**

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
Surface Rich Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	0.5	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(2.0)	(21.4)	(53.0)	(21.5)	(11.1)	(19.8)	(36.5)
200 to 999 shareholders	(2.8)	(3.0)	(1.0)	(1.1)	0.1	(1.1)	(5.4)	(4.8)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(2.3)
Surface Poor Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	(4.8)	2.1	2.1	(0.1)	(1.8)	(0.5)	(7.1)	1.7	0.7	(0.4)	N/A
200 to 999 shareholders	1.1	4.5	0.9	(1.1)	(0.5)	(2.5)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.2)	2.3	N/A
1000 to 2499 shareholders	(0.5)	1.6	(0.8)	(0.4)	0.3	(3.4)	(2.7)	(1.4)	2.5	2.6	(0.5)

**ANCSA 1985
VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
% NET INCOME/TOTAL ASSETS**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Surface Rich Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	0.5	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(1.7)	(12.0)	(29.5)	(15.4)	(10.8)	(19.4)	(26.5)
200 to 999 share-holders	(2.6)	(2.7)	(1.1)	(1.0)	0.1	(1.1)	(4.7)	(3.7)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(2.2)
Surface Poor Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	(4.6)	2.1	2.1	(0.1)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(6.9)	1.8	0.7	(0.4)	N/A
200 to 999 share-holders	1.0	3.6	0.7	(0.9)	(0.4)	(2.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.2)	2.2	N/A
1000 to 2499 share-holders	(0.3)	1.2	(0.7)	(0.3)	0.3	(2.8)	(2.3)	(1.2)	2.0	2.5	(0.5)

**ANCSA 1985
VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
SALES/TOTAL ASSETS**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Surface Rich Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
200 to 999 shareholders	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Surface Poor Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	N/A
200 to 999 shareholders	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	N/A
1000 to 2499 shareholders	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0

ANCSA 1985

**VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS**

% DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION, AMORTIZATION/SALES

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Surface Rich Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	4.7	7.8	11.2	68.6	2.1	24.4	72.7	92.8	91.0	34.6	28.4
200 to 999 shareholders	31.0	50.9	35.1	5.4	6.7	14.1	20.5	7.6	5.9	4.5	0.0
Surface Poor Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	7.4	6.6	4.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	(21.3)	1.6	2.9	3.2	N/A
200 to 999 shareholders	5.1	6.1	6.5	6.4	8.2	6.0	8.2	8.7	8.2	4.0	N/A
1000 to 2499 shareholders	22.9	8.3	5.7	8.2	8.0	8.7	7.4	6.5	2.0	2.1	61.7

**ANCSA 1985
VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
EARNINGS PER SHARE**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Surface Rich Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	\$ 14.87	\$(18.22)	\$(19.35)	\$ (2.47)	\$ (6.85)	\$ (7.71)	\$(14.34)	\$ (6.80)	\$ (3.19)	\$ (1.51)	\$ (2.09)
200 to 999 share-holders	(20.10)	(29.98)	(12.24)	(3.11)	.22	(2.53)	(2.36)	(2.32)	(.89)	(.44)	(.98)
Surface Poor Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	(3.08)	1.29	1.15	(.04)	(.95)	(.22)	(1.87)	.49	.14	(.03)	N/A
200 to 999 share-holders	2.97	1.45	.47	(.66)	(.31)	(1.33)	(1.32)	(.73)	(.02)	.19	N/A
1000 to 2499 share-holders	(.30)	.98	(.51)	(.19)	.14	(1.05)	(.75)	(.38)	.35	.26	(.03)

**ANCSA 1985
VILLAGE CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY PER SHARE**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Surface Rich Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	\$2,788.76	\$3,136.97	\$3,120.80	\$1,390.36	\$339.34	\$ 36.07	\$ 27.23	\$ 31.73	\$ 28.89	\$ 7.66	\$ 5.74
200 to 999 shareholders	716.34	1,185.62	1,089.30	289.99	221.72	299.18	43.99	48.66	36.36	15.88	42.40
Surface Poor Village Corporations											
0 to 199 shareholders	63.84	59.37	56.27	54.87	53.59	43.97	26.37	28.83	20.93	9.12	N/A
200 to 999 shareholders	269.95	48.89	53.98	60.66	59.98	52.93	35.96	20.11	16.67	8.66	N/A
1000 to 2499 shareholders	54.40	61.48	60.81	57.32	42.11	31.40	27.78	27.33	14.20	10.04	7.70

INFORMATION ON NONREPORTING VILLAGE CORPORATIONS

Several corporations have not submitted annual financial reports to the State of Alaska, and failed to respond to the ANCSA 85 Study's requests for the reports. These nonreporting village corporations can be categorized into two groups: (1) corporations that have submitted no reports to the State at all and (2) corporations that have submitted reports sporadically.

Twenty-nine village corporations have submitted no reports at all. They represent a total population of 2,634 shareholders, or 3 percent of the total enrollment. The average size of these corporations is 97 shareholders. Seventeen of the 29 have less than 100 members, the smallest has only 22 shareholders, and the largest has 330. All but three corporations are in remote locations with little access to technical assistance.

Of the corporations that have submitted reports sporadically, those which provided reports for the earlier years but not for the past 3 years--the time period that would allow assessment of their current status--are of greatest concern.

Thirty-two village corporations, or 18 percent of the total number, have submitted some reports for earlier years but not for at least 2 of the last 3 years (1980, 1981, and 1982).

During April 1984 this study's staff attempted to survey by telephone all 29 village corporations that submitted no reports and all 32 village corporations that submitted no reports for 2 of the last 3 years. The results are presented in the exhibit that follows.

Exhibit 19-1
RESULTS OF TELEPHONE SURVEY OF
NONREPORTING VILLAGE CORPORATIONS

	<u>Submitted No Reports</u>	<u>Submitted Few Reports</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of village corporations not reporting	29	32	61
Number of village corporations responding to telephone survey	19	23	42

RESPONDENTS

1. President	14	19	33
2. Vice President	1	0	1
3. Board Member	3	1	4
4. General Manager	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Totals	19	23	42

SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. Why weren't your financial records submitted to the State or to the ANCSA 85 Study?

a. Don't know	2	9	11
b. Didn't receive a request	2	2	4
c. Decided against submitting	2	2	4
d. Didn't know they were required	2	2	4
e. Don't have records	6	5	11
f. Need board approval	3	2	5
g. Don't have capacity	1	1	2
h. Person in charge out of town	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	19	23	42

2. Did your village corporation have an annual audit performed?

a. Yes	10	17	27
b. No	7	3	10
c. Other	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Totals	19	23	42

3. Do you have a corporation headquarters?

a. Yes	12	18	30
b. No	7	5	12
c. Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	19	23	42

4. How do you invest your money?

a. Securities	11	15	26
b. Local business	5	5	10
c. Other		2	2
Distributed to stockholders	1	0	1
Fishing industry	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	19	23	42

REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS

1. Most of the money is gone.
2. We invested in local business but didn't make it.
3. Corporation doesn't do anything.
4. Corporation dissolved.
5. Lost \$180,000 in last three years.
6. Don't know what happened to money.
7. Lost \$1.6 million suing region for giving bad advice.
8. We passed the money to shareholders and borrowed money to finance local investments.
9. Audits cost too much.
10. Lost about \$150,000. That happened to all the villages in our region when the regional corporation invested our money in a holding company and lost it.

Chapter 20

FINANCIAL DATA AND ANALYSIS: URBAN CORPORATIONS

OVERVIEW

Section 1-4(h)(3) of ANCSA enabled Natives in four cities—Sitka, Kenai, Juneau, and Kodiak—to form "urban corporations." These cities, predominately non-Native in character, were originally Indian villages but had been swallowed up by the influx of new people to Alaska. The urban corporations were entitled to receive land benefits (up to 23,040 acres) but no money benefits. Recognizing that lack of capital worked considerable hardship on the corporations, the Omnibus Act (P.L. 94-204) provided each corporation with a stipend of \$250,000 for organizational purposes in 1976.

This chapter presents tabular data on each urban corporation's financial activity, accompanied by a brief interpretive narrative that assesses financial status overall and cites causes of significant fluctuations from period to period. Ratio analysis information is presented at the end of the chapter.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables in this section present data that facilitate an overall analysis of each urban corporation's financial performance since inception. The amounts presented were taken directly from the corporations' annual financial reports (a total of 34 reports). In some instances, financial reports were not made available. Those instances have been indicated "N/A" in the tables.

SHEE ATIKA, INC.

Shee Atika, Inc. received \$250,000 in startup capital. A village corporation of similar size would have received \$11,179,000 in Alaska Native Fund cash distributions.

In 1981 Shee Atika received its timberlands pursuant to ANCSA and recorded them as contributed capital. The value of the timberlands as of the date of conveyance was \$178 million, determined by appraisal. Shee Atika has been unable to begin the commercial harvest of its timber due to various legal challenges by an environmental group (see discussion in Part III).

In 1978 Shee Atika completed construction of a hotel at a cost of \$6.3 million, which was entirely debt-financed. Overall, the hotel has made a small operating profit. However, when interest and depreciation are considered, the hotel has lost over \$2 million. These losses, combined with the cost and delays caused by litigation regarding Shee Atika's timberlands, placed the corporation in a poor financial position as of December 31, 1982. The continued existence of the corporation is likely to depend on the corporation's ability to begin harvesting its timber resources.

ANCSA 1985 SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
SHEE ATIKA, INCORPORATED--SITKA, ALASKA

	-----BALANCE SHEET DATE-----									
	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/80	12/31/79	6/30/78	6/30/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	6/30/74	
Current assets	\$ 534	\$ 362	\$ N/A	\$ 479	\$ 3	\$ 42	\$ 273	\$ 43	\$ N/A	
Current liabilities	5,344	3,721	N/A	396	46	78	36	29	14	
Net property, plant & equipment	182,653	182,553	N/A	5,701	8	97	4	4	N/A	
Total assets	183,355	183,553	N/A	6,412	1,051	548	312	71	N/A	
Current portion of long-term debt	234	349	N/A	73	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Long-term debt (less current portion)	6,711	6,620	N/A	7,618	1,277	620	299	154	N/A	
Total liabilities	13,480	12,026	N/A	9,464	1,323	698	336	183	14	
Stockholders' equity	169,875	171,527	(4,844)	(3,052)	(272)	(151)	(24)	(112)	(14)	
Total sales and other revenue	2,643	2,265	N/A	1,536	1,351	7	N/A	1	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	320	344	N/A	644	1,375	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Net income before extraordinary items	(1,653)	(1,389)	(1,542)	(1,796)	(121)	(127)	(161)	(98)	(14)	
Net income (loss)	(1,653)	(1,389)	(1,542)	(1,796)	(121)	(127)	(161)	(98)	(14)	
Earnings per share	(8.94)	(7.56)	(8.50)	(9.90)	(.67)	(.70)	(.89)	(.54)	(.08)	

KENAI NATIVES ASSOCIATION, INC.

Kenai Natives Association, Inc. received 4,260 acres of land together with buildings thereon. The appraised value of this conveyance, \$10 million, was recorded as an asset and as contributed capital. During 1980 an interim conveyance of an additional 18,083 acres of land was received. This conveyance had not been valued or recorded as of June 30, 1983.

Kenai received \$250,000 as startup capital, as did the other urban corporations. A comparably sized village corporation would have received \$2,934,000 of Alaska Native Fund cash distributions.

Between 1974 and 1983 Kenai owned and operated a grocery store, a construction company, and an oilfield service company. These businesses produced accumulated losses of \$3.8 million through June 30, 1983.

In addition to its businesses, Kenai received various governmental grants, primarily for vocational school programs and agricultural research. Total grant monies received between 1974 and 1983 amounted to approximately \$14 million.

Late in fiscal year 1983 Kenai entered into an agreement to lease land and buildings to the State of Alaska. The property, which has a book value of \$1.4 million, will be leased for 3 years for \$1.2 million.

ANCSA 1985 SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
KENAI NATIVES ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

	-----BALANCE SHEET DATE-----											
	6/30/83	6/30/82	6/20/81	6/30/80	6/30/79	6/30/78	6/30/77	6/30/76	6/30/75	6/30/74		
Current assets	\$ 1,036	\$ 473	\$ 560	\$ 621	\$ 723	\$ 1,295	\$ 1,154	\$ 753	\$ 1,278	\$ 634		
Current liabilities	1,639	1,138	1,313	1,212	1,163	1,171	1,148	505	984	511		
Net property, plant & equipment	7,324	7,754	8,092	8,468	9,112	9,479	9,055	8,871	9,465	10,095		
Total assets	8,360	8,227	8,652	9,089	9,838	10,783	10,283	9,731	10,743	10,729		
Current portion of long-term debt	2	172	264	149	192	189	114	12	6	N/A		
Long-term debt (less current portion)	9	96	134	378	540	714	240	85	100	N/A		
Total liabilities	1,698	1,265	1,446	1,581	1,690	1,884	1,388	590	1,085	511		
Stockholders' equity	6,662	6,962	7,206	7,508	8,148	8,899	8,895	9,141	9,658	10,218		
Total sales and other revenue	3,887	5,208	3,763	3,204	3,823	4,328	3,369	3,327	3,063	3,267		
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	427	425	442	456	476	435	376	686	676	184		
Net income before extraordinary items	(300)	(245)	(301)	(640)	(751)	4	(255)	(767)	(559)	(76)		
Net income (loss)	(300)	(245)	(301)	(640)	(751)	4	(255)	(767)	(559)	(76)		
Earnings per share	(6.18)	(5.05)	(6.26)	(13.31)	(15.61)	.08	(5.39)	(16.21)	(11.83)	(1.61)		

GOLDBELT, INC.

Like the other urban corporations, Goldbelt received \$250,000 as startup capital. The money was received and recorded as contributed capital in 1976. A village corporation with the same number of enrollees as Goldbelt would have received \$16,424,000 in Alaska Native Fund distributions. Consequently, Goldbelt had substantially less interest income and substantially more interest expense during its early years than a comparably-sized village corporation. By the end of 1980, Goldbelt had accumulated losses of \$2.5 million, primarily from corporate organization and land selection costs and interest expense.

Goldbelt received interim conveyance of 30,706 acres of timberlands between 1979 and 1981. The lands were recorded as contributed capital when received, based on a total appraised value of approximately \$81 million.

During 1981 Goldbelt made its first sales. They were sales of sand and gravel and amounted to \$1.3 million. In 1982 sales from operations increased to \$8.6 million as the commercial harvest of timber began.

In 1981 Goldbelt also began constructing an office building for its corporate headquarters and for leasing purposes. The total cost of the building was \$7.4 million. In 1981 and 1982 the corporation acquired an 80-percent interest in a company that manufactures wood stoves in the State of Washington. Goldbelt's share of that company's losses amounted to \$500,000 in 1981 and \$1.1 million in 1982.

**ANCSA 1985 SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)**

GULDBELT, INCORPORATED—JUNEAU, ALASKA

	BALANCE SHEET DATE					
	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/80	6/30/80	6/30/79	6/30/78
Current assets	\$ 3,764	\$ 1,232	\$ 32	\$ 201	\$ 138	\$ 226
Current liabilities	7,431	5,562	1,372	274	42	94
Net property, plant & equipment	94,324	92,080	1,817	893	9	6
Total assets	98,214	93,447	2,323	1,218	147	298
Current portion of long-term debt	3,541	3,705	1,252	171	N/A	N/A
Long-term debt (less current portion)	16,891	10,836	3,141	2,567	877	574
Total liabilities	24,323	16,410	4,533	2,866	919	668
Stockholders' equity	73,891	77,037	65,677	(1,648)	(772)	(370)
Total sales and other revenue	9,140	1,514	12	35	22	18
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	1,939	381	5	4	1	1
Net income before extraordinary items	(3,146)	(1,716)	(562)	(877)	(401)	(258)
Net income (loss)	(3,146)	(1,716)	(562)	(877)	(401)	(258)
Earnings per share	(11.60)	(6.39)	(2.13)	(3.32)	(1.52)	(.97)

NATIVES OF KODIAK, INC.

Kodiak received \$250,000 as startup capital. A village corporation with the same number of shareholders as Kodiak would have received \$3,290,000 in Alaska Native Fund cash distributions.

During 1978 Kodiak was conveyed 21,700 acres of land, including some timberlands. The estimated value of the timber as of the date of conveyance, \$60 million, was recorded as an asset and as contributed capital in 1978.

Also in 1978, Kodiak contributed all of its timber rights to a joint venture formed with several village corporations. The joint venture had timber sales of approximately \$8 million and losses of approximately \$1.5 million between 1977 and 1982. Kodiak's share of the losses during these years was approximately \$500,000. Cash distributions received by Kodiak from the joint venture amounted to \$700,000 between 1979 and 1982.

ANCSA 1985 SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(THOUSANDS)
NATIVES OF KODIAK, INCORPORATED

	BALANCE SHEET DATE									
	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/80	12/31/79	12/31/78	12/31/77	12/31/76	12/31/75		
Current assets	\$ 852	\$ 656	\$ 533	\$ 392	\$ 210	\$ 215	\$ 218	\$ 6		
Current liabilities	8	12	6	84	82	72	26	26		
Net property, plant & equipment	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1		
Total assets	59,345	59,482	59,588	59,816	59,873	323	279	8		
Current portion of long-term debt	N/A	N/A	N/A	83	81	71	25	N/A		
Long-term debt (less current portion)	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	36	36	36	N/A		
Total liabilities	8	12	6	106	118	108	61	26		
Stockholders' equity	59,337	59,470	59,582	59,710	59,755	215	218	(18)		
Total sales and other revenue	91	98	49	24	11	13	7	N/A		
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Net income before extraordinary items	(133)	(111)	(128)	(45)	(76)	(3)	(14)	(15)		
Net income (loss)	(133)	(111)	(128)	(45)	(76)	(3)	(14)	(15)		
Earnings per share	(2.44)	(2.04)	(2.35)	(.83)	(1.40)	(.06)	(.26)	(.28)		

RELEVANT FINANCIAL RATIOS

The following pages present ratio information that can be used in interpreting the financial data presented earlier in this chapter. Brief explanations of the various types of ratios are provided in chapter 18, along with a discussion of a number of caveats that must be borne in mind when interpreting the ratio information.

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
CURRENT RATIO**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.3	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	.6	.4	.4	.5	.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	N/A	106.5	54.7	88.8	4.7	2.6	3.0	.8.4	0.2	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	0.1	0.1	N/A	1.2	0.1	0.5	7.6	1.5	N/A	N/A

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
CASH FLOW/CURRENT MATURITIES LONG-TERM DEBT**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	63.5	1.1	.5	(1.23)	(1.4)	2.3	1.1	6.8	19.5	N/A	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	(.5)	(1.0)	(.5)	(.6)	0.0	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	(5.7)	(3.0)	N/A	(15.8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
NET FIXED ASSETS/EQUITY**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	1.3	1.2	1.1	(0.1)	(0.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	1.1	1.1	N/A	(1.9)	0.0	(0.6)	(0.2)	0.0	N/A	N/A

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
DEBT/EQUITY**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	0.3	0.2	0.1	(1.1)	(1.8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	(1.4)	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	0.1	0.1	N/A	(3.1)	(4.9)	(4.6)	(14.0)	(1.6)	(1.0)	N/A

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
% NET INCOME/EQUITY**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	(4.3)	(2.2)	(0.9)	(51.9)	(69.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	(4.5)	(3.5)	(4.2)	(8.5)	(9.2)	0.0	(2.9)	(8.4)	(5.8)	(.7)	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.4)	(6.4)	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	(1.0)	(1.0)	31.8	58.8	44.5	84.1	670.8	87.5	100.0	N/A

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
% NET INCOME/TOTAL ASSETS**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	(3.2)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(272.8)	(86.6)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	(3.6)	(3.0)	(3.5)	(7.0)	(7.6)	0.0	(2.5)	(7.8)	(5.2)	(0.7)	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	N/A	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(5.0)	(187.5)	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	(1.0)	(1.0)	N/A	(28.0)	(11.5)	(23.2)	(51.6)	(138.0)	N/A	N/A

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
SALES/TOTAL ASSETS**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS**

% DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION, AMORTIZATION/SALES

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	21.2	25.2	41.7	11.4	4.5	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	10.9	8.2	11.7	14.2	12.4	10.0	11.2	20.6	22.1	5.6	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	N/A	1.1	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	12.1	15.2	N/A	41.9	101.8	14.3	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
EARNINGS PER SHARE**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	(11.60)	(6.39)	(2.13)	(1.52)	(.97)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	(6.18)	(5.05)	(6.26)	(13.31)	(15.61)	.08	(5.39)	(16.21)	(11.83)	(1.61)	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	N/A	(2.44)	(2.04)	(2.35)	(.83)	(1.40)	(.06)	(.26)	(.28)	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	(8.94)	(7.56)	(8.50)	(9.90)	(.67)	(.70)	(.89)	(.54)	(.08)	N/A

**ANCSA 1985 URBAN CORPORATIONS
FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY PER SHARE**

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Goldbelt, Inc.	N/A	272.16	284.48	248.49	(2.91)	(1.44)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai Native Association, Inc.	137.24	143.50	149.90	156.14	169.36	178.00	188.02	193.19	204.39	216.46	N/A
Natives of Kodiak, Inc.	N/A	1,090.75	1,093.20	1,095.26	1,097.61	1,098.44	3.95	4.01	(0.33)	N/A	N/A
Shee Atika, Inc.	N/A	919.23	934.24	(26.70)	(16.82)	(1.50)	(.83)	(.13)	(.62)	(.08)	N/A

NOTES: PART V

- ¹ AFN Position Paper, "A Settlement for Alaska Native Land Claims," in Hearings Before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 92nd Congress, S.35 and S.835, February and March 1971, 354-355.
- ² House Report No. 92-523, September 28, 1971, 5.
- ³ Alaska Natives and the Land (Federal Field Committee for Development and Planning in Alaska, October 1968), which endeavored to record and analyze "all relevant, available data" towards "a fair and intelligent resolution of the Alaska Native problem."
- ⁴ Testimony presented in February 1968, as quoted in "The Spirit of ANCSA: Native Aspirations and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act," a position paper prepared by Ann Fienup-Riordan for the Alaska Native Review Commission's Overview Roundtable Discussions, February 1984 (hereafter "Position paper"). In preparing the paper the author drew on 2,000 pages of testimony given by a combination of Native elders and young leaders representing distinct Native groups at Federal hearings held between February 1968 and October 1969.
- ⁵ Position paper, 22.
- ⁶ Transcript of Proceedings, Alaska Native Review Commission's Overview Roundtable Discussions, "ANCSA Institutions and Legal Regimes" (hereafter "Transcript"): Volume V, March 2, 1984, 454.
- ⁷ House Report No. 92-523, September 28, 1971, 5.
- ⁸ Position paper, 23.
- ⁹ Position paper, 20.
- ¹⁰ House Report No. 92-523, September 28, 1971, 6.
- ¹¹ Position paper, 24.
- ¹² Position paper, 26, 28.
- ¹³ Transcript, Volume IV, 310-311.
- ¹⁴ Transcript, Volume IV, 404.

¹⁵Transcript, Volume IV, 311-312.

¹⁶Lee Gorsuch, "Village Corporation Finances," Alaska Native Management Review, March 15, 1974, 4-5.

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Public Law 92-203
92nd Congress, H. R. 10367
December 18, 1971

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ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Public Law 92-203

Guide to Sections

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To provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives and for other purposes.

As it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That this Act may be cited as the "Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. Congress finds and declares that

(a) there is an immediate need for a fair and just settlement of all claims by Natives and Native groups of Alaska, based on aboriginal land claims;

(b) the settlement should be accomplished rapidly, with certainty, in conformity with the real economic and social needs of Natives, without litigation, with maximum participation by Natives in decisions affecting their rights and property, without establishing any permanent racially defined institutions, rights, privileges, or obligations, without creating a reservation system or lengthy wardship or trusteeship, and without adding to the categories of property and institutions enjoying special tax privileges or to the legislation establishing special relationships between the United States Government and the State of Alaska;

(c) no provision of this Act shall replace or diminish any right, privilege, or obligation of Natives as citizens of the United States or of Alaska, or relieve, replace, or diminish any obligation of the United States or of the State or Alaska to protect and promote the rights or welfare of Natives as citizens of the United States or of Alaska; the Secretary is authorized and directed, together with other appropriate agencies of the United States Government, to make a study of all Federal programs primarily designed to benefit Native people and to report back to the Congress with his recommendations for the future management and operation of these programs within three years of the date of enactment of this Act;

(d) no provision of this Act shall constitute a precedent for reopening, renegotiating, or legislating upon any past settlement involving land claims or other matters with any Native organization, or any tribe, band, or identifiable group of American Indians;

(e) no provision of this Act shall effect a change or changes in the petroleum reserve policy reflected in sections 7421 through 7438 of title 10 of the United States Code except as specifically provided in this Act;

(f) no provision of this Act shall be construed to constitute a jurisdictional act, to confer jurisdiction to sue, nor to grant implied consent to Natives to sue the United States or any of its officers with respect to the claims extinguished by the operation of this Act; and

(g) no provision of this Act shall be construed to terminate or otherwise curtail the activities of the Economic Development Administration or other Federal agencies conducting loan or loan and grant programs in Alaska. For this purpose only, the terms "Indian reservation" and "trust or restricted Indian-owned land areas" in Public Law 80-136, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1963, as amended, shall be interpreted to include lands granted to Natives under this Act as long as such lands remain in the ownership of the Native villages or the Regional Corporations.

76 Stat. 457;
76 Stat. 904.

79 Stat. 552,
42 USC 3121
note.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this Act, the term—

(a) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior;

(b) "Native" means a citizen of the United States who is a person of one-fourth degree or more Alaska Indian (including Tsimshian Indians not enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian Community) Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or combination thereof. The term includes any Native as so defined either or both of whose adoptive parents are not Natives. It also includes, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen of the United States who is regarded as an Alaska Native by the Native village or Native group of which he claims to be a member and whose father or mother is (or, if deceased, was) regarded as Native by any village or group. Any decision of the Secretary regarding eligibility for enrollment shall be final;

(c) "Native village" means any tribe, band, clan, group, village, community, or association in Alaska listed in sections 11 and 16 of this Act, or which meets the requirements of this Act, and which the Secretary determines was, on the 1970 census enumeration date (as shown by the census or other evidence satisfactory to the Secretary, who shall make findings of fact in each instance), composed of twenty-five or more Natives;

(d) "Native group" means any tribe, band, clan, village, community, or village association of Natives in Alaska composed of less than twenty-five Natives, who comprise a majority of the residents of the locality;

(e) "Public lands" means all Federal lands and interests therein located in Alaska except: (1) the smallest practicable tract, as determined by the Secretary, enclosing land actually used in connection with the administration of any Federal installation, and (2) land selections of the State of Alaska which have been patented or tentatively approved under section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (72 Stat. 341, 77 Stat. 223), or identified for selection by the State prior to January 17, 1969;

(f) "State" means the State of Alaska;

(g) "Regional Corporation" means an Alaska Native Regional Corporation established under the laws of the State of Alaska in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(h) "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership;

(i) "Municipal Corporation" means any general unit of municipal government under the laws of the State of Alaska;

(j) "Village Corporation" means an Alaska Native Village Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alaska as a business for profit or nonprofit corporation to hold, invest, manage and/or distribute lands, property, funds, and other rights and assets for and on behalf of a Native village in accordance with the terms of this Act.

(k) "Fund" means the Alaska Native Fund in the Treasury of the United States established by section 6; and

(l) "Planning Commission" means the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission established by section 17.

DECLARATION OF EXTINGUISHMENT

SEC. 4. (a) All prior conveyances of public land and water areas in Alaska, or any interest therein, pursuant to Federal law, and all tentative approvals pursuant to section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act, shall be regarded as an extinguishment of the aboriginal title thereto, if any.

Prior land conveyances, aboriginal titles and claims, established, or extinguishment.

(b) All aboriginal titles, if any, and claims of aboriginal title in Alaska based on use and occupancy, including submerged land underneath all water areas, both inland and offshore, and including any aboriginal hunting or fishing rights that may exist, are hereby extinguished.

(c) All claims against the United States, the State, and all other persons that are based on claims of aboriginal right, title, use, or occupancy of land or water areas in Alaska, or that are based on any statute or treaty of the United States relating to Native use and occupancy, or that are based on the laws of any other nation, including any such claims that are pending before any Federal or state court or the Indian Claims Commission, are hereby extinguished.

ENROLLMENT

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary shall prepare within two years from the date of enactment of this Act a roll of all Natives who were born on or before, and who are living on, the date of enactment of this Act. Any decision of the Secretary regarding eligibility for enrollment shall be final.

(b) The roll prepared by the Secretary shall show for each Native, among other things, the region and the village or other place in which he resided on the date of the 1970 census enumeration, and he shall be enrolled according to such residence. Except as provided in subsection (c), a Native eligible for enrollment who is not, when the roll is prepared, a permanent resident of one of the twelve regions established pursuant to subsection 7(a) shall be enrolled by the Secretary in one of the twelve regions, giving priority in the following order to—

- (1) the region where the Native resided on the 1970 census date if he had resided there without substantial interruption for two or more years;
- (2) the region where the Native previously resided for an aggregate of ten years or more;
- (3) the region where the Native was born; and
- (4) the region from which an ancestor of the Native came.

The Secretary may enroll a Native in a different region when necessary to avoid enrolling members of the same family in different regions or otherwise avoid hardship.

(c) A Native eligible for enrollment who is eighteen years of age or older and is not a permanent resident of one of the twelve regions may, on the date he files an application for enrollment, elect to be enrolled in a thirteenth region for Natives who are non-residents of Alaska, if such region is established pursuant to subsection 7(c). If such region is not established, he shall be enrolled as provided in subsection (b). His election shall apply to all dependent members of his household who are less than eighteen years of age, but shall not affect the enrollment of anyone else.

ALASKA NATIVE FUND

SEC. 6. (a) There is hereby established in the United States Treasury an Alaska Native Fund into which the following moneys shall be deposited:

- (1) \$102,500,000 from the general fund of the Treasury, which are authorized to be appropriated according to the following schedule:
 - (A) \$12,500,000 during the fiscal year in which this Act becomes effective;
 - (B) \$90,000,000 during the second fiscal year.

SEC. 7. (a)

(1) Settlement during each of the third, fourth, and fifth fiscal years.

(2) Settlement during each of the next five fiscal years. Four percent interest per annum, which is authorized to be appropriated on any amount authorized to be appropriated by this paragraph that is not appropriated within six months after the fiscal year in which payable.

(3) Settlement pursuant to the revenue sharing provisions of section 9.

(4) None of the funds paid or distributed pursuant to this section to any of the Regional and Village Corporations established pursuant to this Act shall be expended, donated, or otherwise used for the purpose of carrying on propaganda, or intervening in (including the publishing and distributing of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Any person who willfully violates the foregoing provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both.

(5) After completion of the roll prepared pursuant to section 3, all money in the Fund, except money reserved as provided in section 2b for the payment of attorney and other fees, shall be distributed at the end of each three months of the fiscal year among the Regional Corporations organized pursuant to section 7 on the basis of the relative numbers of Natives enrolled in each region. The share of a Regional Corporation that has not been organized shall be retained in the Fund until the Regional Corporation is organized.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7. (a) For purposes of this Act, the State of Alaska shall be divided by the Secretary within one year after the date of enactment at this Act into twelve geographic regions, with each region composed as far as practicable of Natives having a common heritage and sharing common interests. In the absence of good cause shown to the contrary, such regions shall approximate the areas covered by the operations of the following existing Native associations:

- (1) Arctic Slope Native Association (Barrow, Point Barrow, Saint Lawrence Island);
- (2) Bering Straits Association (Seward Peninsula, Unalakleet, Kotzebue Sound);
- (3) Northwest Alaska Native Association (Kotzebue);
- (4) Association of Village Council Presidents (southwest coast, all villages in the Bethel area, including all villages on the Lower Yukon River and the Lower Kuskokwim River);
- (5) Tanana Chiefs Conference (Koyukuk, Middle and Upper Yukon Rivers, Upper Kuskokwim, Tanana River);
- (6) Cook Inlet Association (Kenai, Tyonek, Eklutna, Hoonah);
- (7) Bristol Bay Native Association (Dillingham, Copper River Peninsula);
- (8) Aleut League (Aleutian Islands, Pribilof Islands and that part of the Alaska Peninsula which is in the Aleut League);
- (9) Chugach Native Association (Cordova, Tatitlek, Port Graham, English Bay, Yukon and Seward);
- (10) Tinian Haida Central Council (southeastern Alaska, including Metlakatla);
- (11) Kodiak Area Native Association (all villages on and around Kodiak Island); and
- (12) Copper River Native Association (Copper Center, Glennallen, Clifton, Montasta).

SEC. 8. (a)

Any dispute over the boundaries of a region or regions shall be resolved by a board of arbitrators consisting of one person selected by each of the Native associations involved, and an additional one or two persons, whichever is needed to make an odd number of arbitrators, such additional person or persons to be selected by the arbitrators selected by the Native associations involved.

(b) The Secretary may, on request made within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, by representative and responsible leaders of the Native associations listed in subsection (a), merge two or more of the twelve regions. *Provided*: That the twelve regions may not be reduced to less than seven, and there may be no fewer than seven Regional Corporations.

(c) If a majority of all eligible Natives eighteen years of age or older who are not permanent residents of Alaska elect, pursuant to subsection 3(c), to be enrolled in a thirteenth region for Natives who are non-residents of Alaska, the Secretary shall establish such a region for the benefit of the Natives who elected to be enrolled therein, and they may establish a Regional Corporation pursuant to this Act.

(d) Five incorporators within each region, named by the Native association in the region, shall incorporate under the laws of Alaska a Regional Corporation to conduct business for profit, which shall be eligible for the benefits of this Act so long as it is organized and functions in accordance with this Act. The articles of incorporation shall include provisions necessary to carry out the terms of this Act.

(e) The original articles of incorporation and bylaws shall be approved by the Secretary before they are filed, and they shall be submitted for approval within eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act. The articles of incorporation may not be amended during the Regional Corporation's first five years without the approval of the Secretary. The Secretary may withhold approval under this section if in his judgment inequities among Native individuals or groups of Native individuals would be created.

(f) The management of the Regional Corporation shall be vested in a board of directors, all of whom, with the exception of the initial board, shall be stockholders over the age of eighteen. The number, terms, and method of election of members of the board of directors shall be fixed in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the Regional Corporation.

(g) The Regional Corporation shall be authorized to issue such number of shares of common stock, divided into such classes of shares as may be specified in the articles of incorporation to reflect provisions of this Act, as may be needed to issue one hundred shares of stock to each Native enrolled in the region pursuant to section 5.

(h) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f) of this subsection, stock issued pursuant to subsection (g) shall carry a right in vote in elections for the board of directors and on such other questions as properly may be presented to stockholders, shall permit the holder to receive dividends or other distributions from the Regional Corporation, and shall vest in the holder all rights of a stockholder in a business corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alaska, except that for a period of twenty years after the date of enactment of this Act the stock, including rights thereto, and any dividends paid on distributions made with respect thereto may not be sold, pledged, subjected to a lien or judgment execution, assigned in present or future, or otherwise alienated; *Provided*: That such limitation shall not apply to transfers of stock pursuant to a court decree of separation, divorce or child support.

Stock transfer.

(2) Upon the death of any stockholder, ownership of such stock shall be transferred in accordance with his last will and testament or under the applicable laws of intestacy, except that (A) during the twenty year period after the date of enactment of this Act such stock shall carry voting rights only if the holder thereof, through inheritance also is a Native, and (B), in the event the deceased stockholder fails to dispose of his stock by will and has no heirs, under the applicable laws of intestacy, such stock shall descend to the Regional Corporation.

Stock redemptions.

(3) On January 1 of the twenty-first year after the year in which this Act is enacted, all stock previously issued shall be deemed to be canceled, and shares of stock of the appropriate class shall be issued without restrictions required by this Act to each stockholder share for share.

Certain revenues, resources, dividends, distribution.

(4) Seventy per centum of all revenues received by each Regional Corporation from the timber resources and subsurface estate but situated in it pursuant to this Act shall be divided annually by the Regional Corporation among all twelve Regional Corporations organized pursuant to this section according to the number of Natives enrolled in each region pursuant to section 3. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the thirteenth Regional Corporation if organized pursuant to subsection (c) hereof.

Corporate funds, distribution.

(5) During the five years following the enactment of this Act, not less than 10% of all corporate funds received by each of the twelve Regional Corporations under section 6 (Alaska Native Fund), and under subsection (3) (revenues from the timber resources and subsurface estate patented to it pursuant to this Act), and all other net income, shall be distributed among the stockholders of the twelve Regional Corporations. Not less than 45% of funds from such sources during the first five-year period, and 50% thereafter, shall be distributed among the Village Corporations in the region and the class of stockholders who are not residents of those villages, as provided in subsection to it. In the case of the thirteenth Regional Corporation, if organized, not less than 50% of all corporate funds received under section 6 shall be distributed to the stockholders.

(6) Funds distributed among the Village Corporations shall be divided among them according to the ratio that the number of shares of stock registered on the books of the Regional Corporation in the names of residents of each village bears to the number of shares of stock registered in the names of residents in all villages.

(7) Funds distributed to a Village Corporation may be withheld until the village has submitted a plan for the use of the money that is satisfactory to the Regional Corporation. The Regional Corporation may require a village plan to provide for joint ventures with other villages and for joint financing of projects undertaken by the Regional Corporation that will benefit the region generally. In the event of disagreement over the provisions of the plan, the issues in disagreement shall be submitted to arbitration, as shall be provided for in the articles of incorporation of the Regional Corporation.

(8) When funds are distributed among Village Corporations in a region, an amount computed as follows shall be distributed as dividends to the class of stockholders who are not residents of those villages: The amount distributed as dividends shall bear the same ratio to the amount distributed among the Village Corporations that the number of shares of stock registered on the books of the Regional Corporation in the names of nonresidents of villages bears to the number of shares of stock registered in the names of village residents: *Provided*, That an equitable portion of the amount distributed as dividends may be withheld and combined with Village Corporation funds to finance projects that will benefit the region generally.

(10) The Regional Corporation may undertake on behalf of one or more of the Village Corporations in the region any project authorized and financed by them.

(11) The accounts of the Regional Corporation shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants or independent licensed public accountants, certified or licensed by a regulatory authority of the State or the United States. The audits shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the Regional Corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Regional Corporation, and necessary to facilitate the audits shall be available to the person or persons conducting the audits; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agent, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons. Each audit report or a fair and reasonably detailed summary thereof shall be transmitted to each stockholder, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(12) In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this section and the laws of the State of Alaska, the provisions of this section shall prevail.

(13) Two or more Regional Corporations may contract with the same business management group for investment services and advice regarding the investment of corporate funds.

VILLAGE CORPORATIONS

SEC. 8. (a) The Native residents of each Native village entitled to receive lands and benefits under this Act shall organize as a business for profit or nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State before the Native village may receive patent to lands or benefits under this Act, except as otherwise provided.

(b) The initial articles of incorporation for each Village Corporation shall be subject to the approval of the Regional Corporation for the region in which the village is located. Amendments to the articles of incorporation and the annual budgets of the Village Corporations shall, for a period of five years, be subject to review and approval by the Regional Corporation. The Regional Corporation shall assist and advise Native villages in the preparation of articles of incorporation and other documents necessary to meet the requirements of this subsection.

(c) The provisions concerning stock alienation, annual audit, and transfer of stock ownership on death or by court decree provided for Regional Corporations in section 7 shall apply to Village Corporations except that audits need not be transmitted to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

REVENUE SHARING

SEC. 9. (a) The provisions of this section shall apply to all minerals that are subject to disposition under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended and supplemented.

(b) With respect to conditional leases and sales of minerals heretofore or hereafter made pursuant to section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act, and with respect to mineral leases of the United States that are not now subsisted by the State under section 6(h) of the Alaska Statehood Act, until such time as the provisions of subsection (c) become operative the State shall pay into the Alaska Native Fund

Minerals, sale or leases. 41 Stat. 437, 36 USC 32. Royalties, rentals, bonuses. 70 Stat. 341, 41 Stat. 223, as 1957 prec. 21 note.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Sec. 10. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any civil action to contest the authority of the United States to legislate on the subject matter at the legality of this Act shall be barred unless the complaint is filed within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, and no such action shall be entertained unless it is commenced by a duly authorized official of the State. Exclusive jurisdiction over such action is hereby vested in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska. The purpose of this limitation on suits is to insure that, after the expiration of a reasonable period of time, the right, title, and interest of the United States, the Natives, and the State of Alaska will vest with certainty and finality and may be relied upon by all other persons in their relations with the State, the Natives, and the United States.

from the royalties, rentals, and bonuses hereafter received by the State (1) a royalty of 2 per centum upon the gross value (as such gross value is determined for royalty purposes under such leases or sales) of such minerals produced or removed from such lands, and (2) 2 per centum of all rentals and bonuses under such leases or sales, excluding bonuses received by the State at the September 1969 sale of minerals from newly approved lands and excluding rentals received pursuant to such sale before the date of enactment of this Act. Such payment shall be made within sixty days from the date the revenues are received by the State.

(b) In the event that the State initiates litigation or voluntarily becomes a party to litigation to contest the authority of the United States to legislate on the subject matter of the legality of this Act, all rights of land selection granted to the State by the Alaska Statehood Act shall be suspended as to any public lands which are determined by the Secretary to be potentially valuable for mineral development, until either, or other commercial purposes, and no selections shall be made, no tentative approvals shall be granted, and no patents shall be issued for such lands during the pendency of such litigation. In the event of such suspension, the State's right of land selection pursuant to section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act shall be extended for a period of time equal to the period of time the selection right was suspended.

(c) Each patent hereafter issued to the State under the Alaska Statehood Act, including a patent of lands heretofore selected and tentatively approved, shall reserve for the benefit of the Natives, and for payment into the Alaska Native Fund, (1) a royalty of 2 per centum upon the gross value (as such gross value is determined for royalty purposes under any disposition by the State) of the minerals thereafter produced or removed from such lands, and (2) 2 per centum of all revenues thereafter derived by the State from rentals and bonuses from the disposition of such minerals.

(d) All bonuses, rentals, and royalties received by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act from the disposition by it of such minerals in public lands in Alaska shall be distributed as provided in the Alaska Statehood Act, except that prior to allocating the shares of the State and the United States as set forth in such Act, (1) a royalty of 2 per centum upon the gross value of such minerals produced or removed from such lands, and (2) 2 per centum of all rentals and bonuses shall be deducted and paid into the Alaska Native Fund. The respective shares of the State and the United States shall be calculated on the remaining balance.

(1) The provisions of this section shall be enforceable by the United States for the benefit of the Natives, and in the event of default by the State in making the payments required, in addition to any other remedies provided by law, there shall be deducted annually by the Secretary of the Treasury from any grant-in-aid or from any other sums payable to the State under any provision of Federal law an amount equal to any such underpayment, which amount shall be deposited in the Fund.

(f) Revenues received by the United States or the State as compensation for estimated drainage of oil or gas shall, for the purposes of this section, be regarded as revenues from the disposition of oil and gas. In the event the United States or the State elects to take royalties in kind, there shall be paid into the Fund an amount (hereof an amount equal to the royalties that would have been paid into the Fund under the provisions of this section had the royalty been taken in cash).

(2) The payments required by this section shall continue only until such amount has been paid into the Alaska Native Fund. Thereafter the provisions of this section shall not apply, and the reservation required in patents under this section shall be of no further force and effect.

(g) When computing the final payment into the Fund the respective shares of the United States and the State with respect to payments to the Fund required by this section shall be determined pursuant to this subsection and in the following order:

- (1) first, from sources identified under subsections (b) and (c) hereof; and
 - (2) then, from sources identified under subsection (d) hereof.
- (i) The provisions of this section do not apply to mineral revenues received from the Outer Continental Shelf.

85 STAT. 805

107 STAT. 1000

107 STAT. 1000

107 STAT. 1000

107 STAT. 1000

in order of their proximity to the center of the Native Village: *Provided*, That if the Secretary, pursuant to section 17, and 22(e) determines there is a need to expand the boundaries of a National Wildlife Refuge to replace any acreage selected in the Wildlife Refuge System by the Village Corporation the withdrawal under this section shall not include lands in the Refuge.

(B) The Secretary shall make the withdrawal provided for in subsection (A) hereof on the basis of the best available information within sixty days of the date of enactment of this Act, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

(b)(1) The Native villages subject to this Act are as follows.

NAME OF PLACE AND REGION

- Aleknai, Aleutian Islands.
- Aliak, Kodiak.
- Akiachak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Akiak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Akutan, Aleutian.
- Alakanuk, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Alatna, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Alekanigik, Bristol Bay.
- Alahaket, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Audley, Bering Strait.
- Anaktuyuk Pass, Arctic Slope.
- Andreas, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Aniak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Arcik, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Arctic Village, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
- Arka, Aleutian.
- Akasook, Arctic Slope.
- Atunutluk, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Barrow, Arctic Slope.
- Beaver, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
- Belkofsky, Aleutian.
- Bethel, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Bill Moore's, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Bonka, Aleutian.
- Brich Creek, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
- Buckland, Bering Strait.
- Candle, Bering Strait.
- Cantwell, Taiman.
- Canyon Village, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
- Chalkyutuk, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
- Chaulit, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Cheerfook, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Chevak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Chignik, Kodiak.
- Chignik Lagoon, Kodiak.
- Chignik Lake, Kodiak.
- Chitostolina, Copper River.
- Chitna, Copper River.
- Chukwukoligumite, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Circle, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
- Clark's Point, Bristol Bay.
- Copper Center, Copper River.
- Crooked Creek, Upper Kuskokwim.
- Deering, Bering Strait.

- Dillingham, Bristol Bay.
- Doc Lake, Taiman.
- Eagle, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
- Eek, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Egvyik, Bristol Bay.
- Eklutna, Cook Inlet.
- Ekwak, Bristol Bay.
- Eliu, Bering Strait.
- Eumomak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- English Bay, Cook Inlet.
- False Pass, Aleutian.
- Fort Yukon, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
- Gakona, Copper River.
- Gakona, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Gambell, Bering Sea.
- Georgeson, Upper Kuskokwim.
- Gobovin, Bering Strait.
- Goodnews Bay, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Grayling, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Gulkana, Copper River.
- Hanilton, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Holy Cross, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Hooper Bay, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Huchas, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Iliusha, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Ilgugik, Bristol Bay.
- Iliamna, Cook Inlet.
- Inalik, Bering Strait.
- Ivanof Bay, Aleutian.
- Kaguyak, Kodiak.
- Kaktovik, Arctic Slope.
- Kalstag, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Keltag, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Karluk, Kodiak.
- Kasigulik, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Kianna, Bering Strait.
- King Cove, Aleutian.
- Kippuk, Southeast Coastal Lowland.
- Kivalina, Bering Strait.
- Kobuk, Bering Strait.
- Kokhanok, Bristol Bay.
- Koliganek, Bristol Bay.
- Kongiganuk, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Kotik, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Kozebue, Bering Strait.
- Koyuk, Bering Strait.
- Koyukuk, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Kwethluk, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Kwigillingok, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- Larsen Bay, Kodiak.
- Levelock, Bristol Bay.
- Lime Village, Upper Kuskokwim.
- Lower Kalstak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
- McGrath, Upper Kuskokwim.
- Makok, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
- Manley Hot Springs, Taiman.
- Manokotak, Bristol Bay.
- Marshall, Southwest Coastal Lowland.

Mary's Igloo, Bering Strait.
 Medfra, Upper Kuskokwim.
 Mkokruk, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Montada Lake, Copper River.
 Mwachunim Lake, Upper Kuskokwim.
 Munto, Tanana.
 Mountain Village, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Nalnessa Village, Tanana.
 Naknek, Bristol Bay.
 Napaimute, Upper Kuskokwim.
 Napakiuk, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Napsakiuk, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Nelson Lagoon, Aleutian.
 Nenana, Tanana.
 Newwiden, Cook Inlet.
 New Skyslack, Bristol Bay.
 Newtown, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Nightmute, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Nikolai, Upper Kuskokwim.
 Nikolai, Aleutian.
 Nimichik, Cook Inlet.
 Noatak, Bering Strait.
 Nome, Bering Strait.
 Nondaton, Cook Inlet.
 Noonsau, Arctic Slope.
 Noorvik, Bering Strait.
 Northeast Cape, Bering Sea.
 Northway, Tanana.
 Nulato, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
 Nunapichuk, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Ohogamut, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Old Harbor, Kodiak.
 Oscarville, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Ozuzinko, Kodiak.
 Paradise, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
 Pauloff Harbor, Aleutian.
 Pedro Bay, Cook Inlet.
 Perryville, Kodiak.
 Pilot Point, Bristol Bay.
 Pilot Station, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Plickas Point, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Platunum, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Point Hope, Arctic Slope.
 Point Lay, Arctic Slope.
 Portage Creek (Ohogamutale), Bristol Bay.
 Port Graham, Cook Inlet.
 Port Heiden (Meethick), Aleutian.
 Port Luens, Kodiak.
 Quinhagak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Rampart, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
 Red Devil, Upper Kuskokwim.
 Ruby, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
 Russian Mission or Chantalue (Kuskokwim), Upper Kuskokwim.
 Russian Mission (Yukon), Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 St. George, Aleutian.
 St. Mary's, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 St. Michael, Bering Strait.
 St. Paul, Aleutian.

Salamatof, Cook Inlet.
 Sand Point, Aleutian.
 Savonaki, Bristol Bay.
 Savonaki, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Sarongas, Bering Sea.
 Scammon Bay, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Selawik, Bering Strait.
 Seldovia, Cook Inlet.
 Shageluk, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
 Shikooklik, Bering Strait.
 Sheldon's Point, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Shishmaref, Bering Strait.
 Shungnak, Bering Strait.
 Shana, Copper River.
 Steedmitt, Upper Kuskokwim.
 South Naknek, Bristol Bay.
 Squaw Harbor, Aleutian.
 Stebbins, Bering Strait.
 Stevens Village, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
 Stony River, Upper Kuskokwim.
 Taktuna, Upper Kuskokwim.
 Tanacross, Tanana.
 Tanana, Koyukuk-Lower Yukon.
 Tatlak, Chugach.
 Tazlina, Copper River.
 Tefina, Upper Kuskokwim.
 Teller, Bering Strait.
 Tetlin, Tanana.
 Tegdiak, Bristol Bay.
 Tesook Bay, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Tilmak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Tututuliak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Tununak, Southwest Coastal Lowland.
 Twin Hills, Bristol Bay.
 Tyonek, Cook Inlet.
 Ugnashik, Bristol Bay.
 Unalakleet, Bering Strait.
 Unalaska, Aleutian.
 Unga, Aleutian.
 Uyak, Kodiak.
 Venetie, Upper Yukon-Porcupine.
 Wainwright, Arctic Slope.
 Wales, Bering Strait.
 White Mountain, Bering Strait.

(2) Within two and one-half years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall review all of the villages listed in subsection (b)(1) hereof, and a village shall not be eligible for land benefits under subsections 14 (a) and (b), and any withdrawal for such village shall expire, if the Secretary determines that—
 (A) less than twenty-five Natives were residents of the village on the 1970 census enumeration date as shown by the census or other evidence satisfactory to the Secretary, who shall make findings of fact in each instance; or
 (B) the village is of a modern and urban character, and the majority of the residents are non-Native.
 Any Native group made ineligible by this subsection shall be considered under subsection 14 (h).
 (3) Native villages not listed in subsection (b) (1) hereof shall be eligible for land and benefits under this Act and lands shall be withdrawn pursuant to this section if the Secretary within two and one-

Review.
 Review.
 Review.

half years from the date of enactment of this Act, determines that—
 (A) twenty-five or more Natives were residents of an established village on the 1970 census enumeration date as shown by the census or other evidence satisfactory to the Secretary, who shall make findings of fact in each instance; and
 (B) the village is not of a modern and urban character, and a majority of the residents are Natives.

NATIVE LAND SELECTIONS

SEC. 12. (a) (1) During a period of three years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Village Corporation for each Native village identified pursuant to section 11 shall select, in accordance with rules established by the Secretary, all of the township or 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 under section 14. The selection shall be made from lands withdrawn by subsection 11(a). *Provided*, That no Village Corporation may select more than 60,120 acres from lands withdrawn by subsection 11(a) (3), and not more than 69,120 acres from the National Wildlife Refuge System, and not more than 69,120 acres in a National Forest. *Provided further*, That when a Village Corporation selects the surface estate to lands within the National Wildlife Refuge System or Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 4, the Regional Corporation for that region may select the subsurface estate in an equal acreage from other lands withdrawn by subsection 11(a) within the region, if possible.

(2) Selections made under this subsection (a) shall be contiguous and in reasonably compact tracts, except as separated by bodies of water or by lands which are unavailable for selection, and shall be in whole sections and, wherever feasible, in units of not less than 1,280 acres.

(b) The difference between twenty-two million acres and the total acreage selected by Village Corporations pursuant to subsection (a) shall be allocated by the Secretary among the eleven Regional Corporations (which excludes the Regional Corporation for southeastern Alaska) on the basis of the number of Natives enrolled in each region. Each Regional Corporation shall reallocate such acreage among the Native villages within the region on an equitable basis after considering historic use, subsistence needs, and population. The action of the Secretary or the Corporation shall not be subject to judicial review. Each Village Corporation shall select the acreage allocated to it from the lands withdrawn by subsection 11(a).

(c) The difference between thirty-eight million acres and the 22 million acres selected by Village Corporations pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) shall be allocated among the eleven Regional Corporations (which excludes the Regional Corporation for southeastern Alaska) as follows:

(1) The number of acres each Regional Corporation is entitled to receive shall be computed (A) by determining on the basis of available data the percentage of all land in Alaska (excluding the southeastern region) that is within each of the eleven regions, (B) by applying that percentage to thirty-eight million acres reduced by the acreage in the southeastern region that is to be selected pursuant to section 16, and (C) by deducting from the figure so computed the number of acres within that region selected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b).

(2) In the event that the total number of acres selected within a region pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) exceeds the percentage of the reduced thirty-eight million acres allotted to that region pursuant

Acreage limitation.

Allocation.

Computation.

to subsection (c) (1) (B), that region shall not be entitled to receive any lands under this subsection (c). For each region so affected the difference between the acreage calculated pursuant to subsection (c) (1) (B) and the acreage selected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) shall be deducted from the acreage calculated under subsection (c) (1) (C) for the remaining regions which will select lands under this subsection (c). The reductions shall be apportioned among the remaining regions so that each region's share of the total reduction bears the same proportion to the total reduction as the total land area in that region (as calculated pursuant to subsection (c) (1) (A)) bears to the total land area in all of the regions whose allotments are to be reduced pursuant to this paragraph.

(3) Before the end of the fourth year after the date of enactment of this Act, each Regional Corporation shall select the acreage allocated to it from the lands within the region, withdrawn pursuant to subsection 11(a) (1), and from the lands within the region withdrawn pursuant to subsection 11(a) (3) to the extent lands withdrawn pursuant to subsection 11(a) (1) are not sufficient to satisfy its allocation. *Provided*, That within the lands withdrawn by subsection 11(a) (1) the Regional Corporation may select only even numbered townships in even numbered ranges, and only odd numbered townships in odd numbered ranges.

(d) To insure that the Village Corporation for the Native village at Dutch Harbor, if found eligible for land grants under this Act, has a full opportunity to select lands within and near the village, no federally owned lands, whether improved or not, shall be disposed of pursuant to the Federal surplus property disposal laws for a period of two years from the date of enactment of this Act. The Village Corporation may select such lands and improvements and receive patent to them pursuant to subsection 14(a) of this Act.

(e) Any dispute over the land selection rights and the boundaries of Village Corporations shall be resolved by a board of arbitrators consisting of one person selected by each of the Village Corporations involved, and an additional one or two persons, whichever is needed to make an odd number of arbitrators, such additional person or persons to be selected by the arbitrators selected by the Village Corporations.

SURVEYS

SEC. 13. (a) The Secretary shall survey the areas selected or designated for conveyance to Village Corporations pursuant to the provisions of this Act. He shall monument only exterior boundaries of the selected or designated areas at angle points and at intervals of approximately two miles on straight lines. No ground survey or monumentation will be required along inalienable water boundaries. He shall survey within the areas selected or designated land occupied as a primary place of residence, as a primary place of business, and for other purposes, and any other land to be patented under this Act.

(b) All withdrawals, selections, and conveyances pursuant to this Act shall be as shown on current plats of survey or protection diagrams of the Bureau of Land Management, or protection diagrams of the Bureau of the State where protection diagrams of the Bureau of Land Management are not available, and shall conform as nearly as practicable to the United States Land Survey System.

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS

SEC. 14. (a) Immediately after selection by a Village Corporation for a Native village listed in section 11 which the Secretary

85 STAT., 704

85 STAT., 703

finds is qualified for land benefits under this Act, the Secretary shall issue to the Village Corporation a patent to the surface estate in the number of acres shown in the following table:

If the village had on the 1970 census enumeration date a Native population between—	It shall be entitled to a patent to an area of public lands equal to—
25 and 99.....	60,150 acres.
100 and 149.....	62,160 acres.
200 and 249.....	115,500 acres.
400 and 599.....	136,240 acres.
600 or more.....	161,280 acres.

The lands patented shall be those selected by the Village Corporation pursuant to subsection 12(a). In addition, the Secretary shall issue to the Village Corporation a patent to the surface estate in the lands selected pursuant to subsection 12(b). Village Corporation for a Native village listed in section 16 which the Secretary finds is qualified for land benefits under this Act, the Secretary shall issue to the Village Corporation a patent to the surface estate to 23,040 acres. The lands patented shall be the lands within the township or townships that enclose the Native village, and any additional lands selected by the Village Corporation from the surrounding townships withdrawn for the Native village by subsection 15(a).

(c) Each patent issued pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) shall be subject to the requirements of this subsection. Upon receipt of a patent or patents:

- (1) The Village Corporation shall first convey to any Native or non-Native occupant, without consideration, title to the surface estate in the tract occupied as a primary place of residence, or as a primary place of business, or as a subsistence campsite, or as headquarters for reindeer husbandry.
- (2) The Village Corporation shall then convey to the occupant, either without consideration or upon payment of an amount not in excess of fair market value, determined as of the date of initial occupancy and without regard to any improvements thereon, title to the surface estate in any tract occupied by a nonprofit organization:
- (3) The Village Corporation shall then convey to any Municipal Corporation in the Native village or to the State in trust for any Municipal Corporation established in the Native village in the future, title to the remaining surface estate of the imprevoluted land on which the Native village is located and as much additional land as is necessary for community expansion, and appropriate rights-of-way for public use, and other foreseeable community needs. *Provided*, That the amount of lands to be transferred to the Municipal Corporation or in trust shall be no less than 1,280 acres;
- (4) The Village Corporation shall convey to the Federal Government, State or to the appropriate Municipal Corporation, title to the surface estate for existing airport sites, airway locations, and/or other navigation aids, together with such additional acreage and/or easements as are necessary to provide related services and to insure safe approaches to airport runways; and
- (5) for a period of ten years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Regional Corporation shall be afforded the opportunity to review and render advice to the Village Corporations on all land sales, leases or other transactions prior to any final commitment.

(d) the Secretary may apply the rule of appropriation with respect to the acreage limitations contained in this section.

(e) Immediately after selection by a Regional Corporation, the Secretary shall convey to the Regional Corporation title to the surface estate and/or the subsurface estates, as is appropriate, in the lands selected.

(f) When the Secretary issues a patent to a Village Corporation for the surface estate in lands pursuant to subsections (a) and (b), he shall issue to the Regional Corporation for the region in which the lands are located a patent to the subsurface estate in such lands, except lands located in the National Wildlife Refuge System and lands withdrawn or reserved for national defense purposes, including Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 4, for which in law rights are provided for in subsection 12(a)(1). *Provided*, That the right to explore, develop, or remove minerals from the subsurface estate in the lands within the boundaries of any Native village shall be subject to the consent of the Village Corporation.

(g) All conveyances made pursuant to this Act shall be subject to valid existing rights. Where, prior to patent of any land or minerals under this Act, a lease, contract, permit, right-of-way, or easement (including a lease issued under section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act) has been issued for the surface or minerals covered under such patent, the patent shall contain provisions making it subject to the lease, contract, permit, right-of-way, or easement, and the right of the lessee, contractor, permittee, or grantee to the complete enjoyment of all rights, privileges, and benefits thereby granted to him. Upon issuance of the patent, the patentee shall succeed and become entitled to any and all interests of the State or the United States as lessor, contractor, permitter, or grantor, in any such leases, contracts, permits, rights-of-way, or easements covering the estate patented, and a lease issued under section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act shall be treated for all purposes as though the patent had been issued to the State. The administration of such lease, contract, permit, right-of-way, or easement shall continue to be by the State or the United States, unless the agency responsible for administration waives administration. In the event that the patent does not cover all of the land embraced within any such lease, contract, permit, right-of-way, or easement, the patentee shall only be entitled to the proportionate amount of the revenues reserved under such lease, contract, permit, right-of-way, or easement by the State or the United States which results from multiplying the total of such revenues by a fraction in which the numerator is the acreage of such lease, contract, permit, right-of-way, or easement which is included in the patent and the denominator is the total acreage contained in such lease, contract, permit, right-of-way, or easement.

(h) The Secretary is authorized to withdraw and convey 2 million acres of unreserved and unappropriated public lands located outside the areas withdrawn by sections 11 and 16, and follows:

- (1) The Secretary may withdraw and convey to the appropriate Regional Corporation fee title to existing cemetery sites and historical places;
- (2) The Secretary may withdraw and convey to a Native group that does not qualify as a Native village, if it incorporates under the laws of Alaska, title to the surface estate in not more than 23,040 acres surrounding the Native group's locality. The subsurface estate in such land shall be conveyed to the appropriate Regional Corporation;
- (3) The Secretary may withdraw and convey to the Natives residing in Sitka, Kenai, Juneau, and Kodiak, if they incorporate under the laws of Alaska, the surface estate of lands of a similar

72 Stat., 341;
73 Stat., 323.
48 USC prec.
21 note.

Land conveyance, authorization.

Subsurface estate, interest.

Mineral rights.

character in not more than 25,000 acres of land, which shall be located in reasonable proximity to the municipalities. The subsurface estate in such lands shall be conveyed to the appropriate Regional Corporation unless the lands are located in a Wildlife Refuge;

(4) The Secretary shall withdraw only such lands surrounding the villages and municipalities as are necessary to permit the conveyance authorized by paragraphs (2) and (3) to be planned and effected;

(5) The Secretary may convey to a Native, upon application within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the surface estate in not to exceed 100 acres of land occupied by the Native as a primary place of residence on August 31, 1971. Determination of occupancy shall be made by the Secretary, whose decision shall be final. The subsurface estate in such lands shall be conveyed to the appropriate Regional Corporation;

(6) The Secretary shall charge against the 2 million acres authorized to be conveyed by this section all allotments approved pursuant to section 18 during the four years following the date of enactment of this Act;

(7) The Secretary may withdraw and convey lands out of the National Wildlife Refuge System and out of the National Forests, for the purposes set forth in subsections (b) (1), (2), (3), and (5); and

(8) Any portion of the 2 million acres not conveyed by this subsection shall be allocated and conveyed to the Regional Corporations on the basis of population.

TIMBER SALE CONTRACTS

SEC. 15. Notwithstanding the provisions of existing National Forest timber sale contracts that are directly affected by conveyances authorized by this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to modify any such contract, with the consent of the purchaser, by substituting to the extent practicable, timber on other national forest lands approximately equal in volume, species, grade, and accessibility for timber standing on any land affected by such conveyances, and, on request of the appropriate Village Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to make such substitution to the extent it is permitted by the timber sale contract without the consent of the purchaser.

THE TINGIT-HAIDA SETTLEMENT

SEC. 16. (a) All public lands in each township that enclose all or any part of a Native village listed below, and in each township that is contiguous to or corners on such townships, except lands withdrawn or reserved for national defense purposes, are hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, and from selection under the Alaska Statehood Act, as amended:

- Angoon, Southeast.
- Craig, Southeast.
- Honnah, Southeast.
- Iyaduburg, Southeast.
- Kake, Southeast.
- Kasaan, Southeast.
- Kliwuk, Southeast.
- Klukwan, Southeast.
- Saxman, Southeast.
- Yakutat, Southeast.

77 Stat., 339.
48 USC
pres., 21, note.

(b) During a period of three years from the date of enactment of this Act, each Village Corporation for the villages listed in subsection (a) shall select, in accordance with rules established by the Secretary, an area equal to 25,000 acres, which must include the township or townships in which all or part of the Native village is located, plus, to the extent necessary, withdrawn lands from the townships that are contiguous to or corner on such township. All selections shall be contiguous and in reasonably compact tracts, except as separated by bodies of water, and shall conform as nearly as practicable to the United States Lands Survey System.

(c) The funds appropriated by the Act of July 9, 1968 (82 Stat. 307), to pay the judgment of the Court of Claims in the case of The Tingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, et al. against The United States, numbered 47,900, and distributed to the Tingit and Haida Indians pursuant to the Act of July 13, 1970 (84 Stat. 431), are in lieu of the additional acreage to be conveyed to qualified villages listed in section 11.

25 USC 1711.

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA

SEC. 17. (a) (1) There is hereby established the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska. The Planning Commission shall be composed of ten members as follows:

(A) The Governor of the State (or his designate) and four members who shall be appointed by the Governor. During the Planning Commission's existence at least one member appointed by the Governor shall be a Native as defined by this Act.

(B) One member appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate, and four members who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) The Governor of the State and the member appointed by the President pursuant to subsection (a) (1) (B), shall serve as cochairmen of the Planning Commission. The initial meeting of the Commission shall be called by the cochairmen. All decisions of the Commission shall require the concurrence of the cochairmen.

(3) Six members of the Planning Commission shall constitute a quorum. Members shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(4) (A) Except to the extent otherwise provided in subparagraph (B) of this subsection, members of the Planning Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$100 per day for each day they are engaged in the performance of their duties as members of the Commission. All members of the Commission shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the Commission.

(B) Any member of the Planning Commission who is designated or appointed from the Government of the United States or from the Government of the State shall serve without compensation in addition to that received in his regular employment. The member of the Commission appointed by the President pursuant to subsection (a) (1) (B) shall be compensated as provided by the President at a rate not in excess of that provided for level V of the Executive Schedule in title 5, United States Code.

(5) Subject to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Planning Commission, the cochairmen, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the

80 Stat., 463;
83 Stat., 864.
5 USC 5316,
5 USC 101
21 559.

Establishment.
Memberships.

Compensation.

(J) make recommendations to improve coordination and consultation between the State and Federal Governments in making resource allocation and land use decisions; and

(K) make recommendations on ways to avoid conflict between the State and the Native people in the selection of public lands.

(8) (A) On or before January 31 of each year, the Planning Commission shall submit to the President of the United States, the Congress, and the Governor and Legislature of the State a written report with respect to its activities during the preceding calendar year.

(B) The Planning Commission shall keep and maintain accurate and complete records of its activities and transactions in carrying out its duties under this Act, and such records shall be available for public inspection.

(C) The principal office of the Planning Commission shall be located in the State.

competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, shall have the power—

(A) to appoint and fix the compensation of such staff personnel as they deem necessary; and

(B) to procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$100 a day for individuals.

(6) (A) The Planning Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, hold such hearings, take such testimony, receive such evidence, print or otherwise reproduce and distribute so much of its proceedings and reports thereon, and sit and act at such times and places as the Commission, subcommittee, or member deems advisable.

(B) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government, including independent agencies, is authorized and directed to furnish to the Commission, upon request made by a chairman, such information as the Commission deems necessary to carry out its functions under this section.

(7) The Planning Commission shall—

(A) undertake a process of land-use planning, including the identification of and the making of recommendations concerning areas planned and best suited for permanent reservation in Federal ownership as parks, game refuges, and other public uses, areas of Federal and State lands to be made available for disposal, and uses to be made of lands remaining in Federal and State ownership;

85 STAT. 707
 80 STAT. 443,
 467,
 5 USC 5101,
 5331,
 5 USC 5332
 note.
 80 STAT. 416,
 hearings.

Information,
 availability.

(9) (A) The United States shall be responsible for paying for any fiscal year only 50 per centum of the costs of carrying out subsections (a) and (b) for such fiscal year.

(B) For the purpose of meeting the responsibility of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for each succeeding fiscal year.

(10) On or before May 30, 1976, the Planning Commission shall submit its final report to the President of the United States, the Congress, and the Governor and Legislature of the State with respect to its planning and other activities under this Act, together with its recommendations for programs or other actions which it determines should be taken or carried out by the United States and the State. The Commission shall cease to exist effective December 31, 1976.

(b) (1) The Planning Commission shall identify public easements across lands selected by Village Corporations and the Regional Corporations and at periodic points along the courses of major waterways which are reasonably necessary to guarantee international treaty obligations, a full right of public use and access for recreation, hunting, transportation, utilities, docks, and such other public uses as the Planning Commission determines to be important.

(2) In identifying public easements the Planning Commission shall consult with appropriate State and Federal agencies, shall review proposed transportation plans, and shall receive and review statements and recommendations from interested organizations and individuals on the need for and proposed location of public easements: *Provided*, That any valid existing right recognized by this Act shall continue to have whatever right of access as is now provided for under existing law and this subsection shall not operate in any way to diminish or limit such right of access.

(3) Prior to granting any patent under this Act to the Village Corporation and Regional Corporations, the Secretary shall consult with the State and the Planning Commission and shall reserve such public easements as he determines necessary.

(c) In the event that the Secretary withdraws a utility and transportation corridor across public lands in Alaska pursuant to his existing authority, the State, the Village Corporations and the Regional Corporations shall not be permitted to select lands from the area withdrawn.

(d) (1) Public Land Order Numbered 4582, 34 Federal Register 10925, as amended, is hereby revoked. For a period of ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act all unreserved public lands in Alaska are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining (except locations for metalliferous

Information,
 availability.

located in the State.

(9) (A) The United States shall be responsible for paying for any fiscal year only 50 per centum of the costs of carrying out subsections (a) and (b) for such fiscal year.

(B) For the purpose of meeting the responsibility of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for each succeeding fiscal year.

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72 STAT. 339,
 46 USC
 sec. 21 note.

89 STAT. 709

minerals) and the mineral leasing laws. During this period of time the Secretary shall review the public lands in Alaska and determine whether any portion of these lands should be withdrawn under authority provided for in existing law to insure that the public interest in these lands is properly protected. Any further withdrawal shall require an affirmative act by the Secretary under his existing authority, and the Secretary is authorized to classify or reclassify any lands so withdrawn and to open such lands to appropriation under the public land laws in accord with his classifications. Withdrawals pursuant to this paragraph shall not affect the authority of the Village Corporations, the Regional Corporations, and the State to make selections and obtain patents within the areas withdrawn pursuant to section 11.

(2)(A) The Secretary, acting under authority provided for in existing law, is directed to withdraw from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, and from selection under the Alaska Statehood Act, and from selection by Regional Corporations pursuant to section 11, up to, but not to exceed, eighty million acres of unreserved public lands in the State of Alaska, including previously classified lands, which the Secretary deems are suitable for addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems: *Provided*, That such withdrawals shall not affect the authority of the State and the Regional and Village Corporations to make selections and obtain patents within the areas withdrawn pursuant to section 11.

(B) Lands withdrawn pursuant to paragraph (A) hereof must be withdrawn within nine months of the date of enactment of this Act. All unreserved public lands not withdrawn under paragraph (A) or subsection 17(d) (1) shall be available for selection by the State and for appropriation under the public land laws.

(C) Every six months, for a period of two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall advise the Congress of the location, size and values of lands withdrawn pursuant to paragraph (A) and submit his recommendations with respect to such lands. Any lands withdrawn pursuant to paragraph (A) not recommended for addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems at the end of the two years shall be available for selection by the State and the Regional Corporations, and for appropriation under the public land laws.

(D) Areas recommended by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (C) shall remain withdrawn from any appropriation under the public land laws until such time as the Congress acts on the Secretary's recommendations, but not to exceed five years from the recommendation dates. The withdrawal of areas not so recommended shall terminate at the end of the two year period.

(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, initial identification of lands desired to be selected by the State pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act and by the Regional Corporations pursuant to section 12 of this Act may be made within any area withdrawn pursuant to this subsection (d), but such lands shall not be tentatively approved or patented so long as the withdrawals of such areas remain in effect: *Provided*, That selection of lands by Village Corporations pursuant to section 12 of this Act shall not be affected by such withdrawals and such lands selected may be patented and such rights granted as authorized by this Act. In the event Congress enacts legislation acting aside any areas withdrawn under the provisions of this subsection which the Regional Corporations or the State desired to select, then other unreserved public lands shall be made available for alternative selection by the Regional Corporations and the State. Any

70 Stat. 336,
46 USC 210,
prev. 21 note.

Final withdrawal date.

Report to Congress.

89 STAT. 710

time periods established by law for Regional Corporations or State selections are hereby extended to the extent that delays are caused by compliance with the provisions of this subsection (2).

(3) Any lands withdrawn under this section shall be subject to administration by the Secretary under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by the withdrawal.

REPEAL OF INDIAN MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY IN ALASKA

SEC. 18. (a) No Native covered by the provisions of this Act, and no descendant of his, may hereafter avail himself of an allotment under the provisions of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 382), as amended and supplemented, or the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 363). Further, the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended, is hereby repealed. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, any application for an allotment that is pending before the Department of the Interior on the date of enactment of this Act may, at the option of the Native applicant, be approved and a patent issued in accordance with said 1887, 1910, or 1906 Act, as the case may be, in which event the Native shall not be eligible for a patent under subsection 14(h) (5) of this Act.

(b) Any allotments approved pursuant to this section during the four years following enactment of this Act shall be charged against the two million acre grant provided for in subsection 14(h).

70 USC 334,
36 Stat. 363,
25 USC 317,
Repeal.
70 Stat. 954,
41 USC 210-1
to 210-3.

REVOCAION OF RESERVATIONS

SEC. 19. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except where inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, the various reserves set aside by legislation of this Act, the various reserves set aside for administration of Native affairs, including those created under the Act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 523), are hereby revoked subject to any valid existing rights of non-Natives. This section shall not apply to the Annette Island Reserve established by the Act of March 3, 1884 (26 Stat. 1141) and no person enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian community of the Annette Island Reserve shall be eligible for benefits under this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of this Act, any Village Corporation or Corporations may elect within two years to acquire title to the surface and subsurface estates in any reserve set aside for the use or benefit of its stockholders or members prior to the date of enactment of this Act. If two or more villages are located on such reserve the election must be made by all of the members or stockholders of the Village Corporations concerned. In such event, the Secretary shall convey the land to the Village Corporation or Corporations, subject to valid existing rights as provided in subsection 14(f), and the Village Corporation shall not be eligible for any other land selections under this Act or to any distribution of Regional Corporation funds pursuant to section 7, and the enrolled residents of the Village Corporation shall not be eligible to receive Regional Corporation stock.

25 USC 497,
75 USC 495.

ATTORNEY AND CONSULTANT FEES

SEC. 20. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall hold in the Alaska Native Fund, from the appropriation made pursuant to section 6 for the second fiscal year, moneys sufficient to make the payments authorized by this section.

Subversive power.

Claims.

(8) Each trial commissioner and each review panel shall have authority to do and perform any acts which may be necessary or proper for the efficient performance of their duties, and shall have the power of subpoena, the power to order audit of books and records, and the power to administer oaths and affirmations. Any sanction authorized by the rules of practice of the Court of Claims, except contempt, may be imposed on any claimant, witness, or attorney by the trial commissioner, review panel, or Chief Commissioner. None of the rules, regulations, rulings, findings, or conclusions authorized by this section shall be subject to judicial review.

(b) A claim for attorney and consultant fees and out-of-pocket expenses may be submitted to the Chief Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims for services rendered before the date of enactment of this Act to any Native tribe, band, group, village, or association in connection with:

(9) The findings and conclusions of the trial commissioner shall be submitted by him, together with the record in the case, to the review panel of commissioners for review by it pursuant to such rules as may be provided for the purpose, which shall include provision for submitting the decision of the trial commissioner to the claimant and any party contesting the claim for consideration, exception, and argument before the panel. The panel, by majority vote, shall adopt or modify the findings or the conclusions of the trial commissioner.

(1) The preparation of this Act and previously proposed Federal legislation to settle Native claims based on aboriginal title, and

(10) The Court of Claims is hereby authorized and directed, under such conditions as it may prescribe, to provide the facilities and services of the office of the clerk of the court for the filing, processing, hearing, and dispatch of claims made pursuant to this section and to include within its annual appropriations the costs thereof and other costs of administration, including (but without limitation to the items herein listed) the salaries and traveling expenses of its auditors, and the commissioners serving as trial commissioners and panel members, and the mailing and service of process, necessary physical facilities, equipment, and supplies, and personnel (including secretaries, reporters, auditors, and law clerks).

(2) Federal legislation to settle Native claims based on aboriginal title, and

(11) The Chief Commissioner or his delegate is authorized to receive, determine, and settle such claims in accordance with the following rules:

(1) No claim shall be allowed if the claimant has otherwise been reimbursed.

(12) The amount allowed for services shall be based on the nature of the service rendered, the time and labor required, the need for providing the service, whether the service was intended to be a voluntary public service or compensable, the existence of a bona fide attorney-client relationship with an identified client, and the relationship of the service rendered to the enactment of proposed legislation. The amount allowed shall not be controlled by any hourly charge customarily charged by the claimant.

(2) The amount allowed for out-of-pocket expenses shall not include office overhead, and shall be limited to expenses that were necessary, reasonable, unreimbursed and actually incurred.

(13) No remuneration on account of any services or expenses for which a claim is made or could be made pursuant to this section shall be received by any person for such services and expenses in addition to the amount paid in accordance with this section, and any contract or agreement to the contrary shall be void.

(3) The amount allowed for services rendered shall not exceed in the aggregate \$2,000,000, of which not more than \$100,000 shall be available for the payment of consultants' fees. If the approved claims exceed the aggregate amounts allowable, the Chief Commissioner shall authorize payment of the claims on a pro rata basis.

(14) Any person who receives, and any corporation or association which a claim is made or could be made pursuant to this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both.

(4) Upon the filing of a claim, the clerk of the Court of Claims shall forward a copy of such claims to the individuals or entities on whose behalf services were rendered, or fees and expenses were allegedly incurred, as shown by the pleadings, to the Attorney General of the United States, to the Attorney General of the State of Alaska, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to any other person who appears to have an interest in the claim, and shall give such persons ninety days within which to file an answer contesting the claim.

(15) The Chief Commissioner may designate a trial commissioner for any claim made under this section and a panel of three commissioners of the court to serve as a reviewing body. One member of the review panel shall be designated as presiding commissioner of the panel.

(5) Proceedings in all claims shall be pursuant to rules and orders prescribed for the purpose by the Chief Commissioner who is hereby authorized and directed to require the application of the pertinent rules of practice of the Court of Claims insofar as feasible. Claimants may appear before a trial commissioner in person or by attorney, and may produce evidence and examine witnesses. In the discretion of the Chief Commissioner or his designate, hearings may be held in the facilities where the claimants reside if convenient to them.

(16) A claim for actual costs incurred in filing protests, preserving land claims, advancing land claims settlement legislation, and presenting testimony to the Congress on proposed Native land claims may be submitted to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims by any bona fide association of Natives. The claim must be submitted within six months from the date of enactment of this Act, and shall be in such form and contain such information as the Chief Commissioner shall prescribe. The Chief Commissioner shall allow such amounts as he determines are reasonable, but he shall allow no amount for attorney and consultant fees and expenses which shall be compensable solely under subsection (b) through (e). If approved claims under this subsection aggregate more than \$600,000, each claim shall be reduced on a pro rata basis. The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(6) The Chief Commissioner may designate a trial commissioner for any claim made under this section and a panel of three commissioners of the court to serve as a reviewing body. One member of the review panel shall be designated as presiding commissioner of the panel.

(17) Proceedings in all claims shall be pursuant to rules and orders prescribed for the purpose by the Chief Commissioner who is hereby authorized and directed to require the application of the pertinent rules of practice of the Court of Claims insofar as feasible. Claimants may appear before a trial commissioner in person or by attorney, and may produce evidence and examine witnesses. In the discretion of the Chief Commissioner or his designate, hearings may be held in the facilities where the claimants reside if convenient to them.

(18) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(7) Proceedings in all claims shall be pursuant to rules and orders prescribed for the purpose by the Chief Commissioner who is hereby authorized and directed to require the application of the pertinent rules of practice of the Court of Claims insofar as feasible. Claimants may appear before a trial commissioner in person or by attorney, and may produce evidence and examine witnesses. In the discretion of the Chief Commissioner or his designate, hearings may be held in the facilities where the claimants reside if convenient to them.

(19) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(8) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(20) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(9) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(21) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(10) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(22) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(11) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(23) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(12) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(24) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(13) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(25) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

(14) The Chief Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and report to the Congress, the amount

of such claim allowed and the name and address of the claimant. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to such claimant from the Alaska Native Fund the amount certified. No award under this subsection shall bear interest.

TAXATION

SEC. 21. (a) Revenues originating from the Alaska Native Fund shall not be subject to any form of Federal, State, or local taxation at the time of receipt by a Regional Corporation, Village Corporation, or individual. Native through dividend distributions or in any other manner. This exemption shall not apply to income from the investment of such revenues.

(b) The receipt of shares of stock in the Regional or Village Corporation by or on behalf of any Native shall not be subject to any form of Federal, State or local taxation.

(c) The receipt of land or any interest therein pursuant to this Act or of cash in order to equalize the values of properties exchanged pursuant to subsection 22(f) shall not be subject to any form of Federal, State or local taxation. The basis for computing gain or loss on subsequent sale or other disposition of such land or interest in hand for purposes of any Federal, State or local tax imposed on or measured by income shall be the fair value of such land or interest in hand at the time of receipt.

(d) Real property interests conveyed, pursuant to this Act, to a Native individual, Native group, or Village or Regional Corporation which are not developed or leased to third parties, shall be exempt from State and local real property taxes for a period of twenty years after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided, That minimum taxes, local real property taxes, or local assessments may be imposed upon leased or developed real property within the jurisdiction of any governmental unit under the laws of the State: Provided further, That easements, rights-of-way, leaseholds, and similar interests in such real property may be taxed in accordance with State or local law. All rents, royalties, profits, and other revenues or proceeds derived from such property interests shall be taxable to the same extent as such revenues or proceeds are taxable when received by a non-Native individual or corporation.

(e) Real property interests conveyed pursuant to this Act to a Native individual, Native group, or Village or Regional Corporation shall, so long as the fee therein remains not subject to State or local taxes on real estate, continue to be regarded as public lands for the purpose of computing the Federal share of any highway project pursuant to title 23 of the United States Code, as amended and supplemented, for the purpose of the Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934, as amended (25 U.S.C. 432), and for the purpose of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress (64 Stat. 967, 1106), and so long as there are also no substantial revenues from such lands, continue to receive forest fire protection services from the United States at no cost.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 22. (a) None of the revenues accrued by section 6, and none of the lands granted by this Act to the Regional and Village Corporations and to Native groups and individuals shall be subject to any contract which is based on a percentage fee of the value of all or some portion of the settlement granted by this Act. Any such contract shall not be enforceable against any Native as defined by this Act or any Regional or Village Corporation and the revenues and lands granted by this Act shall not be subject to lien, execution or judgment to fulfill such a contract.

23 - C 101
45 559- 1478
75 STAT. 546
79 STAT. 27
20 USC 631,
236.

(b) The Secretary is directed to promptly issue patents to all persons who have made a lawful entry on the public lands in compliance with the public land laws for the purpose of gaining title to homesteads, headquarters sites, trade and manufacturing sites, or small tract sites (43 U.S.C. 682), and who have fulfilled all requirements of the law prerequisite to obtaining a patent. Any person who has made a lawful entry prior to August 31, 1971, for any of the foregoing purposes shall be protected in his right of use and occupancy until all the requirements of law for a patent have been met even though the lands involved have been reserved or withdrawn in accordance with Public Land Order 4582, as amended, or the withdrawal provisions of this Act: Provided, That occupancy must have been maintained in accordance with the appropriate public land law: Provided further, That any person who entered on public lands in violation of Public Land Order 4582, as amended, shall gain no rights.

(c) On any lands conveyed to Village and Regional Corporations, any person who prior to August 31, 1971, initiated a valid mining claim or location under the general mining laws and recorded notice of said location with the appropriate State or local office shall be protected in his possessory rights, if all requirements of the general mining laws are complied with, for a period of five years and may, if all requirements of the general mining laws are complied with, proceed to patent.

(d) The provisions of Revised Statute 452 (43 U.S.C. 11) shall not apply to any land grants or other rights granted under this Act.

(e) Land within the National Wildlife Refuge System is selected by a Village Corporation pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Secretary shall add to the Refuge System other public lands in the State to replace the lands selected by the Village Corporation.

(f) The Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to exchange any lands or interests therein in Alaska under their jurisdiction for lands or interests therein in the Village Corporations, Regional Corporations, individuals, or the State for the purpose of effecting land consolidations or to facilitate the management or development of the land. Exchanges shall be on the basis of equal value, and either party to the exchange may pay or accept cash in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged.

(g) If a patent is issued to any Village Corporation for land in the National Wildlife Refuge System, the patent shall reserve to the United States the right of first refusal if the land is ever sold by the Village Corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, every patent issued by the Secretary pursuant to this Act which covers lands lying within the boundaries of a National Wildlife Refuge on the date of enactment of this Act shall contain a provision that such lands remain subject to the laws and regulations governing use and development of such Refuge.

(h) (1) All withdrawals made under this Act, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, shall terminate within four years of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided, That any lands selected by Village or Regional Corporations or by a Native group under section 12 shall remain withdrawn until conveyed pursuant to section 14.
(2) The withdrawal of lands made by subsection 11(a)(2) and section 16 shall terminate three years from the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any withdrawals made under section 17 of this Act.

(4) The Secretary is authorized to terminate any withdrawal made by or pursuant to this Act whenever he determines that the withdrawal is no longer necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

85 STAT. 216
M Stat. 1052.

Mining claims,
possessory
rights.

Land
exchanges.

Withdrawals,
termination
date.

REPARABILITY

Sec. 27. If any provision of this Act or the applicability thereof is held invalid the remainder of this Act shall not be affected thereby. Approved December 18, 1971.

(i) Prior to a conveyance pursuant to section 14, lands withdrawn by or pursuant to sections 11, 14, and 16 shall be subject to administration by the Secretary, or by the Secretary of Agriculture in the case of National Forest lands, under applicable laws and regulations, and their authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by the withdrawal.

(j) In any area of Alaska for which protection diagrams of the Bureau of Land Management or the State do not exist, or which does not conform to the United States Land Survey System, or which has not been surveyed in a manner adequate to withdraw and grant the lands provided for under this Act, the Secretary shall take such actions as are necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, and the depts. granted shall note that upon completion of an adequate survey appropriate adjustments will be made to insure that the boundaries of the land grants receive their full entitlement.

(k) Any patents to lands under this Act which are located within the boundaries of a national forest shall contain such conditions as the Secretary deems necessary to assure that:

(1) the sale of any timber from such lands shall, for a period of five years, be subject to the same restrictions relating to the export of timber from the United States as are applicable to national forest lands in Alaska under rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(2) such lands are managed under the principle of sustained yield and under management practices for protection and enhancement of environmental quality no less stringent than such management practices on adjacent national forest lands for a period of twelve years.

(l) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, no Village or Regional Corporation shall select lands which are within two miles from the boundary, as it exists on the date of enactment of this Act, of any home rule or first class city (excluding boroughs) or which are within six miles from the boundary of Ketchikan.

Land patents in national forests, conditions.

Land selection limits.

REVIEW BY CONGRESS

Sec. 23. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress annual reports on implementation of this Act. Such reports shall be filed by the Secretary annually until 1984. At the beginning of the first session of Congress in 1983 the Secretary shall submit, through the President, a report of the status of the Natives and Native groups in Alaska, and a summary of actions taken under this Act, together with such recommendations as may be appropriate.

Reports to Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 24. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

PUBLICATIONS

Sec. 25. The Secretary is authorized to issue and publish in the Federal Register, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Publication in Federal Register. 40 Stat. 237. 5 USC '51 21 259.

SAVING CLAUSE

Sec. 26. To the extent that there is a conflict between any provision of this Act and any other Federal laws applicable to Alaska, the provisions of this Act shall govern.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO ALASKA NATIVES

Appropriation

SEC. 407. (a) In view of the delay in construction of a pipeline to transport North Slope crude oil, the sum of \$5,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated from the United States Treasury into the Alaska Native Fund every six months of each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, as advance payments chargeable against the revenues to be paid under section 9 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, until such time as the delivery of North Slope crude oil to a pipeline is commenced.

Infra.

Fund payments,
cessation.
85 Stat. 694.
43 USC 1608.

(b) Section 9 of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act is amended by striking the language in subsection (g) thereof and substituting the following language: "The payments required by this section shall continue only until a sum of \$500,000,000 has been paid into the Alaska Native Fund less the total of advance payments paid into the Alaska Native Fund pursuant to section 407 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act. Thereafter, payments which would otherwise go into the Alaska Native Fund will be made to the United States Treasury as reimbursement for the advance payments authorized by section 407 of the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline Authorization Act. The provisions of this section shall no longer apply, and the reservation required in patents under this section shall be of no further force and effect, after a total sum of \$500,000,000 has been paid to the Alaska Native Fund and to the United States Treasury pursuant to this subsection."

Public Law 94-204
94th Congress, S. 1469
January 2, 1976

HR 101



To provide, under an amendment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the late enrollment of certain Natives, the establishment of an escrow account for the proceeds of certain lands, the treatment of certain payments and grants, and the consolidation of existing regional corporations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") is directed to review those applications submitted within one year from the date of enactment of this Act by applicants who failed to meet the March 30, 1973, deadline for enrollment established by the Secretary pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Settlement Act"), and to enroll those Natives under the provisions of that Act who would have been qualified if the March 30, 1973, deadline had been met: *Provided*, That Natives enrolled under this Act shall be issued stock under the Settlement Act together with a pro rata share of all future distributions under the Settlement Act which shall commence beginning with the next regularly scheduled distribution after the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That land entitlement of any Native village, Native group, Village Corporation, or Regional Corporation, all as defined in such Act, shall not be affected by any enrollment pursuant to this Act, and that no tribe, band, clan, group, village, community, or association not otherwise eligible for land or other benefits as a "Native village" as defined in such Act, shall become eligible for land or other benefits as a Native village because of any enrollment pursuant to this Act: *Provided further*, That no tribe, band, clan, village, community, or village association not otherwise eligible for land or other benefits as a "Native group" as defined in such Act, shall become eligible for land or other benefits as a Native group because of any enrollment pursuant to this Act: *And provided further*, That any "Native group", as defined in such Act, shall not lose its status as a Native group because of any enrollment pursuant to this Act.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to poll individual Natives properly enrolled to Native villages or Native groups which are not recognized as Village Corporations under section 11 of the Settlement Act and which are included within the boundaries of former reserves of the Village Corporation or Corporations of which elected to acquire title to the surface and subsurface estate of said reserves pursuant to subsection 19(b) of the Settlement Act. The Secretary may allow these individuals the option to enroll to a Village Corporation which elected the surface and subsurface title under section 19(b) or remain enrolled to the Regional Corporation in which the village or group is located on an acreage basis: *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall affect existing entitlement to land of any Regional Corporation pursuant to section 12(b) or 14(b) (8) of the Settlement Act.

(c) In those instances where, on the roll prepared under section 5 of the Settlement Act, there were enrolled as residents of a place on April 1, 1970, a sufficient number of Natives required for a Native

Alaska Native
Claims Settlement Act,
amendments,
43 USC 1604
note.
43 USC 1601
note.

43 USC 1610.

43 USC 1613.

43 USC 1611,
1613,
43 USC 1604.

village or Native group, as the case may be, and if it is subsequently and finally determined that such place is not eligible for land benefits under the Act on grounds which include a lack of sufficient number of residents, the Secretary shall, in accordance with the criteria for residence applied in the final determination of eligibility, re-enroll to the place of residence on April 1, 1970, of each Native enrolled to such place and the place of residence as so determined shall be such Native's place of residence on April 1, 1970, for all purposes under the Settlement Act: *Provided*, That each Native whose place of residence on April 1, 1970, is changed by reason of this subsection shall be issued stock in the Native corporation or corporations in which such re-enrollment entitles him to membership and all stock issued to such Native by any Native Corporation in which he is no longer eligible for membership shall be deemed canceled: *Provided further*, That no redistribution of funds made by any Native Corporation on the basis of prior places of residence shall be affected: *Provided further*, That land entitlements of any Native village, Native group, Village Corporation, Regional Corporation, or corporations organized by Natives residing in Sitka, Kenai, Juneau, or Kodiak, all as defined in said Act, shall not be affected by any determination of residence made pursuant to this subsection, and no tribe, band, clan, group, village, community, or association not otherwise eligible for land or other benefits as a "Native group" as defined in said Act, shall become eligible for land or other benefits as a Native group because of any re-determination of residence pursuant to this subsection: *Provided further*, That any distribution of funds from the Alaska Native Fund pursuant to subsection (c) of section 6 of the Settlement Act made by the Secretary or his delegate prior to any re-determination of residence shall not be affected by the provisions of this subsection. Each Native whose place of residence is subject to re-determination as provided in this subsection shall be given notice and an opportunity for hearing in connection with such re-determination as shall any Native Corporation which it appears may gain or lose stockholders by reason of such re-determination of residence.

Sec. 2. (a) From and after the date of enactment of this Act, or January 1, 1978, whichever occurs first, any and all proceeds derived from contracts, leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements pertaining to lands or resources of lands withdrawn for Native selection pursuant to the Settlement Act shall be deposited in an escrow account which shall be held by the Secretary until lands selected pursuant to that Act have been conveyed to the selecting corporation or individual entitled to receive benefits under such Act. As such withdrawn or formerly reserved lands are conveyed, the Secretary shall pay from such account the proceeds, together with interest which derive from such contracts, leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements, pertaining to such lands or resources of such lands, to the appropriate corporation or individual entitled to receive benefits under the Settlement Act. The proceeds derived from contracts, leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements, pertaining to lands withdrawn or reserved, but not selected or elected pursuant to such Act, shall, upon the expiration of the selection or election rights of the corporations and individuals for whose benefit such lands were withdrawn or reserved, be paid as would have been required by law were it not for the provisions of this Act.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to deposit in the Treasury of the United States the escrow account proceeds referred to in subsection (a) of this section, and the United States shall pay interest thereon semiannually from the date of deposit to the date of payment with simple interest at the rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury

43 USC 1601
note.

43 USC 1605.

Escrow accounts,
43 USC 1613
note.

to be the rate payable on short-term obligations of the United States prevailing at the time of payment: *Provided*, That the Secretary in his discretion may withdraw such proceeds from the United States Treasury and reinvest such proceeds in the manner provided by the first section of this Act of June 24, 1938 (52 U.S.C. 1037): *Provided further*, That this section shall not be construed to create or terminate any trust relationship between the United States and any corporation or individual entitled to receive benefits under the Settlement Act.

(c) Any and all proceeds from public easements reserved pursuant to section 17(b)(3) of the Settlement Act, from or after the date of enactment of this Act, shall be paid to the grantee of such conveyance in accordance with such grantee's proportionate share.

(d) To the extent that there is a conflict between the provisions of this section and any other Federal laws applicable to Alaska, the provisions of this section will govern. Any payment made to any corporation or any individual under authority of this section shall not be subject to any prior obligation under section 9(d) or 9(f) of the Settlement Act.

Sec. 3. The Settlement Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FROM CERTAIN SECURITIES LAWS

"Sec. 28. Any corporation organized pursuant to this Act shall be exempt from the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 789), the Securities Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74), and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881), as amended, through December 31, 1991. Nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to mean that any such corporation shall or shall not, after such date, be subject to the provisions of such Acts. Any such corporation which, but for this section, would be subject to the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 shall transmit to its stockholders each year a report containing substantially all the information required to be included in an annual report to stockholders by a corporation which is subject to the provisions of such Act."

Sec. 4. The Settlement Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"RELATION TO OTHER PROGRAMS

"Sec. 29. (a) The payments and grants authorized under this Act constitute compensation for the extinguishment of claims to land, and shall not be deemed to substitute for any governmental programs otherwise available to the Native people of Alaska as citizens of the United States and the State of Alaska.

(b) Notwithstanding section 3(a) and any other provision of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 703), as amended, in determining the eligibility of any household to participate in the food stamp program, any compensation, remuneration, revenue, or other benefit received by any member of such household under the Settlement Act shall be disregarded."

Sec. 5. For purposes of the first section of the Act of February 19, 1959 (45 Stat. 1161), as amended, and the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (52 Stat. 1037), the Alaska Native Fund shall, pending distributions under section 6(c) of the Settlement Act, be considered to consist of funds held in trust by the Government of the United States for the benefit of Indian tribes: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to create or terminate any trust relationship

between the United States and any corporation or individual entitled to receive benefits under the Settlement Act.

Sec. 6. The Settlement Act is further amended by adding a new section 30 to read as follows:

"MERGER OF NATIVE CORPORATIONS

"Sec. 30. (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, any corporation created pursuant to section 7(d), 8(a), 14(h)(2), or 14(h)(3) within any of the twelve regions of Alaska, as established by section 7(a), may, at any time, merge or consolidate, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the laws of the State of Alaska, with any other of such corporation or corporations created within or for the same region. Any corporations resulting from mergers or consolidations further may merge or consolidate with other such merged or consolidated corporations within the same region or with other of the corporations created in said region pursuant to section 7(d), 8(a), 14(h)(2), or 14(h)(3).

(b) Such mergers or consolidations shall be on such terms and conditions as are approved by vote of the shareholders of the corporations participating therein, including, where appropriate, terms providing for the issuance of additional shares of Regional Corporation stock to persons already owning such stock, and may take place pursuant to votes of shareholders held either before or after the enactment of this section: *Provided*, That the rights accorded under Alaska law to dissenting shareholders in a merger or consolidation may not be exercised in any merger or consolidation pursuant to this Act effected prior to December 19, 1991. Upon the effectiveness of any such mergers or consolidations the corporations resulting therefrom and the shareholders thereof shall succeed and be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and benefits of this Act, including but not limited to the receipt of lands and moneys and exemptions from various forms of Federal, State, and local taxation, and shall be subject to all the restrictions and obligations of this Act as are applicable to the corporations and shareholders which and who participated in said mergers or consolidations or as would have been applicable if the mergers or consolidations and transfers of rights and titles thereto had not taken place: *Provided*, That, where a Village (corporation organized pursuant to section 19(b) of this Act merges or consolidates with the Regional Corporation of the region in which such village is located or with another Village (corporation of that region, no provision of such merger or consolidation shall be construed as increasing or otherwise changing regional enrollments for purposes of distribution of the Alaska Native Fund; land selection eligibility; or revenue sharing pursuant to sections 6(c), 7(m), 12(b), 14(b)(3), and 7(i) of this Act.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7(j) or (m), in any merger or consolidation in which the class of stockholders of a Regional Corporation who are not residents of any of the villages in the region are entitled under Alaska law to vote as a class, the terms of the merger or consolidation may provide for the alteration or elimination of the right of said class to receive dividends pursuant to said section 7(j) or (m). In the event that such dividend right is not expressly altered or eliminated by the terms of the merger or consolidation, such class of stockholders shall continue to receive such dividends pursuant to section 7(j) or (m) as would have been applicable if the merger or consolidation had not taken place and all Village Corporations within the affected region continued to exist separately.

43 USC 1601 note.

43 USC 1627, 43 USC 1606, 1607, 1613.

52 Stat. 1037, 25 USC 162a.

43 USC 1601 note, 43 USC 1616.

43 USC 1608.

43 USC 1625, 15 USC 80a-5L, 15 USC 77a, 15 USC 78a.

43 USC 1618.

43 USC 1626.

43 USC 1605, 1611.

7 USC 2014.

43 USC 1605 note, 25 USC 161a, 25 USC 162a, 43 USC 1605.

"(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or of any other law, no corporation referred to in this section may merge or consolidate with any other such corporations unless that corporation's shareholders have approved such merger or consolidation.

"(e) The plan of merger or consolidation shall provide that the right of any affected Village Corporation pursuant to section 14(f) to withhold consent to mineral exploration, development, or removal within the boundaries of the Native village shall be conveyed, as part of the merger or consolidation, to a separate entity composed of the Native residents of such Native village."

Sec. 7. Section 17(a)(10) of the Settlement Act is amended to read as follows:

"(10) The Planning Commission shall submit, in accordance with this paragraph, comprehensive reports to the President of the United States, the Congress, and the Governor and legislature of the State with respect to its planning and other activities under this Act, together with its recommendations for programs or other actions which it determines should be implemented or taken by the United States and the State. An interim, comprehensive report covering the above matter shall be so submitted on or before May 30, 1976. A final and comprehensive report covering the above matter shall be so submitted on or before May 30, 1979. The Commission shall cease to exist effective June 30, 1979."

Sec. 8. (a) Notwithstanding the October 6, 1975, order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the case of Alaska Native Association of Oregon et al. against Rogers C. B. Morton et al., Civil Action Numbered 2133-73, and Alaska Federation of Natives International, Inc., et al. against Rogers C. B. Morton, et al., Civil Action Numbered 2141-73 (F. Supp.), changes in enrollment of Natives which are necessitated or permitted by such order shall in no way affect land selection entitlements of any Alaska Regional or Village Corporation nor any Native village or group eligibility.

(b) Stock previously issued by any of the twelve Regional Corporations in Alaska or by Village Corporations to any Native who is enrolled in the thirteenth region pursuant to said order shall, upon said enrollment, be canceled by the issuing corporation without liability to it or the Native whose stock is so canceled. *Provided*, That, in the event that a Native enrolled in the thirteenth region pursuant to said order shall elect to re-enroll in the appropriate Regional Corporation in Alaska pursuant to the sixth ordering paragraph of that order, stock of such Native may be canceled by the thirteenth Regional Corporation and stock may be issued to such Native by the appropriate Regional Corporation in Alaska without liability to either corporation or to the Native.

(c) Whenever additional enrollment under the Settlement Act is permitted pursuant to this Act or any other provision of law, any Native enrolling under such authority who is determined not to be a permanent resident of the State of Alaska under criteria established pursuant to the Settlement Act shall, at the time of enrollment, elect whether to be enrolled in the thirteenth region or in the region determined pursuant to the provisions of section 3(b) of such Act and such election shall apply to all dependent members of such Native's household who are less than eighteen years of age on the date of such election.

(d) No change in the final roll of Natives established by the Secretary pursuant to section 5 of the Settlement Act resulting from any regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior providing for

the disenrollment of Natives shall affect land entitlements of any Regional or Village Corporation or any Native village or group eligibility.

Sec. 9. Section 16 of the Settlement Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) The lands enclosing and surrounding the village of Klukwan which were withdrawn by subsection (a) of this section are hereby withdrawn to the same extent and for the same purposes as provided by said subsection (a) for a period of one year from the date of enactment of this subsection, during which period the Village Corporation for the village of Klukwan shall select an area equal to twenty-three thousand and forty acres in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section and such Corporation and the shareholders thereof shall otherwise participate fully in the benefits provided by this Act to the same extent as they would have participated had they not elected to acquire title to their former reserve as provided by section 19(b) of this Act; *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall affect the existing entitlement of any Regional Corporation to lands pursuant to section 14(h)(9) of this Act; *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not become effective unless and until the Village Corporation for the village of Klukwan shall relinquish to Chilkat Indian Village, organized under the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 985), as amended by the Act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1250), all its right, title, and interest in the lands of the reservation defined in and vested by the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 598), which lands are hereby conveyed and confirmed to said Chilkat Indian Village in fee simple absolute, free of trust and all restrictions upon alienation, encumbrance, or otherwise; *Provided further*, That the United States and the Village Corporation for the village of Klukwan shall also relinquish to said Chilkat Indian Village any right or interest they may have in and to income derived from the reservation lands defined in and vested by the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 597), after the date of enactment of this Act and prior to the date of enactment of this subsection."

Sec. 10. Section 16(h) of the Settlement Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Such allocation as the Regional Corporation for the southeastern Alaska region shall receive under section 14(h)(8) shall be selected and conveyed from lands not selected by such Village Corporations that were withdrawn by subsection (a) of this section, except lands on Admiralty Island in the Angoon withdrawal area and, without the consent of the Governor of the State of Alaska or his delegate, lands in the Saxman and Yakutat withdrawal areas."

Sec. 11. The boundary between the southeastern and Chugach regions shall be the 141st meridian; *Provided*, That the Regional Corporation for the Chugach region shall accord to the Natives enrolled to the Village of Yakutat the same rights and privileges to use any lands which may be conveyed to the Regional Corporation in the vicinity of Icy Bay for such purposes as such Natives have traditionally made thereof, including, but not limited to, subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering, as the Regional Corporation accords to its own shareholders, and shall take no unreasonable or arbitrary action relative to such lands for the primary purpose and having the effect of impairing or curtailing such rights and privileges.

Sec. 12. (a) The purpose of this section is to provide for the settlement of certain claims, and in so doing to consolidate ownership among the United States, the Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Region"), and the State of Alaska.

43 USC 1615.

43 USC 1618.

43 USC 1613.

25 USC 461.

25 USC 473.

71 Stat. 596.

43 USC 1615.

43 USC 1613

note.

43 USC 1611

note.

43 USC 1613.

43 USC 1616.

Report to President, Congress, Governor, State legislature.

Termination.

43 USC 1604

note.

43 USC 1601

note.

43 USC 1604.

to the laws and regulations applicable thereto upon title there- after vesting in the United States. The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands formerly within the range with the concurrence of the Region so long as the Region owns such lands. Section 22(e) of the Settlement Act, concerning refuge replacement, shall apply with respect to lands conveyed pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, except that the Secretary may designate for replacement land twice the amount of any land conveyed with- out restriction to a native corporation.

43 USC 1621.

No lands outside the exterior boundaries of Cook Inlet Region shall be conveyed to the Region, unless, in the following circumstances, the consent of other Native Corporations is obtained:

(i) Where the township to be nominated is located within an area withdrawn as of December 15, 1975, pursuant to section 11(a) of the Settlement Act, the Region shall obtain the consent of the Regional Corporation and Village Corporation affected.

43 USC 1610.

(ii) Where the township to be nominated is located within an area withdrawn pursuant to section 11(a)(3) of the Settlement Act as of December 15, 1975, the Region shall obtain the consent of the Region in which the township is located.

48 USC prec. 21 note.

There shall be established a buffer zone outside the withdrawals described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) which zone shall extend one township from any such section 11(a)(3) withdrawal and one and one-half townships from any section 11(a)(1) withdrawal. Any nomi- nation of a township within such zone shall be subject to the consent of the Region, or of the Village Corporation if adjacent to a section 11(a)(1) withdrawal: *Provided, however*, That the affected Regional Corporation may designate additional lands to be included by sub- stitution in the buffer zone so long as the buffer zone location is no greater than two townships in width and the total acreage of the buffer zone is not enlarged. The affected Regional Corporation shall designate the enlarged buffer zone, if any, no later than six months following the passage of this Act. Any use or development by the Region of land conveyed under this paragraph shall give due protec- tion to the existing subsistence uses of such lands by the residents of the area; and no easement across Village Corporation lands to lands conveyed under this paragraph shall be established without the con- sent of the said Village Corporation or Corporations.

(c) The lands and interests conveyed to the Region under the fore- going subsections of this section and the lands provided by the State exchange under subsection (a)(1) of this section, shall be considered and treated as conveyances under the Settlement Act unless otherwise provided, and shall constitute the Region's full entitlement under sections 12(c) and 14(h)(8) of the Settlement Act. Of such lands, 3.58 townships of oil and gas and coal in the Kenai National Moose Range shall constitute the full surface and subsurface entitlement of the Region under section 14(h)(8). The lands which would comprise the difference in acreage between the lands actually conveyed under and referred to in the foregoing subsections of this section, and any final determination of what the Region's acreage rights under sections 12(c) and 14(h)(8) of the Settlement Act would have been, if the con- veyances set forth in this section to the Region had not been executed, shall be retained by the United States and shall not be available for conveyance to any Regional Corporation or Village Corporation, not- withstanding any provisions of the Settlement Act to the contrary.

43 USC 1611, 1612.

(d)(1) The Secretary shall convey to the State of Alaska all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all of the following lands:

within the Cook Inlet area of Alaska in order to facilitate land man- agement and to create land ownership patterns which encourage settle- ment and development in appropriate areas. The provisions of this section shall take effect at such time as all of the following have taken place:

(1) the State of Alaska has conveyed or irrevocably obligated itself to convey lands to the United States for exchange, hereby authorized, with the Region in accordance with the document referred to in subsection (b);

(2) the Region and all plaintiffs/appellants have withdrawn from Cook Inlet against Klippe, numbered 75-2232, ninth circuit, and such proceedings have been dismissed with prejudice; and

(3) all Native village selections under section 19 of the Settle- ment Act of the lands within Lake Clark, Lake Kontrushibuna, and Mulchatna River deficiency withdrawals have been irrev- ocably withdrawn and waived.

The conveyances described in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not be subject to the provisions of section 6(i) of the Alaska Statehood Act (73 Stat. 339).

(b) The Secretary shall make the following conveyances to the Region, in accordance with the specific terms, conditions, procedures, covenants, reservations, and other restrictions set forth in the docu- ment entitled "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area", which was submitted to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on December 10, 1973, the terms of which are hereby ratified as to the duties and obligations of the United States and the Region, as a matter of Federal law:

(1) title to approximately 10,240 acres of land within the Kenai National Moose Range; except that there shall be no conveyance of the bed of Lake Tustumena, or title mineral estate in the water- front zone described in the document referred to in this subsection;

(2) title to oil and gas and coal in not to exceed 0.5 townships within the Kenai National Moose Range;

(3) title to Federal interests in township 10 south, range 9 west, F.M., and township 20 north, range 9 east, S.M.;

(4) title to township 1 south, range 21 west, S.M.; sections 3 to 10, 15 to 22, 29, and 30; and rights to metalliciferous minerals in the following sections in township 1 north, range 31 west, S.M.: sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36;

(5) title to twenty-nine and sixty-six hundredths townships of land outside the boundaries of Cook Inlet Region; unless pur- suant to the document referred to in this subsection a greater or lesser entitlement shall exist, in which case the Secretary shall convey such entitlement;

(6) title to lands selected by the Region from a pool which shall be established by the Secretary and the Administrator of General Services; *Provided*, That conveyances pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to the provisions of section 22(1) of the Settlement Act: *Provided further*, That conveyances pur- suant to this paragraph shall be made in exchange for lands or rights to select lands outside the boundaries of Cook Inlet Region as described in paragraph (5) of this subsection and on the basis of values determined by agreement among the parties, notwithstanding any other provision of law. Effective upon their conveyance, the lands referred to in paragraph (1) of this sub- section are excluded from the Kenai National Moose Range, but they shall automatically become part of the range and subject

43 USC 1621.

(1) At least 23.8 townships and no more than 27 townships of land from those presently withdrawn under section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act in the Lake Iliamna area and within the Nushagak River or Kokseena River drainages near lands heretofore selected by the State, the amount and identities of which shall be determined pursuant to the document referred to in subsection (b); and

(2) 26 townships of lands in the Talketna Mountains, Kamishak Bay, and Tutina Lake areas, the identities of which are set forth in the document referred to in subsection (b).

All lands granted to the State of Alaska pursuant to this subsection shall be regarded for all purposes as if conveyed to the State under and pursuant to section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act: *Provided, however*, That this grant of lands shall not constitute a charge against the total acreage to which the State is entitled under section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act.

(3) The Secretary is authorized and directed to convey to the State of Alaska, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all of that tract generally known as the Campbell tract and more particularly identified in the document referred to in subsection (b) except for one compact unit of land which he determines, after consultation with the State of Alaska, is actually needed by the Bureau of Land Management for its present operations: *Provided*, That in no event shall the unit of land so accepted exceed 1,000 acres in size. The land authorized to be conveyed pursuant to this paragraph shall be used for public parks and recreational purposes and other compatible public purposes in accordance with the generalized land use plan outlined in the Greater Anchorage Area Borough's Far North Bicentennial Park Master Development Plan of September 1974. Except as provided otherwise in this paragraph, in making the conveyance authorized and required by this paragraph, the Secretary shall utilize the procedures of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (44 Stat. 741), as amended, and regulations developed pursuant to that Act, and the conveyance of such lands shall also contain a provision that, if the lands cease to be used for the purposes for which they were conveyed; the lands and title thereto shall revert to the United States: *Provided, however*, That the acreage limitation provided by section 1(b) of that Act, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1974 (68 Stat. 173), shall not apply to this conveyance, nor shall the lands conveyed pursuant to this paragraph be counted against that acreage limitation with respect to the State of Alaska or any subdivision thereof.

(4) The Secretary is authorized and directed to make available for selection by the State, in its discretion, under section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act, 12.4 townships of land to be selected from lands within the Talketna Mountains and Kokseena River areas as described in the document referred to in subsection (b).

(5) The Secretary may, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, convey title to lands and interests in lands selected by Native corporations within the exterior boundaries of Power Site Classification 443, February 13, 1958, to such corporations, subject to the reservations required by section 24 of the Federal Power Act. This conveyance shall be considered and treated as a conveyance under the Settlement Act.

(6) All conveyances of lands made or to be made by the State of Alaska in satisfaction of the terms and conditions of the document referred to in subsection (b) of this section shall pass all of the State's right, title, and interest in such lands, including the minerals therein,

43 USC 1621.

Appropriation authorization.

43 USC 1611.

Report to Congress.

43 USC 1620.

43 USC 1606.

43 USC 1607.

26 USC 2031, 2033.

43 USC 1618 note.

43 USC 1613.

43 USC 1616.

48 USC sec. 21 note.

43 USC 869.

43 USC 869.

43 USC 1601 note.

Appropriation authorization.

43 USC 1611 note.

43 CFR app.

16 USC 818.

43 USC 1601 note.

as if those conveyances were made pursuant to section 22(f) of the Settlement Act, except that dedicated or platted section line easements and highway and other rights-of-way may be reserved to the State. (g) The Secretary, through the National Park Service, shall provide financial assistance, not to exceed \$25,000, heretofore authorized to be appropriated, and technical assistance to the Region for the purpose of developing and implementing a land use plan for the west side of Cook Inlet, including an analysis of alternative uses of such lands.

(h) Village Corporations within the Cook Inlet Region shall have until December 18, 1976, to file selections under section 12(b) of the Settlement Act, notwithstanding any provision of that Act to the contrary.

(i) The Secretary shall report to the Congress by April 13, 1976, on the implementation of this section. If the State fails to agree to engage in a transfer with the Federal Government, pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall prior to December 18, 1976, make no conveyance of the lands that were to be conveyed to the Region in this section, nor shall he convey prior to such date the Point Campbell, Point Woronzof, and Campbell tracts, so that the Congress is not precluded from fashioning an appropriate remedy. In the event that the State fails to agree as aforesaid, all rights of the Region that may have been extinguished by this section shall be restored.

Sec. 13. Section 21 of the Settlement Act is amended by adding the following subsection at the end thereof:

"(f) Until January 1, 1992, stock of any Regional Corporation organized pursuant to section 7, including the right to receive distributions under subsection 7(f), and stock of any Village Corporation organized pursuant to section 9 shall not be includable in the gross estate of a decedent under sections 2031 and 2033, or any successor provisions, of the Internal Revenue Code."

Sec. 14. (a) The Secretary shall pay, by grant, \$250,000 to each of the corporations established pursuant to section 14(h)(3) of the Settlement Act.

(b) The Secretary shall pay, by grant, \$100,000 to each of the following Village Corporations:

- (1) Arctic Village;
- (2) Elm;
- (3) Gambell;
- (4) Savoonga;
- (5) Tetlin; and
- (6) Venetie.

(c) Funds authorized under this section may be used only for planning, development, and other purposes for which the corporations set forth in subsections (a) and (b) are organized under the Settlement Act.

(d) There is authorized under this section to be appropriated to the Secretary for the purpose of this section a sum of \$1,600,000 in fiscal year 1976.

Sec. 15. (a) The Secretary shall convey under sections 12(a)(1) and 14(f) of the Settlement Act to Konig, Incorporated, a Regional Corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act, such of the subsurface estate, other than title to the right to remove gravel and common varieties of minerals and materials, as is selected by said corporation from lands withdrawn by Public Land Order 5397 for identification for selection by it located in the following described area:

- Township 36 south, range 52 west;
- Township 37 south, range 51 west;

Township 37 south, range 52 west;
 Township 37 south, range 53 west, sections 1-4, 9-12, 13-16,
 21-24, north half of 25-28;
 Township 38 south, range 51 west, sections 1-5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18,
 24, 25;
 Township 38 south, range 52 west, sections 1-35;
 Township 38 south, range 53 west, sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 35, 36;
 Township 39 south, range 51 west, sections 6, 7, 16-21, 28-33;
 Township 39 south, range 52 west, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13-16,
 21-24;
 Township 39 south, range 53 west, sections 26, 33-36;
 Township 40 south, range 52 west, sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17,
 18-21, 27-36;
 Township 40 south, range 53 west, all except sections 20, 29-33;
 Township 40 south, range 54 west, all except sections 35 and 36;
 Township 41 south, range 52 west, sections 4, 8-15;
 Township 41 south, range 54 west, section 3;
 Township 41 south, range 55 west, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 S. M.,
 Alaska, notwithstanding;

The withdrawal of such lands by Public Land Order 5179, as amended, pursuant to section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the future designation by Congress as part of the National Park System or other national land system referred to in section 17(d)(2)(A) of the Settlement Act of the surface estate overlying any subsurface estate conveyed as provided in this section, and with or without such designation, Koning, Incorporated, shall have such use of the surface estate, including such right of access thereto, as is reasonably necessary to the exploration for and the removal of oil and gas from said subsurface estate, subject to such regulations by the Secretary as are necessary to protect the ecology from permanent harm.

The United States shall make available to Koning, its successors and assigns, such sand and gravel as is reasonably necessary for the construction of facilities and rights-of-way appurtenant to the exercise of the rights conveyed under this section, pursuant to the provisions of section 601 et seq., title 30, United States Code, and the regulations implementing that statute which are then in effect.

(b) The subsurface estate in all lands other than those described in subsection (a) within the Koning Region and withdrawn under section 17(d)(2)(E) of the Settlement Act, shall not be available for selection by Koning Region, Incorporated.

Sec. 16. Within ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, the corporation created by the enrolled residents of the Village of Tatitlek may file selections upon any of the following described lands: Copper River Meridian

Township 9 south, range 3 east, sections 25, 26, 31-35.
 Township 10 south, range 3 east, sections 2-27, 34-36.
 Township 11 south, range 4 east, sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20-22,
 27-29, 33-35.
 Township 9 south, range 3 east, sections 3-6, 9-11.
 Township 9 south, range 3 east, sections 14-16, 21, 22, 27, 39.

The Secretary shall receive and adjudicate such selections as though they were timely filed pursuant to section 12(a) or 12(b) of the Settlement Act and were withdrawn pursuant to section 11 of that Act.

The Secretary shall convey such lands selected pursuant to this authorization which otherwise comply with the applicable statutes and regulations. This section shall not be construed to increase the entitlement of the corporation of the enrolled residents of Tatitlek or to increase the amount of land that may be selected from the National Forest System. The subsurface of any land selected pursuant to this section shall be conveyed to the Regional Corporation for the Chugach Region pursuant to section 14(f) of the Settlement Act.

43 USC 1613.

43 USC 1621.

as follows:

"(f) the Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the State of Alaska are authorized to exchange lands or interests therein, including Native selection rights, with the corporations organized by Native groups, Village Corporations, Regional Corporations, and the corporations organized by Natives residing in Juneau, Sitka, Kodiak, and Ketchikan, all as defined in this Act, and other municipalities and corporations or individuals the State (acting free of the restrictions of section 6(f) of the Alaska Statehood Act), or any Federal agency for the purpose of effecting land consolidations or to facilitate the management or development of the land, or for other public purposes. Exchanges shall be on the basis of equal value, and either party to the exchange may pay or accept cash in order to equalize the value of the property exchanged: *Provided*, That when the parties agree to an exchange and the appropriate Secretary determines it is in the public interest, such exchanges may be made for other than equal values."

43 USC 1625 note.

43 USC 1601 note.

Approved January 2, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-729 accompanying H. R. 5644 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
 SENATE REPORT No. 94-361 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs), CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 121 (1975):
 Aug. 1, considered and passed House,
 Dec. 16, considered and passed Senate,
 H. R. 5644.
 Dec. 18, Senate concurred in House amendment with amendments.
 Dec. 19, House concurred in Senate amendments.

43 USC 1611 note.

43 USC 1611, 1610.

Public Law 95-178
95th Congress

An Act

To amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Nov. 15, 1977
[H.R. 8499]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 16(b) of the Act of December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 688, 705), as amended (43 U.S.C. 1615), is further amended by deleting the last sentence thereof.

Alaska Native
Claims
Settlement Act,
amendments.
Land conveyance,
authorization.
43 USC 1613.

Regional
Corporation's
assignments,
recognition.
43 USC 1628.

SEC. 4. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688), as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601), is further amended by adding a new section at the end thereof:

"SEC. 31. (a) Notwithstanding the provision of section 3477 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 203), the Secretary is authorized to recognize validly executed assignments made by Regional Corporations of their rights to receive payments from the Alaska Native Fund. Such assignments shall only be recognized to the extent that the Regional Corporation involved is not required to distribute funds pursuant to subsection (j) or (m) of section 7 of this Act.

43 USC 1606.

"(b) The Secretary shall not recognize any assignment under this section which does not provide that the United States reserves the right to assert against the assignee and successors of the assignee, any setoff or counterclaim which the United States has against the assignor Corporation.

"(c) No stockholder of any Regional or Village Corporation shall have any claim against the Secretary or the United States as the result of any assignment duly recognized by the Secretary pursuant to this section."

Approved November 15, 1977.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 95-712 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs),
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 123 (1977):

Oct. 31, considered and passed House.

Nov. 1, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Nov. 3, House concurred in Senate amendments.

Subtitle E—Other Income Tax Provisions

SEC. 541. TAXATION OF ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT CORPORATIONS.

Section 21 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1620) is amended by adding three new subsections at the end thereof, as follows:

"(g) In the case of any Native Corporation established pursuant to this Act, income for purposes of any form of Federal, State, or local taxation shall not be deemed to include the value of—

"(1) the receipt, acquisition, or use of any resource information or analysis (including the receipt of any right of access to such information or analysis) relating to lands or interests therein conveyed, selected but not conveyed, or available for selection pursuant to this Act;

"(2) the promise or performance by any person or by any Federal, State, or local government agency of any professional or technical services relating to the resources of lands or interests therein conveyed, selected but not conveyed, or available for selection pursuant to this Act, including, but not limited to, services in connection with exploration on such lands for oil, gas, or other minerals; and

"(3) the expenditure of funds, incurring of costs, or the use of any equipment or supplies by any person or any Federal, State, or local government agency, or any promise, agreement, or other arrangement by such person or agency to expend funds or use any equipment or supplies for the purpose of creating, developing, or acquiring the resource information or analysis described in paragraph (1) or for the purpose of performing or otherwise furnishing the services described in paragraph (2): *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any funds paid to a Native Corporation established pursuant to this Act or to any subsidiary thereof.

This subsection shall be effective as of December 18, 1971, and, with respect to each Native Corporation, shall remain in full force and effect for a period of twenty years thereafter or until the Corporation has received conveyance of its full land entitlement, whichever first occurs. Except as set forth in this subsection and in subsection (d) hereof, all rents, royalties, profits, and other revenues or proceeds derived from real property interests selected and conveyed pursuant to sections 12 and 14 shall be taxable to the same extent as such revenues or proceeds are taxable when received by a non-Native individual or corporation.

"(h)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each Native Corporation established pursuant to this Act shall be deemed to have become engaged in carrying on a trade or business as of the date it was incorporated for purposes of any form of Federal, State, or local taxation.

"(2) All expenses heretofore or hereafter paid or incurred by a Native Corporation established pursuant to this Act in connection with the selection or conveyance of lands pursuant to this Act, or in assisting another Native Corporation within or for the same region in the selection or conveyance of lands under this Act, shall be deemed to be or to have been ordinary and necessary expenses of such Corporation, paid or incurred in carrying on a trade or business for purposes of any form of Federal, State, or local taxation."

"(i) **PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANY ACT EXEMPTION.**—No Corporation created pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall be considered to be a personal holding company within the meaning of section 542(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 prior to January 1, 1992."

subsection shall be a de novo determination of the ownership of the parcel which is the subject of the action.

(b) No agency or board of the Department of the Interior other than the Bureau of Land Management shall have authority to determine the navigability of water covering a parcel of submerged land selected by a Native Corporation or Native Group pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act unless a determination by the Bureau of Land Management that the water covering a parcel of submerged land is not navigable was validly appealed to such agency or board prior to the date of enactment of this Act. The execution of an interim conveyance or patent (whichever is executed first) by the Bureau of Land Management conveying a parcel of submerged land to a Native Corporation or Native Group shall be the final agency action with respect to a decision by the Secretary of the Interior that the water covering such parcel is not navigable, unless such decision was validly appealed prior to the date of enactment of this Act to an agency or board of the Department of the Interior other than the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) If the court determines that a parcel of submerged land which is the subject of a civil action described in subsection (a) is owned by the Native Corporation or Native Group to which it was conveyed pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or this Act, each defendant Native Corporation and Native Group shall be awarded a money judgment against the plaintiffs in an amount equal to its costs and attorney's fees, including costs and attorney's fees incurred on appeal.

(d) No Native Corporation or Native Group shall be determined to have been conveyed its acreage entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act until—

(1) the statute of limitation set forth in subsection (a) have expired with respect to every parcel of submerged land conveyed to such Corporation or Group; and

(2) a final judgment or order not subject to an appeal has been obtained in every civil action filed pursuant to subsection (a).

(e)(1) Whenever a parcel of submerged land to be conveyed to a Native Corporation or Native Group is located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit such Corporation or Group and the State of Alaska may mutually agree that such parcel may be selected by and conveyed to the State under the provisions of section 5(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act.

(2) In any instance in which the State could have selected a parcel of submerged land pursuant to an agreement between the State and a Native Corporation or Native Group pursuant to paragraph (1) if such parcel had not previously been conveyed to such Corporation or Group, such Corporation or Group is authorized to convey such parcel to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall accept such conveyance. If the surface estate and subsurface estate of such parcel are owned by different Native Corporations or Native Groups, every Corporation and Group with an interest in such parcel shall convey its entire interest in such parcel to the Secretary.

(3) In any agreement made between a Native Corporation or Native Group and the State of Alaska pursuant to paragraph (1), and in any conveyance executed by a Native Corporation or Native Group pursuant to paragraph (2), each affected Corporation or Group shall disclaim its interest in the parcel which is the subject of the agreement or conveyance. If such parcel underlies a lake having a surface area of fifty acres or greater or a stream having a width of three chains or greater, the Secretary shall determine the acreage

43 USC 1601 note.

Costs and attorney fees

43 USC 1601 note

Agreements or conveyances with State

48 USC note prec. '1.

TITLE IX—IMPLEMENTATION OF ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT AND ALASKA STATEHOOD ACT

SUBMERGED LANDS STATUTE OF LIMITATION

SEC. 901. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the ownership by a Native Corporation or Native Group of a parcel of submerged land conveyed to such Corporation or Group pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or this Act, or a decision by the Secretary of the Interior that the water covering such parcel is not navigable, shall not be subject to judicial determination unless a civil action is filed in the United States District Court within five years after the date of execution of the interim conveyance if the interim conveyance was executed after the date of enactment of this Act, or within seven years after the date of enactment of this Act if the interim conveyance was executed on or before the date of enactment of this Act. If a parcel of submerged land was conveyed by a patent rather than an interim conveyance, the civil action described in the preceding sentence shall be filed within five years after the date of execution of the patent if the patent was executed after the date of enactment of this Act, or within seven years after the date of enactment of this Act if the patent was executed on or before the date of enactment of this Act. The civil action described in this

43 USC 1601

43 USC 1601 note.

contained in the parcel. If such parcel underlies a lake having a surface area of less than fifty acres or a stream having a width of less than three chains, the Secretary, the State, and the affected Native Corporation or Native Group shall determine the acreage contained in the parcel by mutual agreement. The affected Native Corporation or Native Group shall receive replacement lands in an amount equal to the acreage of the parcel as determined by the processes set forth in this paragraph.

(4) Upon receipt by the Secretary of an agreement executed pursuant to paragraph (1) or a reconveyance executed pursuant to paragraph (2), the parcel which is the subject of the agreement or reconveyance shall be deemed vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public land available for selection by the State pursuant to section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act, and the State is authorized to file a land selection application for such parcel pursuant to section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act. The acreage within such parcel shall be charged against the State's land entitlement. If the water covering a parcel of submerged land selected by or conveyed to the State pursuant to this subsection is later determined without regard to the statutes of limitation contained in this section) by a court of competent jurisdiction to be navigable and title to such parcel to be vested in the State pursuant to section 6(m) of the Alaska Statehood Act, such selection or conveyance shall not diminish the State's land entitlement under section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act, nor shall such judicial determination of navigability affect the land entitlement of any Native Corporation or Native Group pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Land selections made by the State pursuant to this subsection shall not be subject to the size limitations of section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act or this Act. Notwithstanding the survey requirements of section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act and section 13 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, no ground survey or monumentation shall be required on any parcel selected by and conveyed to the State or excluded from a conveyance to any Native Corporation or Native Group pursuant to this subsection.

(5) Any Native Corporation or Native Group which is entitled to receive conveyance of replacement acreage in lieu of acreage within a parcel of submerged land relinquished or reconveyed pursuant to this subsection shall receive conveyance of such replacement acreage from among existing selections made by such Corporation or Group pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or this Act. If such selections are insufficient to fulfill the acreage entitlement of such Corporation or Group pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the provisions of section 1410 shall apply to such Corporation or Group, but no land within the boundaries of a conservation system unit shall be withdrawn for such Corporation or Group pursuant to section 1410 unless such land was withdrawn under section 11(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Any replacement acreage conveyed to a Native Corporation or Native Group from lands withdrawn pursuant to section 1410 shall be subject to the provisions of sections 12, 14, 16, 17, and 22 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

(f) The procedures and statutes of limitation set forth in this section shall not apply to administrative or judicial determinations of the navigability of water covering a parcel of submerged land other than a parcel conveyed to a Native Corporation or Native Group pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or this Act.

48 USC note prec. 21

43 USC 1601 note

43 USC 1612

Replacement acreage

43 USC 1601 Pub. L. 2496

43 USC 1610

43 USC 1611, 1613, 1615, 1616, 1621

43 USC 1601 note

(g) As used in this section, the terms "navigable" and "navigability" mean navigable for the purpose of determining title to lands beneath navigable waters, as between the United States and the several States, pursuant to the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 29), and section 6(m) of the Alaska Statehood Act.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any civil action contesting the legality or authority of the United States to legislate on the subject matter of this section shall be barred unless the complaint is filed within one year after the date of enactment of this Act. The purpose of this limitation on suits is to ensure that, after the expiration of a reasonable period of time, the right, title, and interest of Native Corporations and Native Groups in submerged lands conveyed to them under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and this Act will vest with certainty and finality and may be relied upon by such Corporations and Groups and all other persons in their relations among themselves and with the State and the United States.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Sec. 902. (a) Except for administrative determinations of navigability for purposes of determining ownership of submerged lands under the Submerged Lands Act, a decision of the Secretary under this title or 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 two years after the date the Secretary's decision becomes final or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later: *Provided*, That the party seeking such review shall first exhaust any administrative appeal rights.

(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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 903. (a) LIMITATIONS CONCERNING EASEMENTS.—With respect to lands conveyed to Native Corporations or Native Groups the Secretary shall reserve only those easements which are described in section 17(b)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and shall be guided by the following principles:

(1) all easements should be designed so as to minimize their impact on Native life styles, and on subsistence uses; and
 (2) each easement should be specifically located and described and should include only such areas as are necessary for the purpose or purposes for which the easement is reserved.

(b) ACQUISITION OF FUTURE EASEMENTS.—Whenever, after a conveyance has been made by this Act or under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Secretary determines that an easement not reserved at the time of conveyance or by operation of subsection (a) of this section is required for any purpose specified in section 17(b)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, he is authorized to acquire such easement by purchase or otherwise. The acquisition of such an easement shall be deemed a public purpose for which the Secretary may exercise his exchange authority pursuant to section 22(f) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

(c) STATUS OF CERTAIN LEASE OFFERS.—Offers for noncompetitive oil and gas leases under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 which were

43 USC 1601 note prec. 21

43 USC 1601 note prec. 21

43 USC 1601 note

43 USC 1602

43 USC 1301 note

43 USC 1612

43 USC 1603

43 USC 1616

43 USC 1601 note

43 USC 1611

43 USC 1611 note

filed but which did not result in the issuance of a lease on or before December 18, 1971, on lands selected by, and conveyed before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act to Native Corporations or to individual Natives under paragraph (3) or (6) of section 14(h) as part of the entitlement to receive land under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall not constitute valid existing rights under section 14(g) of such Act or under this Act.

(d) *LIMITATION.*—This Act is not intended to modify, repeal, or otherwise affect any provision of the Act of January 2, 1976 (89 Stat. 1145), as amended or supplemented by Public Laws 94-356 and 95-178, and shall not be construed as imposing any additional restriction on the use or management of those lands described in section 22(k) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

TAX MORATORIUM EXTENSION

Sec. 904. Subsection (d) of section 21 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601, 1620(d)), is amended to read:

"(d) (1) Real property interests conveyed, pursuant to this Act, to a Native individual, Native Group, Village or Regional Corporation or corporation established pursuant to section 14(h)(3) which are not developed or leased to third parties or which are used solely for the purposes of exploration shall be exempt from State and local real property taxes for a period of twenty years from the vesting of title pursuant to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act or the date of issuance of an interim conveyance or patent, whichever is earlier, for those interests to such individual, group, or corporation. *Provided*, That municipal taxes, local real property taxes, or local assessments may be imposed upon any portion of such interest within the jurisdiction of any governmental unit under the laws of the State which is leased or developed for purposes other than exploration for so long as such portion is leased or being developed. *Provided further*, That easements, rights-of-way, leaseholds, and similar interests in such real property may be taxed in accordance with State or local law. All rents, royalties, profits, and other revenues or proceeds derived from such property interests shall be taxable to the same extent as such revenues or proceeds are taxable when received by a non-Native individual or corporation.

"(2) Any real property interest, not developed or leased to third parties, acquired by a Native individual, Native Group, Village or Regional Corporation, or corporation established pursuant to section 14(h)(3) in exchange for real property interests which are exempt from taxation pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be deemed to be a property interest conveyed pursuant to this Act and shall be exempt from taxation as if conveyed pursuant to this Act, when such an exchange is made with the Federal Government, the State government, a municipal government, or another Native Corporation, or if neither party to the exchange receives a cash value greater than 25 per centum of the value of the land exchanged, a private party. In the event that a Native Corporation simultaneously exchanges two or more tracts of land having different periods of tax exemption pursuant to subsection (d), the periods of tax exemption for the exchanged lands received by such Native Corporation shall be determined (A) by calculating the percentage that the acreage of each tract given up bears to the total acreage given up, and (B) by applying such percentages and the related periods of tax exemption to the acreage received in exchange."

ALASKA NATIVE ALLOTMENTS

Sec. 905. (a)(1) Subject to valid existing rights, all Alaska Native allotment applications made pursuant to the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, as amended) which were pending before the Department of the Interior on or before December 18, 1971, and which describe either land that was unreserved on December 13, 1968, or land within the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska (then identified as Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4) are hereby approved on the one hundred and eightieth day following the effective date of this Act, except where provided otherwise by paragraph (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this subsection, or where the land description of the allotment must be adjusted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, in which cases approval pursuant to the terms of this subsection shall be effective at the time the adjustment becomes final. The Secretary shall cause allotments approved pursuant to this section to be surveyed and shall issue trust certificates therefor.

(2) All applications approved pursuant to this section shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of March 8, 1922 (43 U.S.C. 270-11).

(3) When on or before the one hundred and eightieth day following the effective date of this Act the Secretary determines by notice or decision that the land described in an allotment application may be valuable for minerals, excluding oil, gas, or coal, the allotment application shall be adjudicated pursuant to the provision of the Act of May 17, 1906, as amended, requiring that land allotted under said Act be nonmineral. *Provided*, That "nonmineral", as that term is used in such Act, is defined to include land valuable for deposits of sand or gravel.

(4) Where an allotment application describes land within the boundaries of a unit of the National Park System established on or before the effective date of this Act and the described land was not withdrawn pursuant to section 11(a)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, or where an allotment application describes land which has been patented or deeded to the State of Alaska or which on or before December 18, 1971, was validly selected by or tentatively approved or confirmed to the State of Alaska pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act and was not withdrawn pursuant to section 11(a)(1)(A) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act from those lands made available for selection by section 11(a)(2) of the Act by any Native Village certified as eligible pursuant to section 11(b) of such Act, paragraph (1) of this subsection and subsection (d) of this section shall not apply and the application shall be adjudicated pursuant to the requirements of the Act of May 17, 1906, as amended, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and other applicable law.

(5) Paragraph (1) of this subsection and subsection (d) shall not apply and the Native allotment application shall be adjudicated pursuant to the requirements of the Act of May 17, 1906, as amended, if on or before the one hundred and eightieth day following the effective date of this Act—

(A) A Native Corporation files a protest with the Secretary stating that the applicant is not entitled to the land described in the allotment application, and said land is withdrawn for selection by the Corporation pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; or

(B) The State of Alaska files a protest with the Secretary stating that the land described in the allotment application is necessary for access to lands owned by the United States, the

43 USC 1634

43 USC 270-1-270-3

Applications

Nonmineral

43 USC 270-1-270-3

43 USC 270-1-270-3 note

43 USC 1613

43 USC 1804, note, 1605 note, 1611 note, 1613, and note, 1615, 1616, 1618 note, 1620, 1621, 1625 and note, 1626, 1627, 1628, 43 USC 1621

43 USC 1613

Act, p. 2371

State of Alaska, or a political subdivision of the State of Alaska, to resources located thereon, or to a public body of water regularly employed for transportation purposes, and the protest states with specificity the facts upon which the conclusions concerning access are based and that no reasonable alternatives for access exist; or

(C) A person or entity files a protest with the Secretary stating that the applicant is not entitled to the land described in the allotment application and that said land is the situs of improvements claimed by the person or entity.

(b) Paragraph (1) of this subsection and subsection (a) shall not apply to any application pending before the Department of the Interior on or before December 18, 1971, which was knowingly and voluntarily relinquished by the applicant thereafter.

Conflicting allotment applications

(b) Where a conflict between two or more allotment applications exists due to overlapping land descriptions, the Secretary shall adjust the descriptions to eliminate conflicts, and in so doing, consistent with other existing rights, if any, may expand or alter the applied-for allotment boundaries or increase or decrease acreage in one or more of the allotment applications to achieve an adjustment which, to the extent practicable, is consistent with prior use of the allotted land and is beneficial to the affected parties: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall, to the extent feasible, implement an adjustment proposed by the affected parties: *Provided further*, That the Secretary's decision concerning adjustment of conflicting land descriptions shall be final and unreviewable in all cases in which the reduction, if any, of the affected allottee's claim is less than 30 percent of the acreage contained in the parcel originally described and the adjustment does not exclude from the allotment improvements claimed by the allottee: *Provided further*, That where an allotment application describes more than one hundred and sixty acres, the Secretary shall at any time prior to or during survey reduce the acreage to one hundred and sixty acres and shall attempt to accomplish said reduction in the manner least detrimental to the applicant.

Amended land descriptions.

(c) An allotment applicant may amend the land description contained in his or her application if said description designates land other than that which the applicant intended to claim at the time of application and if the description as amended describes the land originally intended to be claimed. If the allotment application is amended, this section shall operate to approve the application or to require its adjudication, as the case may be, with reference to the amended land description only: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the State of Alaska and all interested parties, as shown by the records of the Department of the Interior, of the intended correction of the allotment's location, and any such party shall have until the one hundred and eightieth day following the effective date of this Act with the Department of the Interior a protest as provided in subsection (a) of this section, which protest, if timely, shall be deemed filed within one hundred and eighty days of the effective date of this Act notwithstanding the actual date of filing: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may require that all allotment applications designating land in a specified area be amended, if at all, prior to a date certain, which date shall be calculated to allow for orderly adoption of a plan of survey for the specified area, and the Secretary shall mail notification of the final date for amendment to each affected allotment applicant, and shall provide such other notice as the Secretary deems appropriate, at least sixty days prior to said date: *Provided further*,

That no allotment application may be amended for location following adoption of a final plan of survey which includes the location of the allotment as described in the application or its location as desired by amendment.

(d) Where the land described in an allotment application pending before the Department of the Interior on or before December 18, 1971 (or such an application as adjusted or amended pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of this section), was on that date withdrawn, reserved, or classified for power-site or power-project purposes, notwithstanding such withdrawal, reservation, or classification the described land shall be deemed vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved within the meaning of the Act of May 17, 1906, as amended, and, as such, shall be subject to adjudication or approval pursuant to the terms of this section: *Provided, however*, That if the described land is included as part of a project licensed under part I of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 24), as amended, or is presently utilized for purposes of generating or transmitting electrical power or for any other project authorized by Act of Congress, the foregoing provision shall not apply and the allotment application shall be adjudicated pursuant to the Act of May 17, 1906, as amended: *Provided further*, That where the allotment applicant commenced use of the land after its withdrawal or classification for power-site purposes, the allotment shall be made subject to the right of reentry provided the United States by section 24 of the Federal Power Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That any right of reentry reserved in a certificate of allotment pursuant to this section shall expire twenty years after the effective date of this Act if at that time the allotted land is not subject to a license or an application for a license under part I of the Federal Power Act, as amended, or actually utilized or being developed for a purpose authorized by that Act, as amended, or other Act of Congress.

(e) Prior to issuing a certificate for an allotment subject to this section the Secretary shall identify and adjudicate any record entry or application for title made under an Act other than the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Alaska Statehood Act, or the Act of May 17, 1906, as amended, which entry or application claims land also described in the allotment application, and shall determine whether such entry or application represents a valid existing right to which the allotment application is subject. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect rights, if any, acquired by actual use of the described land prior to its withdrawal or classification, or as affecting national forest lands.

STATE SELECTIONS AND CONVEYANCES

SEC. 906. (a) EXTENSION OF SELECTION PERIOD.—(1) In furtherance and confirmation of the State of Alaska's entitlement to certain national forest and other public lands in Alaska for community development and expansion purposes, section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act is amended by substituting "thirty-five years" for "twenty-five years" and "twenty-five years" for "thirty-five years".

(2) EXTENSION OF SELECTION PERIOD.—In furtherance and confirmation of the State of Alaska's entitlement to certain public lands in Alaska, section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act is amended by substituting "thirty-five years" for "twenty-five years".

(b) SCHOOL LANDS SETTLEMENT.—(1) In full and final settlement of any and all claims by the State of Alaska arising under the Act of March 4, 1913 (38 Stat. 1214), as confirmed and transferred in section 6(k) of the Alaska Statehood Act, the State is hereby granted seventy-

43 USC 70-1-37b-3

41 Stat. 1063
16 USC 791a

16 USC 318

16 USC 791a

43 USC 1901
note, 48 USC
note prec. 21, 43
USC 70-1-37b-3

48 USC note
prec. 21

48 USC note
prec. 21

43 USC 1635

five thousand acres which it shall be entitled to select until January 4, 1994, from vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands. In exercising the selection rights granted herein, the State shall be deemed to have relinquished all claims to any right, title, or interest to any school lands which failed to vest under the above statutes at the time Alaska became a State (January 3, 1959), including lands unsurveyed on that date or surveyed lands which were within Federal reservations or withdrawals on that date.

(2) Except as provided herein, such selections shall be made in conformance with the provisions for selections under section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act. Selections made under this subsection shall be in units of whole sections as shown on the official survey plats of the Bureau of Land Management, including protraction diagrams, unless part of the section is unavailable or the land is otherwise surveyed, or unless the Secretary waives the whole section requirement.

(3) Lands selected and conveyed to the State under this subsection shall be subject to the provisions of subsections (j) and (k) of section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act.

(c) **Prior Tentative Approvals.**—(1) All tentative approvals of State of Alaska land selections pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act are hereby confirmed, subject only to valid existing rights and Native selection rights under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and the United States hereby confirms that all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such lands is deemed to have vested in the State of Alaska as of the date of tentative approval; except that this subsection shall not apply to tentative approvals which, prior to the date of enactment of this Act, have been relinquished by the State, or have been finally revoked by the United States under authority other than authority under section 11(a)(2), 12(a), or 12(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

(2) Upon approval of a land survey by the Secretary, such lands shall be patented to the State of Alaska.

(3) If the State elects to receive patent to any of the lands which are the subject of this subsection on the basis of protraction surveys in lieu of field surveys, the Secretary shall issue patent to the State on that basis within six months after notice of such election. For townships having such adverse claims of record, patent on the basis of protraction surveys shall be issued as soon as practicable after such election.

(4) Future tentative approvals of State land selections, when issued, shall have the same force and effect as those existing tentative approvals which are confirmed by this subsection and shall be processed for patent by the same administrative procedures as specified in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection.

(d) **Prior State Selections.**—(1) In furtherance of the State's entitlement to lands under section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act, the United States hereby conveys to the State of Alaska, subject only to valid existing rights and Native selection rights under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, all right, title and interest of the United States in and to all vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands, including lands subject to subsection (f) of this section, which are specified in the list entitled "Prior State of Alaska Selections to be Conveyed by Congress", dated July 21, 1978, submitted by the State of Alaska and on file in the Office of the Secretary except those Federal lands which are specified in a list dated October 19, 1979, submitted by the State of Alaska and on file with the Office of the Secretary. If any of those townships listed above contain lands within the bound-

48 USC note
prec. 21

43 USC 1601
note.

43 USC 1610,
1611.

Land patents

48 USC note
prec. 21.

43 USC 1601
note.

aries of any conservation system unit, national conservation area, national recreation area, new national forest or forest addition, established, designated, or expanded by this Act, then only those lands within such townships which have been previously selected by the State of Alaska shall be conveyed pursuant to this subsection.

(2) In furtherance of the State's entitlement to lands under section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act, the United States hereby conveys to the State of Alaska, subject only to valid existing rights and Native selection rights under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, all right, title and interest of the United States in and to all valid land selections made from the national forests under authority of said section 6(a) which have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to July 1, 1979.

(3) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue tentative approvals to such State selections as required by the Alaska Statehood Act and pursuant to subsection (f) of this section. The sequence of issuance of such tentative approvals shall be on the basis of priorities determined by the State.

(4) Upon approval of a land survey by the Secretary, such lands shall be patented to the State of Alaska.

Land patents

(5) If the State elects to receive patent to any of the lands which are the subject of this subsection on the basis of protraction surveys in lieu of field surveys, the Secretary shall issue patent to the State on that basis within six months after notice of such election for townships having no adverse claims on the public land records. For townships having such adverse claims of record, patent on the basis of protraction surveys shall be issued as soon as practicable after such election.

(6) Future valid State land selections shall be subject only to valid existing rights and Native selection rights under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

43 USC 1601
note.

(e) **Future "Top Filings".**—Subject to valid existing rights and Native selection rights under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the State, at its option, may file future selection applications and amendments thereto, pursuant to section 6 (a) or (b) of the Alaska Statehood Act or subsection (b) of this section, for lands which are not, on the date of filing of such applications, available within the meaning of section 6 (a) or (b) of the Alaska Statehood Act, other than lands within any conservation system unit or the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska. Each such selection application, if otherwise valid, shall become an effective selection without further action by the State upon the date the lands included in such application become available within the meaning of subsection (a) or (b) of section 6 regardless of whether such date occurs before or after expiration of the State's land selection rights. Selection applications heretofore filed by the State may be refiled so as to become subject to the provisions of this subsection; except that no such refiled shall prejudice any claim of validity which may be asserted regarding the original filing of such application. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the United States from transferring a Federal reservation or appropriation from one Federal agency to another Federal agency for the use and benefit of the Federal Government.

(f) **Right to Overselect.**—(1) The State of Alaska may select lands exceeding by not more than 25 per centum in total area the amount of State entitlement which has not been patented or tentatively approved under each grant or confirmation of lands to the State contained in the Alaska Statehood Act or other law. If its selections

48 USC note
prec. 21
43 USC 1601
note.

Tentative
approvals
48 USC note
prec. 21

48 USC note
prec. 21.

under a particular grant exceed such remaining entitlement, the State shall thereupon list all selections for that grant which have not been tentatively approved in desired priority order of conveyance, in blocks no larger than one township in size, except that the State may alter such priorities prior to receipt of tentative approval. Upon receipt by the State of subsequent tentative approvals, such excess selections shall be reduced by the Secretary pro rata by rejecting the lowest prioritized selection blocks necessary to maintain a maximum excess selection of 25 per centum of the entitlement which has not yet been tentatively approved or patented to the State under each grant.

(2) The State of Alaska may, by written notification to the Secretary, relinquish any selections of land filed under the Alaska Statehood Act or subsection (b) of this section prior to receipt by the State of tentative approval, except that lands conveyed pursuant to subsection (g) of this section may not be relinquished pursuant to this paragraph.

(3) Section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "As to all selections made by the State after January 1, 1979, pursuant to section 6(b) of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may waive the minimum tract selection size where he determines that such a reduced selection size would be in the national interest and would result in a better land ownership pattern."

(g) CONVEYANCE OF SPECIFIED LANDS.—In furtherance of the State's entitlement to lands under section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act, the United States hereby conveys to the State of Alaska all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands, including lands subject to subsection (e) of this section but which lie within those townships outside the boundaries of conservation system units, National Conservation Areas, National Recreation Areas, new national forests and forest additions, established, designated, or expanded by this Act, which are specified in the list entitled "State Selection Lands May 15, 1978", dated July 24, 1978, submitted by the State of Alaska and on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. The denomination of lands in such list which are not, on the date of enactment of this Act, available lands within the meaning of section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act and this Act shall be treated as a future selection application pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, to the extent such an application could have been filed under such subsection (e).

(h) LIMITATION OF CONVEYANCES OF SPECIFIED LANDS TENTATIVE APPROVALS; SURVEYS.—(1) Lands identified in subsection (g) are conveyed to the State subject to valid existing rights and Native selection rights under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. All right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such lands shall vest in the State of Alaska as of the date of enactment of this Act, subject to those reservations specified in subsection (i) of this section.

(2) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue to the State tentative approvals to such lands as required by the Alaska Statehood Act and pursuant to subsection (i) of this section. The sequence of issuance of such tentative approvals shall be on the basis of priorities determined by the State.

(3) Upon approval of a land survey by the Secretary, those lands identified in subsection (g) shall be patented to the State of Alaska.

(4) If the State elects to receive patent to any of the lands which are identified in subsection (g) on the basis of protraction surveys in lieu

Relinquishments.

48 USC note prec. 21.

48 USC note prec. 21.

43 USC 1601 note.

of field surveys, the Secretary shall issue patent to the State on that basis within six months after notice of such election for townships having no adverse claims on the public land records. For townships having such adverse claims of record, patent on the basis of protraction surveys shall be issued as soon as practicable after such election.

(f) ANNOTATION.—Nothing contained in this section shall relieve the Secretary of the duty to adjudicate conflicting claims regarding the lands specified in subsection (g) of this section, or otherwise selected under authority of the Alaska Statehood Act, subsection (b) of this section, or other law, prior to the issuance of tentative approval.

48 USC note prec. 21.

(j) CLARIFICATION OF LAND STATUS OUTSIDE UNITS.—As to lands outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit, National Recreation Areas, National Conservation Areas, new national forests and forest additions, the following withdrawals, classifications, or designations shall not, of themselves, remove the lands involved from the status of vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands for the purposes of subsection (d) or (g) of this section and future State selections pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act or subsection (b) of this section:

43 USC 1616.

(1) withdrawals for classification pursuant to section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, except that, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and the State of Alaska dated September 2, 1972, to the extent that Public Land Orders Numbered 5150, 5151, 5181, 5182, 5184, 5187, 5190, 5194, and 5388 by their terms continue to prohibit State selections of certain lands, such lands shall remain unavailable for future State selection except as provided by subsection (e) of this Act;

43 USC 1610, 1613, 1614.

(2) withdrawals pursuant to section 11 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which are not finally conveyed pursuant to section 12, 14, or 19 of such Act;

(3) classifications pursuant to the Classification and Multiple Use Act (78 Stat. 987);

16 USC 1600 note.

(4) classifications or designations pursuant to the National Forest Management Act (90 Stat. 2949) as amended; and

(5) classifications, withdrawals exceeding 5,000 acres (except withdrawals exceeding 5,000 acres which the Congress, by concurrent resolution, approves within 180 days of the withdrawal or the effective date of this Act, whichever occurs later), or designations pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (90 Stat. 2743).

43 USC 1761 note.

(k) INTERIM PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on lands selected by, or granted or conveyed to, the State of Alaska under section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act or this Act, but not yet tentatively approved to the State:

48 USC note prec. 21.

(1) The Secretary is authorized to make contracts and grant leases, licenses, permits, rights-of-way, or easements, and any tentative approval or patent shall be subject to such contract, lease, license, permit, right-of-way, or easement; except that (A) the authority granted the Secretary by this subsection is that authority the Secretary otherwise would have had under existing laws and regulations had the lands not been selected by the State, and (B) the State has concurred prior to such action by the Secretary.

Contracts.

(2) On and after the date of enactment of this Act, 90 per centum of any and all proceeds derived from contracts, leases, licenses, permits, rights-of-way, or easements or from trespasses

reservation Area, new national forest or forest addition, shall be administered in accordance with the laws applicable to such unit.

(p) **PYK LINE.**—The second proviso of section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act regarding Presidential approval of land selection north and west of the line described in section 10 of such Act shall not apply to any conveyance of land to the State pursuant to subsections (c), (d), and (g) of this section but shall apply to future State selections.

48 USC note
prec. 21.
48 USC note
prec. 21.

ALASKA LAND BANK

SEC. 907. (a) ESTABLISHMENT; AGREEMENTS.—(1) In order to enhance the quantity and quality of Alaska's renewable resources and to facilitate the coordinated management and protection of Federal, State, and Native and other private lands, there is hereby established the Alaska Land Bank Program. Any private landowner is authorized as provided in this section to enter into a written agreement with the Secretary if his lands adjoin, or his use of such lands would directly affect, Federal land, Federal and State land, or State land if the State is not participating in the program. Any private landowner described in subsection (c)(2) whose lands do not adjoin, or whose use of such lands would not directly affect either Federal or State lands also is entitled to enter into an agreement with the Secretary. Any private landowner whose lands adjoin, or whose use of such lands is authorized as provided in this section to enter into an agreement with the State of Alaska if the State is participating in the program. If the Secretary is the contracting party with the private landowner, he shall afford the State an opportunity to participate in negotiations and become a party to the agreement. An agreement may include all or part of the lands of any private landowner. *Provided*, That lands not owned by landowners described in subsection (c)(2) shall not be included in the agreement unless the Secretary, or the State, determines that the purposes of the program will be promoted by their inclusion.

(2) If a private landowner consents to the inclusion in an agreement of the stipulations provided in subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5), and (b)(7), and if such owner does not insist on any additional terms which are unacceptable to the Secretary or the State, as appropriate, the owner shall be entitled to enter into an agreement pursuant to this section. If an agreement is not executed within one hundred and twenty days of the date on which a private landowner communicates in writing his consent to the stipulations referred to in the preceding sentence, the appropriate Secretary or State agency head shall execute an agreement. Upon such execution, the private owner shall receive the benefits provided in subsection (c) hereof.

(3) No agreement under this section shall be construed as affecting any land, or any right or interest in land, of any owner not a party to such agreement.

(b) **TERMS OF AGREEMENT.**—Each agreement referred to in subsection (a) shall have an initial term of ten years, with provisions, if any, for renewal for additional periods of five years. Such agreement shall contain the following terms:

(1) The landowner shall not alienate, transfer, assign, mortgage, or pledge the lands subject to the agreement except as provided in section 14(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, or permit development or improvement on such lands except as provided in the agreement. For the purposes of this section only, each agreement entered into with a landowner described in

43 USC 1636

43 USC 1613

subsection (c)(2) shall constitute a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States upon the lands subject to the agreement.

Land
management

(2) Lands subject to the agreement shall be managed by the owner in a manner compatible with the management plan, if any, for the adjoining Federal or State lands, and with the requirements of this subsection. If lands subject to the agreement do not adjoin either Federal or State lands, they shall be managed in a manner compatible with the management plan, if any, of Federal or State lands which would be directly affected by the use of such private lands. If no such plan has been adopted, or if the use of such private lands would not directly affect either Federal or State lands, the owner shall manage such lands in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (1) of this subsection. Except as provided in (3) of this subsection, nothing in this section or the management plan of any Federal or State agency shall be construed to require a private landowner to grant public access on or across his lands.

(3) If the surface landowner so consents, such lands may be made available for local or other recreational use: *Provided*, That the refusal of a private landowner to permit the uses referred to in this subsection shall not be grounds for the refusal of the Secretary or the State to enter into an agreement with the landowner under this section.

(4) Appropriate Federal and/or State agency heads shall have reasonable access to such privately owned land for purposes relating to the administration of the adjoining Federal or State lands, and to carry out their obligations under the agreement.

(5) Reasonable access to such land by officers of the State shall be permitted for purposes of conserving fish and wildlife.

(6) Those services or other consideration which the appropriate Secretary or the State shall provide to the owner pursuant to subsection (c)(1) shall be set forth.

Program
withdrawal.

(7) All or part of the lands subject to the agreement may be withdrawn from the Alaska land bank program not earlier than ninety days after the landowner—

(A) submits written notice thereof to the other parties which are signatory to the agreement; and

(B) pays all Federal, State and local property taxes and assessments which, during the particular term then in effect, would have been incurred except for the agreement, together with interest on such taxes and assessments in an amount to be determined at the highest rate of interest charged with respect to delinquent property taxes by the Federal, State or local taxing authority, if any.

(8) The agreement may contain such additional terms, which are consistent with the provisions of this section, as seem desirable to the parties entering into the agreement. *Provided*, That the refusal of the landowner to agree to any additional terms shall not be grounds for the refusal of the Secretary or the State to enter into an agreement with the landowner under this section.

(c) **BENEFITS TO PRIVATE LANDOWNERS.**—So long as the landowner is in compliance with the agreement, he shall, as to lands encompassed by the agreement, be entitled to the benefits set forth below:

(1) In addition to any requirement of applicable law, the appropriate Secretary is authorized to provide technical and other assistance with respect to fire control, trespass control,

resource and land use planning, the management of fish and wildlife, and the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of any special values of the land subject to the agreement, all with or without reimbursement as agreed upon by the parties.

(2) As to Native Corporations and all other persons or groups that have received or will receive lands or interests therein pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or sections 901 and 902 of this title, immunity from—

43 USC 1601
note.

(A) adverse possession;

(B) real property taxes and assessments by the United States, the State, or any political subdivision of the State: *Provided*, That such immunity shall cease if the lands involved are leased or developed, as such terms are used in section 21(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;

(C) judgment in any action at law or equity to recover sums owed or penalties incurred by any Native Corporation or Native Group or any officer, director, or stockholder of any such Corporation or Group. On or before January 31 of each year beginning the fourth year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and in at least three newspapers of general circulation in the State the percentage of conveyed land entitlement which each Native Corporation or Group has elected to include in the Alaska Land Bank Program as of the end of the preceding year.

43 USC 1601
note.

Publication in
Federal
Register

(3) If the State enacts laws of general applicability which are consistent with this section and which offer any or all of the benefits provided in subsection (c)(2) hereof, as to private landowners who enter into an agreement referred to in subsection (a) to which agreement the State is a party, such laws, unless and until repealed, shall supersede the relevant subparagraph of subsection (c)(2) and shall govern the grant of the benefit so provided. *Provided*, That the enactment of such State laws shall not be construed as repealing, modifying, or otherwise affecting the applicability of the immunity from Federal real property taxes and assessments provided in subsection (c)(2)(B) or the immunity from judgments in any Federal action at law or equity provided in subsections (c)(2)(C).

(4)(A) Except as provided in subsection (c)(2), nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the State of Alaska.

(B) Privately owned lands included in the Alaska Land Bank Program shall be subject to condemnation for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of this Act and other applicable law.

(d) INTERIM GRANT OF BENEFITS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, unless the landowner decides otherwise, the benefits specified in subsection (c)(2) shall apply to lands conveyed pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, or sections 901 and 902 of this title for a period of three years from the date of conveyance or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later. *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply to any lands which on the date of enactment of this Act are the subject of a mortgage, pledge or other encumbrance.

43 USC 1601
note.

43 USC 1620

(f) EXISTING CONTRACTS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as impairing, or otherwise affecting in any manner, any contract or other obligation which was entered into prior to the enactment of this Act or which (1) applies to any land which is subject to an agreement, and (2) was entered into before the agreement becomes effective.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE LANDS IN CONTINGENCY AREAS UNDER TIMBER SALES

42 USC 1614

Sec. 908. Section 15 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is amended by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 15," and by adding at the end of such section the following new subsection:

"(b) No land conveyed to a Native Corporation pursuant to this Act or by operation of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act which is within a contingency area designated in a timber sale contract let by the United States shall thereafter be subject to such contract or to entry or timbering by the contractor. Until a Native Corporation has received conveyances to all of the land to which it is entitled to receive under the appropriate section or subsection of this Act, for which the land was withdrawn or selected, or selected, contingency area that has been withdrawn and selected, no land in such a contingency area shall be entered by the timber contractor and no timber shall be cut thereon, except by agreement with such Corporation. For purposes of this subsection, the term 'contingency area' means any area specified in a timber sale contract as an area from which the timber contractor may harvest timber if the volume of timber specified in the contract cannot be obtained from one or more areas definitely designated for timbering in the contract."

43 USC 1637

43 USC 1601
note.

Contingency
area.

USE OF PROTRACTOR DIAGRAMS

Sec. 909. With the agreement of the party to whom a patent is to be issued under this title, or the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Secretary, in his discretion, may base such patent on protraction diagrams in lieu of field surveys. Any person or corporation receiving a patent under this title or the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act on the basis of a protraction diagram shall receive any gain or bear any loss of acreage due to errors, if any, in such protraction diagram.

43 USC 1637
43 USC 1601
note.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

Sec. 910. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852) shall not be construed, in whole or in part, as requiring the preparation or submission of an environmental impact statement for withdrawals, conveyances, regulations, orders, easement determinations, or other actions which lead to the issuance of conveyances to Natives or Native Corporations, pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, or this Act. Nothing in this section shall be construed as affirming or denying the validity of any withdrawals by the Secretary under section 14(b)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

43 USC 1636
43 USC 4321
note.

43 USC 1610

TITLE XIV—AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT AND RELATED PROVISIONS

PART A—AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

STOCK ALIENATION

SEC. 1401. (a) Section 7(h)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is amended to read as follows:

"(3)(A) On December 18, 1991, all stock previously issued shall be deemed to be canceled, and shares of stock of the appropriate class shall be issued to each stockholder share for share subject only to such restrictions as may be provided by the articles of incorporation of the corporation, or agreements between corporations and individual shareholders.

"(B) If adopted by December 18, 1991, restrictions provided by amendment to the articles of incorporation may include, in addition to any other legally permissible restrictions—

- "(i) the denial of voting rights to any holder of stock who is not a Native, or a descendant of a Native, and
"(ii) the granting to the corporation, or to the corporation and a stockholder's immediate family, on reasonable terms, the first right to purchase a stockholder's stock (whether issued before or after the adoption of the restriction) prior to the sale or transfer of such stock (other than a transfer by inheritance) to any other party, including a transfer in satisfaction of a lien, writ of attachment, judgment execution, pledge, or other encumbrance.

"(C) Notwithstanding any provision of Alaska law to the contrary—

"(i) any amendment to the articles of incorporation of a regional corporation to provide for any of the restrictions speci-

fied in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall be approved if such amendment receives the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to be voted of the corporation, and

"(ii) any amendment to the articles of incorporation of a Native Corporation which would grant voting rights to stockholders who were previously denied such voting rights shall be approved only if such amendment receives, in addition to any affirmative vote otherwise required, a like affirmative vote of the holders of shares entitled to be voted under the provisions of the articles of incorporation."

(b) Section 8(c) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The provisions concerning stock alienation, annual audit, and transfer of stock ownership on death or by court decree provided for regional corporations in section 7, including the provisions of section 7(h)(3), shall apply to Village Corporations Urban Corporations and Native Groups; except that audits need not be transmitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives or to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate."

19 USC 1607

43 USC 1606

Stock issuance restrictions

Regional and Native Corporation articles of incorporation

SELECTION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 1402. Subsection (a)(2) of section 12 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1611(a)(2)) is amended by adding to the end of that subsection the following: "Provided, That the Secretary in his discretion and upon the request of the concerned Village Corporation, may waive the whole section requirement where—

"(A)(i) a portion of available public lands of a section is separated from other available public lands in the same section by lands unavailable for selection or by a meanderable body of water;

"(ii) such waiver will not result in small isolated parcels of available public land remaining after conveyance of selected lands to Native Corporations; and

"(iii) such waiver would result in a better land ownership pattern or improved land or resource management opportunity; or

"(B) the remaining available public lands in the section have been selected and will be conveyed to another Native Corporation under this Act."

RETAINED MINERAL ESTATE

SEC. 1403. Section 12(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1611(c)) is amended by adding a new paragraph (4) to read as follows:

"(4) Where the public lands consist only of the mineral estate, or portion thereof, which is reserved by the United States upon patent of the balance of the estate under one of the public land laws, other than this Act, the Regional Corporations may select as follows:

"(A) Where such public lands were not withdrawn pursuant to subsection 11(a)(3), but are surrounded by or contiguous to lands withdrawn pursuant to said subsection and filed upon for selection by a Regional Corporation, the Corporation may, upon request, have such public land included in its selection and considered by the Secretary to be withdrawn and properly selected.

"(B) Where such public lands were withdrawn pursuant to subsection 11(a)(1) and are required to be selected by paragraph (3) of this subsection, the Regional Corporation may, at its option, exclude such public lands from its selection.

"(C) Where the Regional Corporation elects to obtain such public lands under subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph, it may select, within ninety days of receipt of notice from the Secretary, the surface estate in an equal acreage from other public lands withdrawn by the Secretary for that purpose. Such selections shall be in units no smaller than a whole section, except where the remaining entitlement is less than six hundred and forty acres, or where an entire section is not available. Where possible, selections shall be of lands from which the subsurface estate was selected by that Regional Corporation pursuant to subsection 12(a)(1) or 14(h)(9) of this Act, and, where possible, all selections made under this section shall be contiguous to lands already selected by the Regional Corporation or a Village Corporation. The Secretary is authorized, as necessary, to withdraw up to two times the acreage entitlement of the in lieu surface estate from vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands from which the Regional Corporation may select such in lieu surface estate except that the Secretary may withdraw public lands which had been previously withdrawn pursuant to subsection 17(d)(1).

"(D) No mineral estate or in lieu surface estate shall be available for selection within the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska or within Wildlife Refuges as the boundaries of those refuges exist on the date of enactment of this Act."

VESTING DATE FOR RECONVEYANCES

Sec. 1404. (a) Section 14(c)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is amended by inserting "as of December 18, 1971 (except that occupancy of tracts located in the Pribilof Islands shall be determined as of the date of initial conveyance of such tracts to the appropriate Village Corporation)" after "title to the surface estate in the tract occupied."

(b) Section 14(c)(2) of such Act is amended by inserting "as of December 18, 1971" after "title to the surface estate in any tract occupied."

(c) Section 14(c)(4) of such Act is amended to read:

"(4) The Village Corporation shall convey to the Federal Government, State, or to the appropriate Municipal Corporation, title to the surface estate for airport sites, airway beacons, and other navigation aids as such existed on December 18, 1971, together with such additional acreage and/or easements as are necessary to provide related governmental services and to insure

safe approaches to airport runways as such airport sites, runways, and other facilities existed as of December 18, 1971."

RECONVEYANCE TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Sec. 1405. Section 14(c)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is amended by striking out the semicolon at the end and inserting in lieu thereof the following new language: "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: *Provided further*, That any net revenues derived from the sale of surface resources harvested or extracted from lands reconveyed pursuant to this subsection shall be paid to the Village Corporation by the Municipal Corporation or the State in trust: *Provided, however*, That the word "sale", as used in the preceding sentence, shall not include the utilization of surface resources for governmental purposes by the Municipal Corporation or the State in trust, nor shall it include the issuance of free use permits or other authorization for such purposes."

CONVEYANCE OF PARTIAL ESTATES

Sec. 1406. (a) Section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)) is amended by replacing the existing paragraph with the following paragraph to read as follows:

"(1) The Secretary may withdraw and convey to the appropriate Regional Corporation fee title to existing cemetery sites and historical places. Only title to the surface estate shall be conveyed for lands located in a Wildlife Refuge, when the cemetery or historical site is greater than 640 acres."

(b) Sections 14(h)(2) and 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613 (h)(2) and (h)(5)) are amended by adding, to the end of each section "unless the lands are located in a Wildlife Refuge."

(c) Section 14(h)(6) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(h)(6)) is modified by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "Any minerals reserved by the United States pursuant to the Act of March 8, 1922 (42 Stat. 415), as amended, in a Native Allotment approved pursuant to section 18 of this Act during the period December 18, 1971, through December 18, 1973, shall be conveyed to the appropriate Regional Corporation, unless such lands are located in a Wildlife Refuge or in the Lake Clark areas as provided in section 12 of the Act of January 2, 1976 (Public Law 94-304), as amended."

(d) Section 14(h) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(9) Where the Regional Corporation is precluded from receiving the subsurface estate in lands selected and conveyed pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5), or the retained mineral estate, if any, pursuant to paragraph (6), it may select the subsurface estate in an equal acreage from other lands withdrawn for such selection by the Secretary, or, as to Cook Inlet Region, incorporated from those areas designated for in lieu selection in paragraph 1(B)(2) of the document identified in section 12(b) of Public Law 94-204. Selections made under this paragraph shall be contiguous and in reasonably compact tracts except as separated by unavailable lands, and shall be in whole sections, except

43 USC 1613

Cemetery sites and historical places

43 USC 1611, 1613

Reserved minerals

43 USC 170-11

43 USC 1611 note

Subsurface and retained mineral estates

43 USC 1611 note

43 USC 1619

43 USC 1616

43 USC 1613

where the remaining entitlement is less than six hundred and forty acres. The Secretary is authorized to withdraw, up to two times the Corporation's entitlement, from vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands, including lands solely withdrawn pursuant to section 17(d)(1), and the Regional Corporation shall select such entitlement of subsurface estate from such withdrawn lands within ninety days of receipt of notification from the Secretary.

"(10) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 22(h), the Secretary upon determining that specific lands are available for withdrawal and possible conveyance under this subsection, may withdraw such lands for selection by and conveyance to an appropriate applicant and such withdrawal shall remain until revoked by the Secretary.

"(11) For purposes set forth in subsections (h)(1), (2), (3), (5), and (6), the term Wildlife Refuge refers to Wildlife Refuges as the boundaries of those refuges exist on the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) Any Regional Corporation which asserts a claim with the Secretary to the subsurface estate of lands selectable under section 14(h) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which are in a Wildlife Refuge shall not be entitled to any in lieu surface or subsurface estate provided by subsections 12(c)(4) and 14(h)(9) of such Act. Any such claim must be asserted within one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this Act. Failure to assert such claim within the one-hundred-and-eighty-day period shall constitute a waiver of any right to such subsurface estate in a Wildlife Refuge as the boundaries of the refuge existed on the date of enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

SHAREHOLDER HOMESITES

Sec. 1407. Section 21 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is amended by adding a new subsection at the end thereof, as follows:

"(j) A real property interest distributed prior to December 18, 1991, by a Village Corporation to a shareholder of such Corporation pursuant to a program to provide homesites to its shareholders, shall be deemed conveyed and received pursuant to this Act. Provided, That the land received is restricted by covenant for a period not less than ten years to single-family (including traditional extended family customs) residential occupancy, and by such other covenants and retained interests as the Village Corporation deems appropriate. Provided further: That the land conveyed does not exceed one and one-half acres: Provided further: That the shareholder receiving the homesite, if the shareholder subdivides the land received, shall pay all Federal, State, and local taxes which would have been incurred for this subsection, together with simple interest at six percent per annum calculated from the date of receipt of the land to be paid to the appropriate taxing authority."

BASIS FOR THE LAND

Sec. 1408. Section 21(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The receipt of land or any interest therein pursuant to this Act or of cash in order to equalize the values of properties exchanged pursuant to subsection 22(f) shall not be subject to any form of Federal, State, or local taxation. The basis for determining gain or

loss from the sale or other disposition of such land or interest in land for purposes of any Federal, State, or local tax imposed on or measured by income shall be the fair value of such land or interest in land at the time of receipt, adjusted as provided in section 1016 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended: Provided, however, That the basis of any such land or interest therein attributable to an interest in a mine, well, other natural deposit, or block of timber shall be not less than the fair value of such mine, well, natural deposit, or block of timber for such interest therein as the Secretary shall convey) at the time of the first commercial development thereof, adjusted as provided in section 1016 of such Code. For purposes of this subsection, the time of receipt of land or any interest therein shall be the time of the conveyance by the Secretary of such land or interest (whether by interim conveyance or patent)."

FIRE PROTECTION

43 USC 1621

Sec. 1409. Subsection (e) of section 21 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1620(e)) is amended by inserting the words "corporation organized under section 14(h)(3)," after "Native group," by replacing the comma following the citation "164 Stat. 967, 1106," with a period, and by making a revised sentence out of the remaining phrase by striking the words "and" and "also", replacing the comma after the word "lands" with the words "they shall", and replacing the word "forest" with "wildland".

INTERIM CONVEYANCES AND UNDERSELECTIONS

Sec. 1410. Section 22(j) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is amended to read as follows:

"(j)(1) Where lands to be conveyed to a Native, Native Corporation, or Native group pursuant to this Act as amended and supplemented have not been surveyed, the same may be conveyed by the issuance of an 'interim conveyance' to the party entitled to the lands. Subject to valid existing rights and such conditions and reservations authorized by law as are imposed, the force and effect of such an interim conveyance shall be to convey to and vest in the recipient exactly the same right, title, and interest in and to the lands as the recipient would have received had he been issued a patent by the United States. Upon survey of lands covered by an interim conveyance a patent thereto shall be issued to the recipient. The boundaries of the lands as defined and conveyed by the interim conveyance shall not be altered but may then be re-described, if need be, in reference to the plat of survey. The Secretary shall make appropriate adjustments to insure that the recipient receives his full entitlement. Where the term 'patent', or a derivative thereof, is used in this Act, unless the context precludes such construction, it shall be deemed to include 'interim conveyance', and the conveyances of land to Natives and Native Corporations provided for this Act shall be as fully effectuated by the issuance of interim conveyances as by the issuance of patents.

"(2) Where lands selected and conveyed, or to be conveyed to a Village Corporation are insufficient to fulfill the Corporation's entitlement under subsection 12(b), 14(a), 16(b), or 16(d), the Secretary is authorized to withdraw twice the amount of unfulfilled entitlement and provide the Village Corporation ninety days from receipt of notice from the Secretary to select from the lands withdrawn the land it desires to fulfill its entitlement. In making the withdrawal, the Secretary shall first withdraw public lands that were formerly

36 USC 1016

43 USC 1616

Withdrawals
43 USC 1621

Wildlife refuge
subsurface est-
1624
43 USC 1613
note
43 USC 1613
43 USC 1611.
1613

43 USC 1630

43 USC 1611,
1613, 1615

Property value

43 USC 1621

"(4) Such proceeds which have been deposited in the escrow account pertaining to lands withdrawn but not selected pursuant to such Act, or selected but not conveyed due to rejection or relinquishment of the selection, shall be paid, together with interest accrued, as would have been required by law were it not for the provisions of this Act.

"(5) Lands withdrawn under this subsection include all Federal lands identified under appendices A, B-1 and B-2 of the document referred to in section 12 of the Act of January 2, 1976 (Public Law 94-204) for Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, and are deemed withdrawn as of the date established in subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of January 2, 1976.

(b) Section 2 of Public Law 94-204 (89 Stat. 1146) is amended by adding a new subsection to read as follows:

"(c) There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section."

43 USC 1611 note

43 USC 1613 note

43 USC 1639 note

43 USC 1601 note

Grants, 43 USC 1618 note

43 USC 1613

Funds, disposition note, 43 USC 1605

43 USC 1605

43 USC 1605

43 USC 1610, 1615

43 USC 1616

Payments, 43 USC 1613 note

withdrawn for selection by the concerned Village Corporation by or pursuant to subsection 11(a)(1), 11(a)(3), 15(a), or 16(d). Should such lands no longer be available, the Secretary may withdraw public lands that are vacant, unreserved, and unappropriated, except that the Secretary may withdraw public lands which had been previously withdrawn pursuant to subsection 17(d)(1). Any subsequent selection by the Village Corporation shall be in the manner provided in this Act for such original selections."

ESCROW ACCOUNT

Sec. 1411. (a) Subsection (a) of section 2 of Public Law 94-204 (89 Stat. 1146) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a)(1) During the period of the appropriate withdrawal for selection pursuant to the Settlement Act, any and all proceeds derived from contracts, leases, licenses, permits, rights-of-way, or easements, or from trespass occurring after the date of withdrawal of the lands for selection, pertaining to lands or resources of lands withdrawn for Native selection pursuant to the Settlement Act shall be deposited in an escrow account which shall be held by the Secretary until lands selected pursuant to that Act have been conveyed to the selecting Corporation or individual entitled to receive benefits under such Act.

"(2) Such proceeds which were received, if any, subsequent to the date of withdrawal of the land for selection, but were not deposited in the escrow account shall be identified by the Secretary within two years of the date of conveyance or this Act, whichever is later, and shall be paid together with interest payable on the proceeds from the date of receipt by the United States to the date of payment to the appropriate Corporation or individual to which the land was conveyed by the United States: *Provided*, That interest shall be paid on the basis of a semiannual computation from the date of receipt of the proceeds by the United States to the date of payment with simple interest at the rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be the rate payable on short-term obligations of the United States prevailing at the time of payment: *Provided further*, That any rights of a Corporation or individual under this section to such proceeds shall be limited to proceeds actually received by the United States plus interest: *And provided further*, That moneys for such payments have been appropriated as provided in subsection (e) of this section.

"(3) Such proceeds which have been deposited in the escrow account shall be paid, together with interest accrued by the Secretary to the appropriate Corporation or individual upon conveyance of the particular withdrawn lands. In the event that a conveyance does not cover all of the land embraced within any contract, lease, license, permit, right-of-way, easement, or trespass, the Corporation or individual shall only be entitled to the proportionate amount of the proceeds, including interest accrued, derived from such contract, lease, license, permit, right-of-way, or easement, which results from multiplying the total of such proceeds, including interest accrued, by a fraction in which the numerator is the acreage of such contract, lease, license, permit, right-of-way, or easement which is included in the conveyance and the denominator is the total acreage contained in the such contract, lease, license, permit, right-of-way, or easement; in the case of trespass, the conveyee shall be entitled to the proportionate share of the proceeds, including a proportionate share of interest accrued, in relation to the damages occurring on the respective lands during the period the lands were withdrawn for selection.

LIMITATIONS

SEC. 1412. Except as specifically provided in this Act, (i) the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are fully applicable to this Act, and (ii) nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter or amend any of such provisions.

PART B—OTHER RELATED PROVISIONS

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR NATIVE GROUPS

SEC. 1413. The Secretary shall pay by grant to each of the Native Group Corporations established pursuant to section 14(h)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and finally certified as a Native Group, an amount not more than \$100,000 or less than \$50,000 adjusted according to population of each Group. Funds authorized under this section may be used only for planning, development, and other purposes for which the Native Group Corporations are organized under the Settlement Act.

FISCAL YEAR ADJUSTMENT ACT

SEC. 1414. (a) Moneys appropriated for deposit in the Alaska Native Fund for the fiscal year following the enactment of this Act, shall, for the purposes of section 5 of Public Law 94-204 only, be deposited into the Alaska Native Fund on the first day of the fiscal year for which the moneys are appropriated, and shall be distributed at the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year in accordance with section 6(C) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) For the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted, the money appropriated shall be deposited within 10 days of enactment, unless it has already been deposited in accordance with existing law, and shall be distributed no later than the end of the quarter following the quarter in which the money is deposited: *Provided*, That if the money is already deposited at the time of enactment of this Act, it must be distributed at the end of the quarter in which this Act is enacted.

(c) Notwithstanding section 35 of the Fiscal Year Adjustment Act or any other provisions of law, interest earned from the investment of appropriations made pursuant to the Act of July 31, 1976 (Public Law 94-373, 90 Stat. 1051), and deposited in the Alaska Native Fund on or

after October 1, 1976, shall be deposited in the Alaska Native Fund within thirty days after enactment of this Act and shall be distributed as required by section 6(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

RELINQUISHMENT OF SELECTIONS PARTLY WITHIN CONSERVATION UNITS

Sec. 1415. Whenever a valid State or Native selection is partly in and partly out of the boundary of a conservation system unit, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the State or any Native Corporation may relinquish its rights in any portion of any validly selected Federal land, including land underneath waters, which lies within the boundary of the conservation system unit. Upon relinquishment, the Federal land (including land underneath waters) so relinquished within the boundary of the conservation system unit shall become, and be administered as, a part of the conservation system unit. The total land entitlement of the State or Native Corporation shall not be affected by such relinquishment. In lieu of the lands and waters relinquished by the State, the State may select pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act as amended by this Act, an equal acreage of other lands available for such purpose. The Native Corporation may retain an equal acreage from overselection lands on which selection applications were otherwise properly and timely filed. A relinquishment pursuant to this section shall not invalidate an otherwise valid State or Native Corporation land selection outside the boundaries of the conservation system unit, on the grounds that, after such relinquishment, the remaining portion of the land selection no longer meets applicable requirements of size, compactness, or contiguity, or that the portion of the selection retained immediately outside the conservation system unit does not follow section lines along the boundary of the conservation system unit. The validity of the selection outside such boundary shall not be adversely affected by the relinquishment.

CONVEYANCES TO VILLAGE CORPORATIONS

Sec. 1437. (a) OPTIONAL PROCEDURE.—The provisions of this section shall be applicable only to the conveyance of Federal lands described herein to a Native Corporation which within one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this Act or the date of eligibility determination, whichever is later, files a document with the Secretary setting forth its election to receive conveyance pursuant to this section.

43 USC :641

(b) "COME" TOWNSHIPS ETC.—(1)(A) Except to the extent that conveyance of a surface estate would be inconsistent with section 12(a), 14(a), 14(b), or 22(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, subject to valid existing rights and section 903(a) of this Act, there is hereby conveyed to and vested in each Village Corporation for a Native Village which is determined by the Secretary to be eligible for land under section 11 or 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and which did not elect to acquire a former reserve under section 19(b) of such Act, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the surface estate in the public lands, as defined in such Act, in the township or townships withdrawn pursuant to section 11(a)(1) or 16(a) of such Act in which all or any part of such Village is located. As used in this paragraph the term "Native Village" has the same meaning such term has in section 3(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

(B) Where two or more Village Corporations are entitled to the same land by virtue of the same township or townships embracing all or part of the Native Villages, the conveyance made by paragraph (A) shall not be effective as to such lands until an arbitration decision or other binding agreement between or among the Corporations is filed with and published by the Secretary. Within thirty days of receipt of such decision or agreement, the Secretary shall publish notice of the decision or agreement in the Federal Register. Effective with such publication, title to the lands conveyed by subparagraph (A) shall vest in the Village Corporation as specified in the decision or agreement. For purposes of section 902, until title vests in the Village Corporation pursuant to this subparagraph, the Secretary shall consider the entire acreage involved chargeable to each Corporation's entitlement.

(2) Except to the extent that conveyance of a surface estate would be inconsistent with section 12(a), 14(a), or 22(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, subject to valid existing rights and section 903(a) of this Act, there is hereby conveyed to and vested in each Village Corporation for a Native Village which is determined by the Secretary to be eligible for land under section 11 of such Act, and which did not elect to acquire a former reserve under section 19(b) of such Act, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the surface estate in the township or townships withdrawn pursuant to section 11(a)(2) of such Act in which all or any part of such village is located. Provided, That any such land reserved to or selected by the State of Alaska under the Acts of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1214), as amended, January 21, 1929 (45 Stat. 1091), as amended, or July 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 709), and lands selected by the State which have been tentatively approved to the State under section 5(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act and as to which the State, prior to December 18, 1971, had conditionally granted title to, or contracts to purchase, the surface estate to third parties, including cities and boroughs within the State, and such reservations, selections, grants, and contracts had not expired or been relinquished or revoked by the date of this Act, shall not be conveyed by operation of this paragraph. And provided further, That the provisions of subparagraph (1)(B) of this subsection shall apply to the conveyances under this paragraph.

(3) Subject to valid existing rights and section 903(a) of this Act, there is hereby conveyed to and vested in each Village Corporation which, by the date of enactment of this Act, is determined by the Secretary to be eligible under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to, and has elected to, acquire title to any estate pursuant to section 19(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, all of the

Surface estates
conveyances
43 USC 1611
1613, 1617
Note, p. 2547

43 USC 1609
1615

43 USC 1502

Publication in
Federal
Register

43 USC 1611,
1613, 1617
Note, p. 2547

43 USC 1610

43 USC 1615

43 USC 353
43 USC 352, note
43 USC 46-1
43 USC note
prec. 21

43 USC 1609
43 USC 1615

right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the estates in a reserve, as such reserve existed on December 18, 1971, which was set aside for the use or benefit of the stockholders or members of such Corporation before the date of enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Nothing in this paragraph shall apply to the Village Corporation for the Native village of Klukwan, which Corporation shall receive those rights granted to it by the Act of January 2, 1976 (Public Law 94-204) as amended by the Act of October 4, 1976 (Public Law 94-456).

(4) Subject to valid existing rights and section 903(a) of this Act, and except where such lands are within a National Wildlife Refuge or the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska, for which the Regional Corporation obtains in-lieu rights pursuant to section 13(a)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, there is hereby conveyed to and vested in each Regional Corporation which, as a result of a conveyance of a surface estate by operation of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, is entitled under section 14(f) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to receive the subsurface estate corresponding to such surface estate, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such subsurface estate.

(c) DOCUMENTS.—As soon as possible after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue to each Native Corporation referred to in subsection (b) interim conveyances or patents to the estates or interests conveyed to such Corporation by such subsection, but title shall be deemed to have passed on the date of the filing of a document of election described in subsection (a), notwithstanding any delay in the issuance of the interim conveyances or patents.

(d) RECONVEYANCES; DISPUTES.—A Village Corporation's obligation to reconvey lands under section 14(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall arise only upon receipt of an interim conveyance or patent, whichever is earlier, under subsection (c) of this section or under such Act. For purposes of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, legislative conveyances made by, or interim conveyances and patents issued pursuant to, this title shall have the same effect as if issued pursuant to sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(f), and 19(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and shall be deemed to have been so issued. Disputes between or among Native Corporations arising from conveyances under this Act shall be resolved by a board of arbitrators of a type described in section 12(e) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act pertaining to disputes over land selection rights and the boundaries of Village Corporations.

(e) EXISTING RIGHTS.—All conveyances made by operation of this section shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act as if such conveyances or patents had been made or issued pursuant to that Act.

(f) EASEMENTS.—For a period of one year from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may identify and issue a decision to reserve in the patent those easements, pursuant to section 17(b)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which are described in section 17(b)(1) of such Act on lands conveyed by this section, but the Secretary shall not reserve a greater number of easements or more land for a particular easement or easements than is reasonably necessary and he shall be guided by the principles of section 903 of this Act. Upon the finality of the decision so issued, such easements shall be reserved in the conveyance document or documents issued by the Secretary as required by this section.

(g) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "Native Corporation" means Village Corporations and Regional Corporations.

43 USC 1601
note.

43 USC 1604
note, 1605 note,
1611 note, 1613
and note, 1615,
1616, 1618 note,
1620, 1621, 1625
and note, 1626,
1627, 1628,
43 USC 1611.

43 USC 1612

43 USC 1601
note.

43 USC 1613,
1618.

43 USC 1611.

43 USC 1616.

Public Law 96-505
96th Congress

An Act

To provide for the removal of the names of certain Alaska Natives from the Alaska Native Roll and to allow their enrollment with the Metlakatla Indian Community.

Dec. 5, 1980
[H.R. 5108]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Metlakatla Indian Community Enrollment Act of 1980."

Sec. 2. Any Native whose name appears on the Alaska Native Roll established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) who is now or hereafter enrolled by the Metlakatla Indian Community, and who requests removal of his name from the Alaska Native Roll on a form approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall have his name removed from the roll after receipt by the Secretary of the properly executed form and verification of his enrollment to the Metlakatla Indian Community, and shall no longer be entitled to benefits under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, effective at the beginning of the next fiscal quarter after such receipt and verification. The Secretary shall notify the appropriate Native Corporations of the removal of the name from the roll. A Native who is or has been enrolled to the Metlakatla Indian Community must make his request for the removal of his name from the roll within two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that any such Native who is a minor may make his request any time within two years after he attains the age of eighteen years.

Sec. 3. Stock previously issued by any Native Corporation established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to any Native who still retains the stock and whose name is removed from the Alaska Native Roll hereunder shall, upon the removal of the Native's name, be canceled by the issuing corporation without liability to it or to the Native. Stock of any such Native Corporation which is obtained in any manner, other than by gift or inheritance, and owned by any Native enrolled to the Metlakatla Indian Community may be canceled by the issuing corporation upon request of the Native without liability to it or to the Native.

Metlakatla Indian Community Enrollment Act of 1980
43 USC 1601 note

Notification to Native Corporations. Removal from roll, request

Stock cancellation.

Sec. 4. Removal of the name of a Native from the Alaska Native Roll pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall not be construed as increasing or decreasing regional or village enrollments for purposes of land entitlements pursuant to the Alaska Claims Settlement Act.
Approved December 5, 1980.

Land entitlements.
43 USC 1601 note.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-1103 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs)
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125, p. 7507
Nov. 17, considered and passed House.
Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.

Appendix B

NATIVE GROUPS [14(h)(2)] STATUS REPORT

(BIA: ANCSA Projects Office)

ANCSA PROJECTS OFFICE
NATIVE GROUPS 14(h)(2)
STATUS REPORT

<u>Regional Corporation</u>	<u>Group Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>BLM Serial No.</u>	<u>Field Investigated</u>	<u>Report to Area Director</u>	<u>Eligible(E)/ Ineligible(I)</u>	<u>Number of Enrollees</u>	<u>Comments</u>
AHTNA	Little Lake Louise	1,600	AA-10537	1982	12-20-82	I	5	IBLA - Appeal Pending Report Completed 8-24-83
	Lowet Tonsina	1,280	AA-10535	1982	1-5-83	I	2	IBLA - Appeal Pending Report Completed 8-10-83
	Nabesna	1,280	AA-11140	1982	2-14-83	I	4	Appeal Dismissed 1-25-84 (Not Timely Filed) Report Completed 8-2-84
	Slana	7,040	AA-10536	1982	2-15-83	I	22	IBLA - Appeal Pending Report Completed 10-7-83
	Twin Lakes	2,240	AA-10437	1982	12-15-82	I	7	IBLA - Appeal Pending Report Completed 8-26-83
BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION	Haycock	6,720	P-21868	1977	12-20-82	I	21	Report Completed 8-5-83
BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION	Olsonville	7,680	AA-10538	1982	12-13-82	E	24	Report Completed 7-12-83
	Savonoski	2,560	AA-11139	1982	11-30-82	I	8	IBLA - Appeal Denied 4-30-84
	Tanalian	2,240	AA-11157	1979		I	6	Interior Board of Land Appeals (Appeal pending) Report Completed 3-2-83
CALISTA CORPORATION	Nagamut	6,080	AA-9902	1982	12-10-82	E	19	Report Completed
	Nunivak	4,160	AA-9790	1982	12-10-82	I	13	Report Completed 5-10-83
CHUGACH NATIVES INCORPORATED	Grouse Creek	6,720	AA-11203	1982	12-10-82	I	22	IBLA - Appeal Pending Report Completed 8-17-83

ANCSA PROJECTS OFFICE
 NATIVE GROUPS 14(h)(2)
 STATUS REPORT

<u>Regional Corporation</u>	<u>Group Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>BLM Serial No.</u>	<u>Field Investigated</u>	<u>Report to Area Director</u>	<u>Eligible(E)/ Ineligible(I)</u>	<u>Number of Enrollees</u>	<u>Comments</u>
COOK INLET REGION, INCORPORATED	Alexander Creek	69,120	AA-09497			E	42	Approved by ANILCA
	Caswell	7,680	AA-10552			E	35	Approved by Administrative Determination
	Gold Creek	3,640	AA-11160	1982	12-15-82	E	11	Report Completed 3-15-83
	Montana Creek	7,680	AA-10553			E	45	Approved by Administrative Determination
DOYON, LIMITED	Point Possession	4,480	AA-11128	1982	11-29-82	E	36	Awaiting land exchange agreement Report Completed 6-29-83
	Deacons Landing	1,200	AA-11718	1982	12-10-82	I	4	IBLA - Appeal Pending Report Completed 5-9-83
	Doratidi	1,920	AA-11719	1982	12-10-82	I	6	Report Completed 9-2-83
	Forty Mile	4,480	F-22976	1982	12-15-82	I	14	Report Completed 7-12-83
SEALASKA CORPORATION	Kian T'ree	5,760	F-22440	1982	12-14-82	E	20	Report Completed 7-11-83
	Koktines	2,880	F-22977	1982	12-14-82	I	9	Report Completed 5-6-83
	Medira	2,560	AA-12377	1979	2-14-83	I	8	Report Completed 8-10-83
	Ninchumina	2,240	AA-11184	1982	12-20-82	E	7	IBLA - Appeal Pending Report Completed 5-6-83
	Neechoot-salichaaqat	3,260	F-22910	1982	12-15-82	I	10	IBLA - Appeal Denied 3-20-84
	Wisnak	5,760	F-19749	1982	12-15-82	I	0	IBLA - Appeal Pending 46 enrolled to Village of Wiseman. Report Completed 5-6-83
	Ganavas	4,800	AA-11847	1982	1-5-83	I	7	

Appendix C

**SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE ALASKA NATIVE FUND
TO REGIONAL CORPORATIONS**

**(Bureau of Indian Affairs Memorandum,
December 10, 1981)**

Appendix D

**STATUS OF ENTITLEMENTS, CONVEYANCES, AND
PATENTS BY REGION AND VILLAGE**

(in development)

Appendix D

STATUS OF ENTITLEMENTS, CONVEYANCES, AND
PATENTS BY REGION AND VILLAGE

	<u>Page</u>
Land Status, by Village in Region	D-1
Land Status, by Region	D-17
Cemetery Site and Historic Place [14(h)(1)], and Remaining 14(h) Acreage [14(h)(8)] Entitlements, by Region	D-18

Notes:

The following abbreviations are used in
Appendix D:

DIC Decision to Issue Conveyance
(appealable by the corporation)

IC Interim Conveyance

Information contained in the tables was
provided by BLM in February 1984.

Appendix E

2(c) STUDY REPLICATION TABLES

**Compiled by the
Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)
University of Alaska**

REPLICATION OF 2(c) TASK I
PART A, SECTION 2
TABLES

To document changes in the status of Alaska Natives since the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, it is necessary to examine comparable data for at least two points in time. The major source of recurrent information on the Alaska Native population is the federal Bureau of the Census. Other sources of relevant comparable data are the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, the Alaska Department of Labor, the Alaska Department of Public Safety, and the Alaska Department of Commerce. While each of these federal and state agencies collects data that can be compared over time, the data itself is often not readily available in a form that can be used to make comparisons. Therefore, the task of assembling comparable data for two or more points in time would be both time consuming and expensive. An alternative approach is to locate a comprehensive baseline study in which relevant data has already been compiled and to replicate the study, using the most recent data available.

In 1973, the Secretary of Interior authorized a study which, in part, was to describe the social and economic circumstances of Alaska Natives. Called the 2(c) Report, this study produced a reference appendix (Task I, Part A, Section 2), containing 78 tables which together constitute the most comprehensive description of the Alaska Native population yet produced. Most of the tables contained in the 2(c) Report are based on special tabulations of the 1970 Census, second- and fourth-count summary computer tapes. Additional tables were derived from a special poverty status computer tape and from unpublished government agency statistics. The 2(c) Report serves as an excellent beginning point for an assessment of changes in the status of Alaska Natives. For this reason, we chose to replicate the tables in Task I, Part A, Section 2 of the 2(c) Report. In addition, we assembled data used to construct the key figures located in the preceding summary of the change in status of Alaska Natives.

The following tables are labeled and formatted to match the tables in Task I, Part A, Section 2 of the 2(c) Report. They are intended to serve as reference material, either independently or in conjunction with the 2(c) tables. We have not attempted to incorporate both baseline and contemporary data in single tables since the 2(c) tables are already quite large.

Both the 2(c) and current data are mostly estimates based on sample data. The reliability of these estimates varies. In general, statewide estimates are more reliable than regional estimates, and estimates pertaining to the entire population are more reliable than estimates pertaining to a single sex or age

group. Those intending to base an analysis on the tables contained in this appendix should refer to Bureau of the Census descriptions of sampling errors.

A careful reviewer of the tables in this appendix and the 2(c) Report will discover that statewide totals do not always equal the sum of regional or community breakdowns. This is because data for some of the smaller geographic units is suppressed by the Census Bureau to maintain the anonymity of individuals. In rare cases, the extent of suppression may be large enough to affect the accuracy of percentage distributions. Therefore, analyses based on the reference tables should include an examination of the extent of apparent suppression.

Census data appearing in the 2(c) Report were derived from custom 1970 census tape files which organized data by Native regional corporation. It was not possible to arrange for production of custom census tapes containing 1980 census data; however, the 1980 census standard tape files generally contain sufficiently detailed census figures to replicate the 2(c) tables. There are three types of comparisons which cannot be derived from 1980 standard census products. First, we could not derive medians for some variables. We constructed census estimates by regional corporation by aggregating census area and census subarea records. Since medians cannot be summed, it is impossible to reliably estimate medians for cases where the published median is not accompanied by a detailed distribution. The second constraint on deriving 1980 comparisons to 2(c) data concerns non-Native villages of under 1,000 population. Census standard summary tape files one and two do not contain records for non-Native places of under 1,000 population. Finally, 1980 standard census products include limited breakdowns of population characteristics according to poverty status. The analyses by poverty status in the 2(c) Report were based on a special poverty status file not available for 1980. We were, therefore, unable to replicate some of the poverty status comparisons.

We obtained data on births and deaths from the Office of Planning, Policy, and Program Evaluation of the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. That office prepared special tabulations of births, deaths, suicidal deaths, and accidental deaths by Native corporation areas from information recorded on birth and death certificates. Detailed cause of death breakdowns came from special tabulations made in 1981 by that office for the years 1959 to 1978. Except for suicidal deaths, these data are comparable to those contained in the 2(c) Report. Suicidal deaths in the 2(c) Report are derived from a nonreplicable case-by-case analysis of death certificates. Our data are not strictly comparable and likely tend to undercount the actual number of suicidal deaths.

Cases of selected communicable diseases--hepatitis, gonorrhea, and dysentery--are reported to the Section of Communicable Disease, Division of Public Health, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. The total number of cases are published annually in the Communicable Disease Report. Data on reported cases of these diseases among Natives are available from the Indian Health Service and are consistent with the state data. In general, more health information is available for the Native population than for the non-Native population due to the nearly universal use of Indian Health Service facilities by Alaska Natives.

National health and vital statistics data are published annually and are based on state reporting systems. This information is collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and published in the annual Statistical Abstract of the United States.

Statistics on number of arrests and crime rates are from Crime in Alaska, published annually by the Alaska Department of Public Safety, and from Crime in the United States, published annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The data have been collected under a national Uniform Crime Reports system for 40 years; the figures we have collected may be compared to those in the 2(c) Report.

Please note that in tables where percent distributions (rather than the actual numbers) are shown, we have placed a ".0" (a decimal point and a zero) to indicate that these are percents. This convention does not indicate that the percents are accurate to one decimal place; we rounded all percents to the nearest whole number and to sum to 100. Please note also that where data that were included in the 2(c) Report are no longer available, we omitted the entire table rather than including one with no information.

TABLE A-1. ALASKA NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE POPULATION 1900-1980

Year	Total No. of Persons	Natives		Non-Natives	
		No. of Persons	Percent of Total	No. of Persons	Percent of Total
1980	401,851	64,103	16.0	337,748	84.0
1970	300,382	50,654	16.9	249,728	83.1
1960	226,167	43,081	19.0	183,086	81.0
1950	128,643	33,863	26.3	94,780	73.7
1940	72,524	32,458	44.8	40,066	55.2
1930	59,278	29,983	50.6	29,295	49.4
1920	55,036	26,558	48.3	28,478	51.7
1910	64,356	25,331	39.4	39,025	60.6
1900	63,592	29,536	46.4	34,056	53.6

Average Annual
Percent Change

1980-1970	3.0	2.4	--	3.1	--
1960-1970	2.9	1.6	--	3.1	--
1950-1960	5.8	2.4	--	6.8	--
1940-1950	5.9	0.4	--	9.0	--
1900-1940	0.3	0.2	--	0.4	--

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Report PC80-1-83.

TABLE A-2. NUMBER OF PLACES AND ALASKAN POPULATION
BY SIZE OF PLACE, 1950-1980

Size of Places	1950			1960		
	No. of Places	Population		No. of Places	Population	
		No. of Persons	Percent of Total		No. of Persons	Percent of Total
Alaska, Total	31	128,643	100.0	41	226,167	100.0
25,000 to 50,000	0	--	-	1	44,237	19.6
10,000 to 25,000	1	11,254	8.7	1	13,311	5.9
5,000 to 10,000	3	17,032	13.2	3	22,354	9.9
2,500 to 5,000	2	5,976	4.6	2	5,865	2.6
1,000 to 2,500	9	14,987	11.7	16	23,954	10.6
Less than 1,000	16	5,612	4.4	18	5,986	2.6
Other Places	NA	73,782	57.4	NA	110,460	48.8

Size of Places	1970			1980		
	No. of Places	Population		No. of Places	Population	
		No. of Persons	Percent of Total		No. of Persons	Percent of Total
Alaska, Total	113	300,382	100.0	294	401,851	100.0
Greater than 50,000				1	170,247	42.4
25,000 to 50,000	1	48,029	16.0	0	0	0.0
10,000 to 25,000	2	32,860	10.9	2	42,173	10.5
5,000 to 10,000	6	43,268	14.4	3	20,233	5.0
2,500 to 5,000	6	21,355	7.1	7	25,914	6.4
1,000 to 2,500	24	37,853	12.6	17	30,474	7.6
Less than 1,000	74	19,598	6.5	264	57,835	14.4
Other Places	NA	97,419	32.4	NA	54,975	13.7

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-3. ALASKAN NATIVE POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, AND BY TYPE AND SIZE OF VILLAGE, BY NATIVE REGIONS, 1980

State/ Regions	Total Population	No. of Persons	% of Total Native Pop.	Natives											
				Urban Places		Rural Places		Percent Residing In						Other Places	
				Total	% of Native Pop.	Total	% of Native Pop.	Native Villages		Non-Native Villages		Total	% of Native Pop.		
Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large				
Alaska, Total	401,851	64,103	16.0	100.0	28.0	72.0	63.0	23.0	29.0	11.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0
REGIONS:															
Aleut	7,768	1,934	25.0	3.0	-	100.0	98.0	35.0	63.0	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	*
Arctic Slope	4,199	3,225	77.0	5.0	-	100.0	99.0	21.0	25.0	53.0	*	*	-	-	*
Callista	15,664	13,594	87.0	21.0	-	100.0	99.0	34.0	47.0	18.0	*	*	-	-	1.0
Bering Straits	6,537	5,174	79.0	8.0	-	100.0	97.0	21.0	50.0	26.0	*	*	-	-	3.0
Bristol Bay	5,710	3,880	68.0	6.0	-	100.0	97.0	48.0	49.0	-	1	-	1.0	-	2.0
Chugach	8,436	1,072	13.0	2.0	-	100.0	27.0	27.0	-	-	67.0	2.0	-	65.0	6.0
Cook Inlet	214,720	10,851	5.0	17.0	85.0	15.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	7.0
Ahtna	2,810	544	19.0	1.0	-	100.0	53.0	37.0	16.0	-	13.0	6.0	7.0	-	34.0
Koniag	9,939	1,884	19.0	3.0	36.0	64.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	14.0
Nana	4,831	4,113	85.0	6.0	-	100.0	95.0	23.0	34.0	38.0	-	-	-	-	5.0
Doyon	67,532	8,078	12.0	13.0	37.0	63.0	57.0	36.0	21.0	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	*	3.0
Sealaska	53,794	9,782	18.0	14.0	52.0	48.0	24.0	6.0	18.0	-	23.0	4.0	3.0	16.0	1.0

*Less than 1 percent.

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-4. ALASKAN NON-NATIVE POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, AND BY TYPE AND SIZE OF VILLAGE, BY NATIVE REGIONS, 1980

State/ Regions	Total Population	No. of Persons	% of Total Native Pop.	% Non- Native Pop.	Non-Natives										Other Places	
					Percent Residing In											
					Urban Places		Rural Places		Native Villages			Non-Native Villages				
Total	Small	Medium	Large	Total	Small	Medium	Large	Total	Small	Medium	Large	Total				
Alaska, Total	401,851	337,748	84.0	100.0	76.0	24.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	12.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	9.0
REGIONS:																
Aleut	7,768	5,834	75.0	2.0	-	100.0	33.0	22.0	11.0	-	-	67.0	-	-	67.0	*
Arctic Slope	4,199	974	23.0	-	-	100.0	67.0	11.0	6.0	50.0	-	11.0	11.0	-	-	22.0
Calista	15,664	2,070	13.0	1.0	-	100.0	94.0	13.0	25.0	56.0	-	3.0	3.0	-	-	3.0
Bering Straits	6,537	1,363	21.0	-	-	100.0	87.0	3.0	14.0	70.0	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	9.0
Bristol Bay	5,710	1,830	32.0	1.0	-	100.0	67.0	27.0	40.0	-	-	28.0	-	28.0	-	5.0
Chugach	8,436	7,364	87.0	2.0	-	100.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	86.0	3.0	-	83.0	13.0
Cook Inlet	214,720	203,869	95.0	60.0	83.0	17.0	*	*	*	-	-	7.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	10.0
Ahtna	2,810	2,266	81.0	1.0	-	100.0	21.0	15.0	6.0	-	-	25.0	4.0	21.0	-	54.0
Koniag	9,939	8,055	81.0	2.0	68.0	32.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0
Nana	4,831	718	15.0	-	-	100.0	90.0	13.0	10.0	67.0	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Doyon	67,532	59,454	88.0	18.0	86.0	14.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	8.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sealaska	53,794	44,012	82.0	13.0	70.0	30.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	23.0	4.0	9.0	10.0	5.0

*Less than 1 percent.

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-6. RESIDENCE IN 1980 AND 1975 OF THE ALASKAN
POPULATION FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER,
URBAN AND RURAL, 1980

Population and Residence in 1980 and 1975	Natives			Non-Natives		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Population Five Years Old and Over	56,564	17,108	39,456	306,282	216,887	89,395
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residence in 1980 and 1975:						
Same Alaskan Census Division	47,764	12,150	35,614	119,127	119,823	49,304
Percent of Total	84.4	71.0	90.3	55.2	55.3	55.2
Different Alaskan Census Division in 1975	6,181	3,348	2,833	25,567	13,325	12,242
Percent of Total	10.9	19.6	7.2	8.4	6.1	13.7
Different State in 1975	2,619	1,610	1,009	111,588	83,739	27,849
Percent of Total	4.6	9.4	2.6	36.4	38.6	31.2

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-7. RESIDENCE IN 1980 AND 1975 OF ALASKAN
NATIVES, FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1980

State/ Regions	Natives			
	Population Five Years Old & Over	Same Alaska Census Division	Different Alaska Census Division in 1975	Different State in 1975
Alaska, Total	56,564	84.0	11.0	5.0
REGIONS:				
Aleut	1,735	88.0	9.0	3.0
Arctic Slope	2,843	94.0	5.0	1.0
Calista	12,008	95.0	4.0	1.0
Bering Straits	4,548	91.0	7.0	2.0
Bristol Bay	3,490	91.0	6.0	3.0
Chugach	972	81.0	13.0	6.0
Cook Inlet	9,619	64.0	24.0	11.0
Ahtna	580	86.0	11.0	3.0
Koniag	1,670	87.0	7.0	6.0
Nana	3,599	95.0	3.0	2.0
Doyon	7,041	79.0	16.0	5.0
Sealaska	8,459	82.0	11.0	7.0

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-8. RESIDENCE IN 1980 AND 1975 OF ALASKAN NON-NATIVES,
FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1980

State/ Regions	Non-Natives			
	Population Five Years Old & Over	Same Alaska Census Division	Different Alaska Census Division in 1975	Different State in 1975
Alaska, Total	306,282	55.0	8.0	36.0
REGIONS:				
Aleut	5,389	15.0	6.0	79.0
Arctic Slope	939	25.0	27.0	48.0
Calis̄ta	1,821	29.0	15.0	56.0
Bering Straits	1,259	44.0	13.0	43.0
Bristol Bay	1,713	39.0	16.0	45.0
Chugach	6,747	48.0	15.0	38.0
Cook Inlet	184,691	57.0	8.0	35.0
Ahtna	1,994	52.0	17.0	31.0
Koniag	7,285	47.0	8.0	45.0
Nana	658	22.0	17.0	61.0
Doyon	53,491	53.0	7.0	40.0
Sealaska	40,295	61.0	9.0	29.0

SOURCE: ISER Census Database.

TABLE A-9. RESIDENCE IN 1980 and 1975 OF NATIVES, FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, 1980

Natives Five Years Old and Over by Age	Males				Females			
	Same Alaska Census Division		Different Alaska Census Division in 1975		Same Alaska Census Division		Different Alaska Census Division in 1975	
	No. of Persons	Percent of Total	No. of Persons	Percent of Total	No. of Persons	Percent of Total	No. of Persons	Percent of Total
Natives	24,505	100.0	4,256	100.0	23,574	100.0	4,694	100.0
5-14	6,184	25.0	1,083	25.0	5,995	26.0	1,056	23.0
15-24	6,554	27.0	1,133	27.0	6,179	26.0	1,389	29.0
25-34	3,966	16.0	1,030	24.0	3,774	16.0	1,394	30.0
35-44	2,790	11.0	539	13.0	2,667	11.0	437	9.0
45-54	2,257	9.0	243	6.0	2,222	9.0	243	5.0
55 and Over	2,754	11.0	228	5.0	2,737	12.0	175	4.0

SOURCE: ISER Census Database.

TABLE A-10. AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF ALASKAN NATIVES, URBAN AND RURAL, AND BY SIZE OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE VILLAGES, 1980

State/ Type and Size of Place	Males					Females								
	Median Age	No. of Persons	Age Distribution (Percent)				Median Age	No. of Persons	Age Distribution (Percent)					
			Under 14	15-24	25-44	45 and Over			Under 14	15-24	25-44	45 and Over		
Alaska, Total	21.1	31,661	100.0	35.0	23.0	25.0	17.0	21.7	31,120	100.0	34.0	23.0	26.0	17.0
Urban Places		8,581	100.0	37.0	24.0	26.0	13.0		10,027	100.0	31.0	23.0	30.0	16.0
Rural Places		23,080	100.0	34.0	23.0	25.0	18.0		21,093	100.0	35.0	24.0	24.0	17.0
Native Villages														
Small (0-199)		2,510	100.0	31.0	24.0	26.0	19.0		2,157	100.0	36.0	24.0	22.0	18.0
Medium (200-999)		10,652	100.0	34.0	23.0	25.0	18.0		9,666	100.0	37.0	24.0	22.0	17.0
Large (1000-2500)		2,747	100.0	33.0	24.0	26.0	17.0		2,576	100.0	33.0	25.0	25.0	17.0
Non-Native Villages														
Small (0-199)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Medium (200-999)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Large (1000-2500)		1,032	100.0	34.0	22.0	24.0	20.0		1,067	100.0	29.0	23.0	27.0	21.0

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-11. AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF ALASKAN NON-NATIVES, URBAN AND RURAL, AND BY SIZE OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE VILLAGES, 1980

State/ Type and Size of Place	Males					Females							
	Median Age	No. of Persons	Age Distribution (Percent)				Median Age	No. of Persons	Age Distribution (Percent)				
			Total	Under 14	15-24	25-44			45 and Over	Total	Under 14	15-24	25-44
Alaska, Total		168,155	100.0	27.0	17.0	39.0	17.0	154,655	100.0	27.0	19.0	38.0	16.0
Urban Places		118,202	100.0	26.0	18.0	39.0	17.0	111,262	100.0	26.0	20.0	38.0	16.0
Rural Places		49,953	100.0	27.0	15.0	40.0	18.0	43,393	100.0	29.0	16.0	39.0	16.0
Native Villages													
Small (0-199)		3,294	100.0	29.0	19.0	32.0	20.0	2,621	100.0	30.0	23.0	28.0	19.0
Medium (200-999)		4,159	100.0	27.0	18.0	35.0	20.0	3,514	100.0	31.0	19.0	34.0	16.0
Large (1000-2500)		2,577	100.0	24.0	17.0	42.0	17.0	2,088	100.0	27.0	18.0	38.0	17.0
Non-Native Villages													
Small (0-199)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Medium (200-999)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Large (1000-2500)		9,299	100.0	29.0	17.0	36.0	18.0	8,459	100.0	29.0	18.0	36.0	17.0

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-12. MEDIAN AGE AND AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX OF NATIVES, 1980

State/ Regions	Males						Females						
	Median Age	No. of Persons	Age Distribution (Percent)				Median Age	No. of Persons	Age Distribution (Percent)				
			Total	Under 14	15-24	25-44			45 and Over	Total	Under 14	15-24	25-44
Alaska, Total		31,661	100.0	35.0	23.0	25.0	17.0	31,120	100.0	34.0	23.0	26.0	17.0
REGIONS:													
Aleut		1,033	100.0	30.0	21.0	28.0	21.0	874	100.0	31.0	25.0	24.0	20.0
Arctic Slope		1,689	100.0	30.0	25.0	27.0	18.0	1,516	100.0	34.0	27.0	24.0	15.0
Calista		7,026	100.0	36.0	24.0	23.0	17.0	6,531	100.0	38.0	24.0	22.0	16.0
Bering Straits		2,746	100.0	35.0	21.0	25.0	19.0	2,411	100.0	36.0	23.0	23.0	18.0
Bristol Bay		2,020	100.0	32.0	26.0	24.0	18.0	1,859	100.0	32.0	27.0	24.0	17.0
Chugach		485	100.0	32.0	24.0	24.0	20.0	466	100.0	28.0	23.0	27.0	22.0
Cook Inlet		4,637	100.0	38.0	23.0	26.0	13.0	5,696	100.0	31.0	23.0	33.0	13.0
Ahtna		291	100.0	33.0	18.0	23.0	26.0	249	100.0	30.0	20.0	27.0	23.0
Koniag		962	100.0	30.0	22.0	27.0	21.0	889	100.0	36.0	21.0	26.0	17.0
Mana		2,161	100.0	36.0	24.0	23.0	17.0	1,944	100.0	35.0	26.0	20.0	19.0
Doyon		3,895	100.0	35.0	22.0	27.0	16.0	3,914	100.0	33.0	23.0	27.0	17.0
Sealaska		4,736	100.0	35.0	22.0	26.0	17.0	4,779	100.0	32.0	22.0	26.0	20.0

TABLE A-13. MEDIAN AGE AND AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX OF NON-NATIVES, 1980

State/ Regions	Males					Females							
	Median Age	No. of Persons	Age Distribution (Percent)				Median Age	No. of Persons	Age Distribution (Percent)				
			Total	Under 14	15-24	25-44			45 and Over	Total	Under 14	15-24	25-44
Alaska, Total		168,155	100.0	27.0	17.0	39.0	17.0	154,655	100.0	27.0	19.0	38.0	16.0
REGIONS:													
Aleut		1,751	100.0	31.0	15.0	46.0	8.0	1,562	100.0	32.0	19.0	43.0	6.0
Arctic Slope		375	100.0	16.0	14.0	56.0	14.0	254	100.0	23.0	16.0	50.0	11.0
Calista		1,100	100.0	20.0	14.0	50.0	16.0	834	100.0	22.0	17.0	48.0	13.0
Bering Straits		734	100.0	20.0	14.0	44.0	22.0	558	100.0	23.0	16.0	43.0	18.0
Bristol Bay		813	100.0	21.0	15.0	45.0	19.0	679	100.0	26.0	18.0	43.0	13.0
Chugach		3,645	100.0	24.0	17.0	39.0	20.0	3,191	100.0	26.0	19.0	36.0	19.0
Cook Inlet		102,633	100.0	27.0	18.0	38.0	17.0	96,374	100.0	27.0	20.0	37.0	16.0
Ahtna		1,131	100.0	25.0	14.0	38.0	23.0	920	100.0	28.0	15.0	36.0	21.0
Koniag		3,975	100.0	25.0	18.0	42.0	15.0	3,432	100.0	27.0	20.0	40.0	13.0
Nana		393	100.0	24.0	10.0	49.0	17.0	285	100.0	26.0	14.0	49.0	11.0
Doyon		29,274	100.0	27.0	17.0	40.0	16.0	26,097	100.0	29.0	19.0	38.0	14.0
Sealaska		22,369	100.0	25.0	16.0	38.0	21.0	20,492	100.0	26.0	17.0	37.0	20.0

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-14. MARITAL STATUS OF ALL PERSONS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1980

Marital Status	Natives				Non-Natives			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Persons Over 14 Years	21,543	100.0	21,216	100.0	135,873	100.0	115,059	100.0
Single	10,747	50.0	7,248	34.0	41,047	30.0	23,860	21.0
Married	8,220	38.0	9,737	46.0	74,764	55.0	72,018	62.0
Separated	779	4.0	900	4.0	7,178	5.0	4,367	4.0
Widowed	662	3.0	1,707	8.0	1,327	1.0	4,352	4.0
Divorced	1,135	5.0	1,624	8.0	11,557	9.0	10,462	9.0

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-15. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED PERSONS BY SEX, 1980

Age Distribution	Natives				Non-Natives			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Married Persons (except (separated)	8,501	100.0	10,028	100.0	78,524	100.0	73,652	100.0
15-19	49	1.0	235	2.0	445	1.0	1,408	2.0
20-24	509	6.0	1,197	12.0	6,754	9.0	9,480	13.0
25-34	2,218	26.0	3,060	31.0	27,403	35.0	27,588	37.0
35-44	2,063	24.0	2,250	22.0	20,616	26.0	17,374	24.0
45-64	2,737	32.0	2,723	27.0	20,511	26.0	16,049	22.0
65 and Over	925	11.0	563	6.0	2,795	3.0	1,753	2.0

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-16. ALASKA NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE FAMILIES
WITH FIVE OR MORE MEMBERS, 1980

State/ Regions	Natives			Non-Natives		
	Total Families	Families with 5 or more Members		Total Families	Families with 5 or more Members	
		Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total
Alaska, Total	11,703	4,983	43.0	83,861	15,130	18.0
REGIONS:						
Aleut	404	162	40.0	903	143	16.0
Arctic Slope	593	305	51.0	142	29	20.0
Calista	2,236	1,385	62.0	623	129	21.0
Bering Straits	593	455	77.0	363	90	25.0
Bristol Bay	669	318	48.0	467	118	25.0
Chugach	197	62	31.0	1,733	295	17.0
Cook Inlet	1,986	498	25.0	51,522	9,264	18.0
Ahtna	101	40	40.0	542	102	19.0
Koniag	390	122	31.0	1,834	370	20.0
Nana	697	416	60.0	185	38	21.0
Doyon	1,451	513	35.0	14,527	2,583	18.0
Sealaska	1,884	688	37.0	11,189	1,994	18.0

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-17. FAMILY SIZE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, 1980

Families by Number of Members per Family	Urban				Rural			
	Families		Persons in Families		Families		Persons in Families	
	Number	% of Total of Total	Number	% of Total of Total	Number	% of Total of Total	Number	% of Total of Total
2 Members	888	25.0	1,176	9.0	1,221	15.0	2,442	6.0
3 Members	864	24.0	2,592	20.0	1,443	18.0	4,329	11.0
4 Members	778	22.0	3,112	24.0	1,526	19.0	6,104	16.0
5 Members	494	14.0	2,470	19.0	1,206	15.0	6,030	16.0
6 Members	252	7.0	1,512	11.0	964	12.0	5,784	15.0
7 Members	181	5.0	1,267	10.0	784	10.0	5,488	14.0
8 Members	58	1.0	464	3.0	370	4.0	2,960	8.0
9 or More Members	63	2.0	567	4.0	611	7.0	5,499	14.0
Total	3,578	100.0	13,160	100.0	8,125	100.0	38,636	100.0

Median Number of
Persons per Family

Mean Number of
Persons per Family

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE A-18. FAMILY SIZE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ALASKA NON-NATIVE
POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, 1980

Families by Number of Members per Family	Urban				Rural			
	Families		Persons in Families		Families		Persons in Families	
	Number Total of Total	% of Cum. % Total of Total	Number Total of Total	% of Cum. % Total of Total	Number Total of Total	% of Cum. % Total of Total	Number Total of Total	% of Cum. % Total of Total
2 Members	19,194	32.0	38,388	19.0	7,738	32.0	15,476	18.0
3 Members	15,261	26.0	45,783	24.0	5,827	24.0	17,481	21.0
4 Members	14,716	25.0	58,864	29.0	5,995	24.0	23,980	29.0
5 Members	6,556	11.0	32,780	16.0	2,924	12.0	14,620	17.0
6 Members	2,422	4.0	14,532	7.0	1,179	5.0	7,074	8.0
7 Members	940	2.0	6,580	3.0	510	2.0	3,570	4.0
8 Members	197	-	1,576	1.0	163	1.0	1,304	2.0
9 or More Members	136	-	1,224	1.0	103	-	927	1.0
Total	59,422	100.0	199,727	100.0	24,439	100.0	84,432	100.0
Median Number of Persons per Family								
Mean Number of Persons per Family								

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE B-1. ALASKA POPULATION AND ELEMENTARY, HIGH SCHOOL,
AND COLLEGE ENROLLMENT, URBAN AND RURAL, 1980

State/ Urban and Rural	Total Population	Elementary		High School		College	
		No. of Enrollees	Percent of Population	No. of Enrollees	Percent of Population	No. of Enrollees	Percent of Population
Alaska, Total	401,851	55,520	13.8	27,192	6.7	18,778	4.7
Natives and Others	64,357	11,872	18.4	6,226	9.7	1,380	2.1
Percent of Total	16.0%	21.4%	-	22.9%	-	7.3%	-
Non-Natives	337,494	43,648	12.9	20,966	6.2	17,398	5.1
Urban Places	258,721	33,700	13.0	16,458	6.4	14,274	5.5
% of Alaska Total	64.4%	60.7%	-	60.5%	-	76.0%	-
Natives and Others	19,716	3,258	16.5	1,658	8.4	860	4.4
% of Urban Places	7.6%	9.7%	-	10.1%	-	6.0%	-
Non-Natives	239,005	30,442	12.7	14,800	6.1	13,414	5.6
Rural Places	143,130	21,820	15.2	10,734	7.5	4,504	3.1
% of Alaska Total	35.6%	39.3%	-	39.5%	-	23.9%	-
Natives and Others	44,641	8,614	19.3	4,568	10.2	520	1.1
% of Rural Places	31.2%	39.5%	-	42.6%	-	11.5%	-
Non-Natives	98,489	13,206	13.4	6,076	6.2	3,984	4.0

SOURCES: ISER Database, STF48, Table 43;
1980 U.S. Census Report PC80-1-C3, Tables 56 and 66.

TABLE 8-2. ALASKA ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 1980

State/ Regions	Elementary			High School		
	Natives		Non-Natives	Natives		Non-Natives
	Number of Enrollees	Percent of Enrollment	Number of Enrollees	Number of Enrollees	Percent of Enrollment	Number of Enrollees
Alaska, Total	11,872	21.4	43,648	6,226	22.9	20,966
REGIONS:						
Aleut	300	38.3	483	196	45.4	236
Arctic Slope	563	90.4	60	305	94.1	19
Calista	2,978	94.1	188	1,383	95.5	65
Bering Straits	999	87.5	143	506	87.5	72
Bristol Bay	747	82.5	158	451	82.9	93
Chugach	116	12.4	818	66	12.4	468
Cook Inlet	1,911	6.5	27,563	902	6.3	13,229
Ahtna	139	27.0	375	69	33.3	138
Koniag	334	25.5	974	140	25.4	412
Nana	757	89.3	91	482	93.8	32
Doyon	1,399	15.9	7,407	693	17.3	3,317
Sealaska	1,629	23.2	5,388	1,033	27.1	2,785

SOURCES: ISER Database, STF4B, Table 43;
1980 U.S. Census Report PC80-1-C3, Tables 56 and 66.

TABLE B-3. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF ALASKA URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION
BY SEX, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1980

Population/ School Years Completed	Natives						Non-Natives					
	Total		Urban		Rural		Total		Urban		Rural	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Population Over 25 Years of Age	13,789	13,559	3,650	4,835	10,139	8,724	99,643	84,406	68,116	60,296	31,527	24,110
School Years Completed by % of Population Over 25 Years												
No School	8.2	6.7	3.4	2.4	10.0	9.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3
Elementary												
1-4 Years	11.5	10.9	4.7	4.2	13.9	14.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.4
5-7 Years	11.4	12.8	7.1	8.4	12.9	15.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
8 Years	10.6	10.2	8.8	9.0	11.3	10.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.5	2.3
High School												
1-3 Years	12.1	13.5	15.3	14.5	11.0	12.9	7.6	8.2	7.0	7.8	8.7	9.2
4 Years	31.7	32.0	39.1	41.0	29.1	27.0	38.1	42.1	37.5	42.6	39.4	41.2
College												
1-3 Years	11.1	10.4	14.3	14.1	10.0	8.3	23.9	24.8	24.4	25.3	22.9	23.5
4 Years	2.0	2.2	4.6	4.4	1.0	1.0	12.2	11.8	13.1	11.9	10.4	11.3
5 or More Years	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.1	.6	1.0	13.7	9.3	13.9	8.7	13.1	10.8
Median Years of School Completed												

SOURCE: Adapted from ISER Database, Table 46, STF4B.

TABLE B-4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF NATIVES OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1980

State/ Regions	Population Over 25	Educational Attainment (Percent of Population Over 25)												Median Years of School Completed
		No School	Elementary			High School			College					
			1-4 Years	5-7 Years	8 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years	5 Years or More			
Alaska, Total	27,348	7.5	11.2	12.1	10.4	12.8	31.9	10.7	2.1	1.3				11.0
REGIONS:														
Aleut	899	3.1	9.1	16.5	20.5	14.3	30.5	5.0	.4	.7				9.3
Arctic Slope	1,349	11.6	8.5	15.3	13.9	11.3	27.4	10.2	.8	1.0				9.1
Calista	5,440	15.5	21.9	15.1	9.3	7.8	21.3	6.9	1.0	1.2				8.3*
Bering Straits	2,200	3.6	31.2	18.1	14.3	11.2	29.1	9.5	.3	.5				9.2
Bristol Bay	1,604	19.1	14.0	11.6	6.2	8.2	30.5	8.5	1.4	.4				8.9*
Chugach	539	7.2	5.4	16.1	14.1	14.1	31.4	9.6	.4	1.7				10.7
Cook Inlet	4,774	2.6	4.7	7.7	7.4	13.4	41.4	14.1	5.4	3.1				12.3*
Ahtna	274	18.7	15.1	9.7	10.8	5.4	25.9	11.9	2.5	0.0				8.6*
Koniag	848	1.2	7.3	11.2	18.0	17.2	36.7	5.9	1.7	.8				11.2
Nana	1,612	5.0	16.9	17.5	13.5	11.7	25.9	7.9	1.6	**				8.8
Doyon	3,502	8.3	12.3	10.7	9.3	13.2	30.2	12.1	2.2	1.7				11.8*
Sealaska	4,295	.9	2.2	7.2	9.5	20.7	41.3	15.7	2.0	.7				13.0*

*Indicates medians that were calculated from this table rather than taken directly from printout.

**Less than .1

SOURCES: ISER Database, Table 46, STF4B, Years of School Completed; Table 47, STF4B, Median Years of School Completed.

TABLE B-5. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF NON-NATIVES OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1980

State/ Regions	Population Over 25	No School	Educational Attainment (Percent of Population Over 25)											Median Years of School Completed
			Elementary			High School			College					
			1-4 Years	5-7 Years	8 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years	5 Years or More				
Alaska, Total	184,409	.2	.6	1.2	2.2	7.8	39.9	24.3	12.0	11.7				12.9
REGIONS:														
Aleut	2,845	.5	.2	.9	.8	7.6	44.7	25.4	9.9	9.9				12.9
Arctic Slope	719	.6	1.4	1.3	1.7	6.8	27.4	28.1	12.5	20.3				14.2
Callista	1,240	.3	.6	.5	.2	1.7	21.9	19.9	18.4	36.5				16.3
Bering Straits	858	.2	.6	.7	1.7	4.0	23.5	22.4	17.9	28.9				13.3
Bristol Bay	1,126	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	4.4	34.3	20.9	18.9	17.9				14.1
Chugach	4,229	.7	.5	1.1	3.2	10.2	43.4	24.0	10.0	6.9				12.4
Cook Inlet	109,945	.2	.6	1.2	2.0	7.8	40.1	25.1	12.1	10.8				12.9
Ahtna	1,308	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.9	7.9	42.5	21.9	12.0	9.8				12.9
Koniag	4,376	.3	1.1	2.2	2.3	9.3	38.9	25.2	11.4	9.3				12.9
Nana	463	0.0	1.3	.6	1.9	3.2	21.6	16.8	23.1	31.3				16.2
Doyon	30,566	.2	.5	1.2	2.3	8.1	43.5	23.8	9.9	10.5				12.3
Sealaska	25,632	.1	.7	1.1	3.1	7.8	37.3	22.6	13.9	13.3				13.0

SOURCES: ISER Database, Table 46, STF4B, Years of School Completed; Table 47, STF4B, Median Years of School Completed.

TABLE B-6. MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY ALASKA NATIVES
AND NON-NATIVES OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, BY SEX, 1980

State/ Region	Natives		Non-Natives	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Alaska, Total	11.1	11.0	12.0	12.9
REGIONS:				
Aleut	8.8	10.8	12.9	12.9
Arctic Slope	9.2	9.1	13.6	16.1
Calista	7.8	7.4	14.9	12.9
Bering Straits	10.1	8.8	17.2	14.8
Bristol Bay	8.9	8.8	13.3	14.5
Chugach	8.3	12.6	12.4	12.3
Cook Inlet	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.9
Ahtna	8.8	8.3	12.9	12.8
Koniag	11.4	11.0	11.9	12.9
Nana	9.1	8.5	16.0	16.4
Doyon	11.5	10.9	12.9	12.9
Seaaska	12.2	12.2	13.0	12.9

SOURCE: ISER Database, STF4B

TABLE B-7. ALASKAN SCHOOL FACILITIES BY TYPE AND GRADE, 1983

State/ Regions	All Schools			District		State-Operated		Private and Denominational		BIA	
	Total	K-8*	9-12**	K-8	9-12	K-8	9-12	K-8	9-12	K-8	9-12
Alaska, Total	438	361	77	149	41	174	32	19	3	19	1
REGIONS:											
Aleut	16	13	3	3	2	10	1	0	0	0	0
Arctic Slope	10	8	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calista	62	49	13	1	1	38	11	0	1	10	0
Bering Straits	21	13	8	1	1	8	6	0	1	4	0
Bristol Bay	31	29	2	3	2	25	0	1	0	0	0
Chugach	9	7	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cook Inlet	90	78	12	69	12	0	0	9	0	0	0
Ahtna	8	6	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0
Koniag	14	13	1	11	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nana	20	12	8	0	0	12	8	0	0	0	0
Doyon	83	71	12	25	8	40	3	1	1	5	0
Sealaska	74	62	12	23	10	33	1	6	0	0	1

*Includes schools with grades K-12 or 1-12.

**Includes schools with grades 7-12.

SOURCE: Alaska Education Directory, 1983, Alaska Department of Education.

TABLE C-1. VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY: UNITED STATES,
ALASKA, AND NATIVE REGIONS

	United States Total, 1980	Total Population	Alaska, Total	Native	Non-Native
Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Females 15-44 years of age), 1980		68.1		139.9	83.7
Birth Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980		15.8		33.6	21.9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 population), 1975-1978		12.5		21.0	13.2
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population), 1980		8.7		7.6	3.9
Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1,000 population), 1979					
0-4 Years		3.6		7.2	2.8
5-14 Years		0.4		1.0	0.2
15-34 Years		1.9		5.5	1.7
35-54 Years		5.3		8.1	3.5
55 Years and Over		44.9		32.4	26.0
Cause-Specific Death Rates (per 100,000 population), 1975-1978					
Preventable		.9		3.4	0.4
Tuberculosis				33.2	7.3
Influenza and Pneumonia		20.5		16.2	7.3
Other Respiratory Illnesses		22.7		11.1	7.3
Congenital Anomalies		6.1			
Violent					
Accidents		47.8		228.7	89.9
Suicides		12.4		38.3	14.7
Homicides		10.2		28.5	7.8
Alcoholism		NA		30.2	3.8
Chronic and Old Age					
Heart Disease		333.1		101.8	70.5
Malignant Neoplasms		183.3		90.7	56.1
Cerebrovascular Disease		77.0		25.5	15.4
General Arteriosclerosis		13.1		4.7	3.8

NA = Not Available

SOURCES: U.S. Census, unpublished population data; Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1982-1983, 1030 edition, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

SOURCES: U.S. Census, STF2, special tabulations; Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, special birth and death tabulations for 1975-1978, 1980; Alaska Vital Statistics, 1975-1978, 1980, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

TABLE C-1. VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY: UNITED STATES, ALASKA, AND NATIVE REGIONS (CONTINUED)

Region: Aleut	Native	Non-Native	Region: Arctic Slope	Native	Non-Native
Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Females 15-44 years of age), 1980	149.2	67.3	Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Females 15-44 years of age), 1980	123.5	47.4
Birth Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980	33.1	15.9	Birth Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980	28.8	9.2
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 population), 1975-1978	23.8	-	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 population), 1975-1978	37.7	37.0
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population), 1980	8.8	4.1	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population), 1980	6.8	8.2
Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980			Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980		
0-4 Years	10.0	-	0-4 Years	5.5	-
5-14 Years	7.9	-	5-14 Years	-	-
15-34 Years	6.5	5.1	15-34 Years	8.2	4.3
35-54 Years	5.3	4.4	35-54 Years	3.5	19.9
55 Years and Over	24.4	7.9	55 Years and Over	25.0	-
Cause-Specific Death Rates (per 100,000 population), 1975-1978			Cause-Specific Death Rates (per 100,000 population), 1975-1978		
Preventable			Preventable		
Tuberculosis	13.4	4.3	Tuberculosis	16.2	-
Influenza and Pneumonia	40.2	-	Influenza and Pneumonia	-	-
Other Respiratory Illnesses	13.4	4.3	Other Respiratory Illnesses	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	-	-	Congenital Anomalies	-	-
Violent			Violent		
Accidents	174.4	42.9	Accidents	219.4	128.3
Suicides	-	-	Suicides	32.5	-
Homicides	26.8	-	Homicides	32.5	-
Alcoholism	-	-	Alcoholism	24.4	25.7
Chronic and Old Age			Chronic and Old Age		
Heart Disease	120.7	25.7	Heart Disease	97.5	-
Malignant Neoplasms	107.3	12.9	Malignant Neoplasms	97.5	-
Cerebrovascular Disease	80.5	8.6	Cerebrovascular Disease	16.2	-
General Arteriosclerosis	-	-	General Arteriosclerosis	-	-

SOURCES: U.S. Census, STF2, special tabulations; Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, special birth and death tabulations for 1975-1978, 1980; Alaska Vital Statistics, 1975-1978, 1980, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

TABLE C-1. VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY: UNITED STATES, ALASKA, AND NATIVE REGIONS (CONTINUED)

Region: Bristol Bay	Native	Non-Native	Region: Chugach	Native	Non-Native
Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Females 15-44 years of age), 1980	123.8	49.2	Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Females 15-44 years of age), 1980	120.6	80.3
Birth Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980	29.9	11.5	Birth Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980	28.9	19.7
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 population), 1975-1978	15.0	-	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 population), 1975-1978	7.9	7.8
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population), 1980	5.2	4.9	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population), 1980	4.7	5.8
Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980			Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980		
0-4 Years	-	-	0-4 Years	-	1.6
5-14 Years	-	-	5-14 Years	-	0.9
15-34 Years	6.3	4.3	15-34 Years	-	2.8
35-54 Years	7.4	4.5	35-54 Years	10.1	5.2
55 Years and Over	13.5	30.0	55 Years and Over	24.2	35.1
Cause-Specific Death Rates (per 100,000 population), 1975-1978			Cause-Specific Death Rates (per 100,000 population), 1975-1978		
Preventable			Preventable		
Tuberculosis	-	-	Tuberculosis	-	3.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	13.6	-	Influenza and Pneumonia	116.3	18.8
Other Respiratory Illnesses	34.1	-	Other Respiratory Illnesses	29.1	22.5
Congenital Anomalies	6.8	13.7	Congenital Anomalies	-	3.8
Violent			Violent		
Accidents	258.9	204.9	Accidents	174.4	255.4
Suicides	-	13.7	Suicides	58.1	15.0
Homicides	-	-	Homicides	58.1	7.5
Alcoholism	6.8	-	Alcoholism	58.1	7.5
Chronic and Old Age			Chronic and Old Age		
Heart Disease	68.1	41.0	Heart Disease	174.4	154.0
Malignant Neoplasms	54.5	27.3	Malignant Neoplasms	261.6	131.5
Cerebrovascular Disease	27.3	27.3	Cerebrovascular Disease	29.1	15.0
General Arteriosclerosis	-	13.7	General Arteriosclerosis	-	11.3

SOURCES: U.S. Census, STF2, special tabulations; Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, special birth and death tabulations for 1975-1978, 1980; Alaska Vital Statistics, 1975-1978, 1980, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

TABLE C-1. VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY: UNITED STATES,
ALASKA, AND NATIVE REGIONS (CONTINUED)

Region: Kotag	Native	Non-Native	Region: Nana	Native	Non-Native
Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Females 15-44 years of age), 1980	144.9	104.5	Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Females 15-44 years of age), 1980	150.7	80.9
Birth Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980	31.8	26.7	Birth Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980	31.9	19.5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 population), 1975-1978	32.3	4.5	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 population), 1975-1978	22.8	-
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population), 1980	7.4	3.9	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population), 1980	6.6	2.8
Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980			Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980		
0-4 Years	4.8	5.2	0-4 Years	5.9	-
5-14 Years	2.5	-	5-14 Years	-	-
15-34 Years	4.3	3.1	15-34 Years	8.1	-
35-54 Years	11.1	3.0	35-54 Years	11.8	5.0
55 Years and Over	25.5	18.3	55 Years and Over	9.2	27.8
Cause-Specific Death Rates (per 100,000 population), 1975-1978			Cause-Specific Death Rates (per 100,000 population), 1975-1978		
Preventable			Preventable		
Tuberculosis	-	-	Tuberculosis	-	-
Influenza and Pneumonia	13.6	9.3	Influenza and Pneumonia	25.6	34.8
Other Respiratory Illnesses	27.2	6.2	Other Respiratory Illnesses	6.4	-
Congenital Anomalies	13.6	9.3	Congenital Anomalies	19.2	-
Violent			Violent		
Accidents	327.0	124.1	Accidents	205.1	104.5
Suicides	-	12.4	Suicides	83.3	-
Homicides	-	12.4	Homicides	19.2	-
Alcoholism	68.1	15.5	Alcoholism	32.0	-
Chronic and Old Age			Chronic and Old Age		
Heart Disease	204.4	59.0	Heart Disease	76.9	34.8
Malignant Neoplasms	95.4	6.2	Malignant Neoplasms	51.3	34.8
Cerebrovascular Disease	40.9	-	Cerebrovascular Disease	12.8	-
General Arteriosclerosis	13.6	46.6	General Arteriosclerosis	-	-

SOURCES: U.S. Census, STF2, special tabulations;
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services,
special birth and death tabulations for 1975-1978, 1980;
Alaska Vital Statistics, 1975-1978, 1980, Alaska Department
of Health and Social Services.

TABLE C-1. VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY: UNITED STATES, ALASKA, AND NATIVE REGIONS (CONTINUED)

Region: Doyon	Native	Non-Native	Region: Sealaska	Native	Non-Native
Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Females 15-44 years of age), 1980	147.8	94.2	Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Females 15-44 years of age), 1980	139.2	81.6
Birth Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980	36.9	24.3	Birth Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980	32.8	20.3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 population), 1975-1978	17.9	13.1	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 population), 1975-1978	19.0	15.9
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population), 1980	8.1	4.6	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population), 1980	7.9	5.1
Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980			Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1,000 population), 1980		
0-4 Years	7.1	4.4	0-4 Years	8.3	1.5
5-14 Years	0.6	0.1	5-14 Years	-	0.1
15-34 Years	5.2	1.7	15-34 Years	4.9	1.7
35-54 Years	4.4	5.4	35-54 Years	6.5	4.2
55 Years and Over	44.3	32.3	55 Years and Over	37.0	27.8
Cause-Specific Death Rates (per 100,000 population), 1975-1978			Cause-Specific Death Rates (per 100,000 population), 1975-1978		
Preventable			Preventable		
Tuberculosis	-	-	Tuberculosis	5.4	0.6
Influenza and Pneumonia	53.7	7.6	Influenza and Pneumonia	27.0	9.7
Other Respiratory Illnesses	6.7	4.6	Other Respiratory Illnesses	21.6	14.8
Congenital Anomalies	13.4	6.7	Congenital Anomalies	18.9	5.1
Violent			Violent		
Accidents	281.8	92.6	Accidents	183.9	91.5
Suicides	40.3	8.4	Suicides	51.4	11.9
Homicides	47.0	9.7	Homicides	13.5	1.7
Alcoholism	33.5	4.2	Alcoholism	46.0	6.8
Chronic and Old Age			Chronic and Old Age		
Heart Disease	83.9	68.2	Heart Disease	189.3	121.0
Malignant Neoplasms	104.0	48.4	Malignant Neoplasms	48.7	84.6
Cerebrovascular Disease	23.5	16.8	Cerebrovascular Disease	21.6	30.7
General Arteriosclerosis	6.7	3.4	General Arteriosclerosis	86.5	13.1

SOURCES: U.S. Census, STF2, special tabulations; Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, special birth and death tabulations for 1975-1978, 1980; Alaska Vital Statistics, 1975-1978, 1980, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

TABLE C-2. COMPARISON OF ALASKA NATIVE CRUDE DEATH AND BIRTH RATES WITH NATIONAL RATES, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Death Rates (per 1,000 Population):				
Alaska Natives	16.8	9.3	7.5	7.5
National Total	9.6	9.5	9.5	8.7
Ratio: Native/National	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
Birth Rates (per 1,000 Population):				
Alaska Natives	40.5	47.8	33.8	33.5
National Total	24.1	23.7	18.2	15.8
Ratio: Native/National	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1

SOURCES: Alaska Vital Statistics, 1980, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1982-1983, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE C-3. DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED CAUSES* OF DEATH AS PERCENTAGES
OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE TOTAL DEATHS, AVERAGED
FOR FOUR-YEAR PERIOD, 1975 THROUGH 1978

State/ Regions	Natives				Non-Natives			
	Total	Preventable	Violent	Chronic and Old Age	Total	Preventable	Violent	Chronic and Old Age
Alaska, Total	100.0	10.0	54.0	36.0	100.0	8.0	41.0	51.0
REGIONS:								
Aleut	100.0	12.0	35.0	53.0	100.0	9.0	43.0	48.0
Arctic Slope	100.0	3.0	58.0	39.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Calista	100.0	14.0	55.0	31.0	100.0	23.0	54.0	23.0
Bering Straits	100.0	9.0	59.0	32.0	100.0	3.0	45.0	52.0
Bristol Bay	100.0	12.0	56.0	32.0	100.0	4.0	64.0	32.0
Chugach	100.0	15.0	38.0	47.0	100.0	8.0	44.0	48.0
Cook Inlet	100.0	12.0	54.0	34.0	100.0	8.0	43.0	49.0
Ahtna	100.0	0.0	78.0	22.0	100.0	12.0	49.0	39.0
Koniag	100.0	7.0	48.0	45.0	100.0	8.0	55.0	37.0
Nana	100.0	10.0	64.0	26.0	100.0	17.0	50.0	33.0
Doyon	100.0	11.0	58.0	31.0	100.0	7.0	43.0	50.0
Sealaska	100.0	10.0	41.0	49.0	100.0	8.0	29.0	63.0

*Included under Preventable are tuberculosis, influenza and pneumonia, other respiratory illness, and congenital anomalies. Violent includes accidents, suicides, homicides, and alcoholism. Chronic and Old Age includes heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, general arteriosclerosis, and malignant neoplasms. These classifications follow those used in the 2(c) Report and are consistent with version 8 of the International Classification of Diseases.

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, special cause of death tabulations.

TABLE C-4. INFANT DEATHS BY CAUSE AND CAUSE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES
FOR NATIVES AND NON-NATIVES, 1975-1978

Causes	Deaths (under one year)			Rates (per 100,000 population)	
	Total	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
All Infections	13	3	10	1.3	.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	19	11	8	4.7	.6
Other Respiratory	3	1	2	.4	.1
Enteritis	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Congenital Malformations	96	20	76	8.5	5.6
Diseases of Early Infancy	192	63	129	26.8	9.5
Ill-Defined	110	35	75	14.9	5.5
Accidents	17	9	8	3.8	.6
Other	37	10	27	4.3	2.0
Total, Four Years	487	152	335		
Average Annual Total	122	38	84	64.7	24.8

SOURCE: Division of State Health Planning and Development, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

TABLE C-5. NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE INCIDENCE RATES OF
REPORTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, 1980
(per 100,000 population)

Illness	Number of Cases			Rates		
	Total	Native	Non-Native	Total	Native	Non-Native
Otitis Media	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Scarlet Fever and Strep Throat	NA	1,458	NA	NA	2,265	NA
Gonorrhea	4,321	2,070*	2,251	927	3,216	560
Gastro Enteritis/ Diarrhea	NA	1,609	NA	NA	2,500	NA
Impetigo	NA	926	NA	NA	1,439	NA
Pneumonia	NA	1,349	NA	NA	2,096	NA
Conjunctivitis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dysentary	303	NA	NA		NA	NA
Hepatitis	88	20	68	19	31	17

*From Larry Blackwood, Gonorrhea Morbidity Among Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Health Service, May 1981.

SOURCES: Native data from Alaska Native Health Service, Ambulatory Patient Care Report 18, New Cases of Notifiable Disease, unless otherwise noted. Totals from Communicable Disease Bulletins, 1975-1981, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

TABLE C-6. CAUSE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY TYPES OF ACCIDENTS, AVERAGED FOR 1978-1981
(rates per 100,000 population)

State/ Region	Motor and Road Vehicles Accidents		Water Transport Accidents		Air and Space Transport		Accidental Poisoning	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Alaska, Total	29.6	23.2	23.0	9.1	14.0	17.1	8.2	3.3
REGIONS:								
Aleut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arctic Slope	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calista	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bering Straits	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bristol Bay	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chugach	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cook Inlet	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ahtna	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Koniag	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Doyon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sealaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

State/ Region	Accidental Falls		Accidents Caused by Fire and Flames		Accidents Due to Natural or Environ- mental Factors		Other Accidents	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Alaska, Total	5.1	3.2	18.3	3.2	12.1	2.0	102.6	20.8
REGIONS:								
Aleut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arctic Slope	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calista	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bering Straits	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bristol Bay	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chugach	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cook Inlet	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ahtna	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Koniag	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Doyon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sealaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not Available

TABLE C-7. AVERAGE ANNUAL AGE-SPECIFIC SUICIDE
DEATH RATES FOR ALASKA NATIVE
POPULATION, 1978-1981*

Age	1978-1981
0-14 Years	0.0
15-19 Years	56.9
20-24 Years	72.5
25-34 Years	42.5
35-44 Years	23.7
45-54 Years	15.5
55-64 Years	0.0
Over 65 Years	0.0
Total	25.3

*Data for 1978-1981 not comparable to data in Table C-7 of the 2(c) Report due to different data source and data collection techniques. Suicide data in 2(c) Report appear to be from a case-by-case review of death certificates and are not replicable.

TABLE C-9. ARRESTS OF PERSONS 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER FOR SELECTED CATEGORIES OF CRIME, AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1980-1982

Crimes	Number of Arrests				Percent of Arrests					
	1980		1981		1982		1981		1982	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Total	4,165	6,368	2,497	10,200	4,883	9,437	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent ¹	686	867	365	1,776	394	1,892	17.0	14.0	15.0	17.0
Theft ²	567	945	347	1,516	624	1,358	14.0	15.0	14.0	15.0
White Collar ³	141	186	57	184	115	227	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
Alcohol Associated ⁴	1,360	2,470	826	3,810	1,589	4,341	32.0	38.0	33.0	37.0
Narcotic Drug Laws ⁵	47	190	54	266	NA	NA	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
All Other Crimes	1,364	1,710	848	2,648	2,161	1,619	33.0	27.0	34.0	26.0

¹Includes murder, manslaughter (nonnegligent and negligent), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated and other assaults.

²Includes burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³Includes forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, and embezzlement.

⁴1980 and 1981 data include drunkenness, liquor laws, and driving under the influence. 1982 does not include drunkenness, due to changes in reporting.

⁵Includes sale and possession of opium, cocaine and its derivatives, marijuana, synthetic drugs, and other nonnarcotic drugs.

⁶Drug arrests by race not available for 1982. There were 292 drug-law arrests of persons 18 and older in 1982.

SOURCE: Crime in Alaska, 1980, 1981, 1982. Alaska Department of Public Safety.

TABLE C-10. SELECTED CRIME RATES FOR ALASKA AND THE UNITED STATES
AND ARREST RATES FOR CERTAIN CRIMES IN ALASKA, 1980
(per 100,000 population)

	Crime Rates		Alaska Arrest Rates		
	Alaska	United States	Total	Natives	Non-Natives
Total Crime	6,264.0	5,900.0	3,454.0	9,008.0	2,564.0
Violent	495.0	581.0	209.0*	700.0*	130.0*
Property	5,769.0	5,319.0	816.0	1,597.0	691.0
Specific Crime					
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	10.0	10.0	5.0	25.0	2.0
Forcible Rape	65.0	36.0	18.0	68.0	10.0
Robbery	90.0	243.0	19.0	40.0	15.0
Aggravated Assault	330.0	291.0	167.0	567.0	104.0
Burglary	1,401.0	1,668.0	197.0	500.0	149.0
Larceny/Theft	3,941.0	3,156.0	558.0	956.0	494.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	627.0	495.0	61.0	141.0	48.0

*Does not include manslaughter by negligence or other assaults.

SOURCES: U.S. data from Crime in the United States, 1980, U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports.

Alaska data from Crime in Alaska, 1980, Alaska Department of Public Safety.

TABLE C-11. ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE FOR SELECTED CATEGORIES OF CRIME, AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1980-1982

Crimes	Number of Arrests				Percent of Arrests							
	1980		1981		1982		1982		1981		1982	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Total	1,632	3,937	1,000	5,128	1,617	3,548	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent ¹	99	130	56	173	77	162	6.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	5.0
Theft ²	467	1,827	298	2,165	531	1,762	29.0	46.0	30.0	43.0	33.0	49.0
White Collar ³	11	55	3	67	9	43	*	1.0	*	1.0	*	1.0
Alcohol Associated ⁴	619	653	367	1,153	674	815	38.0	17.0	37.0	23.0	42.0	23.0
Narcotic Drug Laws ⁵	28	268	30	322	NA	NA	2.0	7.0	3.0	6.0	NA ⁷	NA ⁷
Juvenile ⁶	179	336	114	510	164	178	11.0	9.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	5.0
All Other Crimes	229	668	132	738	162	588	14.0	17.0	13.0	14.0	10.0	17.0

*Less than 1 percent.

¹Includes murder, manslaughter (nonnegligent and negligent), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated and other assaults.

²Includes burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³Includes forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, and embezzlement.

⁴1980 and 1981 data include drunkenness, liquor laws, and driving under the influence. 1982 does not include drunkenness, due to changes in reporting.

⁵Includes sale and possession of opium, cocaine and its derivatives, marijuana, synthetic drugs, and other nonnarcotic drugs.

⁶Includes curfew and loitering.

⁷15 drug-law arrests of persons under 18 were made in 1982; race breakdown not available.

SOURCE: Crime in Alaska, 1980, 1981, 1982. Alaska Department of Public Safety.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE
TABLE C-13. ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE ADMISSIONS OF ALASKA NATIVES,
NON-NATIVES, 1977-1980

	1977		1978		1979		1980					
	Natives		Non-Natives		Natives		Non-Natives					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Alaska, Total*	306	32.0	652	290	31.0	657	327	33.0	665	322	33.0	646
Aleut	10	71.0	4	9	64.0	5	3	30.0	7	2	29.0	5
Arctic Slope	8	80.0	2	10	95.0	1	23	95.0	1	21	95.0	1
Calista	45	85.0	8	42	93.0	3	49	100.0	0	45	96.0	2
Bering Straits	14	82.0	3	13	93.0	1	16	84.0	3	26	96.0	1
Bristol Bay	13	100.0	0	16	84.0	3	12	100.0	0	9	67.0	4
Chugach	9	25.0	27	5	26.0	14	3	25.0	8	5	25.0	13
Cook Inlet	125	21.0	458	109	18.0	489	136	20.0	548	135	28.0	57
Ahtna	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	1	1	50.0	1	0	0.0	1
Koniag	3	25.0	9	8	31.0	18	2	15.0	11	9	41.0	13
Nana	11	92.0	1	15	88.0	2	9	100.0	0	16	42.0	2
Dayon	37	37.0	63	28	33.0	56	31	45.0	38	23	57.0	13
Central Alaska	20	34.0	38	23	46.0	27	42	47.0	47	32	46.0	13

*State totals for FY 1978 and FY 1979 include persons with unknown residence.

SOURCE: State Health Annual Report, FY 1978-FY 1981, Alaska Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE
TABLE C-12. COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER ADMISSIONS OF ALASKA NATIVES,
NON-NATIVES, 1977-1980

State/ Regions	1977		1978		1979		1980					
	Natives		Non-Natives		Natives		Non-Natives					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Alaska, Total*	806	26.0	2,315	682	22.0	2,463	504	15.0	2,827	598	15.0	3,374
Aleut	1	100.0	0	1	100.0	0	0	0.0	0	1	100.0	0
Arctic Slope	1	100.0	0	41	73.0	15	48	79.0	13	24	73.0	9
Calista	155	81.0	37	39	76.0	12	9	100.0	0	4	67.0	2
Bering Straits	63	81.0	15	118	72.0	45	103	79.0	28	119	72.0	47
Bristol Bay	4	50.0	4	9	100.0	0	6	60.0	4	22	89.0	10
Chugach	64	26.0	181	46	18.0	209	22	8.0	261	51	16.0	261
Cook Inlet	125	10.0	1,067	109	8.0	1,186	79	5.0	1,553	97	5.0	2,037
Ahtna	73	62.0	45	17	50.0	17	12	50.0	12	6	56.0	4
Koniag	43	22.0	155	39	21.0	148	37	24.0	115	16	13.0	103
Nana	23	68.0	11	59	95.0	3	1	100.0	0	0	0.0	0
Dayon	124	36.0	217	105	25.0	211	134	27.0	360	167	31.0	375
Central Alaska	106	16.0	553	67	13.0	444	63	10.0	481	92	15.8	513

*State totals for FY 1978 and FY 1979 include persons with unknown residence.

SOURCE: State Health Annual Report, FY 1978-FY 1981, Alaska Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

TABLE D-1. POPULATION IN HOUSING UNITS AND TENURE OF ALASKAN-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, URBAN AND RURAL, AND BY SIZE OF PLACE, 1980

State/Type and Size of Village	Population in Housing Units				Tenure of Occupied Housing Units							
	Natives		Non-Natives		Total Housing Units		Owner Occupied (% of Total)		Rented for Cash (% of Total)		Rented Without Cash Payment (% of Total)	
	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Non-Natives
	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit	Per Occupied Unit
Alaska, Total	57,394	328,197	3.8	2.8	15,082	116,381	63.0	58.0	30.0	38.0	7.0	4.0
Urban	15,751	232,321	3.1	2.8	5,044	83,373	37.0	54.0	61.0	43.0	2.0	3.0
Rural	41,643	95,876	4.1	2.9	10,038	33,008	76.0	67.0	15.0	26.0	9.0	7.0
Native Villages	29,304	16,999	4.7	3.0	6,208	5,664	79.0	56.0	13.0	31.0	8.0	13.0
Small (0-199)	4,472	6,110	4.4	3.4	1,012	1,786	89.0	71.0	4.0	15.0	7.0	14.0
Medium (200-999)	19,840	8,151	5.0	2.9	3,978	2,832	81.0	59.0	11.0	30.0	8.0	11.0
Large (1000-2499)	4,992	2,738	4.1	2.6	1,218	1,046	65.0	23.0	28.0	60.0	7.0	17.0
Non-Native Villages	1,827	18,030	3.3	2.9	554	6,240	71.0	59.0	26.0	35.0	3.0	6.0
Small (0-199)	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medium (200-999)	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Large (1000-2499)	1,827	18,030	3.3	2.9	554	6,240	71.0	59.0	26.0	35.0	3.0	6.0

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF2.

TABLE D-2. POPULATION* IN HOUSING UNITS AND TENURE OF ALASKAN-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS OR PERSONS LIVING IN VILLAGES, 1980

State/ Region	Population in Housing Units				Tenure of Occupied Housing Units							
	Per Occupied Unit		Total Housing Units		Owner Occupied (% of Total)		Rented for Cash (% of Total)		Rented Without Cash Payment (% of Total)			
	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Non-Natives	Natives	Non-Natives		
Alaska, Total	57,394	328,197	3.8	2.8	15,082	116,381	63.0	58.0	30.0	38.0	7.0	4.0
REGIONS:												
Aleut	1,874	3,446	3.8	3.1	495	1,103	76.0	8.0	14.0	55.0	10.0	37.0
Arctic Slope	3,132	713	4.4	2.6	707	273	60.0	11.0	29.0	76.0	11.0	13.0
Callista	13,156	2,335	4.8	2.7	2,756	875	81.0	34.0	12.0	55.0	7.0	11.0
Bering Straits	4,877	1,572	4.1	2.8	1,187	554	60.0	35.0	23.0	51.0	17.0	14.0
Bristol Bay	3,647	1,724	4.7	2.5	781	679	82.0	40.0	12.0	44.0	6.0	16.0
Chugach	856	6,931	3.1	2.7	272	2,563	61.0	58.0	32.0	34.0	7.0	8.0
Cook Inlet	8,398	200,942	3.0	2.8	2,807	70,917	41.0	61.0	57.0	36.0	2.0	3.0
Ahtna	468	2,123	3.6	2.9	131	743	70.0	64.0	11.0	24.0	19.0	12.0
Koniag	1,786	7,472	3.4	3.0	525	2,502	71.0	51.0	22.0	41.0	7.0	8.0
Nana	3,962	821	4.8	2.6	829	311	75.0	25.0	17.0	63.0	8.0	12.0
Doyon	6,811	56,369	3.3	2.8	2,058	20,112	61.0	52.0	32.0	42.0	7.0	6.0
Sealaska	8,460	43,916	3.5	2.8	2,455	15,857	58.0	60.0	38.0	36.0	4.0	4.0

*Not comparable to Table D-2 of the 2(c) Report. It is not possible to isolate data for the set of places used in this table in that report.

TABLE D-3. DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
OF HOUSEHOLDS ABOVE AND BELOW POVERTY LEVEL,
BY NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM, 1980

Housing Units and Persons per Room	Total						Urban			Rural		
	Natives		Non-Natives		Natives		Non-Natives		Natives		Non-Natives	
	Number of Units of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units of Total	Percent of Total
All Income Levels:												
Total Occupied Units	15,082	100.0	116,381	100.0	5,044	100.0	83,373	100.0	10,038	100.0	33,008	100.0
Persons Per Room:												
1.0 or Less	9,486	63.0	108,752	93.0	4,094	81.0	79,586	95.0	5,392	54.0	29,166	88.0
1.01 to 2.00	3,761	25.0	6,762	6.0	806	16.0	3,537	4.0	2,955	29.0	3,225	10.0
2.01 or More	1,835	12.0	867	1.0	144	3.0	250	1.0	1,691	17.0	617	2.0
Above Poverty Level:												
Total Occupied Units*	11,286	75.0	106,797	92.0	4,100	81.0	77,585	93.0	7,186	72.0	29,212	88.0
Persons Per Room:												
1.0 or Less	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.01 to 2.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.01 or More	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Below Poverty Level:												
Total Occupied Units*	4,163	25.0	9,217	8.0	1,122	19.0	5,676	7.0	3,041	28.0	3,541	12.0
Persons Per Room:												
1.0 or Less	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.01 to 2.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.01 or More	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*From U.S. Census STF4. Please refer to Tables D-6 through D-9. Note that income group totals do not sum to total for all income groups.

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF28, Table 827, and STF4.

TABLE D-4. PRESENCE OF PLUMBING FACILITIES AND PUBLIC WATER AND SEWER IN URBAN AND RURAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, FOR HOUSEHOLDS ABOVE AND BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 1980

Housing Units and Plumbing Facilities	Total						Urban						Rural					
	Natives			Non-Natives			Natives			Non-Natives			Natives			Non-Natives		
	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Percent of Total
All Income Levels:																		
Total Occupied Units	15,449	100.0	100.0	116,014	100.0	100.0	5,222	100.0	100.0	83,261	100.0	100.0	10,227	100.0	100.0	32,753	100.0	100.0
With All Facilities	9,205	60.0	94.0	108,569	94.0	98.0	4,822	92.0	98.0	81,725	98.0	98.0	4,383	43.0	43.0	26,844	82.0	82.0
Lacking Some or All Facilities	6,244	40.0	6.0	7,445	6.0	2.0	400	8.0	2.0	1,536	2.0	2.0	5,844	57.0	57.0	5,909	18.0	18.0
With No Public Water and Sewer	4,935	32.0	20.0	33,762	20.0	15.0	371	7.0	15.0	12,329	15.0	15.0	4,564	45.0	45.0	21,433	65.0	65.0
Above Poverty:																		
Total Occupied Units	11,286	73.0	92.0	106,797	92.0	93.0	4,100	79.0	93.0	77,585	93.0	93.0	7,186	70.0	70.0	29,212	89.0	89.0
With All Facilities	7,427	48.0	87.0	100,874	87.0	92.0	3,807	73.0	92.0	76,278	92.0	92.0	3,620	35.0	35.0	24,596	75.0	75.0
Lacking Some or All Facilities	3,859	25.0	5.0	5,923	5.0	1.0	293	6.0	1.0	1,307	1.0	1.0	3,566	35.0	35.0	4,616	14.0	14.0
With No Public Water and Sewer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Below Poverty:																		
Total Occupied Units	4,163	27.0	8.0	9,217	8.0	7.0	1,122	21.0	7.0	5,676	7.0	7.0	3,041	30.0	30.0	3,541	11.0	11.0
With All Facilities	1,778	12.0	7.0	7,695	7.0	7.0	1,015	19.0	7.0	5,447	7.0	7.0	763	7.0	7.0	2,248	7.0	7.0
Lacking Some or All Facilities	2,385	15.0	1.0	1,522	1.0	*	107	2.0	*	229	*	*	2,278	23.0	23.0	1,293	4.0	4.0
With No Public Water and Sewer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: 1980 U. S. Census Tape 3TE4.

*Less than 1 percent.

TABLE D-5. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH 1.0 OR FEWER AND 2.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM, 1980

State/ Regions	Native-Occupied Housing Units				Non-Native-Occupied Housing Units							
	Total		Units with 1.0 or Fewer Persons per Room		Total		Units with 1.0 or Fewer Persons per Room					
	Number of Occupied Units	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Number of Occupied Units	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total				
Alaska, Total	15,082	100.0	9,486	63.0	1,835	12.0	116,381	100.0	108,752	93.0	867	1.0
REGIONS:												
Aleut	495	100.0	392	79.0	11	2.0	1,103	100.0	984	89.0	8	1.0
Arctic Slope	707	100.0	338	48.0	118	17.0	273	100.0	232	85.0	4	1.0
Calista	2,756	100.0	924	34.0	828	30.0	875	100.0	711	81.0	35	4.0
Bering Straits	1,187	100.0	617	52.0	179	15.0	554	100.0	477	86.0	8	1.0
Bristol Bay	781	100.0	410	52.0	102	13.0	679	100.0	578	85.0	24	4.0
Chugach	272	100.0	206	76.0	17	6.0	2,563	100.0	2,357	92.0	23	1.0
Cook Inlet	2,807	100.0	2,401	86.0	30	1.0	70,917	100.0	67,161	95.0	387	1.0
Ahtna	131	100.0	80	61.0	10	8.0	743	100.0	622	84.0	16	2.0
Koniag	525	100.0	415	79.0	11	2.0	2,502	100.0	2,226	89.0	43	2.0
Mana	829	100.0	318	38.0	209	25.0	311	100.0	249	80.0	12	4.0
Doyon	2,058	100.0	1,283	62.0	265	13.0	20,112	100.0	18,427	92.0	221	1.0
Sealaska	2,455	100.0	2,036	83.0	51	2.0	15,857	100.0	14,818	93.0	90	1.0

TABLE D-6. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NATIVES ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL, 1980

State/ Regions	Housing Units Occupied by Natives Above Poverty Level											
	Above Poverty Units		With 2.01 or More Persons per Room		With All Plumbing Facilities		Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities		With No Public Water and Sewer			
	Total Native-Occupied Units	% of Total Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units
Alaska, Total	15,449	73.0	NA	NA	7,427	66.0	3,859	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aleut	506	84.0	NA	NA	389	92.0	34	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arctic Slope	693	85.0	NA	NA	73	12.0	515	88.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calista	2,783	61.0	NA	NA	387	23.0	1,322	77.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bering Straits	1,198	75.2	NA	NA	267	36.0	485	64.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bristol Bay	857	61.9	NA	NA	309	50.0	310	50.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chugach	303	24.2	NA	NA	210	87.0	32	13.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cook Inlet	3,059	78.0	NA	NA	2,336	97.0	61	3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ahtna	137	9.1	NA	NA	57	63.0	34	37.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Koniag	537	40.4	NA	NA	383	95.0	21	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nana	836	68.0	NA	NA	318	56.0	249	44.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Doyon	2,091	1,377	66.0	NA	700	51.0	677	49.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sealaska	2,449	2,117	86.0	NA	1,998	94.0	119	6.0	NA	NA	NA	NA

REGIONS:

TABLE D-7. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY
NON-NATIVES ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL, 1980

State/ Regions	Housing Units Occupied by Non-Natives Above Poverty Level											
	Above Poverty Units		With 2.01 or More Persons per Room		With All Plumbing Facilities		Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities		With No Public Water and Sewer			
	Total Units	% of Total Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Above Poverty Units
Alaska, Total	116,014	106,797	92.0	NA	NA	100,874	94.0	5,923	6.0	NA	NA	NA
REGIONS:												
Aleut	1,092	990	91.0	NA	NA	931	94.0	59	6.0	NA	NA	NA
Arctic Slope	287	276	96.0	NA	NA	106	38.0	170	62.0	NA	NA	NA
Calista	848	773	91.0	NA	NA	424	55.0	349	45.0	NA	NA	NA
Bering Straits	543	503	93.0	NA	NA	343	68.0	160	32.0	NA	NA	NA
Bristol Bay	603	549	91.0	NA	NA	436	79.0	113	21.0	NA	NA	NA
Chugach	2,535	2,313	91.0	NA	NA	2,179	94.0	134	6.0	NA	NA	NA
Cook Inlet	70,680	65,374	92.0	NA	NA	63,557	97.0	1,817	3.0	NA	NA	NA
Ahtna	728	613	84.0	NA	NA	401	65.0	212	35.0	NA	NA	NA
Koniag	2,490	2,334	94.0	NA	NA	2,144	92.0	190	8.0	NA	NA	NA
Nana	304	281	92.0	NA	NA	216	77.0	65	23.0	NA	NA	NA
Doyon	20,041	18,047	90.0	NA	NA	16,094	89.0	1,953	11.0	NA	NA	NA
Sealaska	15,863	14,744	93.0	NA	NA	14,043	95.0	701	5.0	NA	NA	NA

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF4.

TABLE D-8. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NATIVES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 1980

State/ Regions	Housing Units Occupied by Natives Below Poverty Level									
	Below Poverty Units		With 2.01 or More Persons per Room		With All Plumbing Facilities		Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities		With No Public Water and Sewer	
	Number	% of Total Units	No. of Units	% of Below Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Below Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Below Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Below Poverty Units
Alaska, Total	4,163	27.0	NA	NA	1,778	43.0	2,385	57.0	NA	NA
REGIONS:										
Aleut	506	16.0	NA	NA	49	59.0	34	41.0	NA	NA
Arctic Slope	693	15.0	NA	NA	21	20.0	84	80.0	NA	NA
Calista	2,783	39.0	NA	NA	164	15.0	910	85.0	NA	NA
Bering Straits	1,198	37.0	NA	NA	54	12.0	392	88.0	NA	NA
Bristol Bay	857	28.0	NA	NA	87	37.0	151	63.0	NA	NA
Chugach	303	20.0	NA	NA	34	56.0	27	44.0	NA	NA
Cook Inlet	3,059	22.0	NA	NA	636	96.0	26	4.0	NA	NA
Ahtna	137	34.0	NA	NA	25	54.0	21	46.0	NA	NA
Koniag	537	25.0	NA	NA	112	84.0	21	16.0	NA	NA
Mana	836	32.0	NA	NA	81	30.0	188	70.0	NA	NA
Doyon	2,091	34.0	NA	NA	225	32.0	489	68.0	NA	NA
Sealaska	2,449	14.0	NA	NA	290	87.0	42	13.0	NA	NA

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF4.

TABLE D-9. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY
NON-NATIVES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 1980

State/ Regions	Housing Units Occupied by Non-Natives Below Poverty Level														
	Below Poverty Units			With 2.01 or More Persons per Room			With All Plumbing Facilities			Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities			With No Public Water and Sewer		
	Total Non-Native- Occupied Units	Number	% of Total Units	No. of Units	% of Below Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Below Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Below Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Below Poverty Units	No. of Units	% of Below Poverty Units		
Alaska, Total	116,014	9,217	8.0	NA	NA	7,695	83.0	1,522	17.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
REGIONS:															
Aleut	1,092	102	9.0	NA	NA	82	80.0	20	20.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Arctic Slope	287	11	4.0	NA	NA	2	18.0	9	82.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Calista	848	75	9.0	NA	NA	22	29.0	53	71.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Bering Straits	543	40	7.0	NA	NA	22	55.0	18	45.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Bristol Bay	603	54	9.0	NA	NA	33	61.0	21	39.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Chugach	2,535	222	9.0	NA	NA	186	84.0	36	16.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Cook Inlet	70,680	5,306	8.0	NA	NA	4,744	89.0	562	11.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Ahtna	728	115	16.0	NA	NA	28	24.0	87	76.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Koniag	2,490	156	6.0	NA	NA	129	83.0	27	17.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Nana	304	23	8.0	NA	NA	13	57.0	10	43.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Doyon	20,041	1,994	10.0	NA	NA	1,532	77.0	462	23.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Sealaska	15,863	1,119	7.0	NA	NA	902	81.0	217	19.0	NA	NA	NA	NA		

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Tape STF4.

TABLE D-10. MEDIAN NUMBER OF ROOMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS, BY NUMBER OF ROOMS PER UNIT, 1980

State/ Region	Median Number of Rooms	Total Year-Round Units	1 to 2 Rooms per Unit		3 to 4 Rooms per Unit		5 to 6 Rooms per Unit		7 or More Rooms per Unit	
			Number of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Total	Percent of Total
Alaska, Total	5.1	131,463	16,742	13.0	44,540	34.0	44,843	34.0	25,338	19.0
REGIONS:										
Aleut	5.0	1,598	188	12.0	584	37.0	680	42.0	146	9.0
Arctic Slope	3.5	980	289	29.0	403	41.0	233	24.0	55	6.0
Calista	3.2	3,631	1,482	41.0	1,487	41.0	583	16.0	79	2.0
Bering Straits	3.5	1,741	465	27.0	838	48.0	337	19.0	101	6.0
Bristol Bay	3.7	1,460	356	24.0	589	40.0	379	26.0	136	9.0
Chugach	3.9	2,835	454	16.0	1,025	36.0	992	35.0	364	13.0
Cook Inlet	5.3	73,724	6,368	9.0	24,015	32.0	25,778	35.0	17,563	24.0
Ahtna	3.6	874	234	27.0	315	36.0	245	28.0	80	9.0
Koniag	3.9	3,027	403	13.0	1,197	40.0	1,045	34.0	382	13.0
Naana	3.3	1,140	385	34.0	524	46.0	195	17.0	36	3.0
Doyon	4.0	22,170	4,001	18.0	7,216	33.0	7,597	34.0	3,356	15.0
Sealaska	5.1	18,312	2,125	12.0	6,354	35.0	6,791	37.0	3,042	16.0

TABLE D-11. NONFARM-OWNER HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL UNITS, PERCENT UNDER \$5,000 AND UNDER \$15,000 ESTIMATED VALUE, MEDIAN ESTIMATED VALUE, AND RELATIONSHIP OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE UNITS TO TOTAL UNITS, 1980

State/ Regions	Total Units	Estimated Value		Median Estimated Value	Native Occupied Units		Non-Native Occupied Units		
		Percent of Total Units	Under \$30,000 Total Units		Number	Percent of Total Units	Number	Percent of Total Units	
									4.0
Alaska, Total*	76,663			\$76,300					
REGIONS:									
Aleut	468	11.0	33.0	48,800	379	81.0	89	19.0	
Arctic Slope	456	7.0	34.0	45,000	426	93.0	30	7.0	
Calista	2,538	22.0	62.0	18,800**	2,229	88.0	309	12.0	
Bering Straits	910	24.0	51.0	28,600	716	79.0	194	21.0	
Bristol Bay	940	15.0	49.0	30,246**	724	77.0	216	23.0	
Chugach	1,683	5.0	16.0	71,485**	166	10.0	1,517	90.0	
Cook Inlet	44,164	1.0	4.0	84,231**	1,147	3.0	43,017	97.0	
Ahtna	548	14.0	48.0	32,900	84	15.0	464	85.0	
Koniag	1,651	4.0	13.0	68,500	375	23.0	1,276	77.0	
Nana	702	8.0	43.0	35,700	621	88.0	81	12.0	
Dayon	11,706	7.0	22.0	57,086**	1,254	11.0	10,452	89.0	
Sealaska	3,900	5.0	19.0	73,300**	982	25.0	2,918	75.0	

*State totals do not equal sum of regions due to suppression of data.

**Estimate

SOURCE: ISLR Census Database.

TABLE D-12. NONFARM-RENTER HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL UNITS, DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT, AND RELATIONSHIP OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE UNITS TO TOTAL UNITS, 1980

State/ Regions	Total Units	Contract Rent						Native		Non-Native	
		Under \$120	\$120-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300 & Over	Median Rent	Occupied Units	Percent of Total Units	Occupied Units	Percent of Total Units	
		Percent of Total Units	Percent of Total Units	Percent of Total Units	Percent of Total Units	Number	Number	Number	Number		
Alaska, Total*	54,800	7.0	8.0	24.0	62.0	\$340	5,578	10.0	49,222	90.0	
REGIONS:											
Alut	1,130	10.0	11.0	41.0	38.0	244	116	10.0	1,014	90.0	
Arctic Slope	1,048	17.0	11.0	24.0	49.0	291**	281	54.0	243	46.0	
Callista	1,093	23.0	17.0	24.0	35.0	248	527	50.0	566	50.0	
Bering Straits	831	31.0	5.0	14.0	49.0	294	471	57.0	360	43.0	
Bristol Bay	520	23.0	9.0	15.0	53.0	335**	144	28.0	376	72.0	
Chugach	1,152	10.0	12.0	24.0	54.0	344**	106	9.0	1,046	91.0	
Cook Inlet	29,560	4.0	6.0	22.0	68.0	353**	1,660	6.0	27,900	94.0	
Ahtna	297	27.0	12.0	19.0	42.0	253	39	13.0	258	87.0	
Koniag	1,376	7.0	11.0	19.0	63.0	385	150	11.0	1,226	89.0	
Mana	438	17.0	12.0	12.0	59.0	350	208	47.0	230	53.0	
Doyon	10,464	9.0	10.0	30.0	51.0	297**	804	8.0	9,660	92.0	
Sealaska	2,820	7.0	8.0	24.0	61.0	320**	492	17.0	2,328	83.0	

*State totals do not equal sum of regions due to suppression of data.

**Estimate

SOURCE: ISER Census Database.

TABLE E-2. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF NATIVES, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1980

State/ Regions	Civilian Labor Force										Armed Forces No. of Persons
	Total Persons	No. of Persons	Employed	Unemployed		Not in Labor Force		Percent of Total Persons	No. of Persons	Percent of Total Persons	
				No. of Persons	Percent of Civilian Labor Force	No. of Persons	Percent of Total Persons				
Alaska, Total	40,956	19,783	15,762	4,021	20.0	20,937	51.0			236	
REGIONS:											
Aleut	1,299	508	421	87	17.0	774	60.0			17	
Arctic Slope	2,076	1,235	1,111	124	10.0	839	40.0			2	
Calista	8,217	3,344	2,737	607	18.0	4,856	59.0			17	
Bering Straits	3,242	1,400	1,061	339	24.0	1,840	57.0			2	
Bristol Bay	2,478	1,034	759	275	27.0	1,440	58.0			4	
Chugach	800	441	323	118	27.0	359	45.0			0	
Cook Inlet	7,197	4,044	3,206	838	21.0	3,054	42.0			99	
Ahtna	379	176	108	68	39.0	203	54.0			0	
Koniag	1,219	596	504	92	15.0	619	51.0			4	
Nana	2,515	1,115	796	319	29.0	1,397	56.0			3	
Doyon	5,187	2,074	1,620	454	22.0	3,030	58.0			83	
Sealaska	6,347	3,816	3,116	700	18.0	2,526	40.0			5	

SOURCE: ISER Census Database.

TABLE E-3. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF NON-NATIVES, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1980

State/ Regions	Civilian Labor Force										Armed Forces		
	Total Persons	No. of Persons	Employed	Unemployed		Not in Labor Force		Armed Forces		No. of Persons	No. of Persons		
				No. of Persons	Percent of Civilian Labor Force	No. of Persons	Percent of Total Persons	No. of Persons	Percent of Total Persons				
Alaska, Total	245,394	162,896	149,112	13,784	8.0	60,731	25.0					21,767	
REGIONS:													
Aleut	4,733	2,097	2,011	86	4.0	470	10.0					2,166	
Arctic Slope	845	639	623	16	3.0	51	6.0					155	
Calista	1,549	1,303	1,240	63	5.0	173	11.0					73	
Bering Straits	1,051	813	770	43	5.0	197	19.0					41	
Bristol Bay	1,470	866	831	35	4.0	264	18.0					340	
Chugach	5,519	3,8771	3,558	319	8.0	1,470	27.0					172	
Cook Inlet	146,497	98,040	89,517	8,523	9.0	37,528	26.0					10,929	
Ahtna	1,611	945	868	77	8.0	659	41.0					7	
Koniag	5,987	4,111	3,861	250	6.0	1,215	20.0					661	
Nana	538	428	410	18	4.0	68	13.0					42	
Doyon	43,130	25,707	22,702	3,005	12.0	10,874	25.0					6,549	
Sealaska	32,464	24,070	22,721	1,349	6.0	7,762	24.0					632	

SOURCE: ISER Census Database.

TABLE E-4. NATIVES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL NATIVES AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF NATIVES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1980

State/ Regions	Persons Below Poverty									
	Total					Persons 16 Years of Age and Over				
	All Persons	No. of Persons	Percent of All Persons	No. of Persons Below Poverty	% of Total Below Poverty	No. of Persons Employed	No. of Persons Unemployed	Percent of Civilian Labor Force	No. of Persons Not in Labor Force	Percent of Persons 16 Years of Age and Over
Alaska, Total	64,103	16,168	25.0	9,301	58.0	2,037	1,825	36.0	6,464	69.0
REGIONS:										
Aleut	1,934	320	17.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arctic Slope	3,225	398	12.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Callista	13,594	4,979	37.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bering Straits	5,174	1,734	34.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bristol Bay	3,880	966	25.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chugach	751	106	14.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cook Inlet	11,172	2,234	20.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ahtna	544	145	27.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Koniag	1,884	492	26.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nana	4,113	1,245	30.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Doyon	8,078	2,477	31.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sealaska	9,782	1,072	11.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ahtna, Chugach, Cook Inlet, and Doyon	20,517	4,962	24.0	1,960	40.0	762	392	48.0	1,198	61.0
Anchorage Railbelt/ Remainder Doyon	8,953	1,807	20.0	972	54.0	476	238	50.0	496	51.0
All Other Regions	11,564	3,155	27.0	988	31.0	286	159	44.0	702	71.0
	43,586	11,206	26.0	7,341	66.0	2,072	1,428	31.0	5,266	72.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census Public Use Sample and ISER Database, special tabulations.

TABLE E-5. NON-NATIVES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL NON-NATIVES AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF NON-NATIVES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1980

State/ Regions	Persons Below Poverty										
	Total					Persons 16 Years of Age and Over					
	All Persons	No. of Persons	Percent of All Persons	No. of Persons Below Poverty	% of Total Below Poverty	No. of Persons	Employed	No. of Persons Labor Force	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force	
Alaska, Total	337,748	25,441	8.0	15,219	60.0	8,240	6,657	1,583	19.0	6,979	46.0
REGIONS:											
Aleut	5,834	423	7.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arctic Slope	974	48	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calista	2,070	178	9.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bering Straits	1,363	101	7.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bristol Bay	1,830	109	6.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chugach	6,655	619	9.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cook Inlet	204,578	15,272	7.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ahtna	2,266	393	17.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Koniag	8,055	514	6.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nana	718	46	6.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Doyon	59,393	5,338	9.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sealaska	44,012	2,400	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ahtna, Chugach, Cook Inlet, and Doyon	272,892	21,622	8.0	12,880	60.0	6,410	5,093	1,317	21.0	5,950	46.0
Anchorage Railbelt/ Remainder Doyon	165,478	10,639	6.0	6,462	61.0	3,362	2,762	600	18.0	2,815	44.0
All Other Regions	107,414	10,983	10.0	6,418	58.0	3,048	2,331	717	24.0	3,135	49.0
	64,856	3,819	6.0	2,892	76.0	1,830	1,564	266	15.0	1,029	36.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census Public Use Sample and ISER Database, special tabulations.

TABLE E-6. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALASKA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1980

Sex and Age	Civilian Labor Force			% of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed
	Total Persons	Employed Persons	Unemployed Persons	
<u>Natives:</u>				
Males	10,966	8,270	2,696	25.0
16-19	936	620	316	34.0
20-24	1,908	1,286	622	33.0
25-54	7,215	5,649	1,566	22.0
55 +	907	715	192	22.0
Females	8,699	7,380	1,319	15.0
16-19	1,000	772	228	23.0
20-24	1,672	1,341	331	20.0
25-54	5,484	4,790	694	13.0
55 +	543	477	66	12.0
<u>Non-Natives:</u>				
Males	94,797	85,911	8,886	9.0
16-19	6,072	4,848	1,224	20.0
20-24	11,850	10,323	1,527	13.0
25-54	68,989	63,440	5,549	8.0
55 +	7,886	7,300	586	7.0
Females	68,217	63,313	4,904	7.0
16-19	5,388	4,611	777	14.0
20-24	10,957	9,754	1,203	11.0
25-54	47,067	44,412	2,655	6.0
55 +	4,805	4,536	269	6.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census STF4; special tabulations by ISER.

TABLE E-7. WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1979 FOR ALL NATIVES AND FOR THOSE BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Geographic Divisions	Persons Who Worked in 1979		Persons Who Worked 40 Weeks or More in 1979		Persons Who Worked 27-39 Weeks in 1979		Persons Who Worked 26 Weeks or Less in 1979	
	Total	Percent Below Poverty	Percent of Total	Persons Below Poverty as a Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Persons Below Poverty as a Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Persons Below Poverty as a Percent of Total
Alaska	25,612	18.0	36.0	2.0	11.0	1.0	53.0	15.0
Anchorage	3,725	15.0	45.0	- *	11.0	- *	44.0	14.0
Railbelt	3,012	17.0	42.0	2.0	7.0	1.0	51.0	15.0
Other Areas	18,875	18.0	33.0	2.0	11.0	1.0	56.0	15.0

*Less than 1 percent

SOURCE: 1980 Census Public Use Sample

TABLE E-8. WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1979 FOR ALL NON-NATIVES AND FOR THOSE BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Geographic Divisions	Persons Who Worked in 1979		Persons Who Worked 40 Weeks or More in 1979		Persons Who Worked 27-39 Weeks in 1979		Persons Who Worked 26 Weeks or Less in 1979	
	Total	Percent Below Poverty	Percent of Total	Persons Below Poverty as a Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Persons Below Poverty as a Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Persons Below Poverty as a Percent of Total
Alaska	188,346	5.0	66.0	1.0	11.0	1.0	23.0	3.0
Anchorage	96,194	2.0	71.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	20.0	2.0
Railbelt	53,900	7.0	61.0	2.0	11.0	1.0	28.0	4.0
Other Areas	38,252	5.0	65.0	1.0	13.0	1.0	22.0	3.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census Public Use Sample

TABLE E-9. AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE^a

State/Regions/ Census Divisions	1981				1982				Percent Change Employment:				
	Annual Average		First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter			Fourth Quarter			
	No. of Persons	Index	No. of Persons	Index	No. of Persons	Index	No. of Persons	Index		No. of Persons	Index		
Alaska, Total ^b	185,272	93	199,975	100	181,805	91	200,173	100	216,416	108	201,507	101	8.0
Ahtna, Chugach, and Cook Inlet Regions ^c	102,585	91	113,200	100	104,556	92	113,339	100	119,070	105	115,849	102	10.0
Cordova-McCarthy Valdez-Chitina- Whittier	1,234	95	1,295	100	1,050	81	1,400	110	1,692	133	1,039	81	5.0
Seward	2,510	99	2,537	100	2,181	86	2,544	100	2,915	115	2,510	99	3.0
Kenai-Cook Inlet	1,155	93	1,244	100	1,066	86	1,288	104	1,526	123	1,099	88	8.0
Anchorage Borough	7,960	92	8,693	100	7,563	87	8,428	97	10,246	118	8,538	98	9.0
Matanuska-Susitna	86,024	91	95,049	100	88,988	94	95,318	100	97,879	103	98,013	103	10.0
	3,702	84	4,382	100	3,708	85	4,361	100	4,812	110	4,650	106	18.0
Arctic Slope, Calista, and Doyon Regions	39,925	92	43,284	100	39,812	92	43,326	100	46,597	108	43,412	100	8.0
Ft. Belknap	3,206	96	3,343	100	3,126	94	3,174	95	3,428	103	3,646	109	4.0
Wade Hampton	1,146	103	1,112	100	1,133	102	1,101	99	1,159	104	1,055	95	-3.0
Kuskokwim	597	91	653	100	604	92	694	106	572	88	741	113	9.0
Yukon-Koyukuk	1,884	93	2,029	100	1,785	94	2,085	103	2,227	110	2,022	100	8.0
Fairbanks	22,863	92	24,765	100	22,479	91	24,930	101	27,126	110	24,526	99	8.0
SE Fairbanks	1,151	94	1,228	100	1,079	88	1,278	104	1,296	106	1,262	103	7.0
Upper Yukon	368	95	388	100	359	93	411	106	411	106	373	96	5.0
Barrow-North Slope	8,760	90	9,766	100	9,247	95	9,653	99	10,378	106	9,787	100	11.0
Aleut	3,499	107	3,282	100	2,864	87	3,388	103	3,808	116	3,072	94	-6.1
Bering Strait	2,241	101	2,216	100	1,961	88	2,168	98	2,408	109	2,329	105	-1.1
Bristol Bay	2,417	97	2,485	100	1,709	69	2,630	106	3,587	144	2,018	81	3.0
Koniag	4,377	99	4,399	100	3,596	82	4,038	92	5,573	127	4,389	100	-
Nana	1,753	93	1,879	100	1,758	94	1,940	103	2,138	114	1,682	90	7.0
Sealaska	27,890	99	28,116	100	24,710	88	28,297	101	31,780	113	27,694	98	1.0

^aIncludes some agricultural employment. Nonagricultural employment data not available after 1980.

^bState totals include employment in unknown areas.

^cData not available by Native corporation areas, except where they are equivalent to census divisions.

SOURCE: Unpublished data, Alaska Department of Labor.

TABLE E-10. ALASKA CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR, PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1980

Sector	All Persons						Males						Females					
	Natives			Non-Natives			Natives			Non-Natives			Natives			Non-Natives		
	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total		
Total Civilian Employment	15,650	100.0	149,224	100.0	8,270	100.0	85,911	100.0	7,380	100.0	63,313	100.0						
Agricultural Employment	31	-	1,000	1.0	20	-	644	1.0	11	-	356	1.0						
Manufacturing Employment	15,619	100.0	148,224	99.0	8,250	100.0	85,267	99.0	7,369	100.0	62,957	99.0						
Private Companies	6,889	44.0	89,586	60.0	3,986	48.0	52,361	61.0	2,903	39.0	37,225	59.0						
Self-Employed	647	4.0	11,621	8.0	435	5.0	8,023	9.0	212	3.0	3,598	6.0						
Government	8,083	52.0	47,017	32.0	3,829	46.0	24,883	29.0	4,254	58.0	22,134	34.0						
Federal	2,976	19.0	16,745	11.0	1,458	18.0	10,200	12.0	1,518	21.0	6,545	10.0						
State	2,430	16.0	16,795	12.0	1,039	13.0	8,351	10.0	1,391	19.0	8,444	13.0						
Local	2,677	17.0	13,477	9.0	1,332	16.0	6,332	7.0	1,345	18.0	7,145	11.0						

*Less than 1 percent

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 1980 Census of Alaska, STF48, special tabulations by ISER.

TABLE E-11. URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKA CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT,
PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1980

Sector	Natives						Non-Natives					
	Total		Urban		Rural		Total		Urban		Rural	
	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons of Total	Percent of Total
Total Civilian Employment	15,650	100.0	5,990	38.0	9,660	62.0	149,224	100.0	107,390	72.0	41,834	28.0
Agricultural Employment	31	100.0	6	19.0	25	81.0	1,000	100.0	417	42.0	583	58.0
Nonagricultural Employment	15,619	100.0	5,984	38.0	9,635	62.0	148,224	100.0	106,973	72.0	41,251	28.0
Private Companies	6,889	100.0	3,004	44.0	3,885	56.0	89,586	100.0	66,198	74.0	23,388	26.0
Government	8,083	100.0	2,736	34.0	5,347	66.0	47,017	100.0	33,217	71.0	13,800	29.0
Federal	2,976	100.0	1,386	47.0	1,590	53.0	16,745	100.0	12,434	74.0	4,311	26.0
State	2,430	100.0	745	31.0	1,685	69.0	16,795	100.0	11,882	71.0	4,913	29.0
Local	2,677	100.0	605	23.0	2,072	77.0	13,477	100.0	8,901	66.0	4,576	34.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census, STF48, special tabulations by ISER.

TABLE E-12. ALASKA PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR CIVILIAN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1980

State/ Regions	Natives				Non-Natives			
	Total Civilian Nonagricultural Employment		Private Sector Employment as Percent of Total		Total Civilian Nonagricultural Employment		Private Sector Employment as Percent of Total	
	No. of Persons	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	No. of Persons	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Percent of Total
Alaska, Total	15,619	100.0	54.0	46.0	148,224	100.0	68.0	32.0
REGIONS:								
Aleut	415	100.0	59.0	41.0	2,002	100.0	64.0	36.0
Arctic Slope	1,098	100.0	48.0	52.0	627	100.0	54.0	46.0
Callista	2,723	100.0	35.0	65.0	1,241	100.0	34.0	66.0
Bering Straits	1,052	100.0	47.0	53.0	775	100.0	50.0	50.0
Bristol Bay	755	100.0	48.0	52.0	835	100.0	46.0	54.0
Chugach	320	100.0	69.0	31.0	3,534	100.0	66.0	33.0
Cook Inlet	3,174	100.0	64.0	36.0	88,883	100.0	72.0	28.0
Ahtna	108	100.0	50.0	50.0	864	100.0	74.0	26.0
Koniag	504	100.0	82.0	18.0	3,829	100.0	75.0	25.0
Mana	789	100.0	35.0	65.0	412	100.0	32.0	68.0
Doyon	1,620	100.0	50.0	50.0	22,537	100.0	64.0	36.0
Sealaska	3,061	100.0	67.0	33.0	22,685	100.0	61.0	39.0

SOURCE: ISER Database, STF48.

TABLE E-13. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, NATIVES,
16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1980

State/ Regions	All Industries	Agriculture/ Forestry/ Fisheries		Mining	Construction	Manufacturing			Transportation/ Communication/ Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Insurance/ Finance		Public Admin.
						Total	Durable	Nondurable			Real Estate	Services	
Alaska, Total	100.0	4.0	1.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	3.0	11.0	11.0	3.0	35.0	21.0	
Urban	100.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	4.0	12.0	11.0	4.0	35.0	27.0	
Rural	100.0	5.0	1.0	9.0	6.0	2.0	3.0	10.0	11.0	2.0	35.0	21.0	
REGIONS:													
Aleut	100.0	23.0	0.0	3.0	7.0	-	7.0	7.0	9.0	2.0	18.0	31.0	
Arctic Slope	100.0	1.0	2.0	28.0	1.0	-	-	10.0	7.0	5.0	30.0	11.0	
Calista	100.0	1.0	0.0	8.0	2.0	-	2.0	10.0	14.0	-	44.0	21.0	
Bering Straits	100.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	10.0	15.0	1.0	42.0	21.0	
Bristol Bay	100.0	12.0	0.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	12.0	9.0	4.0	38.0	14.0	
Chugach	100.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	16.0	3.0	13.0	7.0	13.0	1.0	31.0	22.0	
Cook Inlet	100.0	3.0	4.0	7.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	11.0	11.0	6.0	35.0	20.0	
Ahtna	100.0	0.0	4.0	19.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	8.0	19.0	43.0	
Koniag	100.0	16.0	0.0	7.0	18.0	3.0	15.0	7.0	11.0	1.0	22.0	18.0	
Nana	100.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	-	-	-	13.0	12.0	1.0	44.0	23.0	
Doyon	100.0	1.0	2.0	9.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	14.0	11.0	1.0	38.0	22.0	
Sealaska	100.0	6.0	-	5.0	14.0	8.0	6.0	11.0	9.0	3.0	27.0	25.0	

SOURCE: ISER Database, STF4B.

TABLE E-14. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, NON-NATIVES,
16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1980

State/ Regions	All Industries	Agriculture/ Forestry/ Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing			Transportation/ Communication/ Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Insurance/ Finance		Public Admin.
					Total	Durable	Nondurable			Real Estate	Services	
Alaska, Total	100.0	3.0	3.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	4.0	11.0	18.0	5.0	31.0	15.0
Urban	100.0	2.0	3.0	8.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	11.0	19.0	6.0	30.0	16.0
Rural	100.0	5.0	3.0	9.0	10.0	4.0	6.0	11.0	15.0	3.0	31.0	13.0
REGIONS:												
Aleut	100.0	6.0	1.0	3.0	37.0	1.0	36.0	7.0	9.0	1.0	18.0	18.0
Arctic Slope	100.0	1.0	10.0	13.0	1.0	-	-	16.0	9.0	2.0	35.0	13.0
Calista	100.0	2.0	-	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	8.0	1.0	62.0	12.0
Bering Straits	100.0	-	4.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	13.0	9.0	1.0	50.0	16.0
Bristol Bay	100.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	6.0	1.0	5.0	10.0	8.0	2.0	49.0	15.0
Chugach	100.0	10.0	2.0	10.0	9.0	3.0	6.0	12.0	14.0	1.0	29.0	13.0
Cook Inlet	100.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	20.0	7.0	29.0	14.0
Ahtna	100.0	2.0	-	13.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	13.0	19.0	1.0	36.0	13.0
Koniag	100.0	13.0	-	4.0	24.0	2.0	22.0	8.0	15.0	2.0	22.0	12.0
Nana	100.0	-	-	4.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	57.0	16.0
Doyon	100.0	1.0	2.0	9.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	19.0	4.0	34.0	15.0
Sealaska	100.0	7.0	-	7.0	13.0	7.0	6.0	9.0	14.0	3.0	25.0	22.0

SOURCE: ISER Database, STF48.

TABLE E-15. AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1980

Industry	1981												Percent Change in Employment
	Annual Average		First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Index		
	No. of Persons	Index	No. of Persons	Index	No. of Persons	Index	No. of Persons	Index	No. of Persons	Index			
All industries	170,807	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mining	6,684	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contract Construction	10,708	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manufacturing	14,205	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation/Communication/ Public Utilities	17,178	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade	29,526	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance/ Insurance/ Real Estate	7,751	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Services	29,796	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Government	54,074	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Federal	17,820	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State	15,370	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Local	20,884	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	886	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not Available

SOURCE: Statistical Quarterly, Fourth Quarter 1980, Alaska Department of Labor. More recent employment data by industry are not available.

TABLE E-17. EMPLOYMENT WITHIN NATIVE REGIONS OF NATIVES, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1980

State/ Regions	All Occupations	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Kindred (incl. sales)	Craftsmen and Operatives	Laborers (excl. farm)	Service Workers	Other
Alaska, Total	100.0	22.0	25.0	19.0	8.0	22.0	4.0
REGIONS:							
Aleut	100.0	12.0	21.0	22.0	8.0	16.0	21.0
Arctic Slope	100.0	16.0	19.0	29.0	12.0	23.0	1.0
Calista	100.0	24.0	26.0	14.0	7.0	28.0	1.0
Bering Straits	100.0	24.0	26.0	16.0	5.0	28.0	1.0
Bristol Bay	100.0	23.0	17.0	11.0	9.0	26.0	14.0
Chugach	100.0	13.0	24.0	16.0	11.0	31.0	5.0
Cook Inlet	100.0	25.0	28.0	20.0	7.0	18.0	2.0
Ahtna	100.0	30.0	36.0	26.0	0.0	4.0	4.0
Koniag	100.0	13.0	19.0	22.0	13.0	15.0	18.0
Nana	100.0	29.0	23.0	15.0	5.0	28.0	*
Doyon	100.0	24.0	28.0	18.0	6.0	23.0	1.0
Sealaska	100.0	18.0	28.0	21.0	8.0	19.0	6.0

*Less than 1 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Census, STF4, special tabulations.

TABLE E-18. EMPLOYMENT WITHIN NATIVE REGIONS OF NON-NATIVES, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1980

State/ Regions	All Occupations	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Kindred (incl. sales)	Craftsmen and Operatives	Laborers (excl. farm)	Service Workers	Other
Alaska, Total	100.0	34.0	27.0	20.0	4.0	13.0	2.0
REGIONS:							
Aleut	100.0	22.0	20.0	34.0	7.0	13.0	4.0
Arctic Slope	100.0	41.0	12.0	26.0	5.0	15.0	1.0
Calista	100.0	70.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	7.0	1.0
Bering Straits	100.0	52.0	24.0	12.0	4.0	8.0	*
Bristol Bay	100.0	56.0	18.0	12.0	3.0	8.0	3.0
Chugach	100.0	30.0	16.0	24.0	5.0	17.0	8.0
Cook Inlet	100.0	34.0	30.0	19.0	4.0	12.0	1.0
Ahtna	100.0	31.0	19.0	25.0	4.0	21.0	*
Koniag	100.0	25.0	18.0	26.0	7.0	12.0	12.0
Nana	100.0	68.0	13.0	9.0	1.0	9.0	*
Doyon	100.0	34.0	25.0	22.0	4.0	14.0	1.0
Sealaska	100.0	36.0	24.0	20.0	5.0	10.0	5.0

*Less than 1 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Census, STF4, special tabulations.

TABLE E-20. ANNUAL INCOME OF ALASKA URBAN AND RURAL FAMILIES, 1980

Families/ Family Income	Natives			Non-Natives		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total No. of Families	12,036	3,757	8,279	84,804	60,092	24,712
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Annual Income (percent)						
Loss - \$4,999	17.0	16.0	17.0	5.0	4.0	6.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	17.0	13.0	19.0	7.0	7.0	8.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	14.0	13.0	15.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
\$15,000-\$19,999	11.0	10.0	12.0	9.0	10.0	8.0
\$20,000-\$24,999	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	13.0	15.0	13.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.0	13.0	7.0	23.0	21.0	23.0
\$50,000 and Over	9.0	10.0	8.0	19.0	20.0	18.0
Median Annual Income	15,921	18,999*	14,722	30,799*	30,263*	30,263*

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Detailed Population Characteristics, Alaska, Sept., 1983, Table 238.

TABLE E-21. ANNUAL INCOME OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS,
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, 1980

Unrelated Individuals Income	Natives			Non-Natives		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total No. of Persons	6,111	3,269	2,842	59,397	16,973	42,424
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Annual Income (percent)						
Loss - \$1,999	27.0	33.0	22.0	9.0	12.0	8.0
\$2,000-\$5,999	29.0	30.0	29.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
\$6,000-\$9,999	15.0	14.0	15.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	9.0	8.0	10.0	15.0	14.0	15.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.0	7.0	13.0	21.0	18.0	22.0
\$25,000-\$49,999	9.0	7.0	10.0	16.0	17.0	16.0
\$50,000 and Over	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Median Annual Income	4,905	4,206	5,861*	11,666*	10,714*	12,000*

*Estimated

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Detailed Population Characteristics, Alaska, Sept., 1983, Table 239.

TABLE E-22. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME FOR FAMILIES WITH A NATIVE HOUSEHOLDER, 1980

State/ Regions	Total Families	Percent Distribution of Families										Median Annual Family Income
		Loss to \$5,000	\$5,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- and Over			
Alaska, Total	12,036	17.0	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	13.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	15,909	
REGIONS:												
Aleut	402	11.0	10.0	13.0	11.0	9.0	13.0	10.0	23.0	22,777		
Arctic Slope	596	9.0	8.0	9.0	5.0	9.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	30,263		
Calista	2,363	20.0	23.0	18.0	13.0	9.0	10.0	5.0	2.0	11,944		
Bering Straits	935	20.0	21.0	16.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	7.0	3.0	12,812		
Bristol Bay	780	23.0	14.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	16.0	7.0	16.0	17,777		
Chugach	217	19.0	14.0	23.0	10.0	2.0	4.0	15.0	13.0	14,721		
Cook Inlet	2,168	16.0	13.0	14.0	8.0	11.0	14.0	13.0	11.0	19,374		
Ahtna	104	17.0	21.0	13.0	0.0	12.0	25.0	0.0	12.0	14,614		
Koniag	408	12.0	21.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	22.0	8.0	15.0	21,428		
Nana	708	16.0	20.0	15.0	16.0	10.0	11.0	6.0	6.0	14,666		
Doyon	1,476	23.0	25.0	15.0	9.0	7.0	12.0	3.0	6.0	10,667		
Sealaska	1,879	8.0	11.0	11.0	17.0	12.0	17.0	14.0	10.0	21,250		

TABLE E-23. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME FOR FAMILIES WITH A NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDER, 1980

State/ Regions	Total Families	Percent Distribution of Families											Median Annual Family Income
		Loss to \$5,000	\$5,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- and Over				
Alaska, Total	84,804	5.0	7.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	19.0	22.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	\$30,263	
REGIONS:													
Aleut	913	6.0	6.0	24.0	16.0	10.0	16.0	14.0	8.0	19,374			
Arctic Slope	152	1.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	4.0	16.0	23.0	41.0	44,130			
Calista	533	4.0	4.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	21.0	26.0	19.0	32,618			
Bering Straits	370	2.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	10.0	19.0	21.0	26.0	33,420			
Bristol Bay	425	5.0	6.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	19.0	19.0	28.0	33,420			
Chugach	1,704	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	14.0	23.0	28.0	35,652			
Cook Inlet	52,002	5.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	18.0	22.0	20.0	30,555			
Ahtna	564	8.0	18.0	13.0	10.0	8.0	14.0	12.0	17.0	20,625			
Koniag	1,840	4.0	6.0	11.0	9.0	10.0	18.0	22.0	20.0	30,555			
Nana	182	0.0	5.0	7.0	3.0	14.0	22.0	26.0	23.0	34,545			
Doyon	14,695	6.0	11.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	18.0	19.0	16.0	26,667			
Sealaska	11,424	3.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	22.0	28.0	19.0	\$33,635			

SOURCE: 1980 Census, STF3A Tables 75 and 73.

TABLE E-24. SOURCE OF INCOME FOR ALL ALASKA NATIVE FAMILIES AND
NATIVE FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 1980

Families/Source of Income	All Families		Families Below Poverty			
	Total Families	Persons in Families	Families		Persons in Families	
			Number	Percent of Total Families	Number	Percent of Total Families
Total Families with Income	12,036	57,067	3,042	25.3	13,755	24.1
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-
Families with Earned Income	10,992	NA	2,256	20.5	NA	NA
Percent of Total	91.3		74.1	-		
All Income is Earned	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent of Total						
Families with Unearned Income	7,455	NA	1,887	25.3	NA	NA
Percent of Total	61.9		62.0			
All Income is Unearned	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent of Total						
Families with Public Assistance Income	2,907	14,658	1,082	37.2	4,958	33.8
Percent of Total	24.1	25.7	35.6	-	-	-
All Income is Public Assistance Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent of Total						

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Report PC80-1-D3.

TABLE E-25. SOURCE OF INCOME FOR ALL ALASKA NON-NATIVE FAMILIES AND
NON-NATIVE FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 1980

Families/Source of Income	All Families		Families Below Poverty			
	Total Families	Persons in Families	Families		Persons in Families	
			Number	Percent of Total Families	Number	Percent of Total Families
Total Families with Income	84,804	275,396	5,277	6.2	17,481	6.4
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-
Families with Earned Income	81,742	NA	3,879	4.8	NA	NA
Percent of Total	99.4		73.5	-		
All Income is Earned	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent of Total						
Families with Unearned Income	47,276	NA	2,767	5.9	NA	NA
Percent of Total	55.8		52.4	-		
All Income is Unearned	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent of Total						
Families with Public Assistance Income	3,426	11,175	953	27.8	2,945	26.3
Percent of Total	4.0	4.1	18.1	-	16.9	-
All Income is Public Assistance Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent of Total						

SOURCE: 1980 U.S. Census Report PC80-1-03.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE
TABLE E-29. UNEMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, NATIVES AND NON-NATIVES, 1970 and 1980

Race/ Region	1970				1980			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Total Persons	Percent Unemployed	Total Persons	Percent Unemployed	Total Persons	Percent Unemployed	Total Persons	Percent Unemployed
<u>NATIVES</u>								
Alaska, Total	6,852	23.0	4,401	14.0	11,012	25.0	8,771	15.0
REGIONS:								
Aleut	328	27.0	131	34.0	339	23.0	169	5.0
Arctic Slope	422	16.0	147	6.0	780	11.0	455	9.0
Calista	967	28.0	549	8.0	2,031	22.0	1,313	13.0
Bering Straits	561	30.0	349	8.0	805	33.0	595	13.0
Bristol Bay	290	24.0	170	5.0	553	27.0	481	26.0
Chugach	216	32.0	145	32.0	202	29.0	239	25.0
Cook Inlet	1,091	15.0	957	15.0	2,032	22.0	2,012	20.0
Ahtna	18	NA*	0	0	116	47.0	60	23.0
Koniag	344	21.0	208	8.0	398	16.0	198	14.0
Nana	296	22.0	199	7.0	600	40.0	515	15.0
Doyon	702	29.0	651	14.0	1,038	28.0	1,036	15.0
Sealaska	1,617	23.0	895	14.0	2,118	25.0	1,698	10.0
<u>NON-NATIVES</u>								
Alaska, Total	53,441	10.0	33,602	8.0	94,751	11.0	68,145	8.0
REGIONS:								
Aleut	361	15.0	232	17.0	1,254	15.0	843	9.0
Arctic Slope	316	9.0	48	7.0	474	8.0	165	7.0
Calista	272	22.0	172	6.0	760	17.0	543	10.0
Bering Straits	330	22.0	226	6.0	495	23.0	318	9.0
Bristol Bay	299	21.0	159	2.0	518	17.0	348	16.0
Chugach	1,611	9.0	836	12.0	2,408	10.0	1,469	10.0
Cook Inlet	29,736	10.0	19,537	7.0	56,049	10.0	41,991	8.0
Ahtna	0	0	0	0	595	15.0	350	10.0
Koniag	1,375	9.0	1,008	10.0	2,482	7.0	1,629	8.0
Nana	119	16.0	77	5.0	262	30.0	166	12.0
Doyon	9,388	9.0	5,823	7.0	15,040	14.0	10,667	11.0
Sealaska	9,634	9.0	5,484	7.0	14,414	8.0	9,556	6.0

*Not Available due to Census data tape problems.

SOURCE: 1970 Census Count 5; 1980 Census STF3, special tabulations.

Appendix F

**ANCSA 85 SURVEY:
QUESTIONNAIRE AND DISCUSSION**

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ANCSA 1985 Study

1514 S. Cushman, Room 305
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

February 27, 1984

Dear Respondent:

This booklet is a survey of Alaska Natives about the Land Claims Act. Please answer the questions in the survey to the best of your ability.


The Land Claims Act requires that the President provide Congress with a report about the success of the Land Claims Act in achieving its stated goals. The report is known as the "ANCSA 85 Study." As part of the research necessary to complete the report, we are seeking the opinions of Alaska Natives on the Land Claims Act and the Native corporations. Congress would like to know how many Natives know about and understand the Land Claims Act, how people feel about it, and whether they have received any benefits from the Land Claims Act. To find out, we are asking Natives all over Alaska and in the 13th region the following questions about the Land Claims Act and the Native corporations. We would appreciate your help in finding out what you think about the Land Claims Act and the Native corporations.

Your reply to this survey is secret, and you will not be identified in any way.

This is an important opportunity for your opinions to be heard

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Raymond L. Kent
Project Director

RLK/mh
Enclosure

OMB Survey #1076-0081 Expiration Date: 1/31/86

NOTE: All data are reported in percentages.

DK = Don't Know
NR = No Response

(CHECK ONE)

1. Are you a shareholder of:
 : a village corporation? X Yes No Don't Know
 : an urban corporation? X Yes No Don't Know
 : a group corporation? X Yes No Don't Know
 Yes = 80 (1093)

Name of corporation _____ Name of president % correct = 45

2. Are you a shareholder of a regional corporation? 80 Yes 4 No Don't Know

Name of corporation _____ Name of president % correct (adj) = 65

3. Have you ever been an officer of a Native corporation? 12 Yes 84 No
 NR = 4

4. Are you, or were you, employed by a Native corporation? 8 Yes, currently employed
17 Yes, was employed
73 No, never employed

If so, what is/was your position? DK/NR 2

Executive = 29 of "yes" responses to preceding question

5. Are you interested in learning more about the Native Claims Act (ANCSA)?

82 Yes 16 No NR - 2

If you wanted to know more about the Act, where would you go?
(Check all that apply)

Unadjusted Percentages of Those Utilizing Each Source

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <u>29</u> Home/family member(s) | <u>27</u> Educational facilities/school |
| <u>28</u> Community member/friend | <u>32</u> News Media/newspapers |
| <u>39</u> Corporation officer | <u>12</u> Other (Specify) |
| <u>34</u> Corporation events | |

6. When you think about the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), do you think you have? (Check one)

- 19 No knowledge about the Land Claims Act
34 Less than average knowledge about it
33 About average knowledge about it
10 More than average knowledge about it
 3 A great amount of knowledge about it
 DK/NR = 1

7. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following:

a. Most of the Native people I know do not know what their corporation is doing.

62 Agree 16 Disagree 21 Don't Know NR = 1

b. Most Natives should know what their corporation is doing.

92 Agree 1 Disagree 7 Don't Know NR = 1

8. The following are some statements about the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and the Native corporations. Please check whether you think each statement is TRUE or FALSE.

a. Only Natives can own stock in Native corporations after 1991.

25 True 52 False 23 Don't Know NR = less than

b. Native corporations can legally sell the land they received under the Land Claims Act.

42 True 30 False 28 Don't Know NR = less than 1

c. All Natives who received a cash settlement as a result of the Land Claims Act received the same amount.

22 True 50 False 28 Don't Know NR = less than 1

d. The Native corporations were created as a result of the Land Claims Act.

68 True 6 False 24 Don't Know NR = 2

9. When you want to get information about your corporation(s) do you:

(Adjusted %)

	<u>REGIONAL</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
Read the newsletters	<u>77</u>	<u>52</u>
Attend annual meetings	<u>34</u>	<u>47</u>
Attend board meetings	<u>12</u>	<u>24</u>
Attend workshops of corporation	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>
Talk to officers of corporation	<u>28</u>	<u>40</u>
Write letters asking for information	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>
Talk to friends/family	<u>47</u>	<u>64</u>
Other (Specify)	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

I'm not interested in corporation business

10

4

10 Please complete the following statements:

(Adjusted %)

a. Of the Native people I know: (Check one)

37 Only a few

28 About half

31 Almost all

DK = 4

-- are interested in what their
REGIONAL CORPORATION is doing

b. Of the Native people I know: (Check one)

32 Only a few

27 About half

37 Almost all

DK = 4

-- are interested in what their
VILLAGE CORPORATION is doing

NEXT, WE WANT TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY ANCSA.

11a. In your opinion, is there anything resulting from ANCSA that has changed or affected your personal life? (Adjusted %)

18 Yes, very much 25 Yes, somewhat/a little 35 No 22 Don't Know

11b. In your opinion, has ANCSA increased the political power of Alaskan Natives?

28 Yes, very much 27 Yes, somewhat/a little 16 No 29 Don't Know

If YES, in what ways? (Please describe): _____

12. Please answer TRUE or FALSE to each of the following statements:
(These statements may not be true) (Adjusted %)

The Lands Claims Act makes the year 1991 important because:

a. In 1991, the Native corporations are to be dissolved/ended.

10 True 61 False 29 Don't Know

b. In 1991, all ANCSA lands are to be sold.

5 True 67 False 28 Don't Know

c. In 1991, stock in Native corporations can be sold.

62 True 13 False 25 Don't Know

d. In 1991, Native corporations will become subject to state and federal income tax for the first time.

45 True 13 False 42 Don't Know

13. Please check whether you AGREE or DISAGREE with each of the following statements.
(Adjusted %)

a. Shares in Native corporations should not be sold to anyone.

57 Agree 27 Disagree 16 Don't Know

b. Shares in Native corporations should be sold only to other Alaskan Natives.

62 Agree 20 Disagree 18 Don't Know

c. Anyone should be able to buy shares in Native corporations.

21 Agree 61 Disagree 18 Don't Know

14. Have you ever received cash dividends from your Native corporation(s)?
(Check all that apply)
(Unadjusted %)

45 Yes, from regional corporation)- Both = 26 Yes = 86
15 Yes, from village corporation
10 No
4 Don't Know

15. Would you ever sell your corporation stock? (Adjusted %)

Regional Corporation

Village Corporation

6 Yes
12 Maybe
69 No
13 Don't Know

5 Yes
11 Maybe
70 No
14 Don't Know

Under what conditions would you consider selling it?

Regional Corporation

Village Corporation

13 Depends on who buys it
11 Value/offered price
13 Personal needs at time
3 Other reason (Specify)
DK = 1
NR = 56
Out of range = 3

12 Depends on who buys it
9 Value/offered price
12 Personal needs at time
2 Other reason (Specify)
DK = 1
NR = 61
Out of range = 3

COMMENTS: _____

16. What do you plan to do with your stock in the future:

(Check all that apply)
(Numerous Multiple Responses)

- Sell all
- Sell part
- Keep all
- Give some away to family
- Give all away to family
- Other (specify) _____
- Don't know/Can't say

COMMENTS: _____

17. If you had a chance to enroll again, would you:

(Check all that apply) (Adjusted %)

58 Enroll the SAME way
9 Enroll to a DIFFERENT region
5 Enroll to a DIFFERENT village
7 Enroll AT-LARGE
1 I would NOT ENROLL
20 Don't Know

If DIFFERENT than present enrollment, is it due to?

55 Confusion when I first enrolled
42 Other reasons (specify)
3 Confusion and other

18. The following is a list of services. Please check all of those services you either
(a) REQUESTED and/or RECEIVED from your Native corporation(s).

	<u>REQUESTED</u>	<u>RECEIVED</u>
a. Job Training/Vocational Program	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>
b. Education	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>
c. Health care (hospital care/physician)	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
d. Legal advice/counsel/lawyer assistance	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
e. Shareholder information	<u>19</u>	<u>27</u>
f. Help identifying heirs	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
g. Help finding employment	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>
h. Financial assistance/loans	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>
i. Permission to hunt/fish/trap on Corporation land	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
j. Home improvement assistance	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
k. Other (Please specify)	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

19. Indicate which of the following statement(s) are true for YOUR situation.

(This question was discarded, as few understood it.)

As a result of the Land Claims Act (ANCSA):

- a. I own, or will own a tract of land:

that is my home
 that is my place of business
 that is a subsistence campsite
 that is a shareholder homesite

- b. None of the above

- c. Don't Know

20. Who owns most of the land conveyed by the Land Claims Act?

(Adjusted %)

6 Native village corporations ONLY
4 Native villages
8 Native regional corporations ONLY
4 Native individuals
48 BOTH Native village and regional corporations
25 Don't Know
5 Out of range

Thank you. The following are a few questions about you which will help us understand the information we have collected. Your reply to this survey is anonymous and the answers you give will in no way identify you. Your answers will help us to receive a good range of Native people in the study.

- A. Are you: 49 Male 51 Female

- B. How old are you? Years Range = 13 to 84

- C. Please check the HIGHEST level of schooling you have completed

22 Elementary
53 High School
9 Vocational School
16 College

D. How many people live in your household? (Include everyone) _____ people
Range: 0 to 20 Most frequent: 4

E. What was your household income in 1983 (before taxes)?
(Check one)

- 8 Under \$1,000
- 16 1,000 to 5,000
- 20 5,001 to 10,000
- 19 10,001 to 20,000
- 13 20,001 to 30,000
- 6 30,001 to 40,000
- 11 Above 40,000
- 7 DK

F. Are you presently employed (earning wages)?

43 Yes 52 No [5 Retired]

If Yes,

If no, (Not available)

How long have you worked
at your present job?
Range = less than 1 year to over 20
Most frequent = 1 to 5 years

Were you employed at any time
during the past 12 months?

___ Yes ___ No

If yes, was it a seasonal job?

___ Yes ___ No

G. Do you, or have you, lived in ANY of the following areas for more than 6 months in the past 5 years?

- 29 Anchorage
- 9 Fairbanks
- 5 Juneau
- less than 1 Ketchikan
- 2 Outside Alaska
- 54 NR

H. Are you:

- 1 Eskimo
- 18 Aleut
- 19 Athabaskan
- 21 Inupiat
- 21 Yupik
- 14 Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian
- less than 1 Other (Specify) _____
- 3 Mixed NR = 2

I. Do you speak your Native language?

50 Yes 49 No NR/Out of range = 1

J. Did you have help in answering these questions?

24 Yes 75 No NR = 1

Thank you very much for your help.

DISCUSSION OF ANCSA 85 SURVEY APPROACH AND RESULTS

PART I: DESCRIPTION OF METHODOLOGY

Section A: Research Strategy

A research methodology was designed by Dr. Phil Van Veldhuizen of the Mathematical Sciences Department of the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. Dr. Van Veldhuizen's methodology incorporated a stratified design based on the population's rural/urban distribution in the 1980 Census, with "urban" being defined as each of the 11 regional centers across the State. Stratification, working with a "no knowledge" assumption and a desired 95 percent reliability component, yielded a sample size of 2,630 Natives across 186 sample sites (towns and villages).

Since an unfeasibly high amount of time and travel would be necessary to reach the selected sample points and obtain the quota of interviews from each, Dr. Van Veldhuizen decided to construct a sample that would approximate a random sample yet delete a number of the small villages from which only a small number of interviews would be taken. This approach had the effect of diminishing the proportion of interviews conducted in the remote (less than 1,000 population) villages while inflating the "urban" (regional center) sample. The effects of these changes, and the adjustments made in analysis for the distributions, are discussed in Part II, "Analysis." A summary of the sample appears in Attachment A, at the end of this appendix. All in all, interviews were conducted in 11 major cities or regional centers and in 30 villages.

Section B: Sample Selection

The generation of Native shareholder and resident lists for Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau was both feasible and necessary in actual implementation of the study. The lists made available to the study team varied considerably in their degree of exhaustiveness and accuracy.

Table 1 shows the lists provided. In every case, the confidentiality of the shareholder or member was safeguarded, and the list returned uncopied to the corporation when requested.

Table 1
 NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS
 PROVIDING LISTS TO ANCSA 85 SURVEY

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Type of List</u>
Cook Inlet Native Association	Membership mailing list (complete)
Fairbanks Native Association	Membership list—sample (computer)
Sealaska	Shareholder list—sample (Sealaska staff—by hand)
Ahtna, Inc.	Anchorage resident shareholders (complete)
Aleut Corporation	Anchorage resident shareholders (sample list)
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	Anchorage resident shareholders (sample list)
Calista Corporation	Anchorage resident shareholders (complete)
Chugach Natives, Inc.	Anchorage resident shareholders (sample list)

Use of the lists did help the study team locate the Native population in the predominately white urban centers. The lists had two methodological drawbacks, however.

Some lists were several years out of date. This problem, compounded by the high mobility rates of the urban Alaska Natives cut down the effectiveness and efficiency of staff in obtaining interviews. As an example, an Anchorage list obtained early in the fielding yielded an 80 percent "no contact" rate. This was remedied later in the fielding when the study team acquired more up-to-date and complete listings from a variety of sources.

The degree of exhaustiveness of the lists was unknown. Lists will naturally serve to exclude certain members of the eligible population, such as recent immigrants and those who recently changed locations within the urban area. Selection of names from the lists was performed with a systematic procedure (every Nth name, with a random starting point). An overall contact rate taking into account refusals, no answers after repeated attempts, and migration rates was not calculated for the overall effort because lists had to be returned to the respective organizations immediately upon completion of sampling. Interviewer time and record sheets, however, reveal the following:

- 11% Moved
- 5% Refused
- 32% Unable to locate
- 16% Not contacted/not sampled

(Total number on lists used in this estimate: 269. Percent interviewed: 32%)

In the remaining 37 regional centers and villages outside the large urban centers (Eklutna, being 15 miles from Anchorage along the Glenn Highway, was included in the urban listing), respondents were predominately selected with one of the following two sampling techniques:

1. Sampling from maps. In several villages where over 80 percent of the population is Native, area maps with housing unit designation were used to select assigned contacts for the interviewer. The assigned number of units was typically greater than the sampling quota. This served the purpose of boosting the remote sample and maximizing the efficiency of interviewer time in the location.

In addition, a randomly selected skip pattern was assigned for the expected refusal, not at home, and other unable-to-interview situations.

2. Sampling without maps. In some villages, current maps were not available. The interviewer was instructed to choose a starting point near the center of the village and flip a coin twice to designate the direction to be taken. Every house but the fifth house was to be contacted until the quota was reached.

Section C: Interviewer Training

A 3-day training session for 12 Native interviewers from 7 regions in Alaska was conducted in late February in Anchorage. A sample of the interview instruction materials is presented as Attachment B. The syllabus included the following:

- Orientation to the goals, time frame, and budget of the project
- Responsibilities of a professional interviewer
- Interviewing techniques and procedures
- Sampling techniques
- Documentation and record keeping

One of the most important components of training involved the interviewer's decision as to whether to conduct a face-to-face interview or allow the respondent to self-administer the questionnaire (with the interviewer returning later to pick it up and validate its accuracy). A major consideration here

involved the ability of the respondent to comprehend and adequately respond to the questions. Secondly, the willingness of the respondent to speak face to face, combined with the allowable schedule of the interviewer, exerted an influence. If the respondent was not presently available or preferred to self-administer, or if the interviewer did not have the time to conduct large numbers of interviews, the questionnaire was left at the household and picked up upon completion.

Section D: Field Supervision/Validation of Response

Due to the wide geographic dispersion of the population, the limited staff and financial resources, and the confidentiality and logistical problems involved in attempts to recontact respondents by phone, very little actual validation was performed.

However, a statistical analysis of the response patterns recorded by each interviewer, controlled for size and sample point, yielded two significant though weak associations that show possible interviewer bias. In two cases (the Bristol Bay and Bering Straits' regions) the response patterns were question-specific and display but a small (less than 5 percent) impact on the frequency distributions of each variable in question.

Additionally, each interviewer signed a statement verifying completeness and compliance with standards in the conduct of each interview. There is no evidence to suggest that there was falsification or significant interviewer bias in the selection and recording techniques used.

Section E: Coding

Coding of questionnaires was initiated upon receipt of the initial batch of 800 questionnaires from an ESG representative on May 1, 1984. Ninety-five variables were defined using 127 columns of data entry per questionnaire. Four coders were involved in the transfer of information into numeric form, as well as the recording of comments and open-ended response. A four-hour training session served to outline the proper procedures.

In cases where the respondent indicated an illogical, out of range, or impossible situation (for example, gave a yes and a no response or reported being both employed and not employed, a "NR" (9) code was indicated.

Many respondents had difficulty with the regional/village corporation distinction; frequently regional corporations appeared in the village code categories. Such situations were listed by the coders, and a village code assigned to the regional organization.

In some cases, the interviewer failed to indicate the methodology (face to face vs. self-administered) used. This led the coders to review all questionnaires the interviewer submitted to determine clues from the nature of the responses. Undoubtedly a small error factor is present in the proportions calculated for Type of Interview.

In question 4 there was considerable problem in defining what constituted an "executive position" among some of the job classifications provided. The following list shows the classifications used for each category.

<u>Executive Positions</u>	<u>Non-Executive Positions</u>
executive director	special project assistant
information specialist	proxy solicitor
opt-in representative	outreach worker/shareholder
service coordinator	accounts technician
social worker	clerical aide
patient education	enumerator
field worker	operator
secretary/bookkeeper	laborer

In addition, each questionnaire was checked by the author and reviewed for completeness. An item-by-item verification of 10 percent of the surveys was also performed, yielding a coding error rate of less than 3 percent.

Note: Although the present research was not designed to incorporate large amounts of open-ended information, the fact that there was an unusually large quantity of such responses deserves attention. Due to their value, such comments were recorded by each coder. [Responses to questions 15, 16, and 17 are listed in Attachment B.]

Section F: Interpretive Issues Within the Questionnaire

As a prelude to the analysis of results, it is important to point out that a minority of respondents encountered problems in interpreting several of the survey questions. These problems are to be expected with cross-cultural quantitative research. They are presented here not to diminish the value of the effort but to illustrate the complexities involved in such endeavors.

Question 1 and 2—Enrollment

In 10 percent of the cases, a respondent answered with "yes" to enrollment in either a village, group, or urban corporation but listed a regional corporation name. Among the statewide sample, only about 6 percent gave a "don't know" or "no" response to the question, while 5 percent of the cases listed multiple "yes" responses to the types of corporations indicated. The identification of an urban or group enrollment was especially confusing to the Natives in the larger cities. For example, some in Cook Inlet referred to CIRI as an urban corporation.

The identification of village corporations was also complicated by spelling difficulties among many respondents. In addition, the coding staff did not receive a listing of the Alaska village corporations and presidents until coding was virtually completed. Comparative analysis between the self-reported listing of village corporations and the "official" list was not pursued due to lack of time.

Question 4—Employment by a Native corporation

Question 4 may show contamination or confusion on the part of the respondent regarding Native corporation employment. The relatively high proportion (8.7 percent presently employed and 15.9 percent formerly employed) showing employment with a Native corporation may be influenced by definitional ambiguity.

Question 5—Source of information about ANCSA

Some of the most prevalent categories for response in the "other" category of question 5 involved "read the act itself," "go to the library," or "write legislator."

Question 10—Others' interest in corporation activities

A substantial number of Natives enrolled in the 13th Region had difficulty responding to this question, since many knew few Natives.

Question 18—Services requested/received from corporation

In the service codes identified with this question, we have no way of verifying whether in naming services received, the respondent was actually referring to services from the profit (ANCSA) corporations rather than from the nonprofit corporation/association. This issue is especially relevant with such services as education and health care.

(Many Natives added a response similar to, "I did not know these services were available!")

Question 19—Land ownership as a result of ANCSA

Many respondents could not identify the linkage between "ANCSA" and their ownership of land, campsites, or homesites. With 20 homesites currently on application with the State, but 148 or 11 percent of the respondents indicating ownership of an ANCSA-related homesite—the misidentification is apparent. Question 19 shows the perception of ANCSA-related property—not the actual facts.

Demographic information

Between 1 and 8 percent of the survey population refused to answer one or more of the demographic identifiers—mainly due to their personal nature. Additionally, there were a few questions that exhibited various degrees of measurement error.

For example, with educational attainment (Question C), we found a number of respondents who had checked the "completed high school" code for education but listed "10th grade" in parentheses. This was also true of college attendance. In effect, there is a positive error in the measurement of educational attainment. With employment, the question was not structured to permit identification of how many of those were in seasonal employment. (It is unclear how this important identifier was excluded from the questionnaire, except perhaps as a clerical error in production.)

The final two questions were simplified attempts to ascertain the depth of involvement of the respondent in his/her Native culture. However, interpretive problems prevent definitive analysis in this area, and these questions should basically be ignored.

PART II: ANALYSIS OF RELIABILITY

One of the best measures of reliability in survey research involves the calculation of a chi-square statistic in comparing survey demographics to census information. In the case of the ANCSA 85 Survey, one can compare several variables with the ISER tabulations calculated using 1980 Census tapes (see Appendix E). Age, sex, educational attainment, household income, size of town of residence, region of enrollment, and size of family profiles can be examined.

Due to the small sample size within regions, a dramatic reduction in cell sizes occurs with tables that sort the file by region. In these cases, the statistical tools lose much of their reliability, and the generalizability of the information is reduced due to increased effects of random error.

What is important, however, is the closeness of "fit" of a distribution to the population levels, as well as the strength and direction of statistical association.

Section A: Population Distribution

Table 2 presents comparisons concerning distribution of the Native population by size of place. Estimates for 1983 were calculated using the growth rates estimated in the ISER (Census) tables for each category of size for a 3-year period, 1980 to 1983.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE POPULATION BY SIZE
OF PLACE, WITH COMPARISONS TO ANCSA 85 SURVEY

Size of Place in 1970	1970		1980		1983 (Est)*		ANCSA 85	
	Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%
5,000 +	13,663	27	20,594	32	23,299	34	568	41
1,000 to 4,999	10,121	20	10,297	16	10,408	15	419	30
Under 1,000	26,821	53	33,466	52	35,723	51	393	29

* Estimated population calculated using the following average annual percent population growth rates:

5,000+: 4.2% 1,000-4,999: 0.2% under 1,000: 2.2%

The table shows that the sample design of the study undersampled the residents of towns with less than 1,000 population—the remote villages. This occurred as the number of sample points was reduced while the quotas for the regional centers (including the large urban areas) were held constant.

At present, it is unclear what degree of influence location of residence has on any particular independent variable. However, in order to present a more representative picture of the Alaska Native population—and because the sample was drawn on a residence basis—the sample was weighted by the factors shown in Table 3.

Table 3

WEIGHTING FACTORS AND THEIR EFFECT ON
THE ANCSA 85 SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION
WITH COMPARISON TO CENSUS INFORMATION

<u>Size of Place</u>	<u>Weight Factor</u>	<u>1983 Est. Population</u>		<u>ANCSA 85 (Weighted Sample)</u>	
		<u>N</u>	<u>% of Pop</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% of Sample</u>
5,000 +	.8	23,299	33.5	454	33.1
1,000-4,999	.5	10,408	15.0	210	15.3
Under 1,000	1.8	35,723	51.4	707	51.6

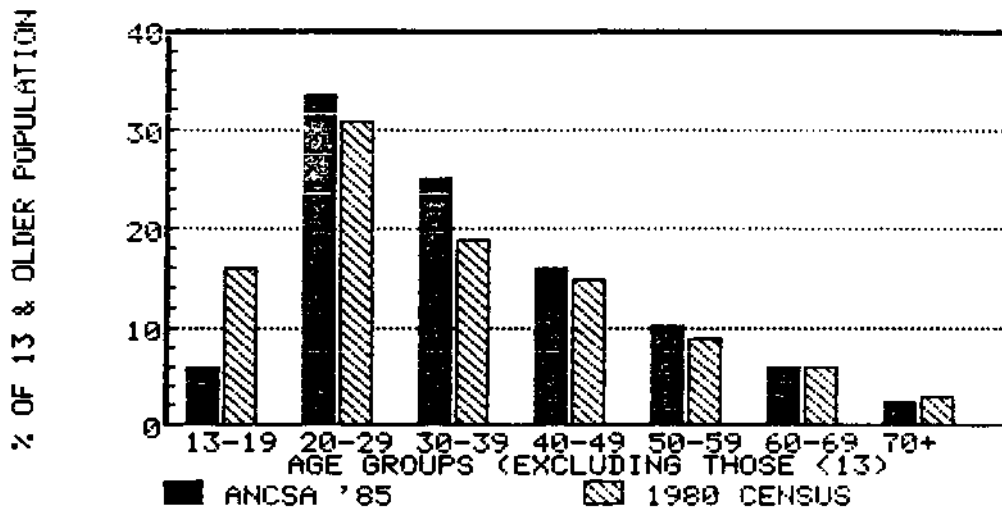
Without a lengthy discussion on weighting and its effects on statistical significance (negligible when weight factors remain small and sample size is large), it should be mentioned that the effects are largely related to the size of the factor (the smaller the better) and the size of the sample (the larger the better). Cell frequencies approaching less than 10 are especially sensitive to extraneous (weighting) influence.

Section B: Age Distributions

Figure 1 shows how the ANCSA 85 distribution of age groups compares to the distribution in the 1980 Census. There is a marginal degree of difference in the distributions within most categories of age. The exception is the young (13-19) age group, where only about 60 percent of their expected proportion is represented in the sample. This underrepresentation may be due in part to the unavailability of a large percentage of this group to respond (i.e., being away at school). Additionally, there may have been some natural tendency with initial household contact to bypass the youngest in interactions with the adults.

The effect of this underrepresentation of younger Natives is expected to be marginal, since the chi-square is not significant and most of the subsequent analysis showed age to be a relatively weak influence in most of the dependent variables analyzed.

Figure 1
AGE COMPARISON — ANCSA 85 TO 1980 CENSUS



Section C: Size of Family

In 1970, the average size of a Native household was 5.2 persons. In 1980, this figure dropped to 3.8. ANCSA 85 Survey respondents reported an average of 4.3 persons per household.

Table 4 shows the regional distribution of the percentage of households reporting more than five individuals.

Table 4

SIZE OF FAMILY BY REGION:
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH FIVE OR MORE MEMBERS
ANCSA 85 - 1980 CENSUS COMPARISONS

Percent of Families with 5+ Members

<u>Region</u>	<u>1980 Census</u>	<u>ANCSA 85</u>
Ahtna	40	31
Aleut	40	25
Arctic Slope	51	34
Bering Straits	77	45
Bristol Bay	48	42
Calista	62	64
Chugach	31	30
Cook Inlet	25	24
Doyon	35	32
Koniag	31	34
NANA	60	42
Sealaska	37	44

<u>Totals:</u>		
1980 Census:	43%	
ANCSA 85:	38%	

Three of the 12 regions reported a variance of more than 15 percent from the 1980 Census figures. Several factors could be at work here, including:

- a reduction in the actual number of large households due to housing development combined with cultural movement toward nuclear rather than extended families
- random sampling error
- underreporting due to temporary absence of some members of household

Section D: Employment

Table E-2 of the 1980 Census employment figures shows that of the 40,956 Alaska Natives aged 16 and over, 71 percent were not employed at the time of the census. Fifty-one percent reported not being in the labor force, and 20 percent reported being unemployed and available for work.

In the ANCSA 85 Survey, 43 percent of the sample reported being employed at the time of the survey. The survey did not strive to differentiate the unemployed from those not in the labor force, but the remaining 57 percent of the sample can be grouped into the "out of work" category.

Table 5

**EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY LOCATION OF RESIDENCE:
ANCSA 85 SURVEY TOTALS (WEIGHTED SAMPLE)**

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Area of Residence</u>	
		<u>Reg. Center</u>	<u>City</u>
Employed	35.9%	48.3%	50.8%
Not employed	56.8%	48.6%	45.3%
Retired	7.2%	3.1%	3.9%

n=1,354

As expected, Table 5 shows that urban residents account for a disproportionate share of those employed, with half the urban Native population reporting current employment as opposed to only 35 percent of their village counterparts. This reflects the urban labor market, with increased quantity and range of employment opportunity. Again, the ANCSA survey figures do not serve to illustrate unemployment rates, which were not directly measured in this study.

Several factors may be simultaneously contributing to the apparent rise in the employment statistics as shown by Table 5:

1. Increasing dependence on a cash economy in the villages may be impelling more and more Natives to seek employment.
2. Statewide economic growth (urban and rural), coupled with Native corporation investment, could be contributing to an improvement in the labor market for many Natives.
3. Employment statistics may have been boosted by a small amount because the self-reported nature of the responses made no distinction among types of employment. In addition, the questionnaire allowed wide, self-defined criteria for defining employment.

Thus, although the figures obtained from the current survey point to an increase in the proportion of Alaska Natives currently employed, the exact degree and cause of the upward growth remains in need of a more detailed analysis.

Section E: Educational Attainment

As discussed earlier, Question C regarding educational attainment appeared to create a certain degree of ambiguity in response. This issue is highlighted in Table 6, which shows an underrepresentation of the lower levels of educational attainment.

Table 6

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT, BY SEX,
RESPONDENTS AGED 25+:
COMPARISON OF ANCSA 85 DATA TO 1980 CENSUS DATA

<u>Educational Achievement</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>1980 ISER</u>	<u>1984 ANCSA</u>	<u>1980 ISER</u>	<u>1984 ANCSA</u>	<u>1980 ISER</u>	<u>1984 ANCSA</u>
Elem. or less	43 %	28 %	41 %	26 %	41 %	27 %
High School	44	46	45	46	45	46
College	14	16	14	20	14	18
(Vocational)	n/a	10	n/a	8	n/a	9

Response patterns show a tendency for the respondent to indicate level of attendance rather than actual achievement. Thus, a high school dropout may have checked either high school or vocational school, and the level of specificity is lost. For this reason, the ANCSA totals include those proportions of the population who attended each level but did not complete them (including college). The pattern and degree of differences exhibited remain logically consistent with the expected pattern.

Section F: Income Distributions

Household income, a variable that can be measured on an interval scale, was measured on an ordinal level with unequal distances between categories. In attempting to derive average income per household, midpoints of each category were chosen and all descriptive statistics were derived from this method of assignment. (This approach increases error rate but serves to estimate degree of difference between sample and population.)

An analysis of variance was performed with income as the dependent variable. Table 7 shows the median 1983 household income of \$14,300 for survey respondents (versus the statewide average for Native households of over \$17,000). The median 1980 income reported by the census tabulations was \$15,909.

Table 7

HOUSEHOLD AVERAGE INCOME, ANCSA 85 SURVEY
COMPARED WITH THE 1980 HOUSEHOLD MEDIAN INCOME,
ISER STUDY (BY REGION)

<u>Region</u>	<u>ANCSA 85 Mean Income</u>	<u>ISER 80 Median Income</u>
Ahtna	14,870	14,614
Aleut	30,978	22,777
Arctic Slope	22,065	30,263
Bering Straits	n/avail	12,812
Bristol Bay	19,778	17,777
Calista	10,397	11,944
Chugach	22,951	14,721
Cook Inlet	19,294	19,374
Doyon	13,376	10,667
Koniag	19,135	21,428
NANA	14,670	14,666
Sealaska	18,565	21,250
	State Mean (83): \$17,015	
	State Median (83): \$14,300	
	State Median (80): \$15,509	

To complement these regional figures, Table 8 outlines the distribution of family income in three income categories.

Table 8

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME,
1980 TO 1983 COMPARISONS

<u>Household Income</u>	<u>1980 ISER Totals</u>	<u>1983 ANCSA Totals</u>
Less than \$5,000	17%	25%
\$5,000-\$19,999	42%	42%
\$20,000+	41%	33%

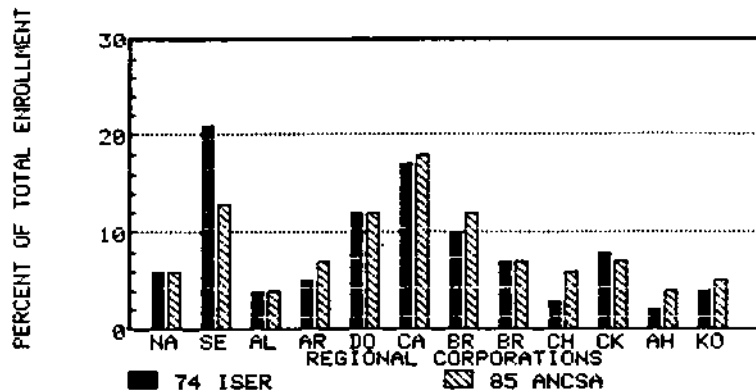
Additional analysis will be necessary to sort the specific influences that are contributing to the overrepresentation of the lower income households in the present study. This pattern may be reflective of a sampling/interviewer error (or bias) within some of the regions sampled. In addition, respondents may have reported personal income other than actual household income in some cases. The strength and direction of variances in mean/median comparisons in most of the regional samples points to a reasonable level of confidence in comparing the ANCSA 85 sample to statewide totals. However, a larger than normal error rate is expected, due to possible self-reporting and sampling error within regions.

Section G: Enrollment Distribution

Another important measure of the closeness of fit of the sample to the census population measures involves the distribution of Native enrollment statewide. Figure 2 presents a graphic comparison of the percentage of statewide Native enrollment in each regional corporation, using ISER statistics (from 1974).

Figure 2

PERCENT OF NATIVE STATEWIDE ENROLLMENT IN EACH REGION



The only regional corporation significantly underrepresented in the ANCSA 85 Survey appears to be Sealaska, with 13 percent of the sample versus 21 percent of the enrollment in 1974.

Another interesting set of figures appears in Table 9, with a comparison of enrollment/residence proportions between the 1974 and 1984 studies. A considerable amount of change is apparent, with very few of the 1984 figures remaining comparable to the 1974 ISER study. This reflects the high levels of mobility among many Natives and the methodology of using enrollment lists or membership lists in many of the regional center sample points.

Table 9

PERCENT OF NATIVES ENROLLED IN EACH REGIONAL CORPORATION
RESIDING IN REGION OF ENROLLMENT:
COMPARISON OF 1974 ISER DATA WITH ANCSA 85 DATA

<u>Region</u>	<u>1974 ISER</u>	<u>1984 ANCSA</u>
Ahtna	46	51
Aleut	50	37
Arctic Slope	74	89
Bering Straits	58	82
Bristol Bay	66	66
Calista	86	65
Chugach	50	44
Cook Inlet	67	90
Doyon	69	84
Koniag	59	89
NANA	74	78
Sealaska	57	75

Section H: Conclusions

Most of the empirical evidence points toward a high level of confidence in using the ANCSA 85 Survey results to generalize to the statewide population. However, one should be cautious of region by region comparisons and expect a slightly higher than normal error estimate, as follows:

Variable with a 90/10 distribution:	+ 5 to 7% error
Variable with a 50/50 distribution:	+ 10 to 12% error
Variable with multiple cells showing fewer than 8 cases:	ignore statistics— limited generalizability

PART III: CONSTRUCTION OF SCALE REGARDING LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING ANCSA

One of the primary goals of the present study involved assessing shareholders' level of knowledge regarding ANCSA. The issue was addressed by asking the respondent nine separate questions concerning ANCSA. A cumulative scale of the respondent's level of knowledge was constructed by creating a value of "1" for a correct answer and a value of "0" for incorrect responses. (Note: If a respondent failed to respond to more than one question, he or she was removed from calculation of the index.) The questions, along with their correct response codes, were as follows:

Question 8a	False
Question 8b	True
Question 8c	False
Question 8d	True
Question 12a	False
Question 12b	False
Question 12c	True
Question 12d	False
Question 20	"5" code (regional and village corporation ownership)

Figure 3

DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE SCALE BY RESIDENCE

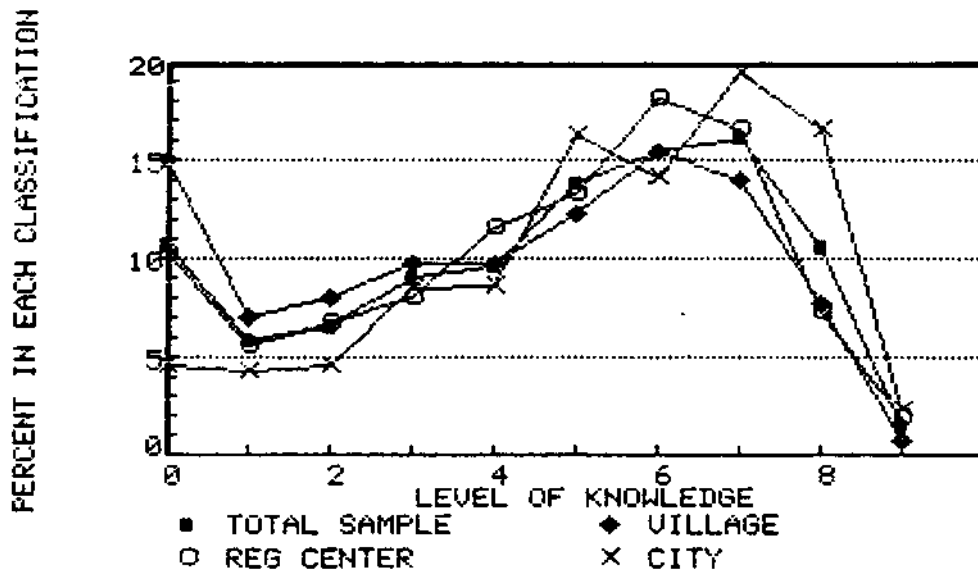


Figure 3 shows the percentage distributions of cases along the 10-point (0 to 9) scale. There is a bimodal tendency in the distribution, as well as a weak, statistically insignificant relationship between location of residence and distribution of scores.

Significant proportions of the sample tend to group along two dimensions of knowledge: (a) those who know nothing at all and (b) those who show average to above average levels of awareness concerning ANCSA.

The grand mean among all respondents was a score of 4.67. The fact that a majority of cases lie along the midpoint of the scale increases confidence in the ability of the scale to discriminate various levels of knowledge.

Because the constructed scale of knowledge is an intervally scaled variable, Table 10 presents the analysis of variance deviations (from the grand mean) for four independent variables:

- Corporation officer status
- Location of residence
- Educational achievement
- Census age categories

Table 10

SCALE OF KNOWLEDGE OF ANCSA BY
FOUR INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Grand Mean = 4.67					
		N	Unadjusted mean	Adjusted for independents	Beta
A.	Corp. officer	153	6.09	6.01	
	Others	1072	4.48	4.49	.19
B.	Village	632	4.28	4.36	
	Reg. Ctr.	175	4.58	4.70	
	City	418	5.39	5.16	.14
C.	Elem. or less	271	3.17	3.28	
	H.S.	645	4.67	4.76	
	Vocational	108	5.39	5.25	
	College	201	6.36	5.95	.33

		N	Unadjusted mean	Adjusted for independents	Beta
D.	30	460	4.51	4.42	
	30-39	310	5.40	5.01	
	40-59	344	4.64	4.91	
	60+	110	3.24	4.14	.12

(multiple $R^2 = .221$)

As Table 10 shows, the four variables contribute significant influence in the distribution of knowledge of ANCSA, with education and experience as a corporate officer showing the strongest contributions.

In complementary perspective to the analysis in Table 10, it should be mentioned that in response to question 6, over half the sample reported having none to less than average knowledge about ANCSA. A disproportionate share of those reporting no knowledge were either young (under 20) or old (over 60). The other side of the coin would be to state that about half the sample feel they do know at least an average to above average amount about ANCSA. Their self-perceptions are generally supported by the knowledge index.

These patterns follow the expected direction of relationships regarding influences on knowledge. However, higher than expected proportions of Natives showed a moderate to large degree of understanding concerning ANCSA.

The following typology represents the combination of influences that would produce the "typical" respondent in the high and low knowledge categories:

Little to no knowledge

Village resident
Elderly or under 20
Not a corporate officer
Little to no education

Above average knowledge

City resident
Middle aged (30-40)
Corporate officer
College educated

One can conclude that levels of knowledge regarding ANCSA are unevenly distributed among the Native population and are dependent upon a number of variables, only some of which are examined here. Given the aggregate levels of educational achievement and remote geographic location of many of the respondents, it is interesting to observe the reasonably high aggregate level of knowledge regarding ANCSA. The specific influence and consequence of this knowledge have yet to be fully analyzed.

Attachment A
SUMMARY OF SAMPLE

This attachment lists, by region, the specific locations in which ANCSA 85 Survey interviews were conducted. The left column shows the total number of interviews for the region; a breakdown is provided on the right. As indicated, most interviews were conducted in the regional center. In addition, villages were included in the sample for each region. Villages were classified according to a scheme developed by the Alaska Health Service. Sparsely populated, underdeveloped, remote villages were classified as Level I. Larger, more modern and accessible villages were classified as Level II. One Level II village was sampled in each region; if the region had more than one such village, the village was selected at random. The Level I villages to be included in the sample were selected at random.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLE

Total	Region	Interviews		
		Regional Centers	Level I	Level II
	AHTNA			
19	Regional Center: Glenallen	13		
	Level I: Mentasta		3	
	Chistochina		3	
	ALUET			
25	Regional Center: None	0		
	Level I: Nelson Lagoon		2	
	Level II: King Cove			18
	ARCTIC SLOPE			
80	Regional Center: Barrow	72		
	Level I: Atkasook		2	
	Anaktuvuk		6	
	Level II: None			
	BERING STRAITS			
111	Regional Center: Nome	72		
	Level I: Shishmaref		23	
	Level II: Unalakleet			26
	BRISTOL BAY			
62	Regional Center: Dillingham	44		
	Level I: Port Heiden		2	
	Level II: Togiak			16
	CALISTA			
146	Regional Center: Bethel	101		
	Level I: Kotlik		12	
	Crooked Creek		3	
	St. Mary's		6	
	Level II: Hooper Bay			24
	CHUGACH			
31	Regional Center: Valdez	13		
	Level I: Tatitlek		5	
	Level II: Cordova			13
	COOK INLET			
379	Regional Center: Anchorage	372		
	Level I: Eklutna		2	
	Level II: Seldovia			5
	DOYON			
167	Regional Center: Fairbanks	127		
	Level I: Stevens Village		3	
	Ruby		17	
	Minto		12	
	Level II: Ft. Yukon			17

Total	Region	Interviews			
		Regional Centers	Level I	Level II	
52	KONIAG				
	Regional Center:	Kodiak	40		
	Level I:	Larsen Bay		4	
		Old Harbor		8	
	Level II:	None			0
80	NANA				
	Regional Center:	Kotzebue	61		
	Level I:	Kivalina		11	
		Ambler		8	
	Level II:	None			0
125	SEALASKA				
	Regional Center:	Juneau	81		
	Level I:	Klawock		8	
		Angoon		13	
		Hydaburg		9	
	Level II:	Petersburg			16

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TOTALS

Regional Centers:	986
Level I:	162
Level II:	140
SUBTOTAL	<u>1,283</u>

Savoonga [Example of a former Reserve that selected its lands under Sec. 19(b)]	21
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TOTAL	1,304
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Attachment B
SAMPLE OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

This attachment lists comments which respondents offered in answering the following survey questions:

Question 15: Would you ever sell your corporation stock? Under what conditions would you consider selling it?

Question 16: What do you plan to do with your stock in the future?

Question 17: If you had a chance to enroll again, would you . . .

These open-ended responses are provided here because, although not amenable to quantitative analysis, they provide an added dimension to the survey findings. Many show a high degree of concern with ANCSA as well as insight into the workings of the settlement. Whereas most of the comments come from the mailback questionnaires of the 13th Region shareholders (all comments numbered 5000 or higher), interesting and valuable remarks were received from all regions.

The listing provided is by no means exhaustive. Shareholders sent letters and wrote long messages on the survey form; neither type of response could be included here.

Question 15: Would you ever sell your corporation stock? Under what conditions would you consider selling it?

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
5009	At present rate it won't last until 1991.
5022	Stock isn't worth anything.
5024	Respondent feels he'll get pushed out anyway.
5031	13th stock is worthless.
5003	Trade for land in Alaska.
1853	(lengthy response)
1326	(lengthy response)
1665	Bad finance handling in Sealaska Corporation.
5034	Respondent doesn't know enough to make any kind of decision.
1239	Would only sell to Natives who could be trusted.
2813	I'm afraid non-Natives would intervene and the majority of Natives will not control their own inheritance.
2815	It would depend on all of the above. But I really wouldn't want to sell if the corporation is doing well.
2823	Don't know if Doyon or TCC is the answer to handling trust conveyances; there must be a better way.
2838	Reason: poor land. Some land is good for its resources and other necessities - like protection from flood, etc.
2869	The horror of ANCSA is that such a question can even be posed.
2672	Don't plan on selling - must consider economics (needs of kids).
2668	Natives should not sell their stock to anyone.
2615	We should consider our future generations - they will be the leaders of tomorrow.
3022	If I would sell stock - my kids would lose a lot of their cultural heritage.
3037	I would sell it to benefit me and my family. A lot of people in the villages are jobless - even a little money offered may be tempting - I believe a lot of Natives will sell their stock.
0425	Land Claims Act should never end - this was our land to begin with and it will be ours till there are no more Natives.
0450	Land will have to be sold because people won't be able to pay the taxes.
1437	To me stock is a symbol of our heritage and a concrete that joins me to other Alaska Natives.
1475	Should be sold to corporation - corporation in turn sell to Natives.
3602	At this point in time I'd consider selling either stock in order to get something out of it before it's totally worthless.
3615	By 1991 most corporation will (could) be bankrupt.
3081	If present corporation still exists in 1991 - I will sell to highest bidder to receive something from ANCSA which I have not received to this date.
3087	It also depends on how the corporation is doing.
2262	If the corporation was successful - I would not sell stock.
4321	Lands or stock should not be sold to anyone other than Alaska Natives and not be used to settle debts.

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
7007	All the above conditions must apply before I sell.
7010	Hope 13th can recover from unfortunate business circumstances.
7017	Angry member. Both Koniag and 13th have managed the corporation in flagrant, fraudulent manner.
7018	Would like to know how to sell worthless stock.
7021	Watch it depreciate to no value. 13th stock is worthless.
7027	No dividends because they were stolen through manipulation.
7029	Will sell for whatever we can get. 13th is a mess.
7088	How can you sell something of no value? Should have stayed with Bristol Bay.
6002	Interested in buying more shares at rate corporation is going, buyer not sure.
6006	Would consider giving it to son, if could.
6009	Should only allow transfer in case of death and then only to offspring or mate.
6011	A lot would depend on where corporation is headed.
6022	Feels 13th spent nearly all the money - we got very little out of it.
6025	If it will profit the Alaska and corporation Natives.
6038	If in distress, might sell to family member.
6044	Would depend on whether persons or companies were buying and the feeling or companies were buying and the feelings of other shareholder (Natives).
6048	Should remain Native at all costs.
6051	Retirement.
6057	Want to keep it in the family.
6065	Laws are written so only an attorney can understand - so don't know.
6073	At present stock is valueless, they have spent all the money.
6096	Would sell only if children and grandchildren deceased.
6100	Need more detailed info.
6119	The stock is only one of the things that shows I'm an Alaska Native (as no land has been settled yet in the 13th).
6120	Stock would be worth more if corporation heads put interest in shareholders and less in bank accounts.
6124	Want children and grandchildren to have it.
6129	Having stock gives me a voice in some Alaska Native matters.
6131	Keep stock for future generations.
6137	Will not be able to sell - 13th seems to be going towards bankruptcy.
6149	It's worthless.
6157	Don't have competent people to handle the corporation
6160	Could use money for old age, wish someone would audit books from Government. Don't think corporation officers have shareholders' interest in mind. They resign after they've made their personal fortune.
6172	Would sell for shares in village corporation, that's making money.
6175	Should be Indians anywhere they come from.
6177	13th on verge of bankruptcy - poor corporation management.
6178	Corporation on verge of bankruptcy.
6181	Should be Indians from anywhere.
6193	Stock should first be offered to other members and/or to family.

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
6807	Please tell me if we still have stock and shares.
6209	Stock only sold to another Alaska Native or to the region corporation.
6223	By 1991 the 13th may not be here.
6226	Haven't been informed on anything - all questions asked I can't answer.
6230	Village corporation affects its people more directly than regional.
6232	Want to get out of 13th.
6236	Get rid before they go bankrupt.
6238	Sell out - no way - I want to leave something behind for our children.
6239	Stock is worthless due to mismanagement and malfeasance on part of corporation officers.
6241	There is nothing to sell.
6242	Consider stock worthless.
6248	Stock is worthless due to mismanagement.
6261	Stock is part of heritage - wouldn't sell.
6273	Corporation on decline from start.
3046	Would only sell if Natives can keep their positions and still have opportunity to move up.
3049	I was out of state so I'm At Large - I don't get a thing.
3056	All money is doing now is paying high salaries for nothing.
3063	Would only keep stock in family.
3046	My shares will be passed to family.
3065	Rightfully belongs to Native people - it's my childrens' birthright.
3079	Would not sell - want to buy more.
3080	Would sell to help bring better management to the corporation
3136	If it was worth a lot of money.
3149	Depends on what corporations are doing.
3264	Only to immediate family.
3273	Life or death.
6285	Might sell if I could profit from a losing business interest in any way.
6299	Don't think I'll ever sell shares due to heritage and pride.
3901	May sell to relatives born after 12/18/71.
3905	We have no reason to sell.
3908	Would sell if I didn't like what corporation was doing (goals).
8000	Consider stock worthless due to poor investments.
8007	Inherited stock from wife - nonvoting.
8008	If corporation doesn't prove profitable - will sell.
8009	Only children will inherit.
8010	Land should belong to Natives only.
8024	Believes 13th was mishandled.
8122	Mismanagement of stock.
8136	Mismanagement of funds.

Question 16: What do you plan to do with your stock in the future?

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
5006	If not sold for financial reasons - would pass it on to children.
5009	Angry at corporation
5002	Doesn't think stock is worth anything.
5023	The corporation will probably be dissolved.
1313	Wait and see what happens in 1991.
1326	(lengthy response)
1665	Only Sealaska changes.
1348	Depends on whether if it's worth anything at that time. Maybe we won't have a corporation in the future.
2826	Depends on how well they are doing.
2828	None of your damn business!
2829	If our corporation doesn't fold up, we might have a chance for real ownership.
2838	I would rather keep both stock and land. Natives have rights to keep them forever.
2856	The way those a . . . are losing, there won't be any stock in the future.
2863	I wish to preserve our heritage to the fullest extent possible.
2668	Natives should hold on to their stock because of how it can affect their lives.
3004	Clear me of all Native land claims which I didn't want in the first place.
3037	The way things are going now, there won't be anything left by 1991.
1257	If it doesn't look like stock will make any profit - I'll sell it like any other business.
1277	Either will it to kids or sell and use money for my business.
3084	Depends on future of Native corporation the same as any other business venture.
3804	Hard to speculate right now - would be willing to sell - no doubt!
7007	Too early to decide.
7027	Will keep stock, even though it's worthless due to officers.
7117	Poor communication with 13th corporation. Stock isn't worth anything to sell, if company is bankrupt.
7117	Poor management of stockholders' money and disasterous investments.
6002	Hopefully shares will increase and selling won't be necessary.
6018	Corporation hasn't done well, crooks in the office, people making wrong moves and decisions.
6023	Depends if it's worth keeping.
6025	Up to what we have and who representatives are.
6038	Could use existing stock to trade for other regional corporation stock after 1991.
6041	Sell all - I am getting no benefit from 13th Region.
6043	The way corporation is being managed, doubt stock will be worth anything.
6044	Can't make plans as corporation stock value in question.

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
6045	Won't be worth anything.
6046	(lengthy response - typed sheet enclosed)
6049	Only when I die will get rid of it.
6051	Sell only to Alaska Natives.
6068	Only after my death.
6071	Re-invest.
6074	Plan to will stock to family.
6087	I'm not aware of any value in 13th region.
6096	Would like son and daughter to inherit.
6103	Depends on what happens to corporation.
6113	Save for my children.
6116	13th corporation doesn't have any stock - I only got 100 shares.
6117	Depends on performance of the stock.
6124	Want children to divide it equally.
6127	If money went to profitable businesses we would worry about selling out which cancels out any future payments from shares.
6154	Not worth anything.
6155	Not worth anything.
6156	Not worth anything.
6157	Want to reinvest in a more stable area.
6175	Depends on if worth selling.
6181	Depends on if worth selling.
6183	Depends on money value or to keep it in the company.
6202	Keep it if it's worth anything after 1991.
6230	Don't know stock's value.
6231	Would like to become more involved but corporation gives cold shoulder - so why try?
6232	Would sell all to get out of 13th and into Sealaska.
6236	Expect I can use stock as tax loss.
6237	I assume only children can inherit.
6242	Who would want to buy it?
6257	Stock is valueless.
6261	Put in will for children.
3039	It's important for Alaska Natives to hang onto their land.
3045	Give to small children in family who don't have anything.
3048	Will to nieces and nephews who were born after ANCSA.
3143	Enrollment shouldn't have been cut off in 1971 - everyone should give shares to people born after 1971.
6285	Hold on and see how new management does.
6298	It would depend on the advantages.
6309	Would divide with 3 kids but don't know who to help me do so.
3907	Believe corporation should offer to buy back stock at fair market value and keep stock in Native corporation (a portion could be sold on open market).
3915	Elders should with their share to family or keep in family.
8010	Will only share with family.
8019	Give to children.
8048	Believe stock is worthless because of corruption.
8122	Will sell to any "carpet bagger."

Question 17: If you had a chance to enroll again, would you?

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
5009	Angry at corporation.
5029	13th is disappointing.
5031	Should never have separated from the land - poor management in 13th - money spent the wrong way.
5002	Disappointed how 13th spends money.
5005	Shareholders don't benefit from this corporation.
1833	All our shares are spent and don't benefit our people.
0609	Don't get any money from corporation.
0614	Would enroll to hometown corporation.
0619	No money from corporation.
1326	Enrollment in a Native government is the only legal solution.
1316	Mother enrolled me without my agreeing to it.
1318	Dissatisfied with the settlement.
1665	Only if we were included in the land selection.
1232	My father enrolled me in his birth area—not mine.
2006	Would enroll to NANA Corporation because of good leadership and financially profiting.
2011	Same response as #2006.
1335	Poor management in Twitch Zee corporation
1249	At large seems to be doing better with investments.
2803	My mother enrolled me - I was too young to do it.
2809	Want to include my wife and kids, who have not been enrolled.
2812	Enroll where I have rights to subsistence although I cannot live there full time. Reside in urban.
2827	My mom works out my stuff.
2856	Very unhappy with results currently.
2858	Misinformation by enrollment personnel.
3004	It did more harm than good to the Natives. Others look down on them more than before because they feel the Natives don't deserve the land and money that was given to them.
0861	People didn't explain what and where I was enrolled.
0425	BBNC seems to have no respect for the people they are serving.
1402	Other corporations are more successful than BSNC.
1437	Underage when I was enrolled.
1271	Not in State when enrollment commenced.
1274	Conflict within village corporation.
3602	I was convinced that I would gain by enrolling to the corporation.
3612	Was married then and husband chose Larsen Bay.
3618	We were misled by corporation executives.
3083	Enrolled by parents.
3087	More money in Sealaska (than Doyon).
3808	Incompetent personnel at enrollment time.
3172	I was too young - other corporations do better than Ahtna.
3289	Village mismanagement.
4221	Would enroll if my rights as a Native are not jeopardized to adopt another culture which is foreign to my Native world.
4033	Village corporation has done very little to benefit local village people.
7001	People who run corporations never receive any information, just ask for proxy vote at time of election.

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
7003	Confusion why he couldn't stay in Cook Inlet.
7007	Enrolled in different region but ended up with 13th without explanation.
7017	Unhappy member.
7028	Tired of runaround trying to get answers to questions.
7040	Promised more than we got.
7045	Never should have formed 13th. Should have left with villages - now we have nothing.
7066	Another unhappy member.
7083	Unhappy member "crummy" speculative investments by "proud" unqualified Native officers.
7105	Due to most shareholders' education level, perhaps a simple breakdown on literature received would be of great benefit.
7112	Wants more information.
7151	Financial health of present corporation: nonreceipt of revenues.
7156	Hope that something will be done to the people who wasted our money. Natives got another bad deal again.
7162	Would sell to get out of 13th. It is grossly inefficient organization that has lost more than \$30 million in the last few years.
6001	First was enrolled in Sealaska, then changed to 13th and it was a huge mistake because no one helped me make my decisions.
6002	Filed late due to lack of information of what the settlement really meant.
6006	Confusion due to lack of information.
6008	We were lied to and they misused the money.
6012	Was changed from Sealaska to 13th without my knowledge and would move back to Sealaska.
6014	Confused about what corporation is doing.
6016	Mislead due to push to enroll many into 13th.
6017	Poor corporation management.
6018	Mother can't read well so I at age 9 filled out papers and unknown to me changed from Sealaska to 13th which I feel was a mistake.
6022	Want to get out of 13th. Was confused when enrolled, money has been stolen and 13th is going bankrupt. Bad management.
6025	Would move back to Chugach.
6026	Management of funds caused corporation to go broke.
6030	Misinformed, lied to, poorly prepared and organized - top executives are dishonest, unethical, poor managers and knew little and now 13th is suffering.
6031	Never enrolled, inherited membership from son who died before he inaugurated his intended switch to Sealaska. My attempt to change was denied.
6032	Bad choice.
6042	I was underage when parents enrolled me; I would have chosen 12th.
6051	Misled about information of other corporations.
6056	Didn't enroll - they just put me in the 13th.
6057	They stole money and we've gotten zero.
6058	13th almost went bankrupt.
6069	Poor management of corporation.
6074	Poor leadership.

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
6076	Should have stayed in 12th, 13th not informing shareholders.
6081	Should have stayed in original village, no help or satisfaction from 13th.
6082	Lied to by Dennis Small.
6085	Information on 13th very limited.
6090	Mismanagement.
6093	Too young.
6101	Corruption and ignorance on original board of directors.
6108	Bad management in 13th.
6113	The solicitation at enrollment from the different corporations as unbelievable. Nothing was explained as to our choices.
6114	13th doesn't know what they're doing.
6129	Was enrolled by parents.
6138	Lost money.
6139	Never figured on living in Alaska again.
6140	Wasn't fully advised of information on the Settlement Act.
6141	Out of State away from my village during enrollment.
6142	13th has lost so much money we could do better with another corporation.
6146	Would go for more profit sharing.
6149	This act represents historical treatment of Natives. It's insulting; our government feels individuals incapable of handling per capita payments.
6154	False representation of benefits.
6155	False representation of benefits.
6156	False representation of benefits.
6162	Graft in 13th and money poorly invested.
6167	Enrolled by parents.
6169	Was out of State.
6172	They lied about advantages of belonging to 13th versus others.
6177	Exaggeration of benefits only 13th stockholders could furnish to out of Staters.
6178	Misuse of stockholders' money.
6181	Enrolled in Sealaska; now am 13th - maybe a mistake.
6185	Location of residence due to employment.
6189	Was enrolled by father while in Service.
6201	So many mailings.
6213	Can't enroll over again 'cause have already enrolled.
6214	13th is bankrupt.
6223	Originally assigned to Bering Straits region - family member returned to Native village to get some information - was shut out and called "non-Natives" so 13th only alterNative.
6226	Would go back to where first enrolled.
6230	Tried to enroll village - sent note to re-enroll but wasn't accepted.
6231	Total ignorance of the business.
6232	When 13th started, was taken out of Sealaska 'cause didn't sign a proxy and they had wrong address.
6234	Woeful management - hindsight of corporation.
6236	Poor management.
6238	Didn't know issues - misinformed.
6240	Corporation losing.
6242	Didn't know they wouldn't be able to make wise investments.

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
6245	Thought I'd be better represented by local office.
6247	Enrolled in Sealaska but they have no record - forced into 13th.
6250	Mismanagement - overspending.
6251	Mother enrolled me first.
6252	Mismanagement.
6253	Knew nothing of corporation or how formed.
6256	Disgust in way corporation handled losts of illegal doings.
6261	13th squandered money.
6262	Originally enrolled in 13th - lucky to switch to Koniag.
6271	Didn't know I was being asked to join 13th.
6272	Was not aware if I'd stayed with Sealaska that I could have joined village corporation.
6281	No 13th at that time.
3042	Enrolled at early age.
3047	Was told we had to enroll At Large.
3051	Sealaska seems wiser.
3055	Was a minor (parents enrolled me).
3057	Would also enroll in village.
3063	Unfair practices of Doyon Ltd.
3064	Would change if I could be with family and not At Large.
3080	Wasn't old enough to enroll myself.
3149	Because I now live in a different region.
3153	Not getting any benefits from corporations.
3255	Was enrolled by mother - not sure, was told land is better than money.
3256	13th first, then to Sealaska.
3260	Bad management.
3282	Were never told we could enroll to Cook Inlet.
3285	We're not receiving our due share due to wrong investments.
6287	Enrolled by parents.
6289	Enrolled by father and has no financial aid for schooling.
6290	Lived out of State - no choice.
6291	Not enough information.
6293	Was in jail - did not receive enough information, was forced to enter 13th.
6298	Don't know what other corporations offer as compared to mine.
6304	Original officers and directors didn't use common sense - feel I've been ripped off.
6309	Was in different region but somehow got changed to 13th and I don't get any money but know other regions do.
3905	Poor management.
8000	Had no choice - was assigned into the 13th.
8002	More information on At Large. Natives wants to know how to become At Large and what their rights are.
8003	Money badly mismanaged.
8006	Didn't have enough information or help to make decision about enrollment.
8008	Corporation has wasted money.
8014	Money spent foolishly.
8016	13th misrepresented.
8017	Poor management.
8018	Gross mismanagement of 13th.
8033	Funds were used unwisely - only benefit was to its officers.
8036	Give Alaska back to Natives.

<u>ID #</u>	<u>Response</u>
8041	Wants 13th dissolved.
8066	Poor management, poor Native participation.
8088	Mismanagement of corporation.
8099	Poor investments.
8100	Mismanagement and unfulfilled promises.
8103	Poor management.
8111	Poor management - embezzling funds.
8120	Poor management - information hard to get.
8122	Misleading information about benefits.
8124	Lack of information.
8129	Natives not competent to run corporation.
8137	Poor management, dishonest corporation.

Appendix G

**FINANCIAL DATA, BY SEGMENT
Nine Regional Corporations**

(Note: All figures in thousands)

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION
FOOD PRODUCTS

	<u>3/31/79</u>	<u>3/31/80</u>	<u>3/31/81</u>	<u>3/31/82</u>	<u>3/31/83</u>	INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83
Operating revenues	\$ 73,712	\$ 5,588	\$ 8,418	\$ 10,626	\$ 12,595	
Operating income (loss)	11,529	279	438	1,215	1,855	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	15.6	4.9	5.2	11.4	14.7	15.9
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.3
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.7
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6

**BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION
HOTELS**

	<u>3/31/78</u>	<u>3/31/79</u>	<u>3/31/80</u>	<u>3/31/81</u>	<u>3/31/82</u>	<u>3/31/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 8,518	\$ 9,119	\$ 8,418	\$ 8,331	\$ 9,602	\$ 10,347	
Operating income (loss)	1,947	2,047	1,413	1,309	1,850	2,377	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	22.8	22.4	16.7	15.7	19.2	22.9	15.1
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.4
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3

CALISTA CORPORATION
CONSTRUCTION

	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>12/31/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 3,874	\$ 215	\$ N/A	\$ 1,329	\$ 14,986	
Operating income (loss)	130	(85)	(8)	N/A	N/A	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	3.3	(39.5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.3
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.8
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6

CALISTA CORPORATION
CONSULTING

	<u>6/30/76</u>	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>6/30/80</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>12/31/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 188	\$ 363	\$ 808	\$ 1,420	\$ 3,288	\$ 867	\$ 5,063	
Operating income (loss)	(570)	(1,019)	(1,273)	(462)	(312)	N/A	N/A	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	(303.1)	(280.7)	(157.5)	(32.5)	(9.4)	N/A	N/A	5.6
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.3
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0

**CALISTA CORPORATION
HOTELS**

	<u>6/30/80</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>12/31/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 4,915	\$ 6,230	\$ 12,320	\$ 13,688	
Operating income (loss)	(4,129)	1,425	N/A	N/A	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	(84.0)	22.8	0.0	0.0	15.1
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.4
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3

CALISTA CORPORATION
RETAIL LAND SALES

	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>6/30/80</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>12/31/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 2,862	\$ 585	\$ 392	\$ 263	\$ 297	\$ 271	\$ 1,632	
Operating income (loss)	(390)	(1,713)	(1,330)	(1,050)	(38)	N/A	N/A	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	(13.6)	(292.8)	(339.2)	(399.2)	(12.7)	N/A	N/A	17.8
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5

CALISTA CORPORATION
SEAFOOD PRODUCTS AND FISHERIES

	<u>6/30/76</u>	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>6/30/80</u>	<u>6/30/81</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 164	\$ 847	\$ 1,195	\$ 2,001	\$ 698	\$ 727	\$ 582	\$ 23
Operating income (loss)	(155)	102	184	481	(70)	(50)	264	N/A
Identifiable assets	863	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Operating income/operating revenues	(94.5)	12.0	15.3	24.0	(10.0)	(6.9)	45.4	N/A
% Operating income/assets	(17.9)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating revenues/assets	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CALISTA CORPORATION
TRAVEL AGENCY

	<u>6/30/76</u>	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>6/30/80</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 66	\$ 119	\$ 114	\$ 133	\$ 193
Operating income (loss)	(68)	(42)	(61)	(143)	(120)
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Operating income/operating revenues	(103.0)	(35.2)	(53.5)	(107.5)	(62.1)
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

COOK INLET REGION, INC.
HOTELS

	<u>12/31/75</u>	<u>12/31/76</u>	<u>12/31/77</u>	<u>12/31/78</u>	<u>12/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 1,491	\$ 1,881	\$ 2,152	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,147	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,117	
Operating income (loss)	56	172	(205)	(326)	9	(55)	92	142	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	3.7	9.1	(9.5)	(21.3)	0.7	(4.7)	6.8	12.7	15.1
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.4
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3

**COOK INLET REGION, INC.
NATURAL RESOURCES**

	<u>12/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 4,394	\$ 8,406	\$ 9,002	
Operating income (loss)	N/A	6,344	7,407	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	N/A	75.4	82.2	43.4
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	31.2
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.1

COOK INLET REGION, INC.
RENTALS

	<u>12/31/75</u>	<u>12/31/76</u>	<u>12/31/77</u>	<u>12/31/78</u>	<u>12/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 543	\$ 833	\$ 1,017	\$ 2,089	\$ 2,396	\$ 1,906	\$ 2,153	\$ 1,949
Operating income (loss)	(106)	393	516	881	1,229	789	1,007	1,055
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Operating income/operating revenues	(19.5)	47.1	50.7	42.1	51.2	41.3	46.7	54.1
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: INDUSTRY MEDIANS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

CHUGACH NATIVES, INC.
SEAFOOD PRODUCTS AND FISHERIES

	<u>3/31/80</u>	<u>3/31/81</u>	<u>3/31/82</u>	<u>3/31/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 8,180	\$ 9,790	\$ 11,291	\$ 9,338	
Operating income (loss)	213	34	62	117	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	2.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.1
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.7
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3

CHUGACH NATIVES, INC.
CONTRACT SERVICES

	<u>6/30/75</u>	<u>6/30/76</u>	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>3/31/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 1,676	\$ 1,454	\$ 304	\$ 10,233
Operating income (loss)	477	327	59	242
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Operating income/operating revenues	28.4	22.4	19.4	2.3
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: INDUSTRY MEDIANS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

DOYON, LIMITED
BUILDING RENTALS

	<u>12/31/75</u>	<u>10/31/76</u>	<u>10/31/77</u>	<u>10/31/78</u>	<u>10/31/79</u>	<u>10/31/80</u>	<u>10/31/81</u>	<u>10/31/82</u>	<u>10/31/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 127	\$ 404	\$ 444	\$ 279	\$ 303	\$ 317	\$ 371	\$ 292	\$ 287
Operating income (loss)	N/A	N/A	N/A	85	108	128	93	72	26
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,812	1,567	1,463
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	574	145	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	53	53
% Operating income/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.4	35.6	40.3	25.1	24.7	9.1
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	4.6	1.8
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.2
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.1	18.2	18.5

NOTE: INDUSTRY MEDIANS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

DOYON, LIMITED
CONSTRUCTION

	<u>10/31/81</u>	<u>10/31/82</u>	<u>10/31/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 9,670	\$ 8,233	\$ 12,409	
Operating income (loss)	104	(493)	(3,225)	
Identifiable assets	9,355	12,101	7,450	
Asset additions	1,823	9,851	1,430	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	413	1,349	2,301	
% Operating income/operating revenues	1.1	(6.0)	(26.0)	(0.2)
% Operating income/assets	1.1	(4.1)	(43.3)	2.4
Operating revenues/assets	1.0	0.7	1.7	2.6
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	4.3	16.4	18.5	4.0

**DOYON, LIMITED
NATURAL RESOURCES**

	<u>10/31/76</u>	<u>10/31/77</u>	<u>10/31/78</u>	<u>10/31/79</u>	<u>10/31/80</u>	<u>10/31/81</u>	<u>10/31/82</u>	<u>10/31/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 466	\$ 506	\$ 3,436	\$ 1,618	\$ 820	\$ 2,464	\$ 1,924	\$ 2,002	
Operating income (loss)	382	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(220)	496	(489)	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	271	27	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	15	12	
% Operating income/operating revenues	81.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(8.9)	25.8	(24.4)	12.7
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(81.1)	1,837.0	N/A	3.7
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.1	71.3	N/A	0.7
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.8	0.6	10.0

DOYON, LIMITED
SURVEYING

	<u>12/31/74</u>	<u>12/31/75</u>	<u>10/31/76</u>	<u>10/31/77</u>	<u>10/31/78</u>	<u>10/31/79</u>	<u>10/31/80</u>	<u>10/31/81</u>	<u>10/31/82</u>	<u>10/31/83</u>	<u>INDUST MEDIA 1982/</u>
	\$ 57	\$ 129	\$ 270	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,744	\$ 1,793	\$ 6,531	\$ 11,325	\$ 7,793	\$ 4,969	
Operating revenues	1	40	36	385	626	565	1,133	1,055	983	(773)	
Operating income (loss)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,340	5,668	6,063	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,964	2,484	1,238	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	660	994	1,218	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1.7	31.0	13.3	36.8	35.8	31.5	17.3	9.3	12.6	(15.6)	4
% Operating income/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.8	17.3	(12.7)	9
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1	1.4	0.8	2
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3	12.8	24.5	1
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues											

KONIAG, INC.
RENTALS

	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>3/31/82</u>	<u>3/31/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 349	\$ 438	\$ 475	\$ 350	\$ 469
Operating income (loss)	N/A	N/A	N/A	119	133
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Operating income/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.0	28.3
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: INDUSTRY MEDIANS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

KONIAG, INC.
RETAIL SALES

	<u>6/30/76</u>	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>3/31/82</u>	<u>3/31/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 777	\$ 1,785	\$ 2,787	\$ 2,750	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,536	
Operating income (loss)	32	311	533	52	(165)	(52)	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	4.1	17.4	19.1	1.8	(14.2)	(3.3)	33.2
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62.2
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.5
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.
CONSTRUCTION

	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>6/30/80</u>	<u>6/30/81</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 6,547	\$ 14,501	\$ 18,088	\$ 5,520	\$ 21,726
Operating income (loss)	(39)	2,007	744	309	(707)
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Operating income/operating revenues	(.5)	13.8	4.1	5.5	(3.2)
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: IN 1982, NANA DISCONTINUED THIS SEGMENT, SO NO RELEVANT INDUSTRY MEDIANS ARE AVAILABLE.

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.
CONTRACT SERVICES

	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>6/30/80</u>	<u>6/30/81</u>	<u>6/30/82</u>	<u>6/30/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 7,184	\$ 2,474	\$ 3,237	\$ 3,382	\$ 3,988	\$ 5,890	\$ 7,238
Operating income (loss)	319	(241)	570	192	(225)	267	508
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Operating income/operating revenues	4.4	(9.7)	17.6	5.6	(5.6)	4.5	7.0
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: INDUSTRY MEDIANS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.
ELECTRICAL GENERATION

	<u>6/30/81</u>	<u>6/30/82</u>	<u>6/30/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 2,368	\$ 4,008	\$ 4,157
Operating income (loss)	464	665	751
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Operating income/operating revenues	19.5	16.5	18.0
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: INDUSTRY MEDIANS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.
FUEL SALES

	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>6/30/80</u>	<u>6/30/81</u>	<u>6/30/82</u>	<u>6/30/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 4,220	\$ 3,962	\$ 2,191	\$ 1,318	\$ 3,530	\$ 5,226	\$ 3,444	
Operating income (loss)	(310)	637	438	257	732	703	506	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	(7.3)	16.0	19.9	19.4	20.7	13.4	14.6	10.0
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.25
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.6
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.
HOTELS

	<u>6/30/77</u>	<u>6/30/78</u>	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>6/30/80</u>	<u>6/30/81</u>	<u>6/30/82</u>	<u>6/30/83</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 6,065	\$ 3,405	\$ 3,067	\$ 2,698	\$ 4,752	\$ 7,320	\$ 7,263	
Operating income (loss)	1,286	23	90	(642)	(83)	625	851	
Identifiable assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% Operating income/operating revenues	21.2	0.6	2.9	(23.7)	(1.7)	8.5	11.7	15.1
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.4
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3

SEALASKA CORPORATION
BUILDING MATERIALS

	<u>3/31/77</u>	<u>3/31/78</u>	<u>3/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 6,746	\$ 9,147	\$ 9,530	\$ 7,073	\$ 11,793	\$ 17,938	\$ 24,042	
Operating income (loss)	(232)	911	300	790	732	25	3,015	
Identifiable assets	12,373	12,101	13,161	14,417	13,885	20,428	21,695	
Asset additions	2,888	259	505	25	390	5,438	311	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	460	378	538	494	295	734	1,119	
% Operating income/operating revenues	(3.4)	9.9	3.1	11.1	6.2	0.1	12.5	2.3
% Operating income/assets	(1.8)	7.5	2.2	7.3	5.2	0.1	13.8	12.7
Operating revenues/assets	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.7
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	6.8	4.1	5.6	7.0	2.5	4.1	4.7	4.0

**SEALASKA CORPORATION
BUILDING RENTALS**

	<u>3/31/78</u>	<u>3/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/79</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 275	\$ 443	\$ 332
Operating income (loss)	89	159	129
Identifiable assets	3,970	3,889	4,300
Asset additions	1,206	N/A	6
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	91	91	69
% Operating income/operating revenues	32.3	35.8	38.8
% Operating income/assets	2.2	4.0	3.9
Operating revenues/assets	0.1	0.1	0.1
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	33.1	20.5	20.8

SEALASKA CORPORATION
NATURAL RESOURCES

	<u>12/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 10,473	\$ 25,445	\$ 38,050	
Operating income (loss)	2,669	4,266	(7,666)	
Identifiable assets	122,795	158,744	307,604	
Asset additions	108,505	19,683	14,781	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,169	10,098	15,656	
% Operating income/operating revenues	25.4	16.7	(20.1)	6.2
% Operating income/assets	2.1	2.6	(2.4)	3.7
Operating revenues/assets	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	20.7	39.7	41.1	N/A

SEALASKA CORPORATION
SEAFOOD PRODUCTS AND FISHERIES

	<u>3/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$113,197	\$173,944	\$152,235	
Operating income (loss)	N/A	N/A	8,880	7,087	2,054	
Identifiable assets	N/A	69,767	93,228	112,091	98,933	
Asset additions	N/A	25,243	3,023	5,406	7,629	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	3,071	3,107	3,584	
% Operating income/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	7.8	4.0	1.3	2.5
% Operating income/assets	N/A	N/A	9.5	6.3	2.0	7.8
Operating revenues/assets	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.6	1.5	3.4
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	N/A	N/A	2.7	1.8	2.4	1.3

SEALASKA CORPORATION
TRANSPORTATION

	<u>3/31/77</u>	<u>3/31/78</u>	<u>3/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/81</u>	<u>12/31/82</u>	<u>INDUSTRY MEDIAN 1982/83</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 2,730	\$ 4,540	\$ 3,111	\$ 4,281	\$ 7,185	\$ 13,813	\$ 19,609	
Operating income (loss)	165	(82)	(646)	(953)	(188)	(3,240)	(2,180)	
Identifiable assets	2,830	3,061	3,113	2,727	4,801	19,335	32,298	
Asset additions	71	N/A	327	195	2,106	13,500	14,171	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	201	307	335	320	475	850	2,054	
% Operating income/operating revenues	6.0	(1.8)	(20.7)	(22.2)	(2.6)	(23.4)	(11.1)	11.9
% Operating income/assets	5.8	(2.6)	(20.7)	(46.5)	(3.9)	(16.7)	(6.7)	9.4
Operating revenues/assets	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	7.4	6.8	10.8	7.5	6.6	6.2	10.5	7.5

THE 13TH REGIONAL CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL LOANS

	<u>3/31/78</u>	<u>3/31/79</u>	<u>3/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/80</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 372	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,758	\$ 1,596
Operating income (loss)	372	1,191	1,758	1,596
Identifiable assets	6,408	11,754	18,823	21,186
Asset additions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% Operating income/operating revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% Operating income/assets	5.8	10.1	9.3	10.0
Operating revenues/assets	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NOTE: IN 1981, THIS SEGMENT WAS DISCONTINUED, SO THERE IS NO RELEVANT INDUSTRY MEDIAN.

THE 13TH REGIONAL CORPORATION
FISHING

	<u>3/31/78</u>	<u>3/31/79</u>	<u>3/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/80</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 578	\$ 1,017	\$ 888	\$ 9,077
Operating income (loss)	(5)	(345)	1,657	(5,011)
Identifiable assets	2,754	6,624	18,051	18,582
Asset additions	2,542	4,336	9,754	1,071
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	52	220	481	769
% Operating income/operating revenues	(0.8)	(33.9)	186.5	(55.2)
% Operating income/assets	(0.1)	(5.2)	9.1	(35.9)
Operating revenues/assets	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	9.0	21.6	54.2	8.4

NOTE: IN 1981, THIS SEGMENT WAS DISCONTINUED, SO THERE IS NO RELEVANT INDUSTRY MEDIAN.

THE 13TH REGIONAL CORPORATION
REAL ESTATE AND RELATED

	<u>3/31/78</u>	<u>3/31/79</u>	<u>3/31/80</u>	<u>12/31/80</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 533	\$ 2,178	\$ 2,217	\$ 746
Operating income (loss)	429	262	260	179
Identifiable assets	1,501	1,683	1,887	2,322
Asset additions	N/A	128	1,026	823
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	6	3	6	28
% Operating income/operating revenues	80.4	12.0	11.7	23.9
% Operating income/assets	28.5	15.5	13.7	10.2
Operating revenues/assets	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.3
% Depreciation, depletion and amortization/operating revenues	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4

NOTE: IN 1981, THIS SEGMENT WAS DISCONTINUED, SO THERE IS NO RELEVANT INDUSTRY MEDIAN.

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