

SB

293

(9)

Date Referred: April 12, 1994

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT
FURTHER REFERRALS:

Judiciary

Date of Committee Action: 4/18/93

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

SB 293

SENATE BILL NO. 293

NATIVE ALLOTMENTS ON STATE LAND

"An Act relating to the authority of the commissioner of natural resources to reconvey, or relinquish an interest in, land to the United States if that land or interest being reconveyed or relinquished is identified in an amended application for a land allotment under federal law."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with _____ the same title

_____ a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) DNR / 3-24-94

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Bill Hulse</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>for DNR</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pat Conroy</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Joseph R. ...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Christette James</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>W.K. Williams</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

W.K. Williams
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

SENATOR GEORGE JACKO

STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 125 JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182 (907) 465-4942 FAX: (907) 465-2997

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative *Bill* Williams, Chair
House Resources Committee

FROM: Senator *George* Jacko, Sponsor
Senate Bill 293

DATE: April 14, 1994

RE: Scheduling request -- SB 293

This memo is to respectfully request the waiver of Senate Bill 293 from the House Resources Committee. I understand HB 404, which is nearly identical to SB 293, was heard by your committee but no action was taken.

SB 293 grants the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources the authority to relocate, with the cooperation of the allottee and the federal government, native allotments which are located on top of any state lands set aside for a public purpose. HB 404 has a narrower focus addressing only native allotments which are located in state parks. DNR strongly supports SB 293.

In 1992, Congress authorized the Bureau of Land Management to relocate Native Allotment claims to avoid conflict with legislatively designated areas. SB 293 will grant the Commissioner of Department of Natural Resources the authority to reconvey the land to BLM once the allotment has been relocated.

If you need further information, please contact Bryce Edgmon at 465-4942. Thank you for considering this request.

FISCAL NOTE MAR 23 1994

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. SB293

1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: Original Dept Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: "An Act relating to the authority of the commissione BRU: Resource Development
of natural resources to reconvey, or relinquish an interest in..." Component: Land Development
 Sponsor: Senator Jacko
 Requestor: Senator Jacko Component Serial No. 431

Expenditures/Revenues	(Thousands of Dollars)					
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE	(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ None

POSITIONS	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill authorizes the department to reconvey Native allotments that have been relocated on state land to a different location to avoid public interest conflicts. In order for a relocation to occur it must be with the consent of the department and the applicant. This bill allows Native allotment applicants to receive title to land that they can use while avoiding conflicts over public interest values such as access routes, heavy public use areas and important administrative sites.

Prepared by: Ron Swanson, Director Phone: 762-2692
 Division: Land Date: 22-Mar-94
 Approved by Commissioner: Harry A. Noah Date: 22-Mar-94
 Agency: Natural Resources

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska
DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO: Ron Swanson
 Director
 Division of Land

DATE: 9 December 1993

TELEPHONE: 762-2600
 762-2535 FAX

FROM: Peter J. Panarese **SUBJECT:** Native Allotments in
 Chief, Field Operations Alaska State Parks

Below listed are the approximate numbers of Native Allotment Applications in units of the state park system. The numbers reported are for pending applications still to be adjudicated. Records on file in the Division of Land may be more accurate in units such as the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and Denali State Park.

Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve	35
Wood-Tikchik State Park	104
Kachemak Bay State Park	2
Captain Cook State Rec. Area	2
Denali State Park	12
Shuyak Island State Park	4
<u>Total</u>	159

Numerous allotment applications in state park units have been adjudicated and patent awarded. Developing detailed information on the number of pending or patented Native allotment claims will take more time. Please give me a call if I can be of further assistance.

Alaska State Parks

State offers relocations for Native allotments in park

By Eric Fry
BayTimes Staff

To resolve long-standing Native allotment applications in Wood-Tikchik State Park, the state is proposing two options that will circumvent federal adjudication and quicken the process.

The state Department of Natural Resources is offering to relocate allotments in the state park to unencumbered parcels of equal size anywhere in the state.

And the state is seeking voluntary conservation easements from allottees in the park, in which some of the pa-

cel is left undeveloped.

Dan Hourihan, district ranger for Wood-Tikchik State Park, recently visited villages near the park to explain the state's position.

There are now 127 allottees who claim 104 parcels of state-owned land in the 1.6 million-acre park. The average allotment is 80 acres, and they total about 9,600 acres of park land.

The state is concerned about large-scale commercial development and large-scale subdivision and sales within the park, Hourihan said at a Dec. 14 meeting in Dillingham.

"The concern is private lands being cut up into small parcels and

subdivided and sold," Hourihan said. "And I don't think it's the people from Koliganek and New Stuyahok, Ekwok and Aleknagik who will be buying these lands."

There are now five sportfishing lodges in the park, four on five-acre parcels and one on a slightly larger parcel, Hourihan said.

Three years ago the Golden Horn Lodge was bought by a Japanese company that wanted to build a hotel that would handle 200 guests a week, he said.

"They wanted to lease more land. Local people were concerned. The

See Park, page 3

Park ...

From page 1

only reason that development isn't there is the five-acre lot size. If they had even 10 acres, they would have built an airstrip," Hourihan said.

"Our concern is that in the 20-, 30-, 40-year time range, current use, traditional use, and habitat will be impacted severely."

The options are intended to diminish that threat yet see the certificate of allotment go to the allottee, Hourihan said.

The allotments originally came under the Native Allotment Act of 1906, which was sunsetted in 1971 with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

As a result, many applications for allotments were filed in 1971. But in 1961 the state had selected the land that is now Wood-Tikchik State Park as part of its statehood entitlement.

The park itself was created in 1978 with the mandate to protect the area's fish and wildlife breeding and support systems, and to preserve the continued use of the area for subsistence and recreation.

Applicants for allotments in the state park must prove use and occupancy of their parcel to the potential exclusion of others prior to 1961.

Proof can include witnesses statements as well as physical evidence such as access roads, cabins, steam-baths, wood stove remains, or fuel barrels, said Dugan Nielsen of Bristol Bay Native Association Realty.

Also considered is the presence of resources on site that support the user's claim, and the applicant's personal knowledge of the parcel, he said.

If an applicant can support the facts that establish a right to the allotment, Nielsen said, then the federal government has the responsibility to recover title to the land from any present landowner, including the state.

It has been 21 years since the applications were made, Hourihan said. "Nothing has happened. It's still in the application phase. Little or no action has been taken in the Bureau of Land Management to adjudicate the applications and determine their validity."

The allotments in Wood-Tikchik State Park are just a small part of the total allotments to be reconveyed from the federal government to Natives.

"When we got ANCSA passed, there were about 15,000 Native parcels filed on," said Wayne Boden, BLM deputy state director for conveyance management.

"It costs a lot of money to get them

The allotments originally came under the Native Allotment Act of 1906

surveyed and make sure the application is valid," he said. "The survey is the big thing. It costs quite a bit to get an aircraft and surveyor out and get all the approvals."

Boden said about 7,400 parcels remain to be certificated statewide. "We're trying to do it in a systematic blocking process so we can go in and do a whole area at one time. We're trying to close out a window at a time," he said.

Gusty Chythlook of BBNA Realty said at the meeting that 1994 is the window for the upper Nushagak and the Mulchatna area, but there is no window for Wood-Tikchik State Park.

This past summer, on the urging of Tom Hawkins, chief executive officer of the Bristol Bay Native Corp., a meeting was held with representatives of the state DNR, the federal BLM, BBNC and BBNA.

Out of that came an agreement that BLM would work on 10 case files a month during the winter, meaning that it would send out "90-day letters" for 10 applications each month.

The letters give notice to interested parties that they have 90 days to make comments for or against the application.

"What it does is start the process moving," Boden said. "They had been held up because of their status in the park over along period of time. There were controversies with the state over this process."

Last year, Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, sponsored an amendment to ANCSA that allows valid allottees to relocate their parcel of state land to other state land. The relocation must be voluntary. The state DNR and Rep. Lyman Hoffman, D-Bethel, are seeking a similar amendment to state law.

"There's some debate on whether that is necessary," said Hourihan. "We're going to proceed with discussions with anybody who is interested. ...Relocation will appeal to some people, but many will want their original parcel."

Hourihan said that an applicant who wants to relocate should identify the desired land and contact BBNA Realty, which will notify Hourihan. He will do a title search.

"Once BLM is notified, there is no adjudication. There is no use and occupancy criteria associated with this," Hourihan said.

There are applications with use

and occupancy that dates back as far as 1903 and 915, he said. "There are a lot of people who are elders in the community whose applications and the validity of them cannot be questioned."

But there are also allottees in their early 40s who claim use and occupancy when they were eight to 10 years old.

"I expect that there are a number of applicants that if the state decided to go to the ground would be defeated. What we're saying is, we don't want to go that way. We want to create a win-win situation," Hourihan said.

Conservation easements are another option the state is seeking for allotments in the state park. They are voluntary land use covenants that become part of the reconveyance process when the land goes from the state to the federal government and then to the allottee.

Hourihan said there are three basic zones the state likes to see used in a parcel that has a conservation easement: a non-development zone with no structures, a subsistence heritage zone that can include private homes and camps, and a development zone for any commercial purpose.

"We're open to discussions with anybody based upon what they'd like to do with their land. We can craft an agreement to fit individual needs," Hourihan said.

"We notify BLM if we reach agreement with an individual allottee for a conservation easement on an application in the park. We would notify BLM of our attempt to reconvey, and it would abrogate any further need for BLM to determine use and occupancy. So there's an incentive," Hourihan said.

Dugan Nielsen spoke in an interview of the importance of Native allotments.

"Native people's culture is based on the fact that we have land to exist from. Without that, what are we? Where does our identity go? What are we about, then?"

"The issue of subsistence is way high in priority, obviously, for the Native people. Granted, you can't do your total subsistence off a 160-acre parcel of land. But you can to a certain degree," he said.

"Without that land base from which to exist on, what importance is subsistence? How much subsistence can you eke out of the sidewalk in Anchorage?"

"We could win the subsistence issue, and I'll be forced to live in some metropolis or something larger than a village because we don't have a land base," Nielsen said.

RECEIVED

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BRISTOL BAY
NATIVE CORPORATION

800 CORDOVA / P.O. BOX 100220 / ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510 (907) 278-3602
TELECOPY (907) 276-3924

October 28, 1993

Honorable George Jacko
Alaska State Senate
715 W. 4th Avenue, #520
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Dear Senator Jacko:

Earlier this year, I wrote to you about allotments in Wood-Tikchik State Park. The log jam has broken and the paper has begun to move between BLM and the State Park Division. Cooperation between BBNA, BLM and Alaska State Parks got the ball rolling. Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Another matter deserves your current attention. Last year Congress authorized BLM to allow Native allottees to relocate their claims to avoid conflicts with legislatively designated State lands. Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) has determined that an amendment to Title 38.05.035b(9) will be necessary to authorize these relocations. The amendment will be offered along with a number of other Title 38 changes proposed by ADNR.

The ability to relocate a claim out of conflict with legislative designations could benefit many of your constituents. This amendment could also benefit allottees in conflict with the Haines Bald Eagle Preserve, Captain Cook Recreation Area, and other locations around the State. It could be legislation that you would introduce separately so that its fate is not connected to other Title 38 changes.

The language was drafted by the Attorney General's office. Proposed deletions are bracketed; proposed additions are underlined:

AS 38.05.035(b) The director may

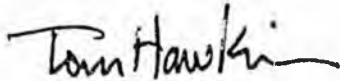
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- (9) quit claim land or an interest in land to the federal government on a determination that the land or interest in land was wrongfully conveyed by the federal government to the state [;] or that it is in the best interest of

the state to reconvey the land or interest in land under terms authorized by
43 U.S.C. 1617(c)(Supp. 1993);

If you have questions or comments, please give me a call.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Hawkins". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Tom Hawkins
Senior Vice President

cc: Dugan Nielsen, BBNA Realty

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 310

DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

(907) 842-5257

FEB 03 1994



Senator George Jacko
Rm. 125 State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99801-1182

Re: Amendments to Title 38

January 28, 1994

Dear Senator Jacko,

As per your request I am forwarding to you information regarding the amendment to 38 that will have a direct effect on Native Allotments in the Wood/Tikchik State Park and other allotments in conflict with State Parks and Refuges. I am enclosing the amendment to ANCSA, amendment language from John Baker of the AGO, and a portion of the Legislative Digest. I hope that this will assist you in crafting a piece of legislation that will serve our needs and be passed by the legislature this season. If there is any way we can assist your efforts please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

Dugan G. Nielsen
Realty Officer

cc Reading file
W/T file



purchaser by substituting, to approximately equal in volume, affected by such conveyances, Secretary of Agriculture is directed to alter sale contract without the

Act or by operation of the within a contingency area thereafter be subject to such five Corporation has received under the appropriate section selected, no land in such a, by such Corporation under shall be cut thereon, except section, the term "contingency area from which the timber ad in the contract cannot be ing in the contract (2447.)

ACTIVES

as (b), and added subsec.

r Alaska

IONS

real decision of Bureau of Land public easement decision made USCS § 1616(b)(1) requires that property interest within meaning of said property interest is satisfact of valid existing right to which ds under Alaska Native Claims subject pursuant to 43 USCS tionally, appellant must further d decision affects that property d provide access to public lands. Iverline Grazers Assn (1982) 89

f 43 USCS § 1616(b)(1) public ide access across Native lands to such easement necessarily affects hose to be conveyed therefore, who claims private interest in nd to be conveyed, in asserting § 1616(b)(1) easement decision, private holding as his or her affected within meaning of 43 K. Terry (1982) 89 ID 242.

ging allotments on pending

it applicant, who had a valid on December 18, 1971, and nt of this subsection (enacted cation of the applicant (with Bureau of Indian Affairs) to ily intended to claim: if— r describes land selected by, a or otherwise conflicts with e United States prior to the

§ 1616 Indian allotment authority in Alaska; revocation; charging allotments on pending application against statutory acreage grant

(a)-(d) [Unchanged]

(c)(1)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an allotment applicant, who had a valid application pending before the Department of the Interior on December 18, 1971, and whose application remains pending as of the date of enactment of this subsection (enacted Oct. 14, 1992), may amend the land description in the application of the applicant (with the advice and approval of the responsible officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs) to describe land other than the land that the applicant originally intended to claim if—

(i) the application pending before the Department, either describes land selected by, tentatively approved to, or patented to the State of Alaska or otherwise conflicts with an interest in land granted to the State of Alaska by the United States prior to the filing of the allotment application;

(ii) the amended land description describes land selected by, tentatively approved to,

or patented to the State of Alaska of approximately equal acreage in substitution for the land described in the original application; and

(iii) the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources for the State of Alaska, acting under the authority of State law, has agreed to reconvey or relinquish to the United States the land, or interest in land, described in the amended application.

(B) If an application pending before the Department of the Interior as described in subparagraph (A) describes land selected by, but not tentatively approved to or patented to, the State of Alaska, the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior shall be required in order for an application to proceed under this section.

(2)(A) The Secretary shall accept reconveyance or relinquishment from the State of Alaska of the land described in an amended application pursuant to paragraph (1)(A), except where the land described in the amended application is State-owned land within the boundaries of a conservation system unit as defined in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. Upon acceptance, the Secretary shall issue a Native Allotment certificate to the applicant for the land reconveyed or relinquished by the State of Alaska to the United States.

(B) The Secretary shall adjust the computation of the acreage charged against the land entitlement of the State of Alaska to ensure that this subsection will not cause the State to receive either more or less than its full land entitlement under section 6 of this Act entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union", approved July 7, 1958 (commonly referred to as the "Alaska Statehood Act") [46 USCS note prec. § 21], and section 906 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1635). If the State retains any part of the fee estate, the State shall remain charged with the acreage.

(As amended Oct. 14, 1992, P. L. 102-415, § 3, 106 Stat. 2112.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

References in text:

"The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act", referred to in subsec. (c), is Act Dec. 2, 1980, P. L. 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371. For full classification of such Act, consult USCS Tables volumes.

Amendments:

1992, Act Oct. 14, 1992, added subsec. (c).

INTERPRETIVE NOTES AND DECISIONS

Native Alaskans whose families have used and occupied lands located inside 3 national wildlife refuges do not have right to apply for allotments of such lands, where each applicant's personal use and occupancy commenced after land ceased to be vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved. *Akootchook v. United States*, Dept. of Interior (1984, CA9 Alaska) 747 F2d 1316.

Alaska Natives applying for allotment within national forest under 1906 Alaskan Native Allotment Act must establish personal use and occupancy of land prior to establishment of forest. *Shields v. United States* (1981, DC Alaska) 504 F Supp 1216

Alaskan native's allotment is land held in trust

for an Indian under 30 USCS § 125, and therefore excluded from United States land subject to grant of right of way under Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act (43 USCS § 1632). native allotment application filed in 1971 has priority over pipeline application filed in 1969 because vested native preference relates back to initiation of occupancy; apparent United States approval of right-of-way agreement was by unauthorized official, and government is not estopped to deny approval; pipeline company and state will be awarded title to improvements, but holders of native allotment claim may be entitled to damages. *Alaska v. 3,950 Acres of Land* (1985, DC Alaska) 625 F Supp 1215.

§ 1616. Reservations; revocation; excepted reserve; acquisition of title to surface and subsurface estates in reserve; election of Village Corporations

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Other provisions:

Supplemental appropriation for Native Groups, Act Dec. 2, 1980, P. L. 96-457, Title XIV, Part B, 94 Stat. 2498, provided: "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 [43 USCS § 1613(h)(2)] and finally certified as a Native Group, an amount not more than \$100,000..."

Sec. 38.05.010. Appointment of director. The commissioner shall appoint a director. The director is the executive officer of the division of lands. (§ 2 art II ch 169 SLA 1959)

Sec. 38.05.015. Director serves at pleasure of commissioner. The director serves at the pleasure of the commissioner. (§ 3 art II ch 169 SLA 1959)

Sec. 38.05.020. Authority and duties of the commissioner.

(a) The commissioner shall supervise the administration of the division of lands.

(b) The commissioner may

(1) establish reasonable procedures and adopt reasonable regulations necessary to carry out this chapter and, whenever necessary, issue directives or orders to the director to carry out specific functions and duties; regulations adopted by the commissioner shall be adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62); orders by the commissioner classifying land, issued after January 3, 1959, are not required to be adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62);

(2) enter into agreements considered necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, including agreements with federal and state agencies;

(3) review any order or action of the director;

(4) exercise the powers and do the acts necessary to carry out the provisions and objectives of this chapter;

(5) notwithstanding the provisions of any other section of this chapter, grant an extension of the time within which payments due on any lease or sale of state land, minerals, or materials may be made, including payment of rental and royalties, on a finding that compliance with the requirements is or was prevented by reason of war, riots, or acts of God;

(6) classify tracts for agricultural uses and require the prequalification, including the submission of conservation plans, development plans, or other plans, schedules, or programs, of persons who apply to participate in an agricultural development project under AS 44.33.475;

(7) waive, postpone, or otherwise modify the development requirements of a contract for the sale of agricultural land if

(A) the land is inaccessible by road; and

(B) transportation, marketing, and development costs render the required development uneconomic. (§ 4 art II ch 169 SLA 1959; am § 1 ch 31 SLA 1964; am § 1 ch 76 SLA 1964; am § 3 ch 72 SLA 1972; am §§ 25 — 27 ch 3 FSSLA 1973; am § 1 ch 129 SLA 1982; am § 15 ch 152 SLA 1984)

SB 293
(8)

PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION
CONCEPTUAL CHANGES TO TITLE 38

• Exchange of Native Allotments Within State Park Units. AS 38.05.35 lists the powers and duties of the DNR Commissioner. We propose an addition. About 100 parcels of land in Wood-Tikchik State Park are claimed as Native allotments. These are also prime sites for public fishing and camping. Private development of these parcels could block public use and degrade the recreational and scenic resources that attract tourists and Alaskans to the park. We propose to authorize the Commissioner to allow allotment applicants to choose new sites outside park boundaries. Some allotment applications have been pending for 30 years. This authority would help applicants get title to good land, and solve park management problems. Most applicants who choose to move would probably pick new sites along the Nushagak and Mulchatna rivers.

U.S. Congress

Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 - Referred to as the "ANCSA Technical Amendments Package," the bill contained twenty provisions at final passage, of which twelve were land related and worked on by the AFN Land Committee.

The process employed to generate the bill included an extensive list of proposed amendments by the Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management) and the State of Alaska. Since the rules laid down by Congress indicated that only amendments that were non-controversial would be included in the bill, there was a period of approximately eight months when AFN's Land Committee worked with federal and state representatives to forge agreement on proposed amendments.

The Land Committee focused on the following provisions that became law on October 14, 1992:

Section 2. Fort Davis Native Allotment - Legislatively approved Native allotment claims in the Fort Davis (Nome) area.

Section 3. Native Allotment Relocation - Provides an opportunity whereby an allotment applicant with a valid application as of December 18, 1971 and whose application remains pending as of October 14, 1992, may amend the applications land description, if said description describes land selected by the State of Alaska, to another parcel of State land elsewhere. The exchange is purely voluntary on the part of the allottee. This legislation resolves allottee/State conflicts over land primarily in State park areas.

Section 5. Shareholder Homesite - Extends indefinitely the time frame for village corporations to implement Shareholder Homesite Programs.

Section 6. Chugach National Forest Boundary Change - Modified the boundary of the National Forest to include an additional 9,300 acres. A review of the proposal concluded there would be no adverse impact to adjacent ANCSA corporations.

Section 12. Alaska Native Allotments - Provides an opportunity for the Secretary of the Interior to accept land relinquished by ANCSA corporations in NPRAs in order that Native allotments in the respective areas may be certified.

Section 13. Point Hope Townsite - Provides a mechanism by which the Native residents of Point Hope may receive deeds to the lots within the village in accordance with the terms of the Alaska Native Townsite Act of 1926 and allows for reconveyance of lands from the regional and village corporation's to the Department of the Interior when necessary to convey lots to individual Natives.