

APPENDIX B
Sec. 1113 of the Dingell Act:
Chugach Region Land Study and
Report

POTENTIAL LANDS IDENTIFIED
AND RECOMMENDED FOR
POSSIBLE EXCHANGE

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POTENTIAL LANDS IDENTIFIED AND RECOMMENDED FOR POSSIBLE EXCHANGE

I. INTRODUCTION:

The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 (the Act) calls for a study of land ownership and use patterns in the Chugach Region of Alaska as shown in **Figure 1**. The United States (U.S.) Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) prepared this study in coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service (Forest Service) and in consultation with the Chugach Alaska Corporation (CAC).

In response to Section 1113(b)(2)(B) and (C) of the Act, this document will:

- (B) identify sufficient acres of accessible and economically viable Federal land that can be offered in exchange for CAC land identified by CAC as available for exchange; and*
- (C) provide recommendations for land exchange options with CAC that would--*
 - (i) consolidate ownership of the surface and mineral estate¹ of Federal land under the program; and*
 - (ii) convey to CAC Federal land identified under subparagraph (B).*

The CAC, an Alaska Native regional corporation, continues to receive its remaining entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to resolve aboriginal land claims. Through ANCSA section 14(f), the CAC holds title to the subsurface underlying lands where the surface was selected by and conveyed to Alaska Native village corporations within the Region. Congress established this pattern of split-estate as a construct of ANCSA without limiting regional and village corporations from alienating or encumbering their Section 14(f) land interests. Split-estate ownership involving two ANCSA corporations was shifted when the U.S. and the State of Alaska (State) acquired lands and interests in land from some of the Chugach Region village

¹ Section 14(f) of ANCSA provides for conveyance of the subsurface to a regional corporation when the surface is conveyed to a village corporation. This estate differs from the mineral rights traditionally referred to as the “mineral estate” in that mineral materials such as gravel and rock are typically not included in the mineral estate but are part of the subsurface estate.

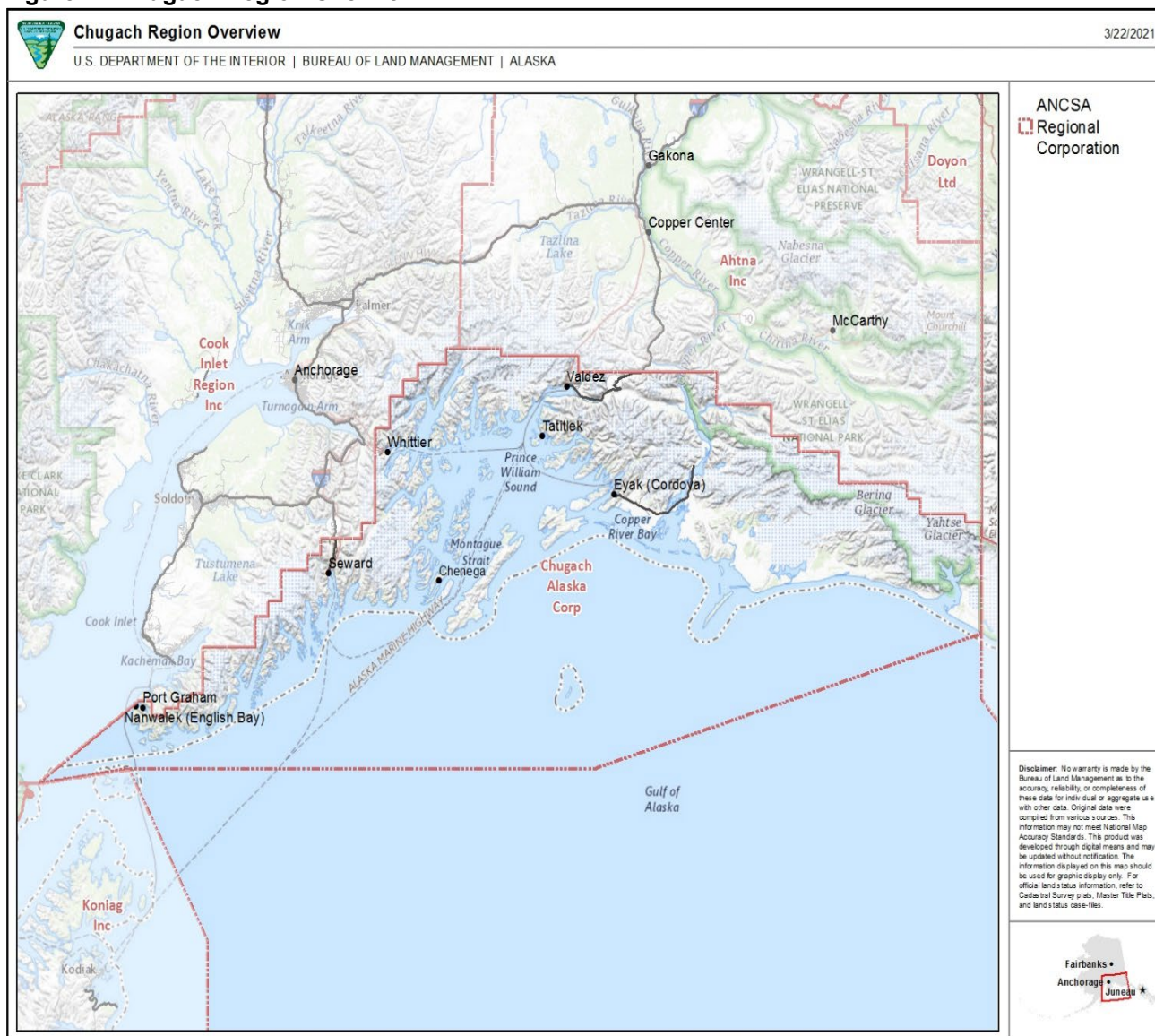
corporations as part of the Habitat Protection and Land Acquisition Program (Program) established to address impacts from the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (EVOS).

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) administers the Program using civil settlement funds paid by the Exxon Corporation to the U.S. and the State to compensate for public impacts from the EVOS. Pursuant to a restoration plan developed through extensive public review and comment, the EVOSTC's recovery efforts include the acquisition of private lands, timber rights, conservation easements, and other interests supporting the protection of injured resources and ecosystem services. Under the Program, the U.S. and the State acquired certain lands and interests in land from four Chugach Region village corporations and placed conservation easements on these lands. These village corporations include Chenega Corporation, The English Bay Corporation, The Eyak Corporation, and The Tatitlek Corporation.

Each of the purchase agreements, negotiated with the individual village corporation as a willing seller, creates covenants tied to the land through deeds of conveyance or in easements attached to the surface in perpetuity. For many of the lands the CAC identified as available for exchange—all of which are subsurface lands—the covenants on the surface prohibit the types of ground-disturbing activities that could impact or prevent the restoration of resources and services. For some of the lands identified, less restrictive covenants established the conservation values of the lands involved while allowing the village corporations to retain specific land use rights, including rights to small-scale development. On other lands, specifically lands where the village retained title to the surface and the U.S. and the State own merely a timber conservation easement (timber easement), the only limitation on land use is that commercial timber harvest is prohibited.

The CAC did not participate in the land sale agreements under the Program and retained ownership of the subsurface in all the lands involved. All Program land purchase agreements were subject to Native village corporation shareholder approval and received majority shareholder support. Surface covenants created under the Program agreements explicitly state that they do not affect or limit the CAC's right to develop its subsurface lands as the subsurface owner, including the lands it identified as available for exchange, as shown in Exhibits A, B, C, and D.

Figure 1. Chugach Region Overview.



II. LAND IDENTIFIED BY CAC AS AVAILABLE FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC holds title to approximately 550,000 acres of subsurface which it acquired as an automatic conveyance under Section 14(f) of ANCSA when the village corporations selected and received title to the surface. Surface interests acquired by the Program now overlay approximately 241,000 acres of subsurface, either through conveyance of the surface to the U.S. and the State or through the establishment of conservation easements.

The CAC identified nearly all its Program-related subsurface as available for exchange. The CAC would retain title to approximately 6,400 acres Port Gravina area, where the CAC has begun a subsurface development project near the city of Cordova.

Of the approximately 241,000 subsurface acres identified as potentially available for a possible exchange by CAC, approximately 25,000 acres underlay surface conveyed to the State and approximately 134,000 acres of the identified lands underlay surface conveyed to the U.S. pursuant to the Program. The remaining 81,000 acres of identified subsurface underlay lands with a reserved interest where the split-estate ownership originated in ANCSA remains intact, as the village corporations retained title to the surface. As directed in the Dingell Act, the exchange recommendations identified by the U.S. specifically include and illustrate those situations where acquisition of the CAC-owned subsurface will consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate of Federal land under the Program. The exchange recommendations also go beyond the potential exchanges which would consolidate Federal ownership while allowing the Federal government to meet the goals of the Act and the Program.

A. FEDERAL LAND IDENTIFIED AS AVAILABLE FOR EXCHANGE

Pursuant to the Act,² the BLM, National Park Service (NPS), and the Forest Service identified lands as available for exchange.³ The process of identification began by consulting with the CAC and receiving a list of Federal lands in which the CAC expressed an interest for cultural and economic reasons.

After review, the Federal agencies identified the following Federal lands as potentially available for exchange with the CAC. This identification is in response to the Act's express directives and is not based on an examination of the relative public resource values of these lands compared to the subsurface lands identified by the CAC as available for exchange. Lands are identified in accordance with the Act and should not be presumed to represent lands the agencies would jointly find appropriate for exchange or conveyance out of Federal ownership under other criteria.

1. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BLM identified two blocks of land potentially available for a possible exchange:

- Thompson Pass: Approximately 1,200 acres within Township 9 South, Range 2 West, Copper River (full-estate).
- Bering Glacier: All unencumbered BLM-administered lands within the Chugach Region, specifically sixteen townships located within the Copper River Meridian between the Bering Glacier and the Wrangell–St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The identified lands contain approximately 215,000 acres (full-estate). The lands are not accessible or economically viable, and so do not meet the terms of the Dingell Act.

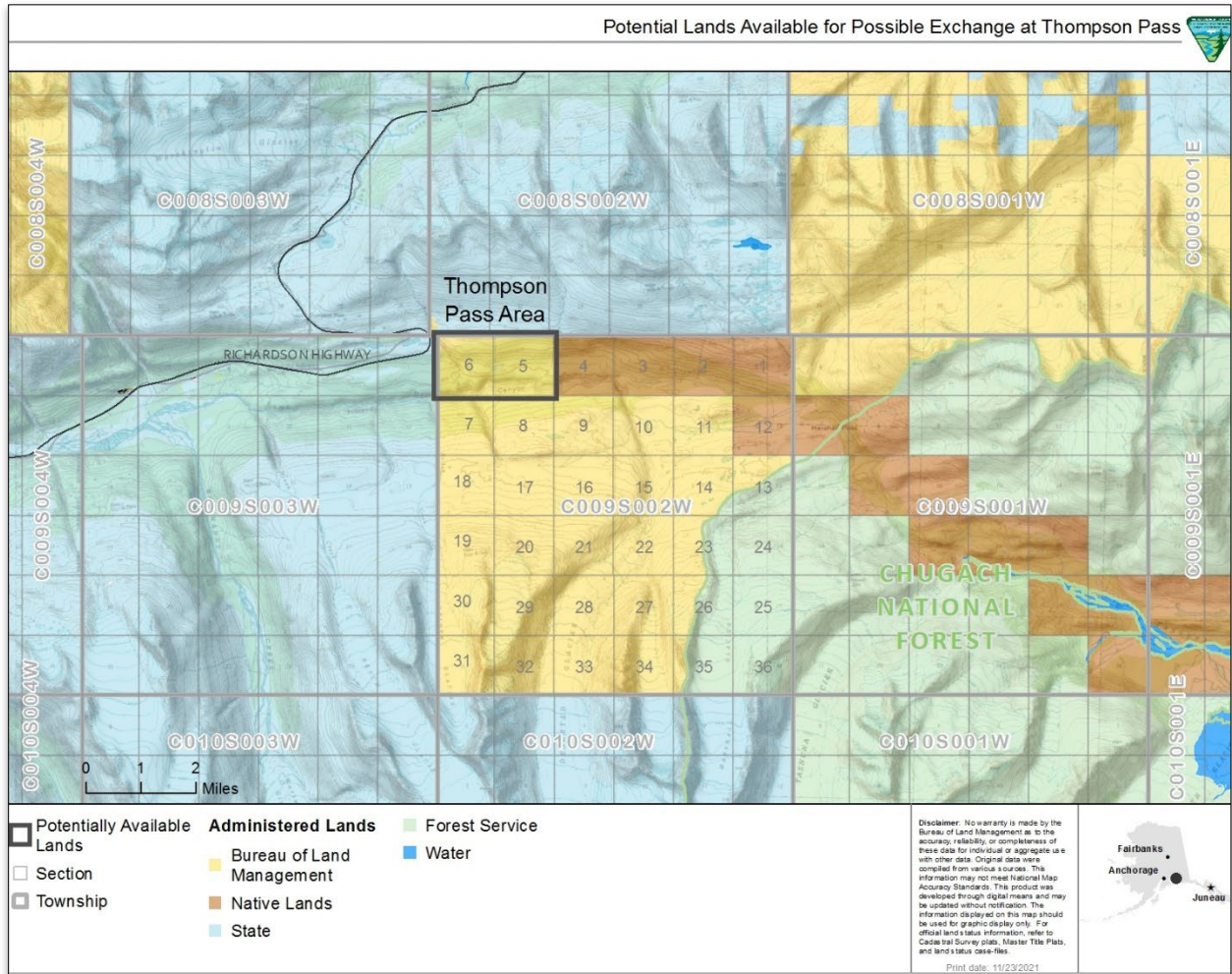
The CAC identified the two sections at Thompson Pass for economic feasibility and reasonable accessibility to the Richardson Highway. The State relinquished its selection of the two Thompson Pass parcels on the condition that the BLM exchange the lands with the CAC and requested BLM reserve a public land access easement through the parcels to other public lands. If the exchange

² The Act directs the Federal agencies to identify lands. Much of the land identified has been set aside for specific purposes and would not, but for the Act, be identified as available.

³ The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) was unable to identify any lands available for exchange due to the small amount of lands it manages within the Chugach Region and their extreme inaccessibility. See Appendix A for the explanation of the process and analysis the FWS employed in making this determination.

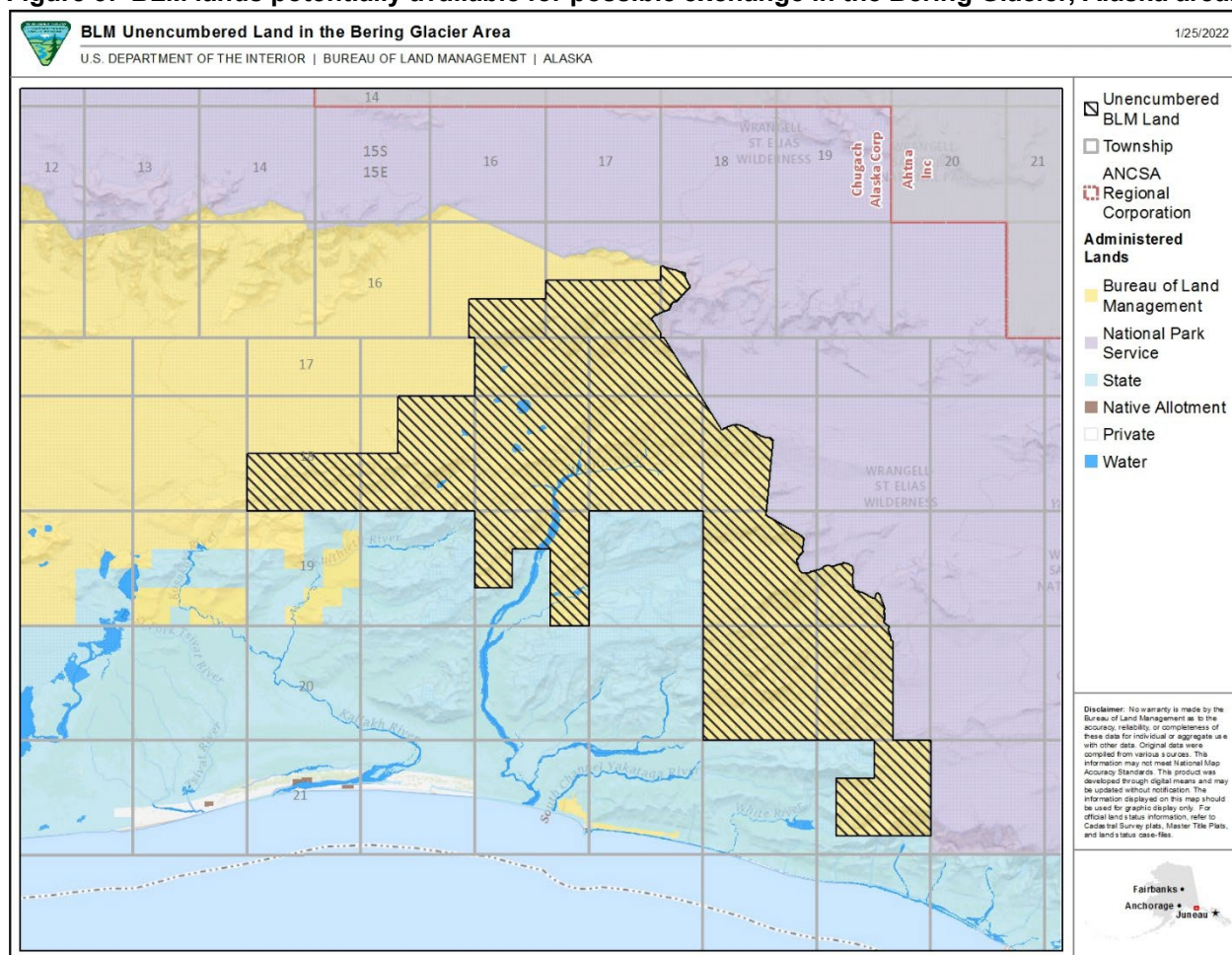
does not occur, the selections will remain with the State. The BLM issued the decision on January 28, 2022, to make the parcels available for disposal, including in an exchange with the CAC.

Figure 2: Thompson Pass parcels potentially available for possible exchange.



All unencumbered BLM-administered lands within the Chugach Region in the vicinity of Bering Glacier, specifically sixteen townships located within the Copper River Meridian between the Bering Glacier and the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, are open for mining under Federal mining laws. This area contains approximately 215,000 acres. (See **Figure 3.**) The CAC did not identify these BLM-managed lands near the Bering Glacier on its list, and while the lands could be offered in an exchange, they could not be identified as accessible and economically viable under the terms of the Act. The BLM chose to include these lands as an option for exchange because they represent the only BLM-administered lands within the Chugach Region that are not withdrawn or otherwise encumbered.

Figure 3: BLM lands potentially available for possible exchange in the Bering Glacier, Alaska area.



According to recent research on BLM databases, the lands near Bering Glacier contain no active or historic mining claims. Likewise, according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) databases, the area contains no mines, prospects, or known occurrences of locatable mineral deposits. A review of USGS GIS-based maps of lands prospective for the occurrence of critical and economic mineral deposits shows only the southeastern tip of the lands appears even moderately anomalous for occurrence of hardrock gold deposits, zinc and lead deposits, or tin deposits. Over much of the area, as shown on **Figure 4**, the prospective maps show a high confidence for low mineral potential, or the potential remains unknown because of the amount of land covered in glaciers or glacial till. The one mineral occurrence within the parcel comes from an older report of coal seams along the Duktoth River. The central area of the block seems more amenable to the location of coal resources than metalliferous minerals. While this block of land does not meet the requirements of the Act, it is the only block of Federal land in the Region outside an area Congress designated for specific public purposes. The CAC have communicated that they are not interested in acquiring these lands as they do not meet the definition of the Act.

Mineral Potential -BLM Unencumbered Lands in Bering Glacier Area

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT | ALASKA

Mineral Industry Location System (MILS)

- Other
- Past Producer
- Producer

Alaska Resource Data File (ARDF)

General Mineral Potential

- Medium Potential, Medium Certainty
- Low Potential, Medium Certainty

BLM Unencumbered Lands

- BLM-Managed Lands

Disclaimer: No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification. The information displayed on this map should be used for graphic display only. For official land status information, refer to Cadastral Survey plans, Master Title Plans, and land status case-files.

Legend:

- NATURAL ARCH
- Natural Arches (mouth of Bering Glacier)
- WRANGELL-ST ELIAS WILDERNESS
- YAKUTAGA RIVER
- YAKUTAGA BEACHES
- Yakutaga (west of Cape Yakutaga)
- MOSCA 4 CLAIM
- Yakutaga (east of White River)
- WHITE RIVER
- WHITE RIVER-MAIDEN CREEK
- CROOKED CREEK
- Yakutaga (east of White River)
- LAURENCE CREEK
- MUNDAY CREEK
- JOHNSTON CREEK
- Unnamed (west of Icy Bay)

2. FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service identified four blocks of land including:

- Drier Bay: Approximately 2,996 acres within Township 3 North, Range 10 East, Seward Meridian (surface). (See **Figure 5.**)
- Kushtaka Lake: Approximately 7,876 acres in Townships 17 and 18 South, Ranges 7 and 8 East, Copper River Meridian (full-estate). (See **Figure 6.**)
- Snow River: Approximately 11,462 acres in Township 2 North, Ranges 1 and 2 East, Seward Meridian (full-estate). (See **Figure 7.**)
- Hinchinbrook Island: Approximately 2,646 acres in Townships 17 and 18 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian (full-estate). (See **Figure 8.**)

The CAC identified the Drier Bay, Kushtaka Lake, and Hinchinbrook Island blocks as being accessible and economically viable. The Forest Service included the Snow River block due to its location adjacent to road-accessible lands owned by the CAC near Seward, Alaska. Ownership of the Snow River block would allow the CAC a variety of opportunities for commercial activities on the land. These lands all lie within the Chugach National Forest and contain approximately 24,980 acres.

Despite being identified as potentially available for possible exchange pursuant to the Dingell Act, each parcel has significant public resource value and importance to the mission of the Chugach National Forest. The parcels include certain lands used extensively by the public for recreation due to outstanding scenic and recreational opportunities, as well as lands in areas required by law to be managed for the conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitat, and lands within the Nellie Juan - College Fiord Wilderness Study Area established under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA). The identification of availability did not evaluate or consider potential adverse, beneficial, or cumulative impacts associated with development of these acres that would not occur under Federal ownership, including potential impacts to habitat important for mammal, fish, and bird species and for the Federal subsistence activities and harvests that rely on them.

The Drier Bay, Snow River, and Hinchinbrook parcels currently provide the public access to lands with high scenic value and opportunities for solitude and recreation activities in a natural setting. Conveyance of the Drier Bay, Snow River, or Hinchinbrook parcels could affect the public's ability to move through certain areas of the forest without interruption, and easements would need to be reserved to maintain that access following an exchange. Conveyance of the lands identified at Kushtaka Lake could affect the Forest Service's ability to maintain adjacent lands consistent with ANILCA section 501(b), which requires management of those lands for "conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitat."

Figure 5: Forest Service lands potentially available for possible exchange within the Chugach National Forest near Drier Bay, Alaska.

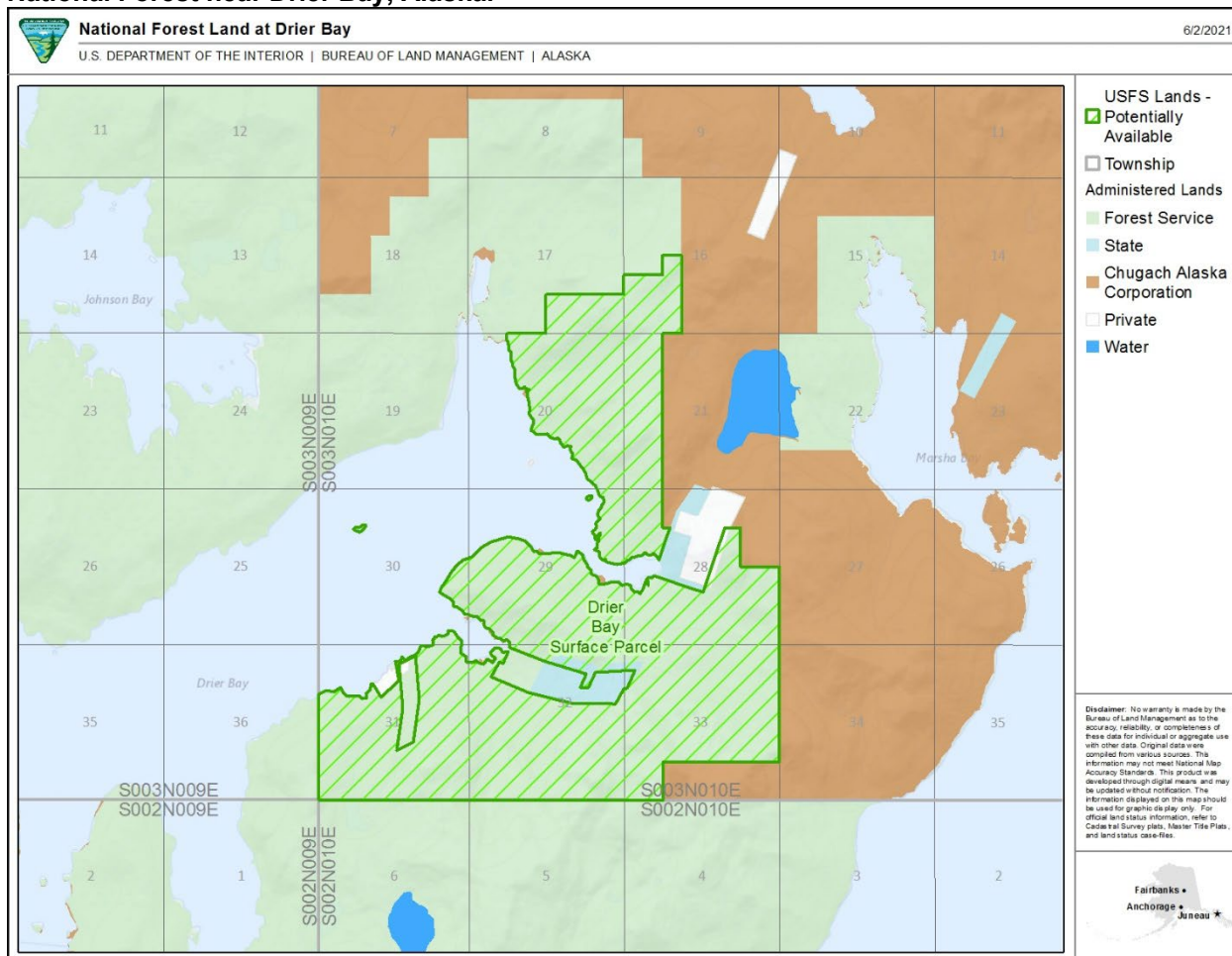


Figure 6: Forest Service lands potentially available for possible exchange at Kushtaka Lake in the Bering Glacier, Alaska area.

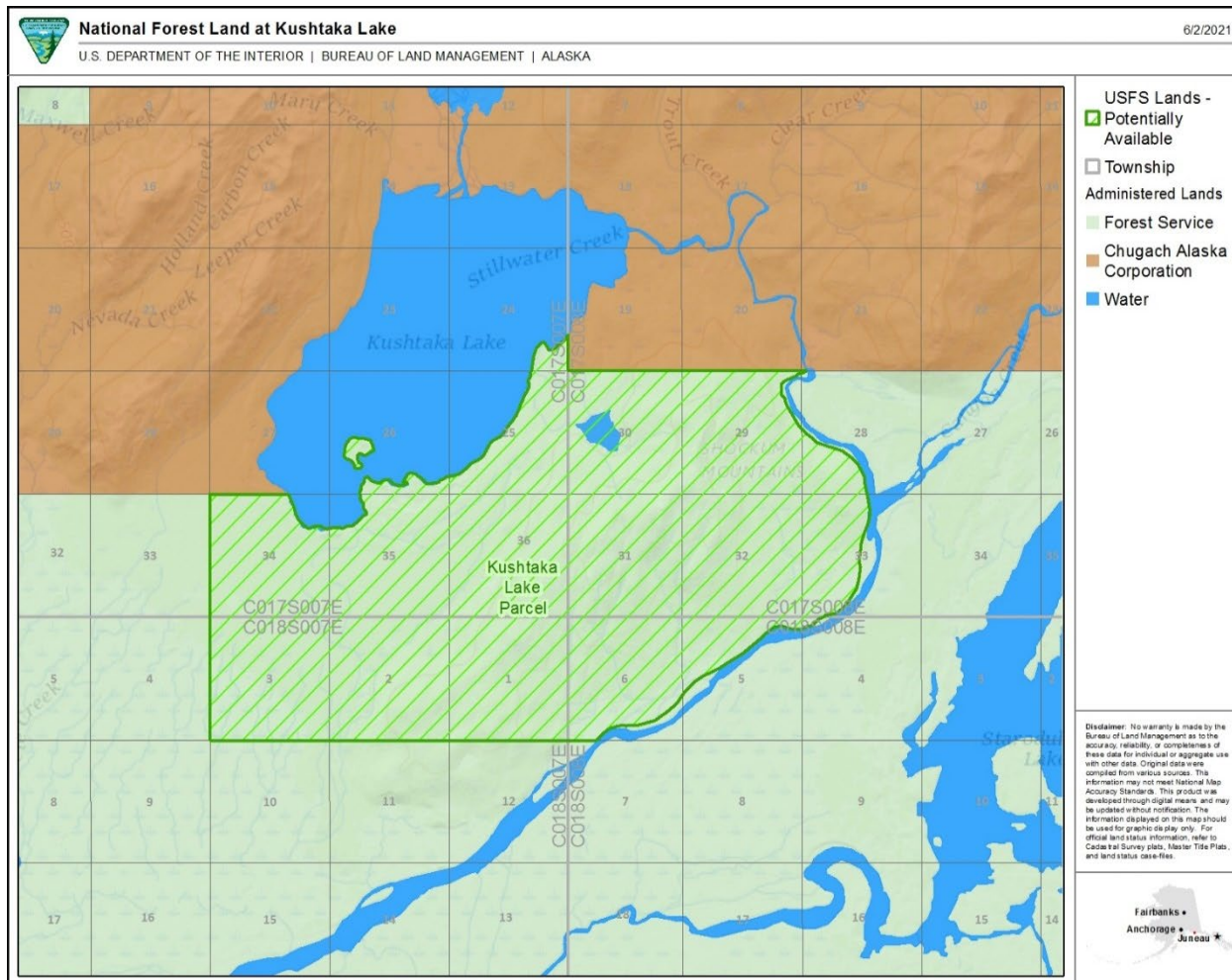


Figure 7: Forest Service lands potentially available for possible exchange in the Snow River area near Seward, Alaska.

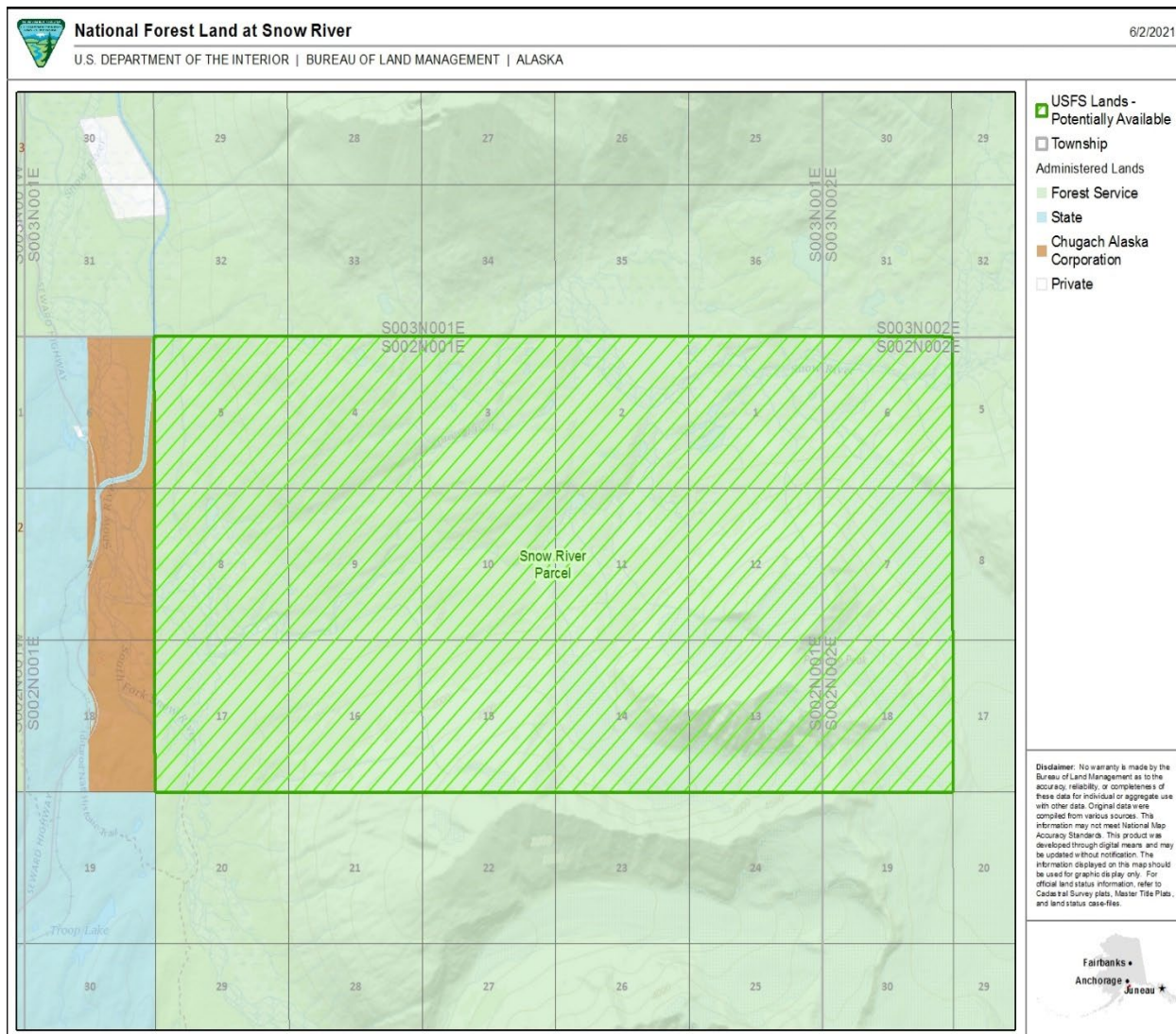
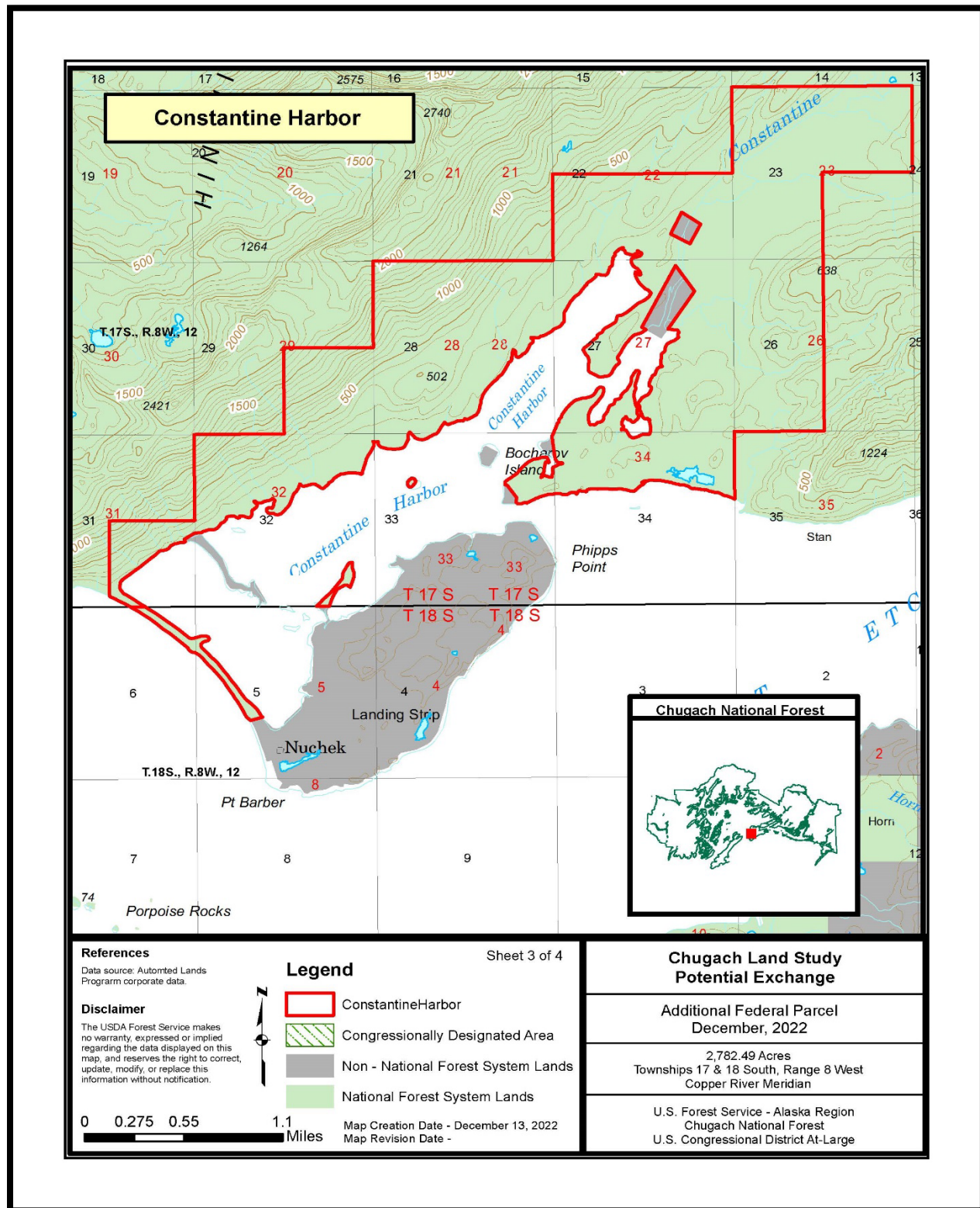


Figure 8. Forest Service lands potentially available for possible exchange in the Constantine Harbor area near Hinchinbrook Island, Alaska.



3. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NPS identified two blocks of land potentially available for a possible exchange, including:

- Taan Fjord: Approximately 450 acres within Township 21 North, Range 24 East, Copper River Meridian. (See **Figure 8**.)
- Kageet Point: Approximately 300 acres within Township 21 North, Range 24 East, Copper River Meridian. (See **Figure 9**.)

The CAC identified the Kageet Point parcel for economic reasons and both the Taan Fjord and Kageet Point parcels are coastally accessible and adjacent to lands already owned by the CAC. Of these two blocks, the Taan Fjord parcel would have the least impact on the management goals in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve and if an exchange were to occur, NPS would prioritize exchanging the Taan Fjord parcel over the Kageet Point parcel. Despite being identified as potentially available for possible exchange, both parcels have significant importance to the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. Specifically, as shown in **Figure 10**, Kageet Point offers a vital public access point, containing a popular kayak launching and docking site, an airstrip, and the access point for a public easement to the Chaix Hills Trailhead and Chaix Hills Trail easements. Public access easements would need to be reserved to maintain the current level of access following an exchange.

Figure 9: NPS parcel potentially available for possible exchange.

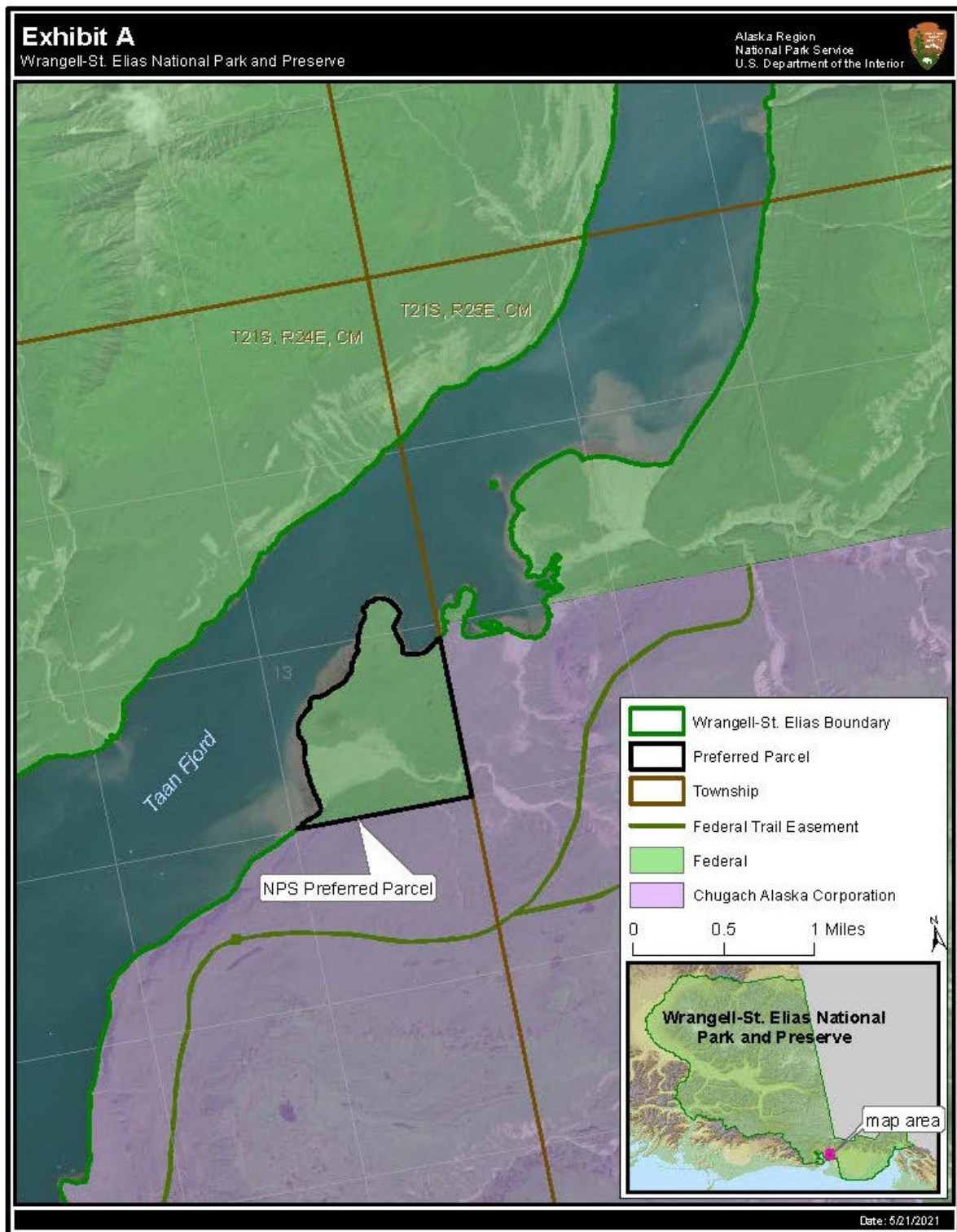


Figure 10: NPS parcel potentially available for possible exchange.

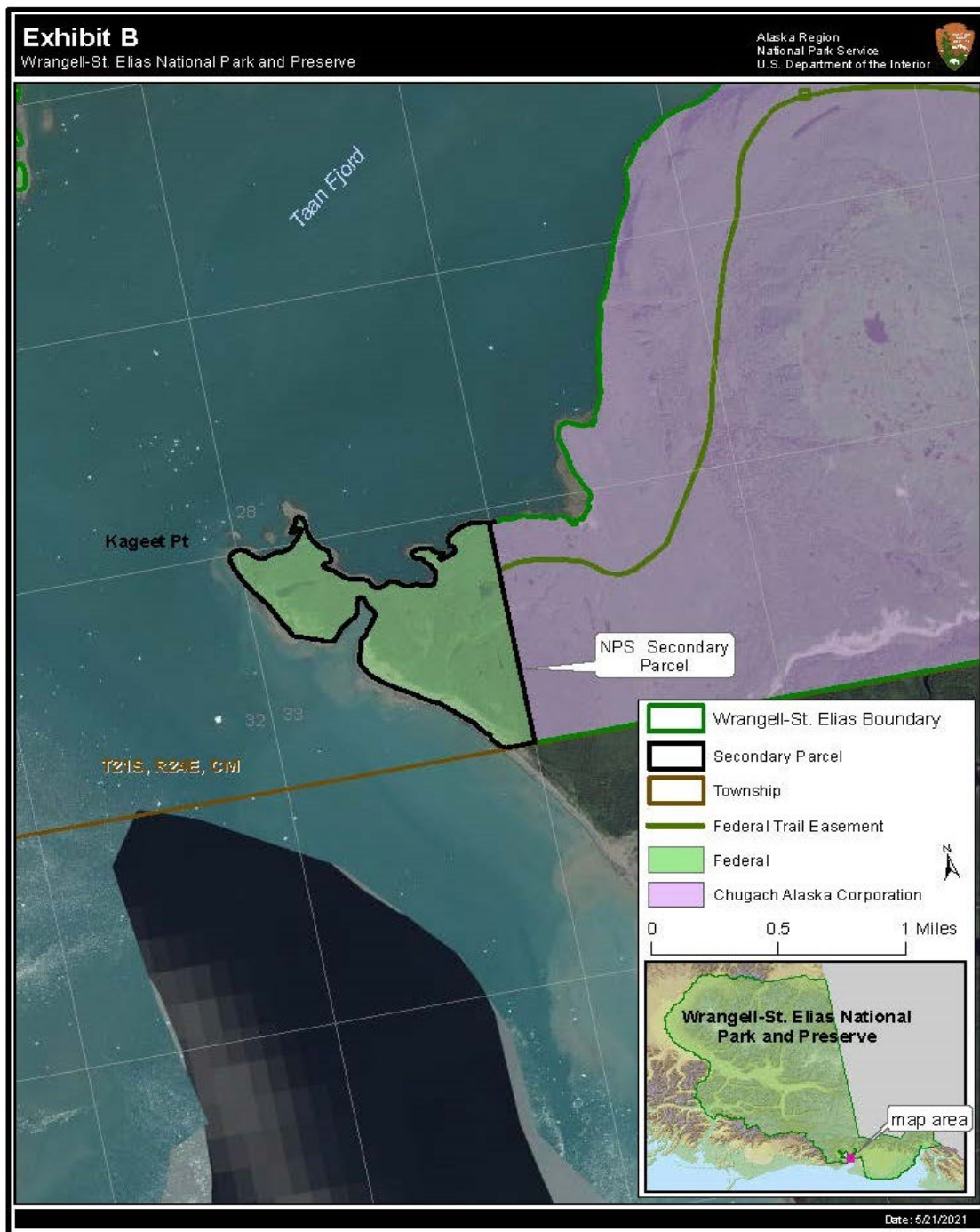
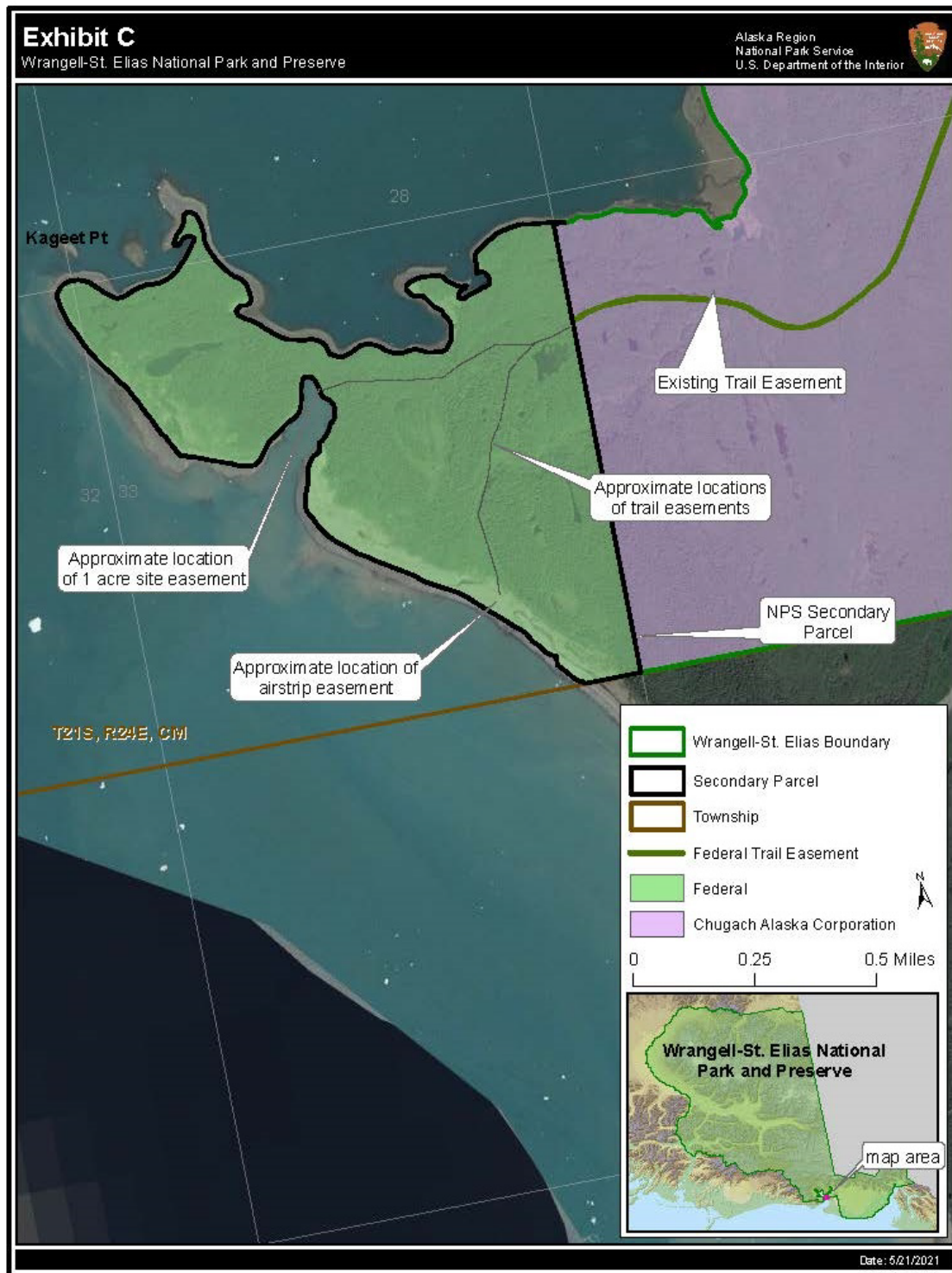


Figure 11: Area of NPS parcels identified for possible exchange.



Combined, the Federal agencies identified approximately 26,930 acres of Federal lands in the Chugach Region as potentially available for exchange in accordance with section 1113(b)(2)(B) of the Act. In determining sufficiency of the lands that can be offered in exchange, the Federal agencies considered both the subsurface acres the CAC identified as available and preliminary estimates of the approximate relative value of those acres to the Federal surface and full fee acres identified. The lands identified as available for exchange have not been the subject of an appraisal and thus have no established market value. However, all of the CAC lands identified as available for exchange are subsurface lands, which are lesser property interests—even with surface reservations to the U.S. for public and other access—than the predominantly full fee estate lands identified by the government for exchange.

Past exchanges and land purchases demonstrate that subsurface estate typically makes up a small fraction of the value of the full fee interest or surface interest in the same land and is of even lesser relative value where there is no confirmed mineral value. In this case, the CAC identified areas of mineral potential with limited evidence of quantity and grade. There is no data to suggest that any of these occurrences would be economically feasible to develop. Differences in views as to the relative value of the respective lands are to be expected, and any future exchange should appraise the specific parcels to be exchanged to assess the value that exchange offers to the parties.

The BLM has additional lands in the Chugach Region that could possibly be made available for exchange. These include lands selected by the State under the Statehood Act. The State land selections exceed its remaining entitlement. The State has given some of the selections a low priority and, therefore, the State will most likely not request conveyance of those parcels from the BLM. Specific recommendations on these and other lands can be found in the Report to Congress.

Providing for certain reservations to the U.S. in exchanges involving the lands identified by the Federal agencies would maintain current levels of public or other access.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS ON EXCHANGE OPTIONS

The lands identified by the CAC and the lands identified by the BLM, NPS, and the Forest Service meet the objectives outlined in the Act for recommending exchange options that would:

- (i) consolidate ownership of the surface and mineral estate of Federal land under the program; and*
- (ii) convey to CAC Federal land identified under subparagraph (B).*

As required by the Act, the Secretary recommends any exchange carried out as the result of this study have the effect of consolidating Federal ownership of the surface and subsurface while ensuring sufficient acres of Federal land are exchanged for CAC lands identified as available for exchange. The acreage identified by the CAC and the Federal agencies in this Report would provide sufficient value to ensure lands identified by the CAC may be exchanged for Federal parcels. The U.S. holds title to the surface estate for a majority of the subsurface interests identified by CAC for exchange, allowing for the potential consolidation of Federal interests on these lands and a reduction in the amount of split-estate in the Chugach Region.

Additionally, exchange of Federal land for the CAC land underlying surface interests owned by the State or a village corporation supports the conservation and recovery objectives of the EVOSTC Program. Of the approximately 241,000 acres of CAC land identified as available for exchange with the U.S., approximately 107,000 acres (44%) of the surface title is not held by the Federal government. Exchange of Federal land for these CAC lands will not consolidate Federal ownership of the subsurface and surface interests acquired through the Program but will support the conservation and recovery objectives of the Program. The exchange recommendations outlined here go beyond the potential exchanges which would consolidate Federal ownership, as directed in section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Dingell Act, while allowing the Federal government to meet the goals of the Act and the Program.

Acquiring the CAC land underlying any Program-acquired surface interest will perfect the conservation of the surface and may reduce the risk of mineral development, offering potential public resource value and supporting Program objectives. Conservation of Program-acquired

surface interests cannot be absolutely guaranteed while the CAC holds the subsurface, which is the dominant legal estate; CAC's subsurface interest includes the right to use or even destroy the surface as reasonably necessary to develop the CAC's subsurface resources. However, the public resource value of acquiring the CAC's subsurface depends on the risk of surface development and must be balanced against the public resource value of the full fee and surface estate public lands the Federal agencies identified as available for exchange, including support of the State and local economy, recreation, wilderness, food, fish, and wildlife.

III. ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Since its inception, the Program has been used to acquire land and interests in land to restore and enhance resources and services impacted by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. The EVOSTC negotiated with willing sellers in Prince William Sound, the lower Kenai Peninsula, and the Kodiak Archipelago on the acquisition of parcels in furtherance of Program objectives, first approaching the Port Graham and English Bay (Nanwalek) corporations to consider selling Native lands within the boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park as part of the new Program. The English Bay Corporation Board agreed to sell 32,000 acres of its remote inholdings, reserving a right of access for subsistence and placing a portion of the sale into a trust fund supporting a cultural resources program in partnership with the National Park Service.

The EVOSTC similarly negotiated with multiple village corporations that owned up to 125,000 surface acres each. By 1994, it had developed the Program and process by which it would purchase property interests from willing sellers. Within the Chugach Region, agreements were reached with four village corporations: Chenega, English Bay, Eyak, and Tatitlek. Neither the CAC nor the Port Graham Corporation chose to sell the split-estate lands they received pursuant to ANCSA (See **Appendix C**). Each of the resulting land sale agreements involved numerous documents including deeds, easements, and land exchanges. Most of the lands involved became subject to covenants limiting future surface disturbance. Some of the agreements included easements wherein the village corporation retained specific land use rights, such as continued access for subsistence activities and the right to future commercial development consistent with Program conservation values.

This section provides a title summary of the ownership pattern for each township along with exchange options for the lands identified by the CAC as available for exchange. Federal agencies may exchange lands and interests in land under agency-specific authorities which can require exchanges be of equal value, based on fair market appraisals, unless there is a compelling public interest or some other exception. The actual ratio of valuations for a given exchange under existing authorities would depend on the market appraisals of the land at offer from both parties.

The Federal agencies recognize that the Dingell Act allows the CAC to identify the lands it would like to convey to the U.S. in an exchange, including the approximately 241,000 acres of subsurface it identified underlying Program-acquired surface interests – 134,000 acres in Federal ownership, 25,000 acres in State ownership, and 81,000 surface acres conveyed to Alaska Native village corporations under ANCSA. As such, an exchange for the CAC’s ownership interest in lands it identified as available will potentially but not always “consolidate ownership of the surface and mineral estate of Federal land....” A recommended exchange under section 1113(b)(2)(C) of the Act consolidates the surface and mineral estate of CAC-identified lands where available (i.e., in Federal ownership), resulting in an overall reduction of split-estate lands in the Chugach Region. The exchange recommendations outlined here go beyond the potential exchanges which would consolidate federal ownership while allowing the Federal government to meet the goals of the Act and the Program.

A. EYAK CORPORATION LANDS

The Eyak Corporation (Eyak) incorporated on July 25, 1973, as a for-profit ANCSA corporation for the Alaska Native Village of Eyak. Eyak qualified for land benefits as an unlisted village pursuant to section 11(b)(3) of ANCSA on February 26, 1974, and on January 7, 1975, Eyak received its certificate of eligibility. Pursuant to section 11(b)(1) of ANCSA, Eyak was entitled to 115,200 acres under section 12(a) of ANCSA, and under ANCSA section 12(b) entitlement, Eyak would receive 33,530.11 acres.

Where the land survey was complete at the time of conveyance, the BLM conveyed the land by patent and charged the exact acreage against Eyak's entitlement. Where the land survey was incomplete, the BLM conveyed the land through an Interim Conveyance (IC) and charged the approximate acreage against Eyak's entitlement. In accordance with ANCSA section 14(f), the CAC received the subsurface to lands where the surface was selected by and conveyed to Eyak. (See **Figure 11.**)

In December 1998, Eyak, the U.S., and the State executed an agreement under the Program for the sale of land and interests in land (see Exhibit 1). Subsequently, Eyak deeded to the U.S. approximately 50,853 acres of surface and deeded to the State approximately 4,331 acres of surface. Eyak conveyed the lands subject to conservation easements established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). Eyak also conveyed to the U.S. and the State several conservation and development easements containing approximately 20,902 acres. These easements were established to protect habitat and to preserve for Eyak certain land use rights. Eyak also retained title to some lands and sold only a timber easement.

The CAC was not a party to the agreement and retained ownership of the subsurface. The Eyak purchase agreement governing the lands and interests acquired by the Program states that “[n]othing herein shall be deemed to pertain to, affect or in any way limit, the rights of the subsurface owner to utilize that estate in accordance with applicable law.”

The following pages provide a title summary of the ownership pattern for each township along with exchange options for the lands identified by the CAC as available for exchange.

1. TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak received the surface lands within section 19 in 1993 by IC 1565. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by IC 1566.

EVOSTC HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak conveyed the surface of lands within section 19 back to the U.S. under the terms of the Program land sale agreement, which included a conservation easement. The easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the subsurface owner, retains the right to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface, and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Eyak conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). The CAC does not own any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants encumbering section 19 were established for conservation and wilderness purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. Therefore, the covenants could complicate development of other lands in this and nearby townships for any project needing to cross section 19 with a road.

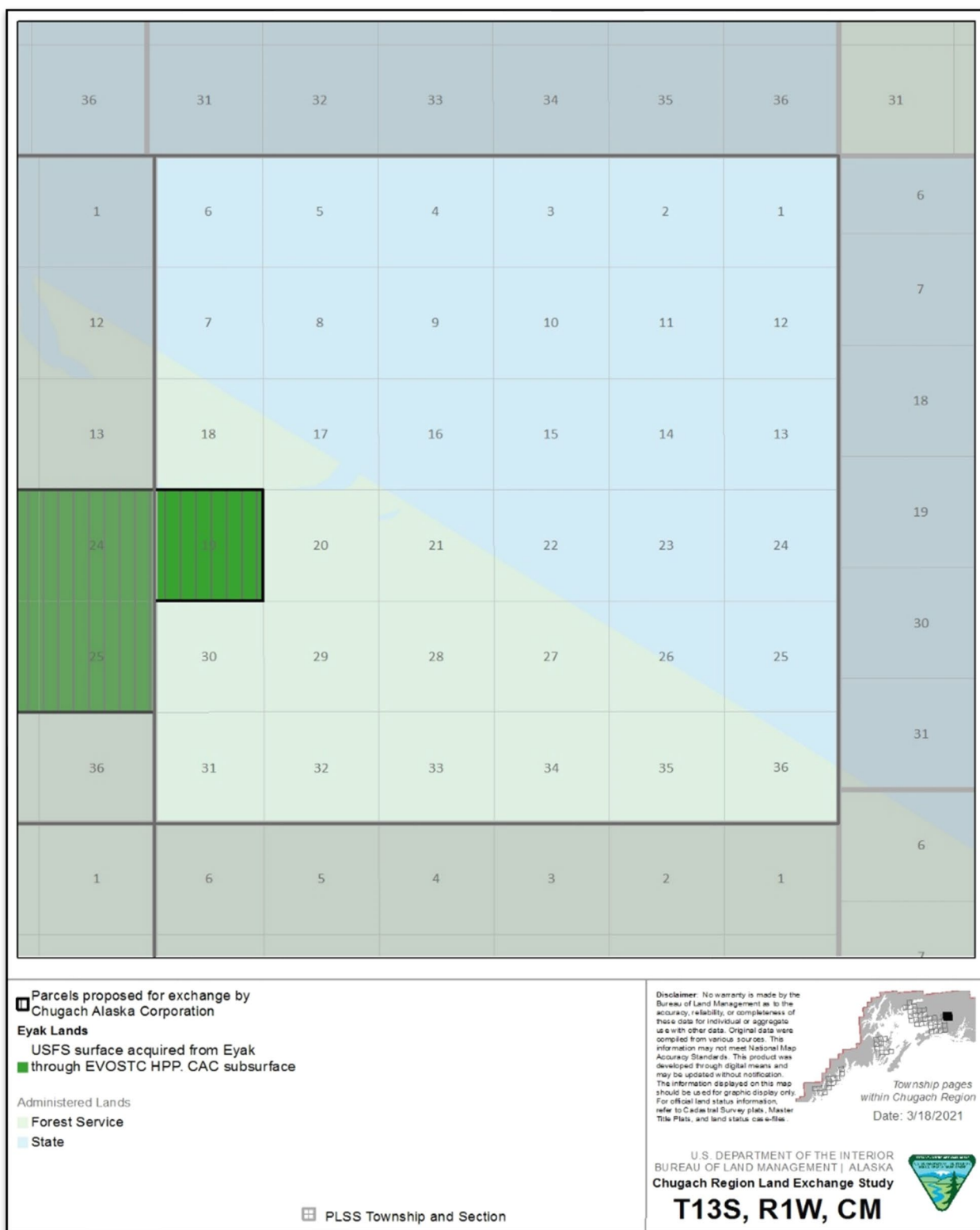
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified its lands within section 19 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 467 subsurface acres. (See **Figure 12.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in section 19 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 13: Parcels proposed for exchange T13S, R1W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



2. TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak received the surface of lands within sections 23 thru 27, and 34 in 1999 by IC 1565. The CAC concurrently received title to the subsurface by IC 1566. Eyak was conveyed the surface of lands within section 33 in 1993 by Patent No. 50-93-0369. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by Patent No. 50-93-0370. Patent No. 50-85-0678 conveyed to the CAC the full-estate to lands within U.S. Survey No. 440 (a portion of sections 33 and 34) under ANCSA section 22(f) in 1985.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed the surface of sections 23 thru 27 back to the U.S. under the terms of the Program land sale agreement. The U.S. received these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes. As part of that agreement, Eyak also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface lands in sections 33 and 34. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting and does not otherwise restrict Eyak's rights in the surface, including the right to negotiate with the CAC over reasonable use of the surface for development of its subsurface or to provide the CAC access across Eyak owned surface in sections 33 and 34.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the subsurface owner, retains the right to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Eyak conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The covenants encumbering sections 23 thru 27 establish conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities, such as construction of

a road or use of motorized vehicles. This may limit the development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The CAC has full-estate lands in this township and in the adjacent Township 14 South, Range 3 West, Copper River Meridian. Those full-estate lands are either accessible via the coast or more easily accessed via lands owned by Eyak which are subject to only a timber easement, where road construction is not prohibited.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all the subsurface it received in this township under ANCSA section 14(f) as available for exchange. The lands identified contain approximately 3,787.76 acres. (See **Figure 13.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 23 thru 27 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

In sections 33 and 34, Eyak retained title to the surface estate. The CAC has identified the subsurface estate in sections 33 and 34 as lands it would like to convey to the U.S. in an exchange. A timber easement is the lone Federal interest in sections 33 and 34, narrowly limiting commercial timber harvest without limiting roadbuilding or other development, including tree removal associated with such development. Eyak retains all other surface rights.

Parcels proposed for exchange by Chugach Alaska Corporation

- U.S. Survey
- Eyak Lands**
 - CAC surface and subsurface
 - Eyak surface with a timber conservation easement acquired through EVOSTC HPP. CAC subsurface
 - USFS surface acquired from Eyak
 - through EVOSTC HPP. CAC subsurface

Administered Lands

- Forest Service
- State

Legend

- PLSS Township and Section

Disclaimer: No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification. The information displayed on this map should be used for graphic display only. For official land status information, refer to Cadastral Survey plats, Master Title Plats, and land status case-files.

Township pages within Chugach Region
Date: 3/18/2021

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT | ALASKA
Chugach Region Land Exchange Study
T13S, R2W, CM**

3. TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface of lands within sections 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 19, and 20 in 1978 by IC 127. Concurrently, the CAC received title to the subsurface by IC 128. Eyak also received title to the surface for lands within sections 6 and 31 in 1998 by IC 1772 while IC 1773 conveyed the subsurface to the CAC. The CAC was conveyed the full-estate to lands within U.S. Survey No. 440 under ANCSA section 22(f) in 1985 by Patent No. 50-85-0678.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface lands in sections 4 thru 8, 17, 19, 20, and 31 under the terms of the Program land sale agreement. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting and does not otherwise restrict Eyak's rights in the surface or the CAC's right of access for development of its subsurface. The CAC's ability to work with Eyak to gain access to adjacent lands across Eyak-owned surface is also not limited by a timber easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the right to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Eyak conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The timber easement in sections 4 thru 8, 17, 19, 20, and 31 prohibits Eyak from engaging in or allowing commercial timber harvesting. The timber easement does not restrict Eyak's other land rights, including the right to grant access across its surface for construction of a road.

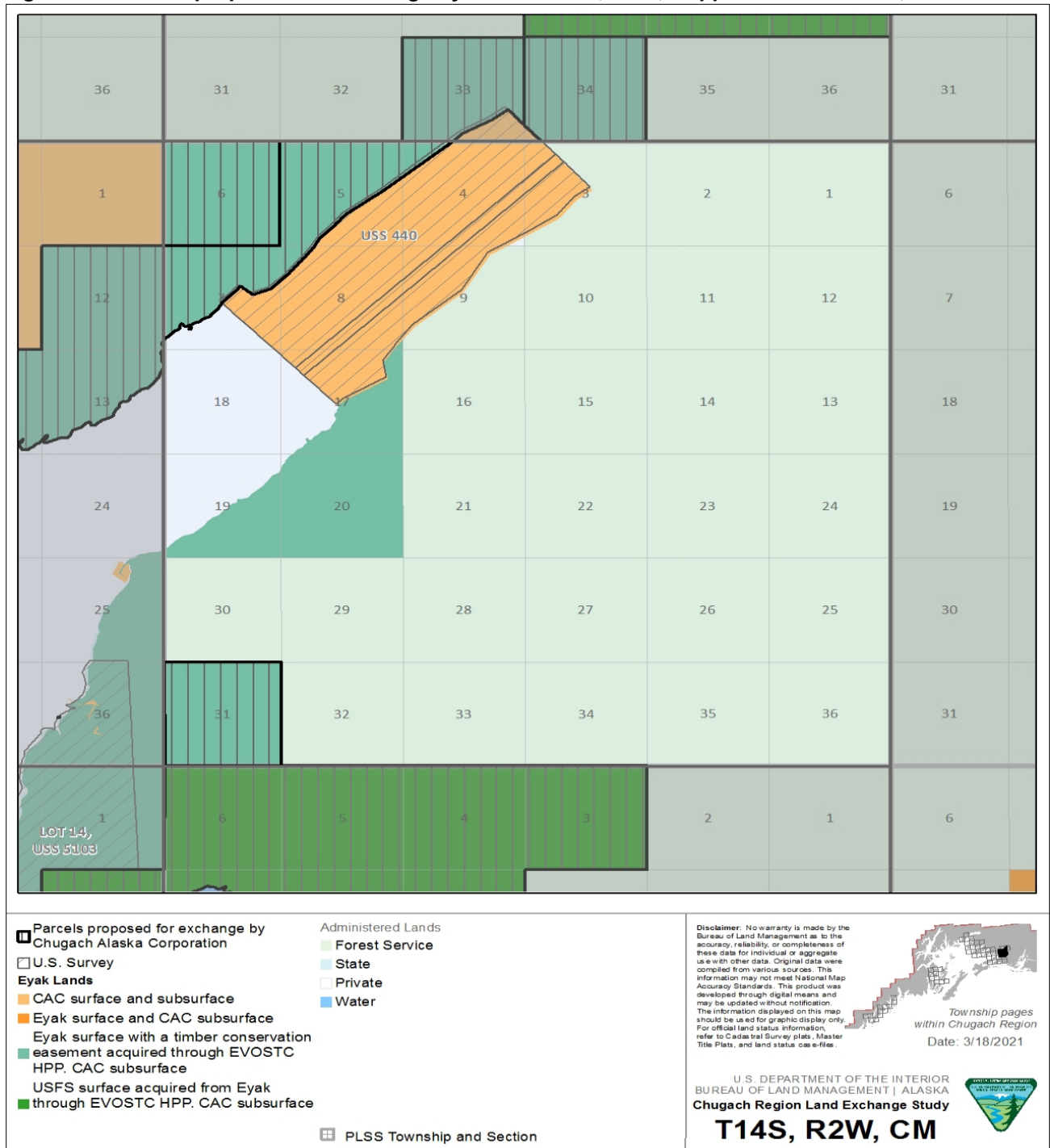
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the subsurface north of Nelson Bay in sections 4 to 8 and the subsurface in section 31 as available for exchange. The available lands contain approximately 2,103.92 acres. (See **Figure 14.**) The CAC expressed an intent to retain title to its subsurface estate in sections 17, 19, and 20 and, thus, did not identified these lands as available for exchange.

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

In sections 4 to 8 and 31, Eyak retained title to the surface estate. The CAC has identified the subsurface estate in sections 4 to 8 and 31 as lands it would like to convey to the U.S. in an exchange. A timber easement is the lone Federal interest in sections 4 to 8 and 31, narrowly limiting commercial timber harvest without limiting roadbuilding or other development, including tree removal associated with such development. Eyak retains all other surface rights.

Figure 15: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T14S, R2W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



4. TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface for lands within sections 3 to 6, 8, and 9 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0311. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0312. Eyak was conveyed the surface to lands within section 7, 18, 19, 29 to 33 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface IC 128. Eyak was conveyed the surface for lands within section 17 in 1992 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by IC 1773.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed the entirety of its surface within this township back to the U.S. under the terms of the Program land sale agreement. Eyak reconveyed these lands subject to covenants established for resources and services through active restoration activities of commercial fishing, subsistence, wilderness, recreation, and tourism, which depend upon healthy and productive ecosystems.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the right to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The CAC's full-estate lands in the adjacent Townships 15 and 16 South, Range 1 West, Copper River Meridian, can be directly accessed by road.

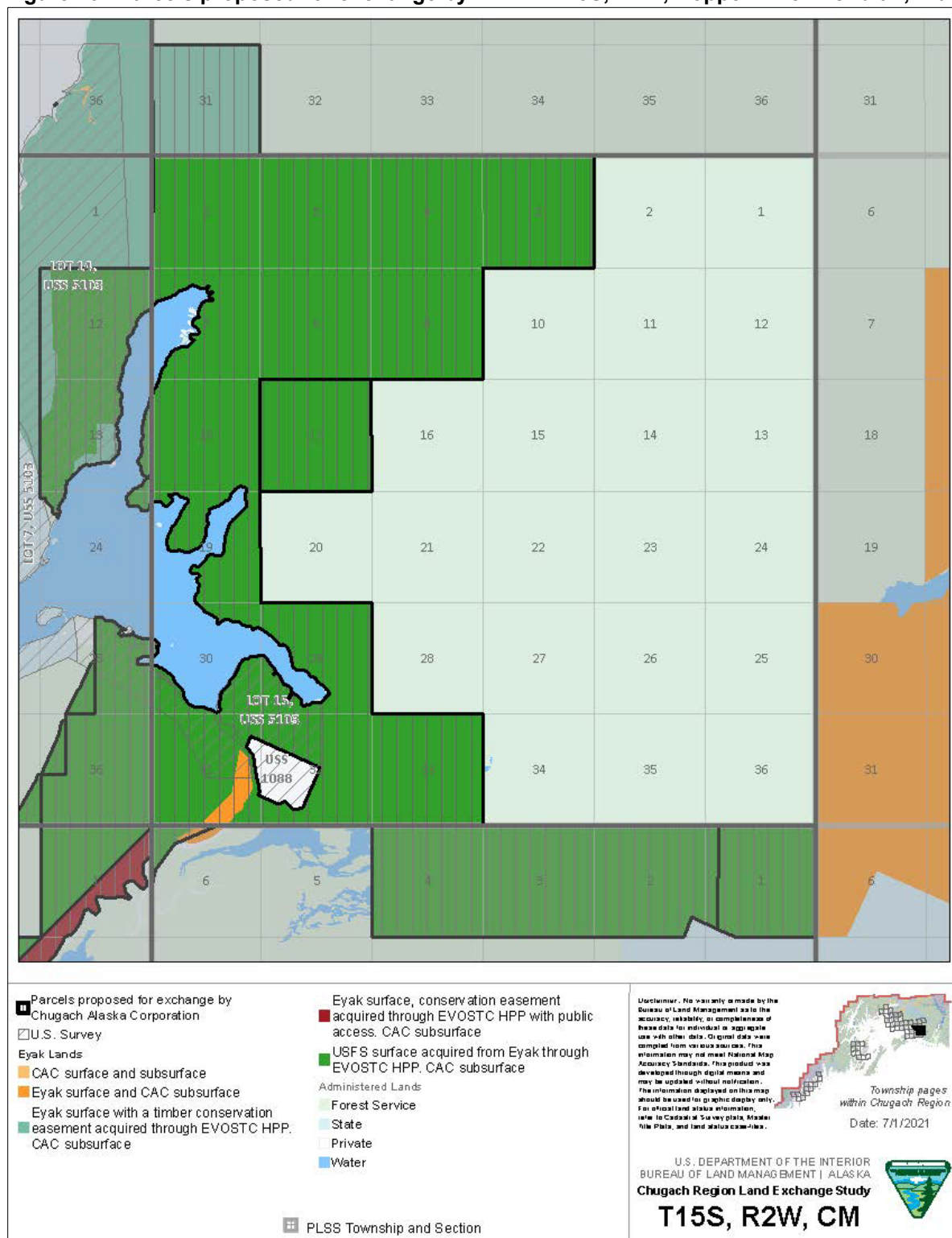
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all the subsurface it received in this township under ANCSA section 14(f) as available for exchange. The lands identified contain approximately 8,277.36 acres. (See **Figure 15.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in this township would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 16. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T15S, R2W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



5. TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, Range 2 West, Copper River Meridian

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak received the surface within section 1 to 4 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by IC 128. Eyak also received the surface for a portion of section 6 in 1998 by IC 1772 while the CAC received title to the subsurface by IC 1773.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed the surface lands within sections 1 thru 4, and a portion of section 6 back to the U.S. under the terms of the Program land sale agreement. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for resources and services through active restoration activities of commercial fishing, subsistence, wilderness, recreation, and tourism, which depend upon healthy and productive ecosystems.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the right to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The CAC's full-estate lands in the adjacent Townships 15 and 16 South, Range 1 West, Copper River Meridian, can be directly accessed by road.

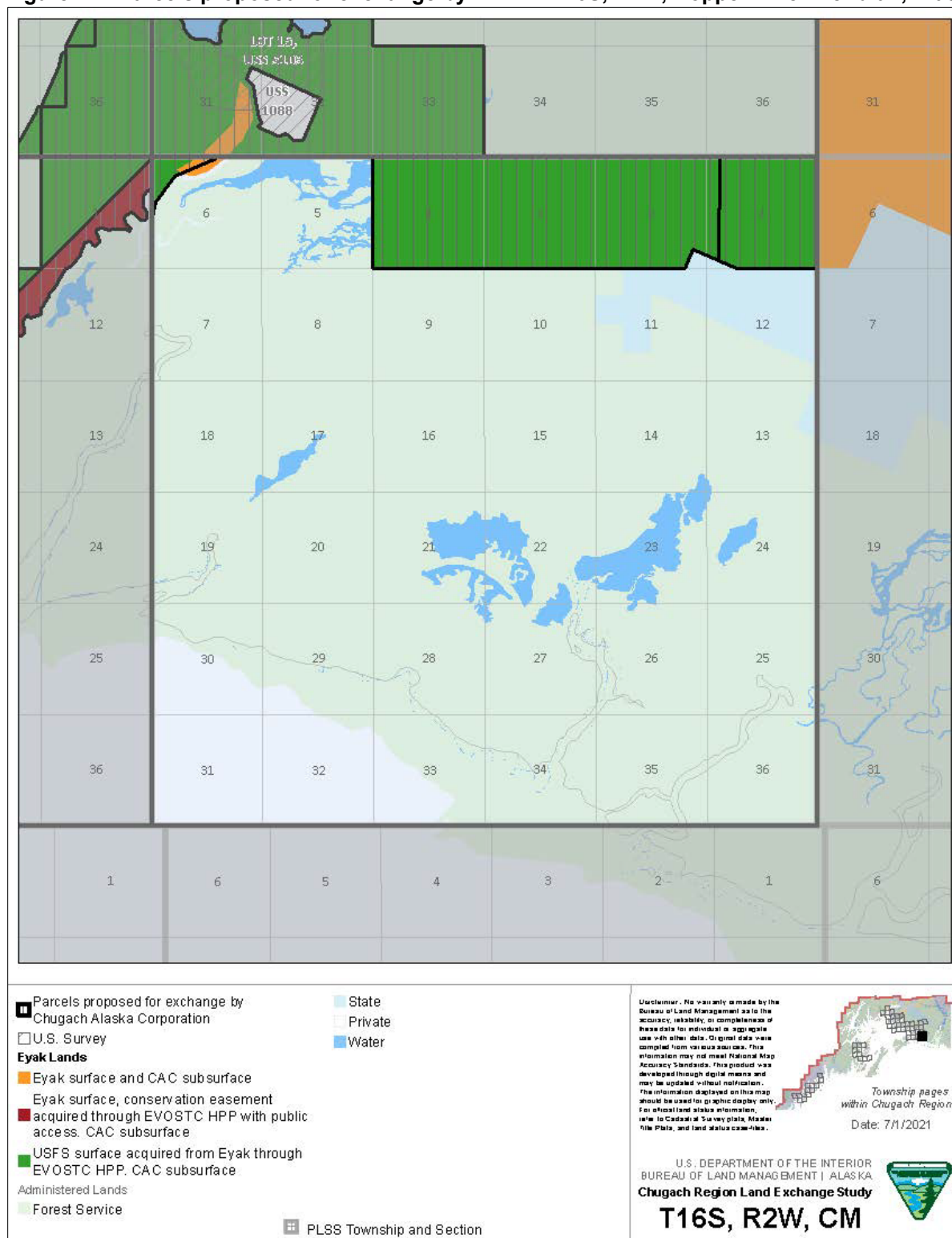
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the subsurface it received in this township under ANCSA section 14(f) as available for exchange. The lands identified contain approximately 2,324 acres. (See **Figure 16.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1 thru 4, and a portion of section 6 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 17: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T16S, R2W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



6. TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 3 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface within sections 6, 7, 12 to 14, 17 to 25, 28 thru 33, 35, and 36 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by IC 128. Eyak was conveyed the surface for sections 8, 15, and 16 in 1995 by Patent No. 50-95-0309. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by Patent No. 50-95-0310. Eyak was conveyed the surface for a portion of sections 27 and 33 in 1998 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by IC 1773.

The CAC was conveyed the full-estate to lands within sections 1 thru 5 and 9 thru 11 in 1984 by IC 899. Confirmatory patent PA 50-2013-031 was issued for these lands in 2012.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In accordance with the Program land sale agreement, in 1999, Eyak reconveyed the surface for lands in sections 32 and 33 back to the U.S. and subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12).

Also, in 1999, Eyak conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement in sections 6 thru 8 and 17 thru 20 and retained title to the surface. The conservation easement contains covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

Eyak also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in sections 12 thru 16, 21 thru 25, 27, 28, and 36. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting and does not otherwise restrict Eyak's rights in the surface or the CAC's right of access for development of its subsurface. The CAC's ability to work with Eyak to gain access to adjacent lands across Eyak-owned surface is also not limited by a timber easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop its subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Eyak conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC has no full-estate lands adjacent to sections with conservation easement covenants.

The timber easement in sections 12 thru 16, 21 thru 25, 27, 28, and 36 does not limit Eyak's ability to grant a right-of-way across those lands to construct a road. The timber easement does not impact the CAC's ability to access or develop its full-estate lands in sections 1 thru 5 and 9 thru 11.

The conservation easement in sections 6 thru 8 and 17 thru 20 was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants of the conservation easement prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. This may limit CAC's ability to access and develop its nearby lands, depending upon the location of a potential project. The CAC has not sought or proposed such access.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

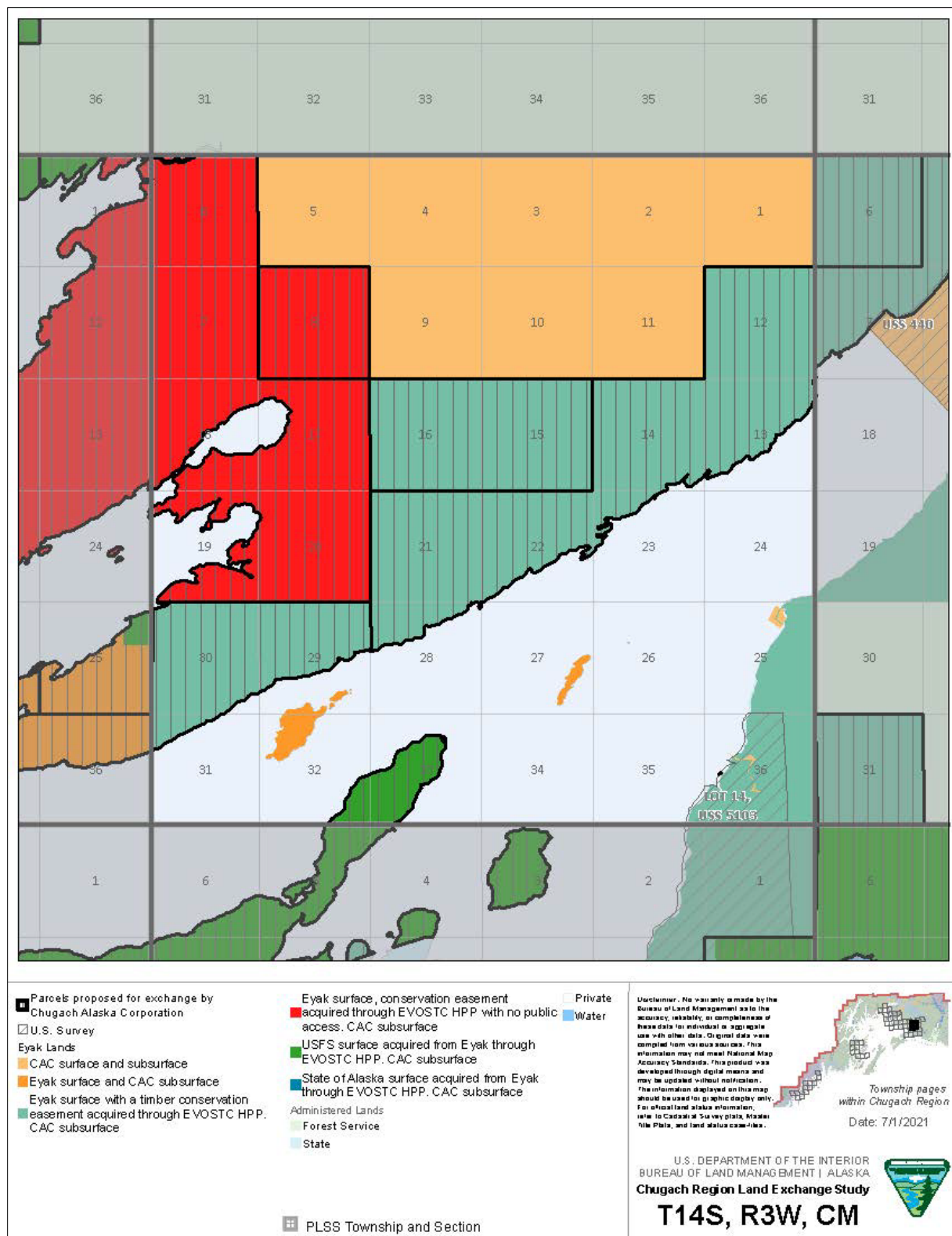
The CAC identified the Program-related lands in this township as available for exchange except for lands in sections 24, 25, 35, and 36. The lands identified contain approximately 9,466.53 subsurface acres. (See **Figure 17.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 32 and 33, would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Eyak retained title to the surface of the remainder of the identified lands in this township. An exchange involving the subsurface in any sections in this township, other than sections 32 and 33, would not consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and subsurface. The timber easement does not limit the CAC's access to or development of its subsurface or prevent the village corporation from allowing a road to be built across sections 12, 13 thru 16, 21 thru 23 and 28 to allow the CAC to access its full-estate lands in sections 1 thru 5, and 9 thru 11, or from building a road across certain sections to facilitate the CAC's access to its subsurface.

Figure 18: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T14S, R3W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



7. TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH, RANGE 3 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 1 thru 8, 11 thru 14, 18, 19, 24, 25, and 36 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was conveyed title to the subsurface by IC 128. Eyak was conveyed the surface for lands within sections 4, 7 thru 9, 11, 14, 24, 25, 31, 35, and 36 in 1998 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1773.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed to the U.S. most of the surface in lands within sections 3 thru 9, 12, 13, 18, 19, 24, 25, 35, and 36 as part of the Program land sale agreement. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). Eyak also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in sections 1, 2, and portions of sections 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting and does not otherwise restrict Eyak's rights in the surface or the CAC in accessing and developing its subsurface.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the right to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Eyak conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not own any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in sections 3 thru 9, 12, 13, 18, 19, 24, 25, 35, and 36 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities, such as construction of a road or use of motorized vehicles. The covenants may limit

development of other lands in this and nearby townships if such development required a road to be constructed across these sections.

The timber easement in sections 1, 2, and portions of sections 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14 does not impact Eyak's ability to grant a right-of-way across its surface in these sections nor the CAC's ability to access and develop its subsurface.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

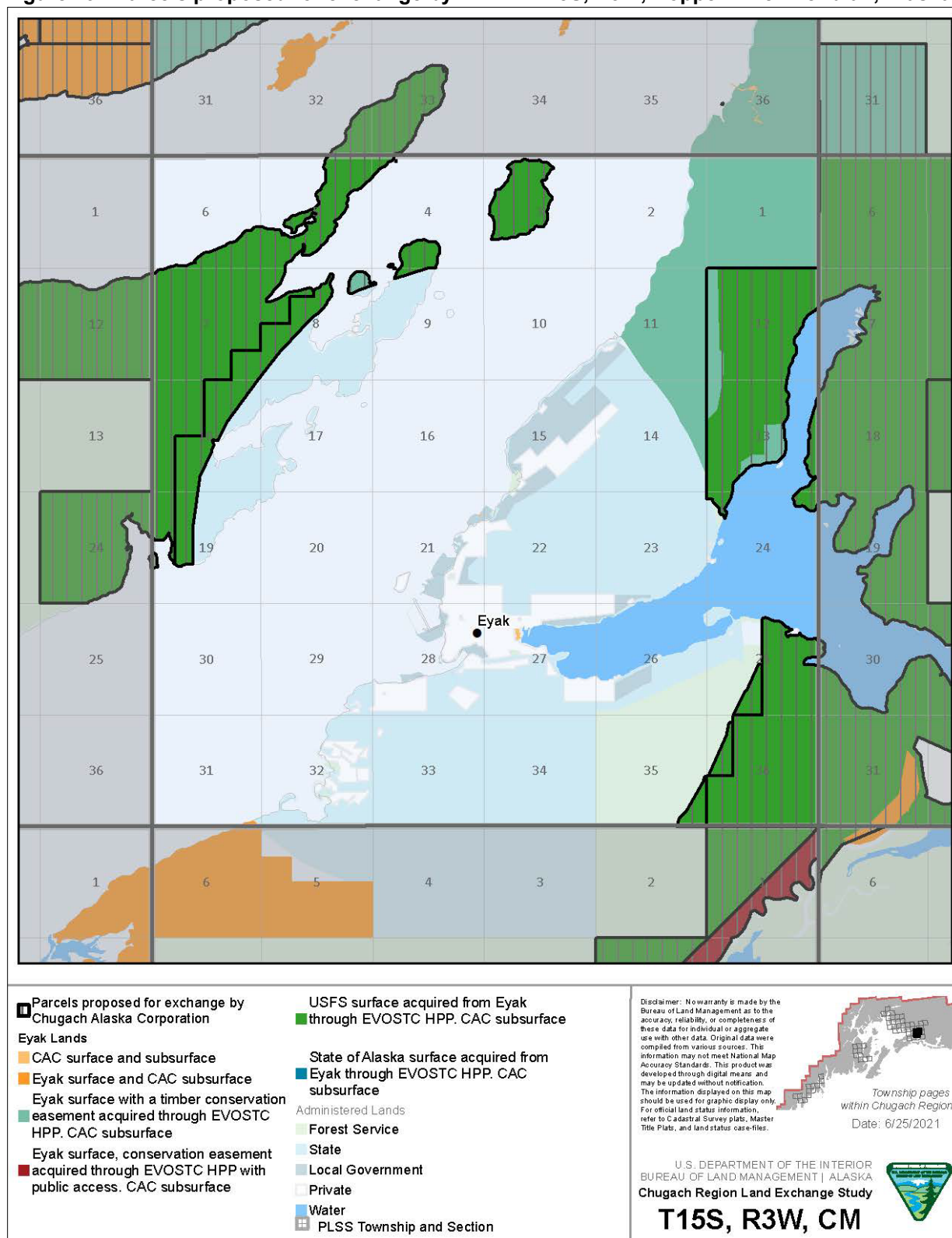
The CAC identified all the Program-related lands in this township as available for exchange except for lands in section 1, 2, 10, 11 and 14. The lands identified contain approximately 3,849.87 acres. (See **Figure 18.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 3 thru 7, portions of 8 and 9, and 12, 13, 18 , 19, 24, 25, 35, and 36 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Eyak retains title to the surface of lands within the rest of the township. The CAC has excluded its subsurface in sections 1, 2, 10, 11, and 14, from the lands it has identified as available for exchange and the timber easement associated with Eyak's surface in sections 1, 2, 11, and 14 does not impact the CAC's access to or development of its subsurface.

Figure 19. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T15S, R3W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



8. TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 3 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed title to the surface lands in sections 1, 11, 12, 14, and 15 in 1999 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by IC 1773. Eyak was conveyed title to the surface of lands within sections 5 and 6 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed title to the subsurface by IC 128.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed to the U.S. some of the surface lands within sections 1, 11, and 15. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). Eyak also conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 1, 11, 12, 14, and 15 with covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the right to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in sections 1, 11, and 15 and the conservation easement in sections 1, 11, 12, 14, and 15 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants effectively inhibit development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

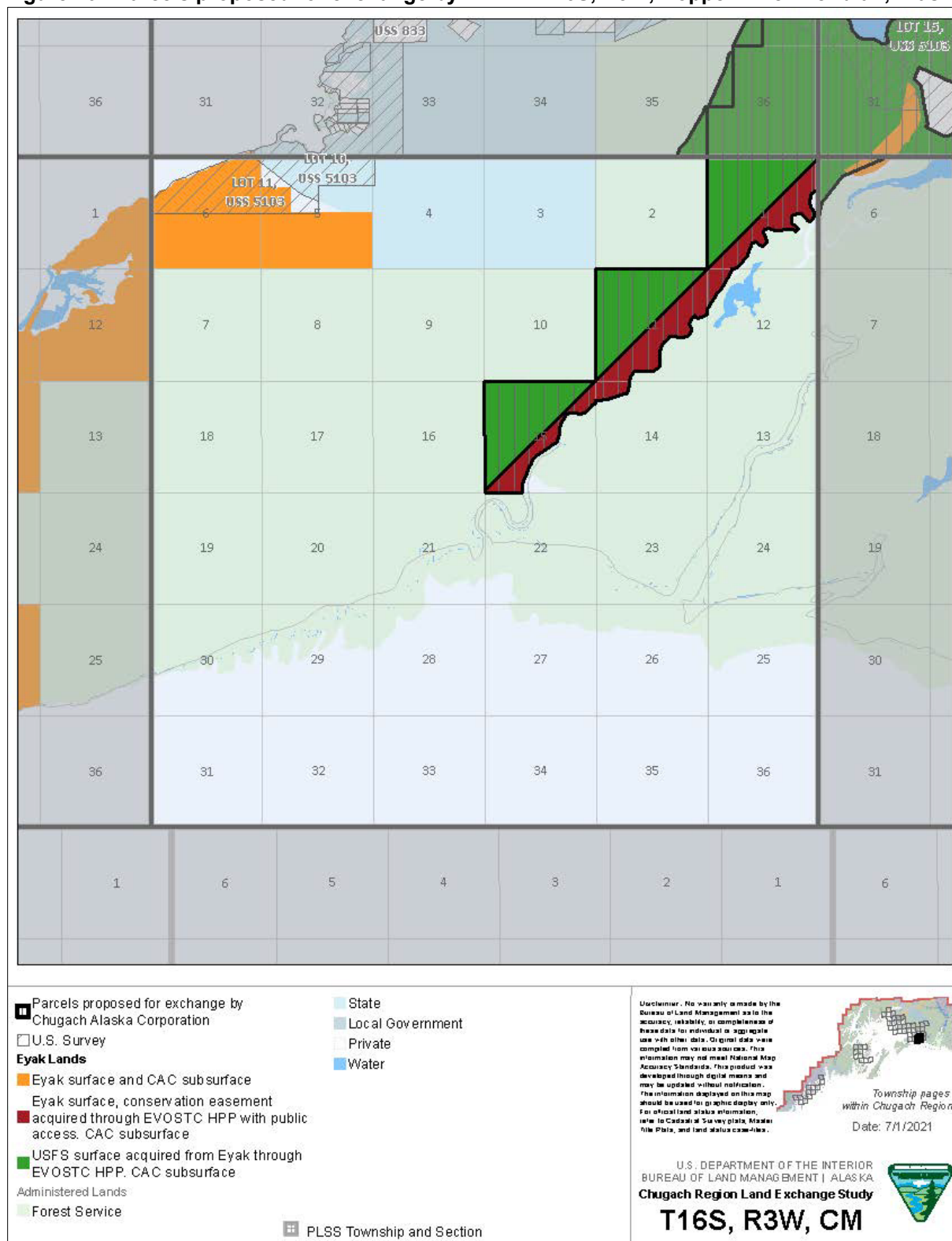
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the subsurface in sections 1, 11, 12, 14, and 15 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 1,452 acres. (See **Figure 19.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1, 11, and 15 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act. Eyak retained title to the surface estate in portions of sections 1, 11, 12, 14, and 15 in this township.

Figure 20. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T16S, R3W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



9. TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface lands within sections 26, 27, and 32 thru 34 in 1999 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1773. Eyak was conveyed the surface lands within section 32 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 128.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed to the U.S. the surface lands within sections 26, 27, and 32 thru 34 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop those subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Eyak conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The covenants in sections 27, and 32 thru 34 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. This may limit the development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The CAC does not own any other lands in the vicinity that could be impacted.

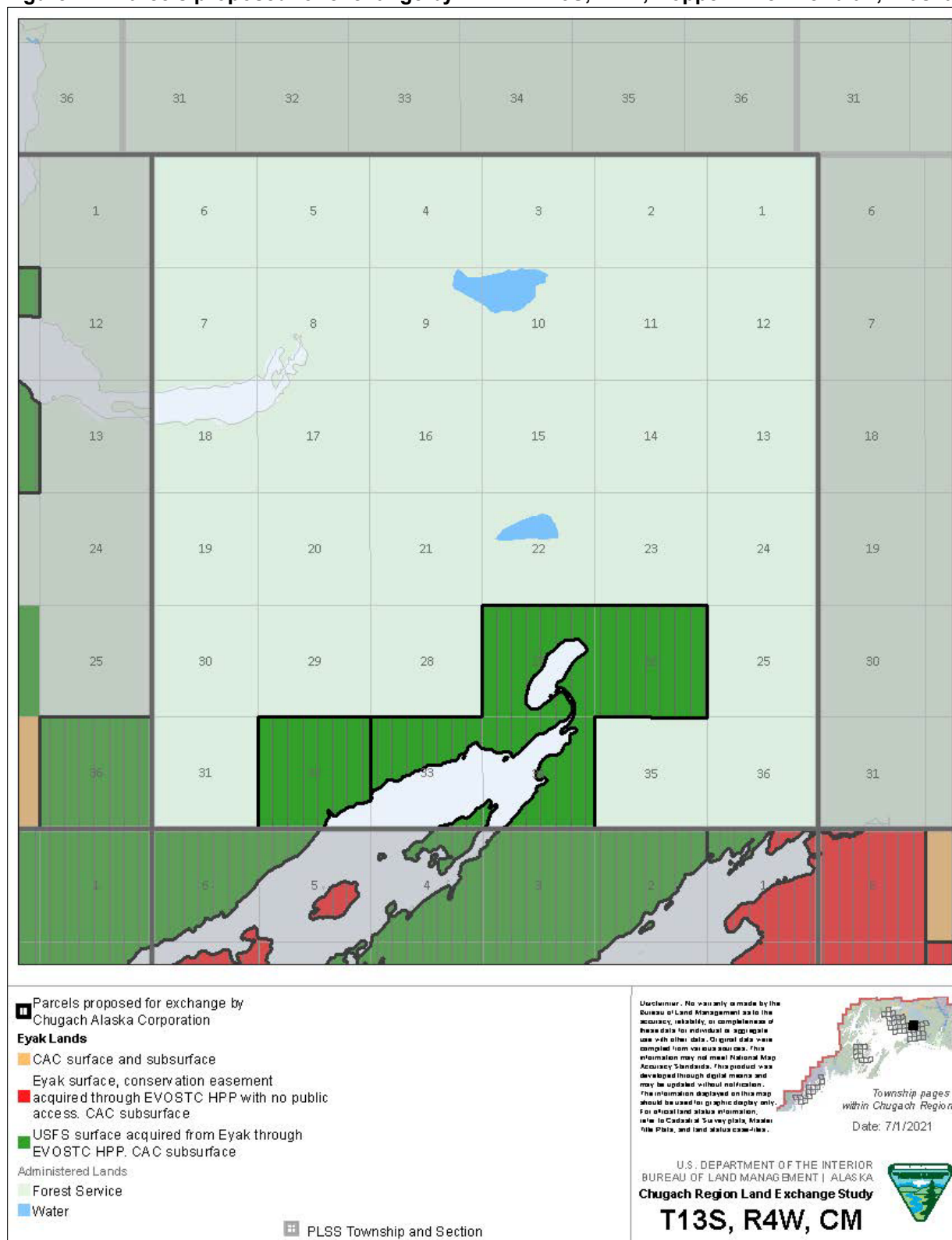
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all the subsurface in this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 2,493.44 acres. (See **Figure 20.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 26, 27, and 32 thru 34 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 21. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T13S, R4W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



10. TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak conveyed the surface lands within sections 1 thru 21, 23 thru 31, and 34 thru 36 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 128.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed to the U.S. most of the surface lands within sections 1 thru 11, 15 thru 21, 25, 30, and 31 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12).

In furtherance of the agreement, Eyak conveyed to the U.S. and the State a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 1, 5 thru 8, 10 thru 15, 23, 24, 26, and 27 with covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

Eyak also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a development lands easement attached to its surface in sections 7, 14, and 23 with covenants to minimize adverse effects and ensure maintenance of the conservation values of adjacent lands.

Eyak also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in sections 28 and 29. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting but does not otherwise restrict Eyak's land use rights, including its ability to grant access across these sections to facilitate the CAC's development of its subsurface.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop its subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The covenants in sections 1 thru 11, 15 thru 21, 25, 30, and 31 and the conservation easement in sections 1, 5 thru 8, 10 thru 15, 23, 24, 26, and 27 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants effectively impact development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

The covenants in this township may or may not limit the CAC's ability to access and develop the full-estate lands it owns in adjacent Township 14 South, Range 3 West, Copper River Meridian, since those lands could possibly be accessed from the south through village-owned surface. Depending upon the location of a potential project and the cost to construct an alternative access road, the degree to which the conservation easement constrains the CAC's ability to access and develop its surface and subsurface could range from trivial to significant.

The timber easement in sections 28 and 29 does not restrict Eyak's right to grant a right-of-way for the purpose of constructing a road. The timber easement does not impact the CAC's ability to access and develop its full-estate lands in adjacent townships.

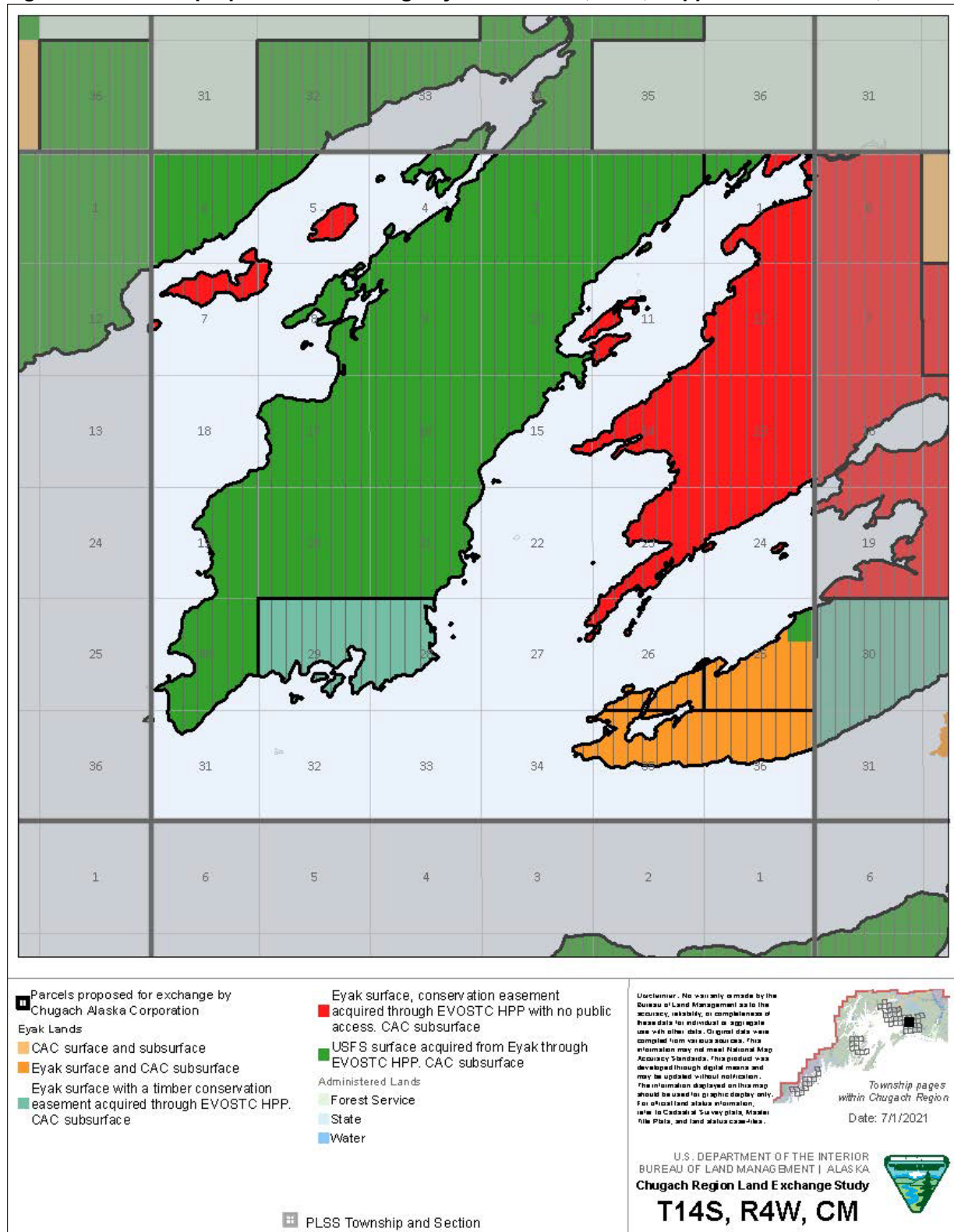
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all the subsurface it received in this township under ANCSA section 14(f) as available for exchange. The lands identified contain approximately 10,975 acres. (See **Figure 21.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1 thru 11, 15 thru 21, 25, 30, and 31 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act. Eyak retained title to the surface of the remainder of the lands in this township.

Figure 22: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T14S, R4W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



11. TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface lands within sections 8 thru 12, 16 thru 22, and 24 in 1999 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1773.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed the surface in those lands back to the U.S. in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. Eyak conveyed the lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The covenants in sections 8 thru 12, 16 thru 22, and 24 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants may or may not have the effect of constraining development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. Depending upon the location of a potential project and the cost to construct an alternative access road, the degree to which the conservation easement constrains the CAC's ability to access and develop its surface and subsurface could range from trivial to significant.

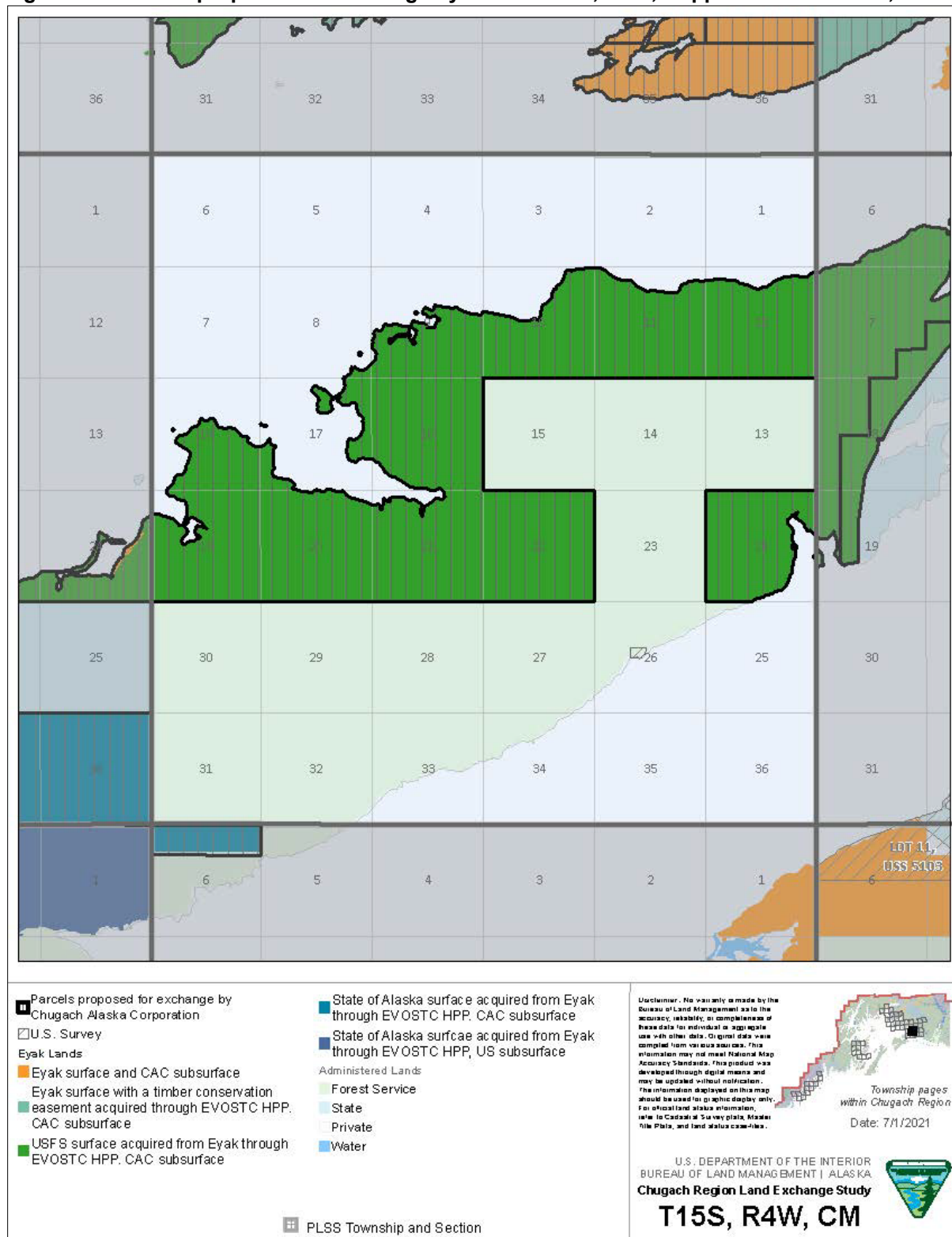
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface in this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 5,839.15 acres. (See **Figure 22.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 8 thru 12, 16 thru 22, and 24 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 23. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T15S, R4W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



12. TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface lands within sections 1, 10 thru 12, 14 thru 16, 19 thru 22, and 26 thru 28 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 128. Eyak was conveyed the surface lands within section 6 in 1999 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1773.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak conveyed to the State the surface in lands in section 6 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in section 6 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants have the effect of constricting development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

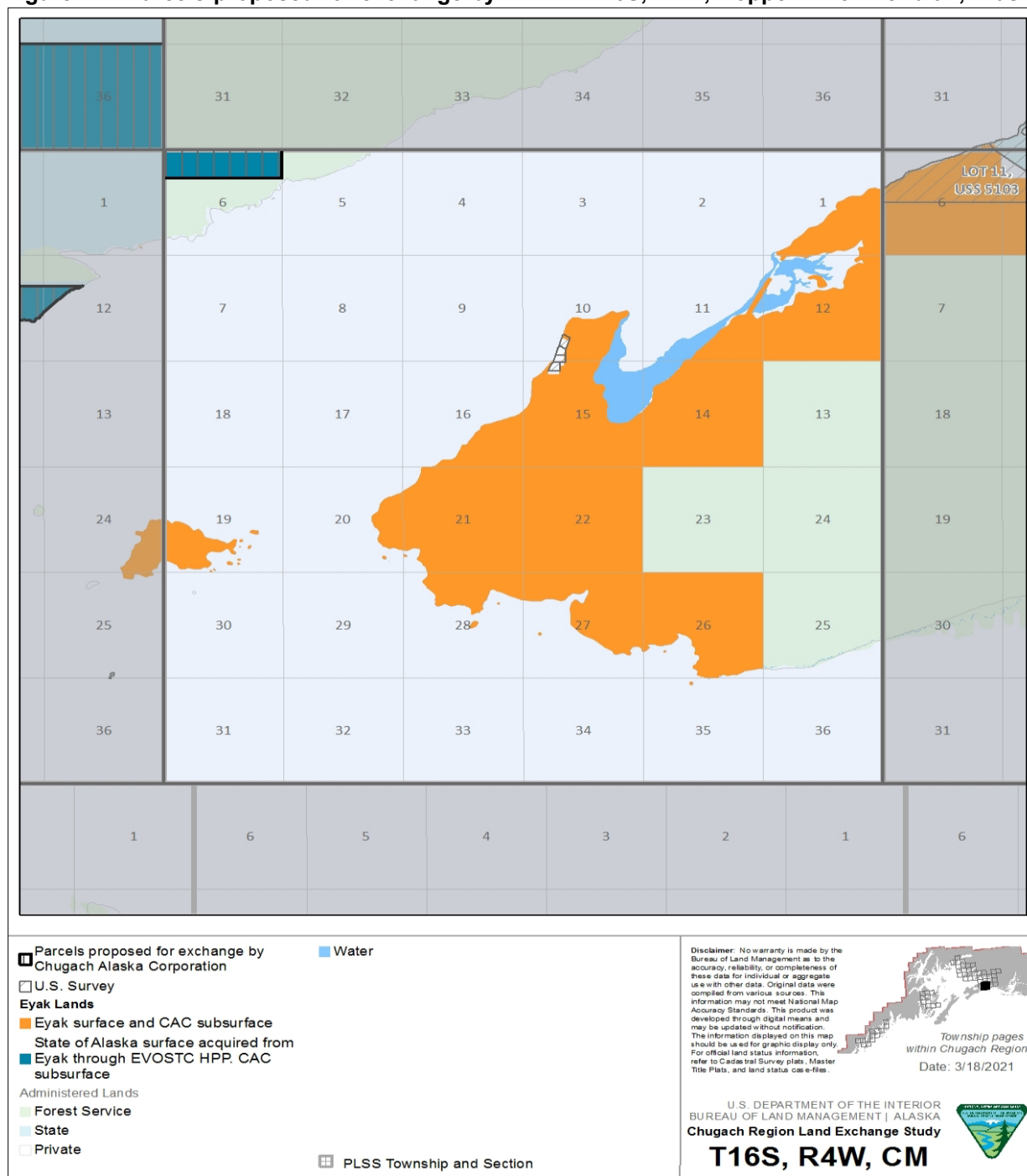
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the subsurface in this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 157.49 acres. (See **Figure 23.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Eyak conveyed to the State the surface lands within section 6. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving these lands.

Figure 24. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T16S, R4W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



13. TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface lands within sections 3, 11, 14, 15, 22, 26, and 27 in 1999 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1773. Eyak was conveyed the surface lands within sections 9, 10, 16 thru 21, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 36 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 128. The CAC was conveyed the full-estate to lands within sections 33 thru 35 in 1996 by Patent No. 50-96-0184.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak conveyed to the U.S. the entirety of its surface in this township in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop its subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The covenants were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants could have the effect of constricting development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project requiring establishment of a road across Program lands. The CAC has developed a granite quarry in this area and has stated their intention to retain title to some of their subsurface in the sections surrounding their full-estate lands in sections 33 thru 35 due to development and access that can be achieved through an existing road easement from Port Gravina.

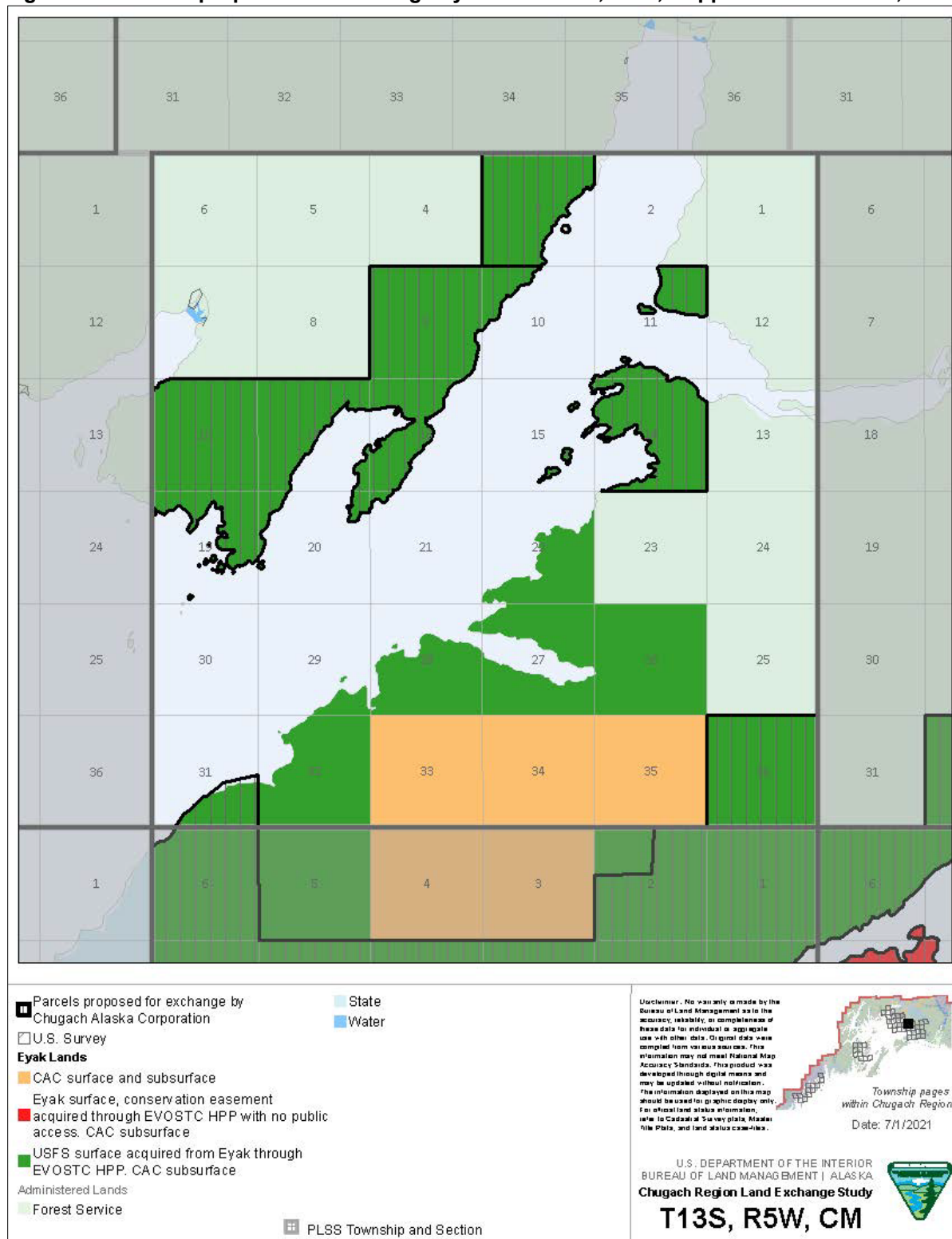
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the subsurface in sections 3, 9 thru 11, 14 thru 21, 31, and 36 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 4,200.65 acres. (See **Figure 24.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 3, 9 thru 11, 14 thru 21, 31, and 36 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 25. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T13S, R5W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



14. TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface lands within sections 1, 2, 6 thru 12, 14 thru 21, 29, and 30 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 128. Eyak was conveyed the surface lands within section 5 in 1998 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1773. The CAC was conveyed the full-estate to lands within sections 3 and 4 in 1996 by Patent No. 50-96-0184.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed to the U.S. the surface within sections 1, 2, 5 thru 12, 14 thru 21, 29, and 30 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The covenants in sections 1, 2, 5 thru 12, 14 thru 21, 29, and 30 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants could have the effect of constricting development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The CAC has developed a granite quarry in this area and has stated their intention to retain title to some of their subsurface in the sections immediately surrounding their full-estate lands in sections 3 and 4 due to development and access that can be achieved through an existing road easement from Port Gravina.

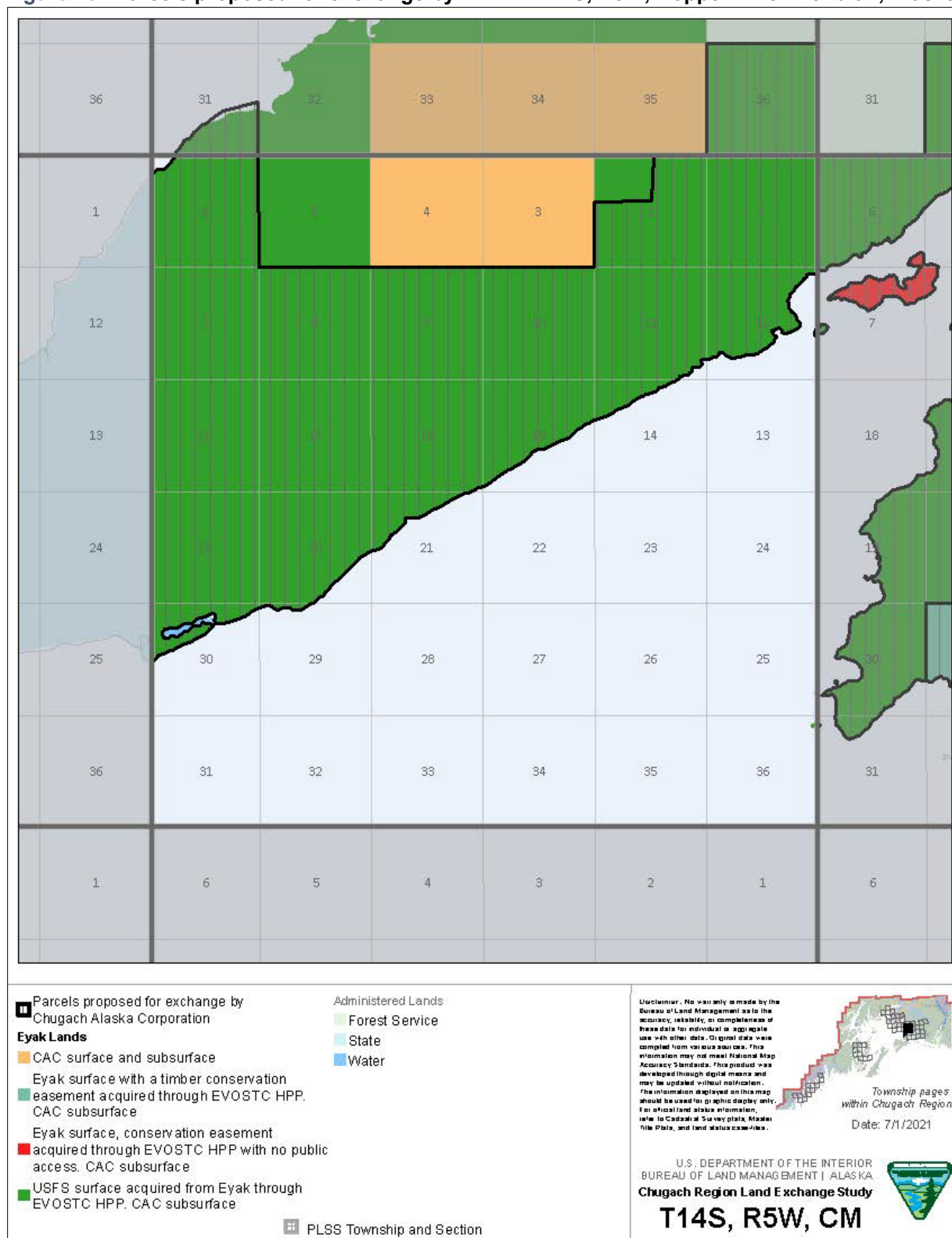
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified subsurface in sections 1, 2, 6 thru 12, 14 thru 21, 29, and 30 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 9,057.6 acres. (See **Figure 25.**) The CAC has developed some lands in this area and will retain title to its subsurface in part of section 2 and all of section 5.

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1, 2, 6 thru 12, 14 thru 21, 29, and 30 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 26. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T14S, R5W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



15. TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface within sections 23, 24, 35, and 36 in 1998 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1773. Eyak was conveyed the surface within sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 128.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak reconveyed to the U.S. most of the surface in sections 23 and 24 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. Eyak conveyed the lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12).

Also in 1999, Eyak conveyed a conservation easement for sections 35 and 36 to the U.S. and then deeded its surface to the State. Eyak established the conservation easement for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

Eyak also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in sections 27, 28, 33, and 34. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting but otherwise does not restrict Eyak's land use rights.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The covenants in sections 23, 24, 35, and 36 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants may or may not have the effect of constraining

development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

The timber easement in sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 does not restrict Eyak's right to grant a right-of-way for the purpose of constructing a road.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

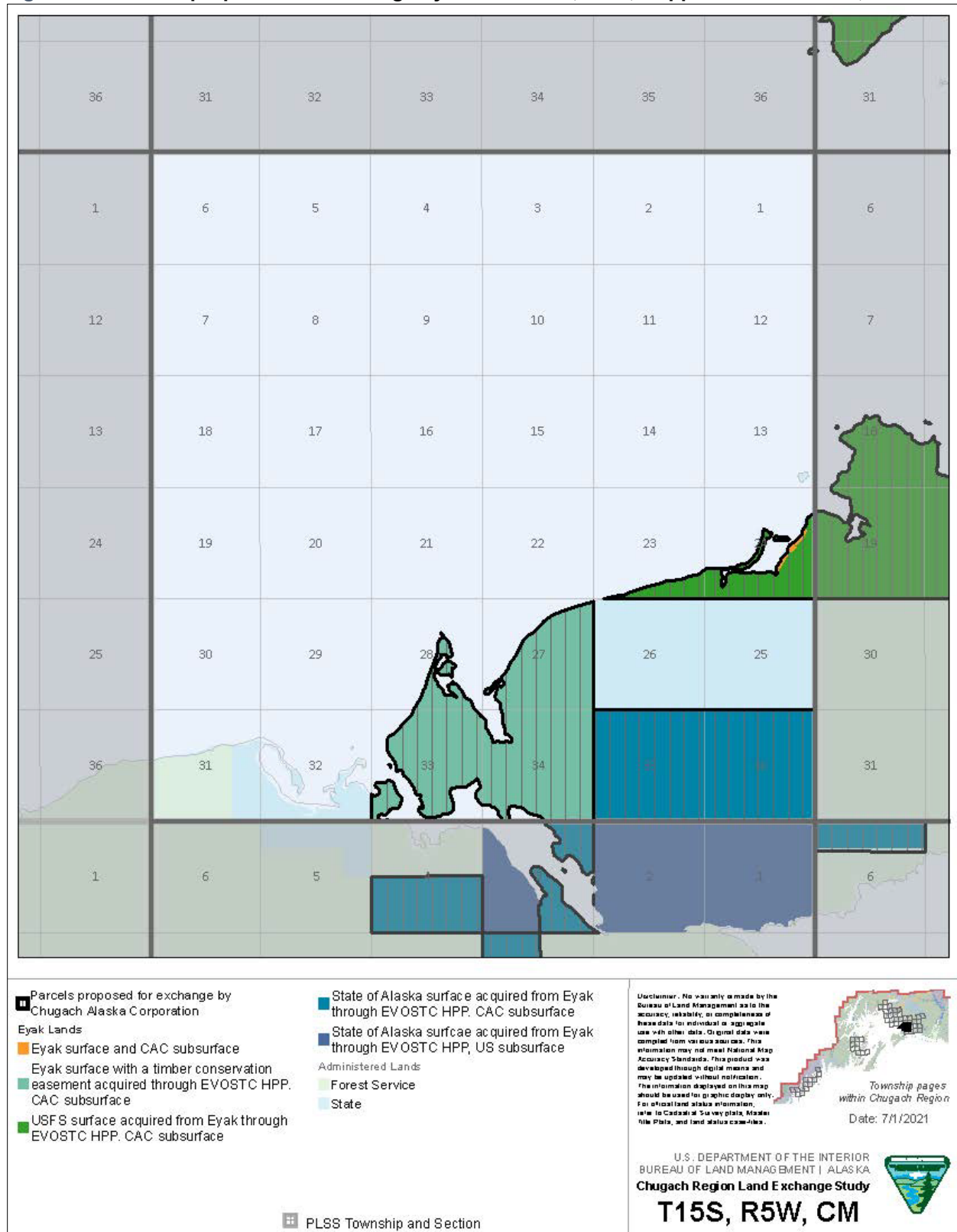
The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface within this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 3,087.97 acres. (See **Figure 26.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 23 and 24 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Eyak conveyed to the State the surface estate in sections 35 and 36. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving its lands. Eyak retained title to the surface in sections 27, 28, 33, and 34. The CAC has identified the subsurface estate in sections 27, 28, 33, and 34, as lands it would like to convey to the U.S. in an exchange.

Figure 27. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T15S, R5W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



16. TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Eyak was conveyed the surface of portions of sections 3, 4, 10 thru 12, and all of 32, and 33 in 1998 by IC 1772. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1773. Eyak was conveyed the surface within sections 24 and 25 in 1978 by IC 127. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 128. The BLM conveyed the remainder of section 3 surface to Eyak in Patent No. 50-2000-0022 in 1998.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1999, Eyak conveyed to the State the surface in sections 3 (partial), 4, and 10 thru 12 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). Eyak also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in section 3, Lot 2. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting but otherwise does not restrict Eyak's land use rights. Eyak was conveyed the surface of sections 1, 2 and 3 (partial) by patent 50-2000-0022 pursuant to a land exchange. The U.S. reserved the subsurface. Eyak conveyed to the U.S. and the State a conservation easement attached to the surface.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Eyak owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Eyak conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 1, page 12). The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in sections 3, 4, and 10 thru 12 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants effectively restrict development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

In addition, the timber easement in section 3, Lot 2 does not restrict Eyak's right to grant a right-of-way for the purpose of constructing a road nor does it limit the CAC's ability to access and develop its full-estate lands in adjacent townships.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

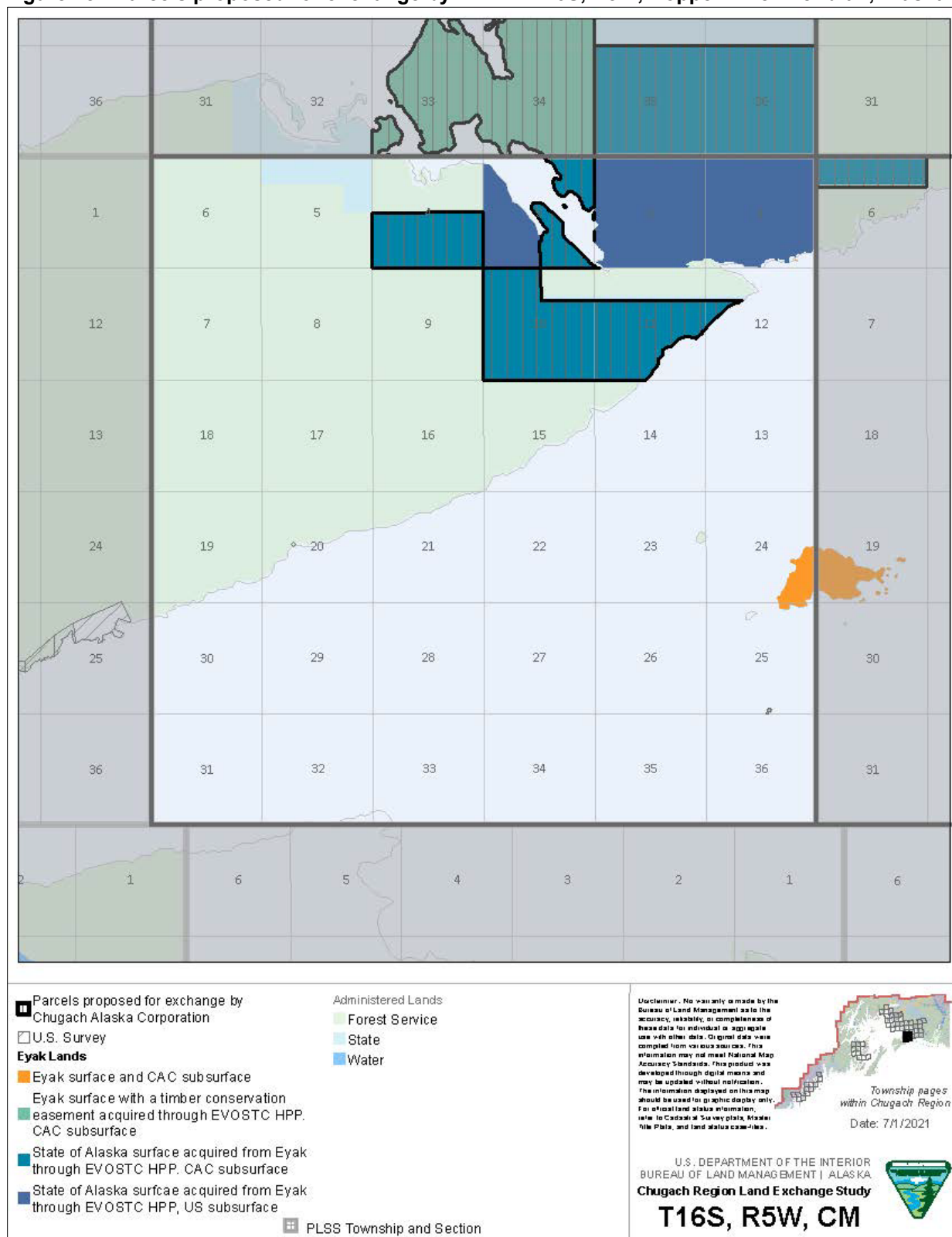
The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface within this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 1,479 acres. (See **Figure 27.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Eyak conveyed to the State the surface estate within sections 3 (partial), 4, and 10 thru 12. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving these lands.

Eyak retained title to the surface estate in section 3, Lot. 2. The CAC has identified the subsurface estate in section 3, Lot 2, as land it would like to convey to the U.S. in an exchange. A timber easement is the lone Federal interest in section 3, Lot 2, narrowly limiting commercial timber harvest without limiting roadbuilding or other development, including tree removal associated with such development, even if such development required a road to be built. Eyak retains all other surface rights.

Figure 28: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T16S, R5W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



B. TATITLEK CORPORATION LANDS

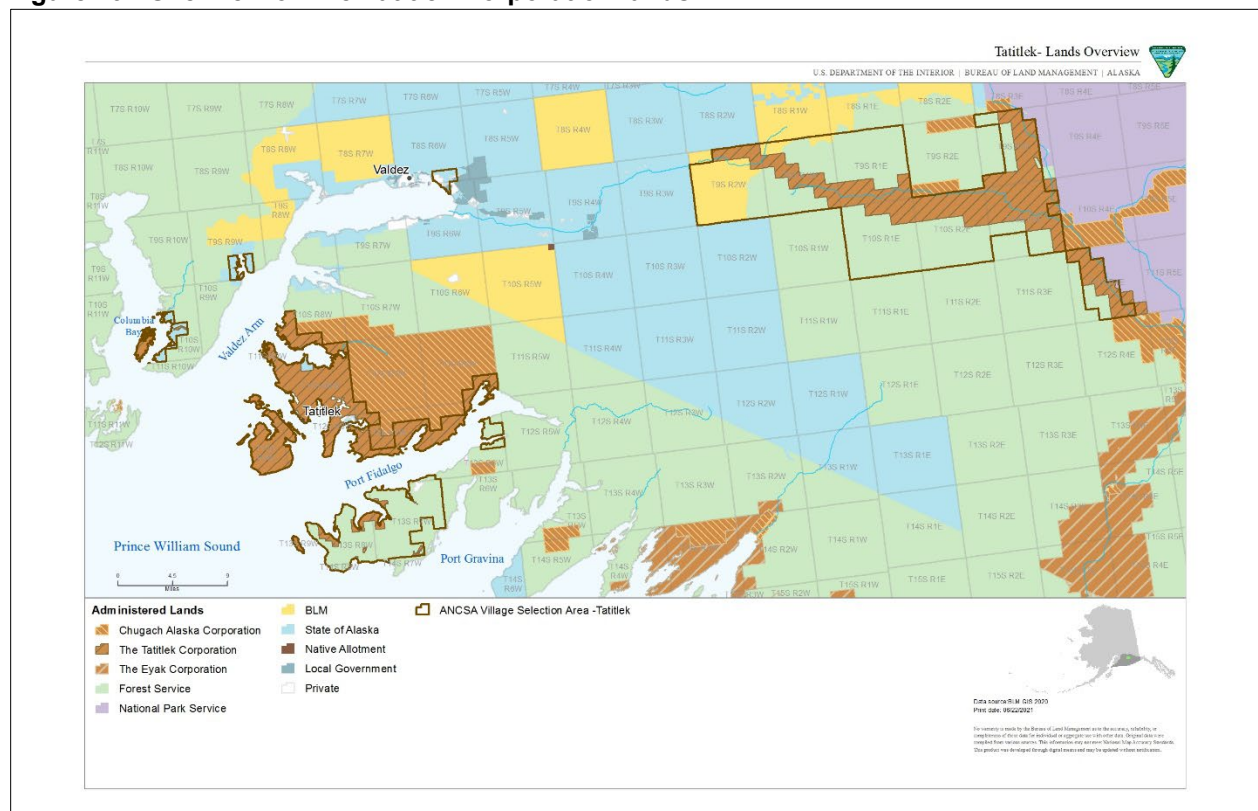
Established in 1973, The Tatitlek Corporation (Tatitlek) acts as the ANCSA village corporation for the community of Tatitlek. Where the land survey was complete at the time of conveyance, the BLM conveyed the land by patent and charged the exact acreage against Tatitlek's entitlement. Where the land survey was incomplete, the BLM conveyed the land by IC and charged the approximate acreage against Tatitlek's entitlement. In accordance with ANCSA section 14(f), the CAC received the subsurface where the surface was conveyed to Tatitlek.

In May 1998, Tatitlek, the U.S., and the State executed an agreement under the Program for the sale of land and interests in land. Subsequently, Tatitlek deeded to the U.S. approximately 29,479 acres of surface and deeded to the State approximately 4,502 acres of surface. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established to protect ecological resources and services. Tatitlek also conveyed to the U.S. and the State several conservation easements with the final acquisition containing approximately 38,148 acres. These easements were established to protect habitat and to preserve for Tatitlek certain land use rights. (*See Figure 28.*)

The CAC was not a party to the agreement and retained ownership of the subsurface. The purchase agreement for all Program acquisitions of Tatitlek land interests states that “[n]othing herein shall be deemed to pertain to, affect or in any way limit, the rights of the subsurface owner to utilize that estate in accordance with applicable law.”

The following summarizes the ownership pattern for each township along with a description of the lands that the CAC identified as available for exchange.

Figure 29. Overview of The Tatitlek Corporation lands.



1. TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 25, 26, and 34 thru 36 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173. The CAC was conveyed the full-estate to lands within sections 1 thru 24 and 27 thru 33 in 1992 by Patent 50-92-0636.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in the township. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting but otherwise does not restrict Tatitlek's land use rights.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The timber easement in sections 25, 26, and 34 thru 36, does not limit Tatitlek's ability to grant a right-of-way across those lands to construct a road.

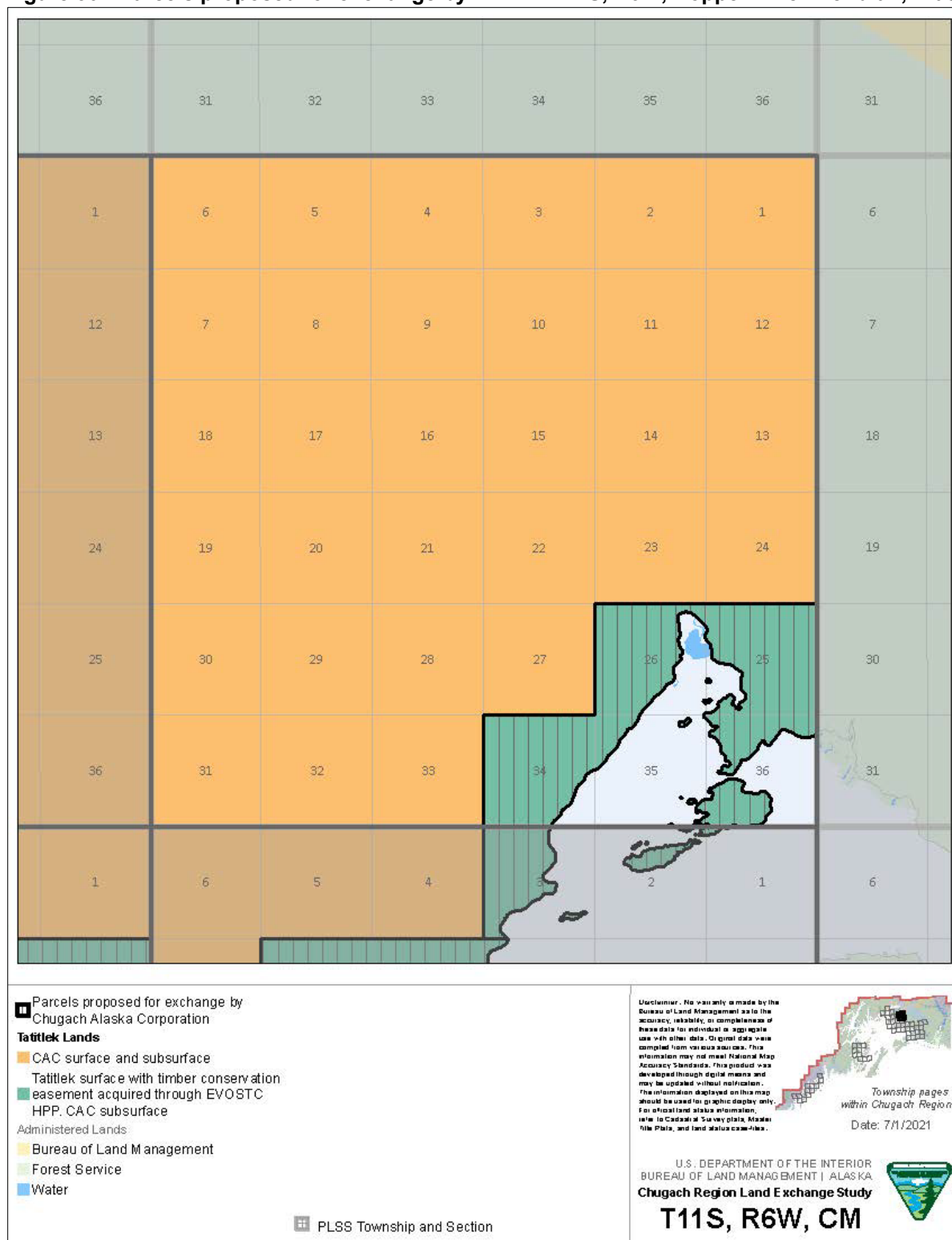
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface it received in this township under ANCSA section 14(f) as available for exchange. The lands identified contain approximately 2,088.26 acres. (See **Figure 29.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Tatitlek retained title to the surface estate in sections 25, 26, 34, 35, and 36. The CAC has identified the subsurface estate in sections 25, 26, 34, 35, and 36, as lands it would like to convey to the U.S. in an exchange. A timber easement is the lone Federal interest in these lands, Tatitlek retains all other surface rights.

Figure 30: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T11S, R6W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



2. TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

Conveyance History

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 1 thru 3 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173. Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 8 thru 11, 13, 14, 16 thru 19, 23, and 24 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685. The CAC was conveyed the full-estate in sections 4 thru 7 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0636 and sections 34 and 35 in 2002 by Patent No. 50-2002-0097.

Program History

Tatitlek conveyed the surface to the U.S. in sections 11, 13, 14, 23, and 24 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed the lands in sections 11, 13, and 14 subject to covenants established for management for conservation and wilderness purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12). In 2000, pursuant to the exchange agreement, Tatitlek conveyed sections 23 and 24 to the U.S without restrictive easements.

Tatitlek also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in sections 1 thru 3, 8 thru 10, and 16 thru 19. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting but otherwise does not restrict Tatitlek's land use rights.

Program Impacts on CAC Lands

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the right to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Tatitlek conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12). The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The covenants in sections 11, 13, and 14 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants have the effect of constraining development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the activities needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

The timber easement in sections 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, and 16 thru 19, does not limit Tatitlek's ability to grant a right-of-way across those lands to construct a road.

CAC Lands Identified for Exchange

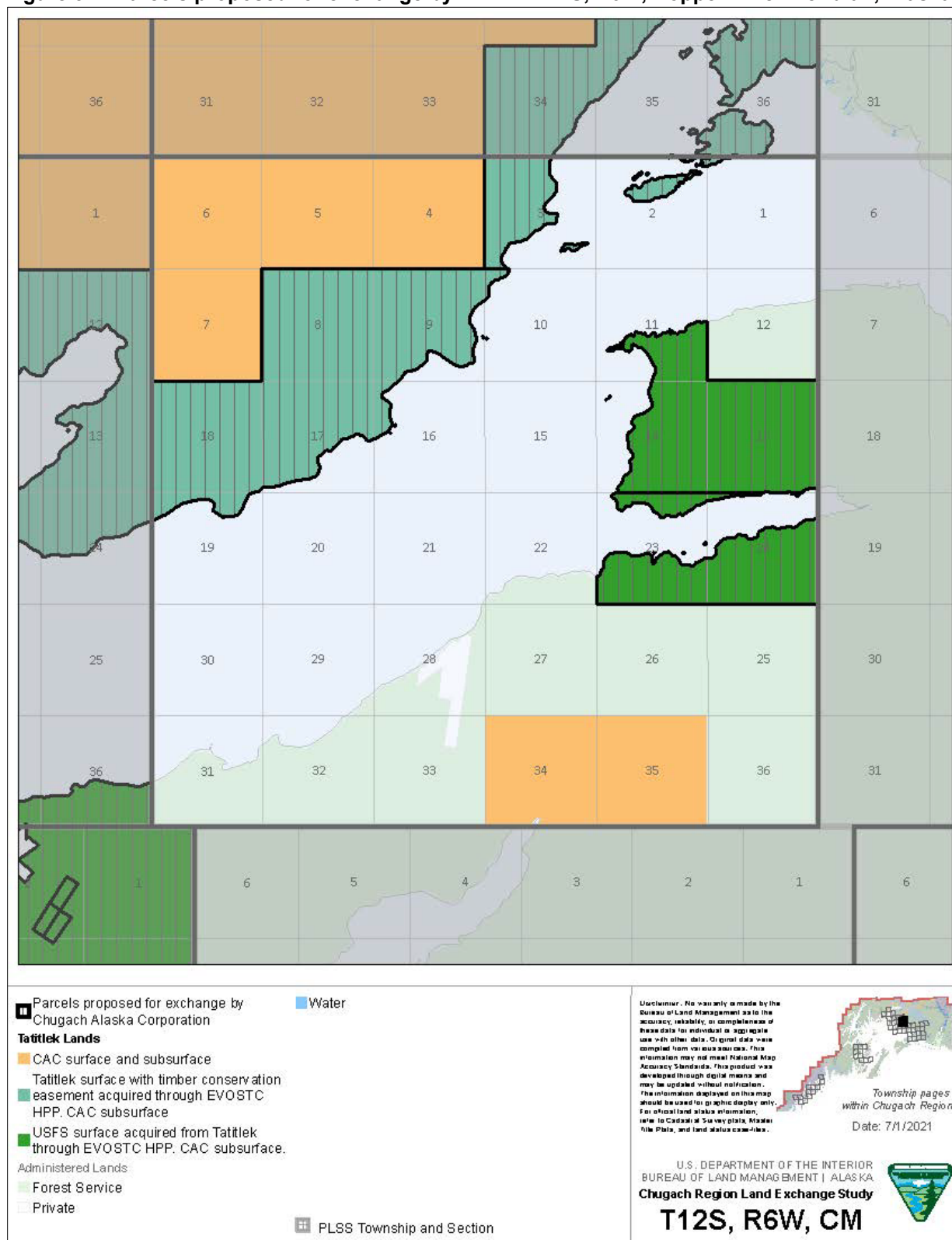
The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 4,757.39 acres. (See **Figure 30.**)

Exchange Options

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 11, 13, 14, 23, and 24 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Tatitlek retained title to the surface estate in sections 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, and 16 thru 19. The CAC has identified the subsurface estate in sections 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, and 16 thru 19, as lands it would like to convey to the U.S. in an exchange. A timber easement is the lone Federal interest in these lands, narrowly limiting commercial timber harvest without limiting roadbuilding or other development, including tree removal associated with such development. Tatitlek retains all other surface rights. T

Figure 31: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T12S, R6W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



3. TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within section 31 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173. The CAC was conveyed the full-estate to lands within sections 1 thru 30, and 32 thru 36 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0636.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in section 31, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting but otherwise does not restrict Tatitlek's land use rights.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Tatitlek conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12). The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The timber easement in section 31 does not limit Tatitlek's ability to grant a right-of-way across those lands to construct a road.

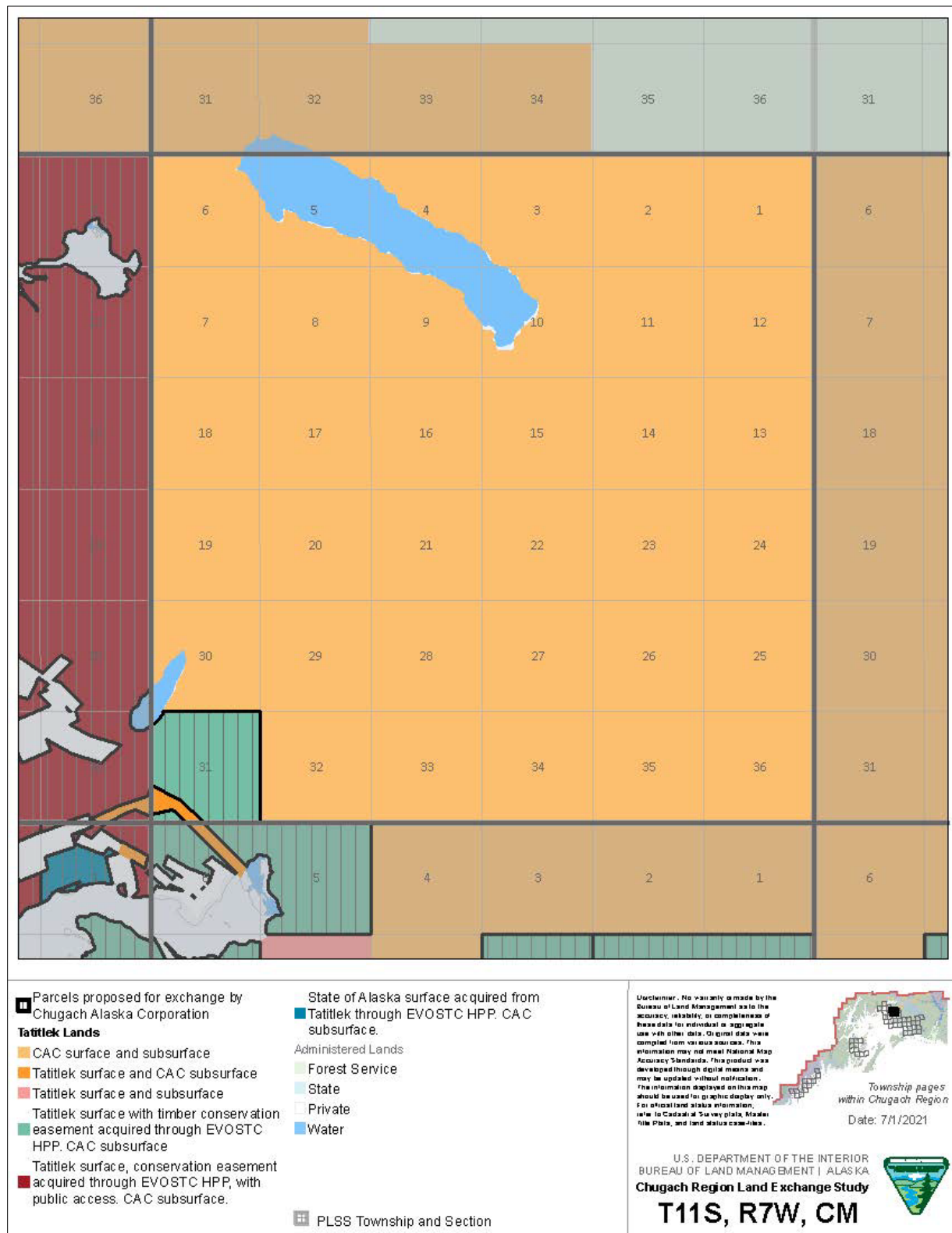
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 577.8 acres. (See **Figure 31**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Tatitlek retained title to the surface estate in section 31. The CAC has identified the subsurface estate in section 31 as lands it would like to convey to the U.S. in an exchange. A timber easement is the lone Federal interest in these lands, narrowly limiting commercial timber harvest without limiting roadbuilding or other development, including tree removal associated with such development. Tatitlek retains all other surface rights.

Figure 32: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T11S, R7W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



4. TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 5 thru 7, 11 thru 15, 18 thru 24, and 34 thru 36 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685. Tatitlek was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 10 and 32 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173. Tatitlek was conveyed the full-estate to lands in sections 8, 16, and 17 in 2001 by Patent No. 50-2001-0126, under ANCSA section 22(f). The CAC was conveyed the full-estate to lands within sections 1 thru 4, and 9 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0636.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In accordance with the Program land sale agreement, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. the surface within portions of sections 32 and 34 thru 36, subject to restrictive covenants. The restrictive covenants create many of the same protections as a conservation easement. The covenants provide for conservation and wilderness management to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, Page 12).

In 1998, Tatitlek also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in sections 5 thru 8, 10, and 11 thru 24. The timber easement prohibits commercial timber harvesting but otherwise does not restrict Tatitlek's land use rights.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The timber easement in sections 5 thru 8, 10, and 11 thru 24 does not limit Tatitlek's ability to grant a right-of-way across those lands to construct a road.

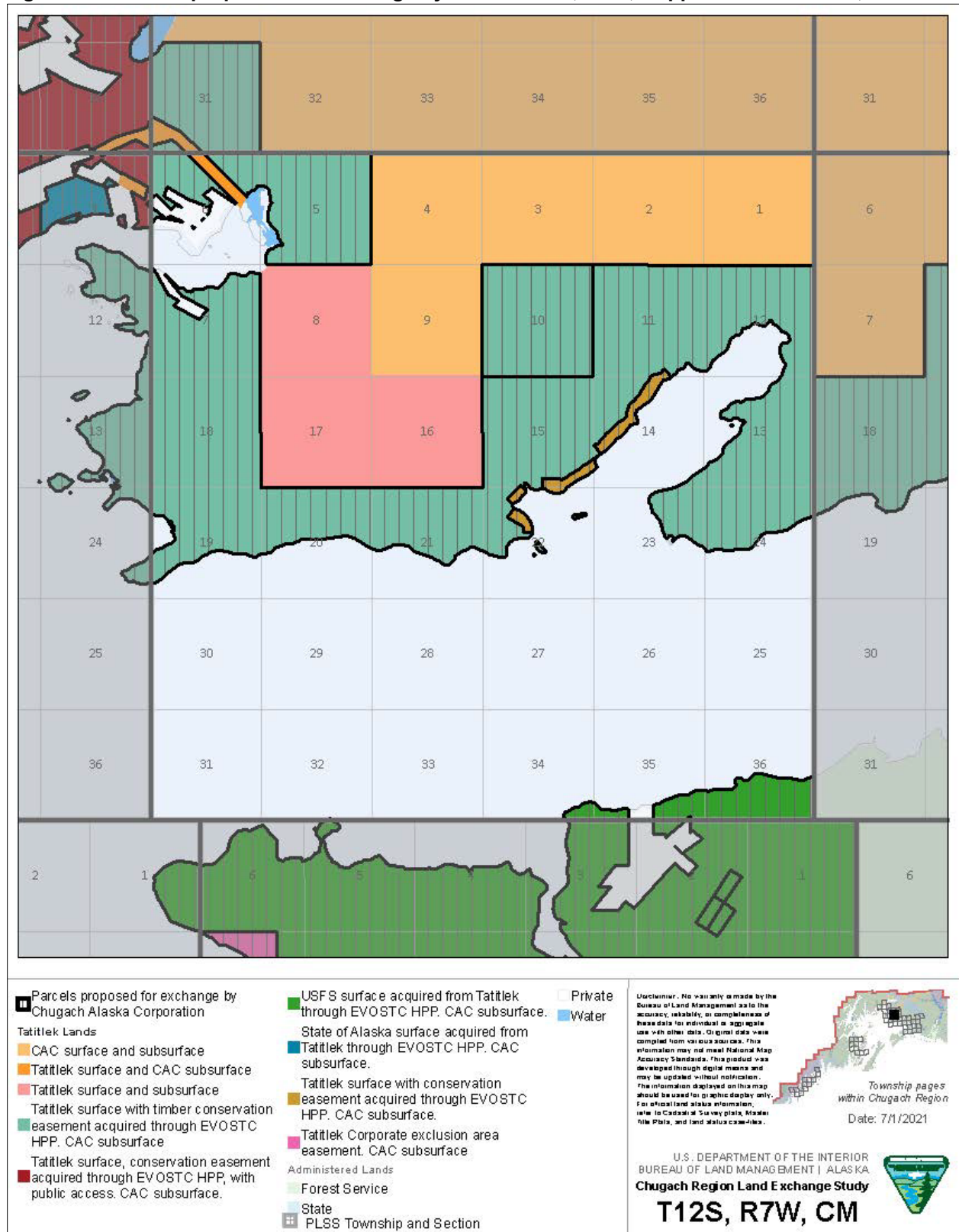
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 7,059.34 acres. (See **Figure 32.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 32, 34, 35, and 36 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act. Tatitlek retained title to the surface in sections 5, 6, 7, 10 thru 15, and 19 thru 24.

Figure 33: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T12S, R7W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



5. TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 1 thru 22, 24, and 28 thru 33 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685. Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 25, 27, and 34 thru 36 in 1997 by IC 1716. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1717.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In accordance with the Program land sale agreement, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. the surface within portions of sections 1 thru 22, 24, 25, and 27 thru 36, subject to restrictive covenants. The restrictive covenants create many of the same protections as a conservation easement. The covenants provide for conservation and wilderness management to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, Page 12).

Tatitlek also conveyed to the U.S. and the State an exclusion area easement attached to its surface in sections 7 and 8. The exclusion area easement was established to preserve conservation values and provide for limited commercial activity by Tatitlek. In furtherance of the agreement, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. and the State a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 18 and 19 for conservation and wilderness management.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in sections 1 thru 22, 24, 25, and 27 thru 36 and the conservation easement in sections 18 and 19, were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by

prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants have the effect of constricting development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

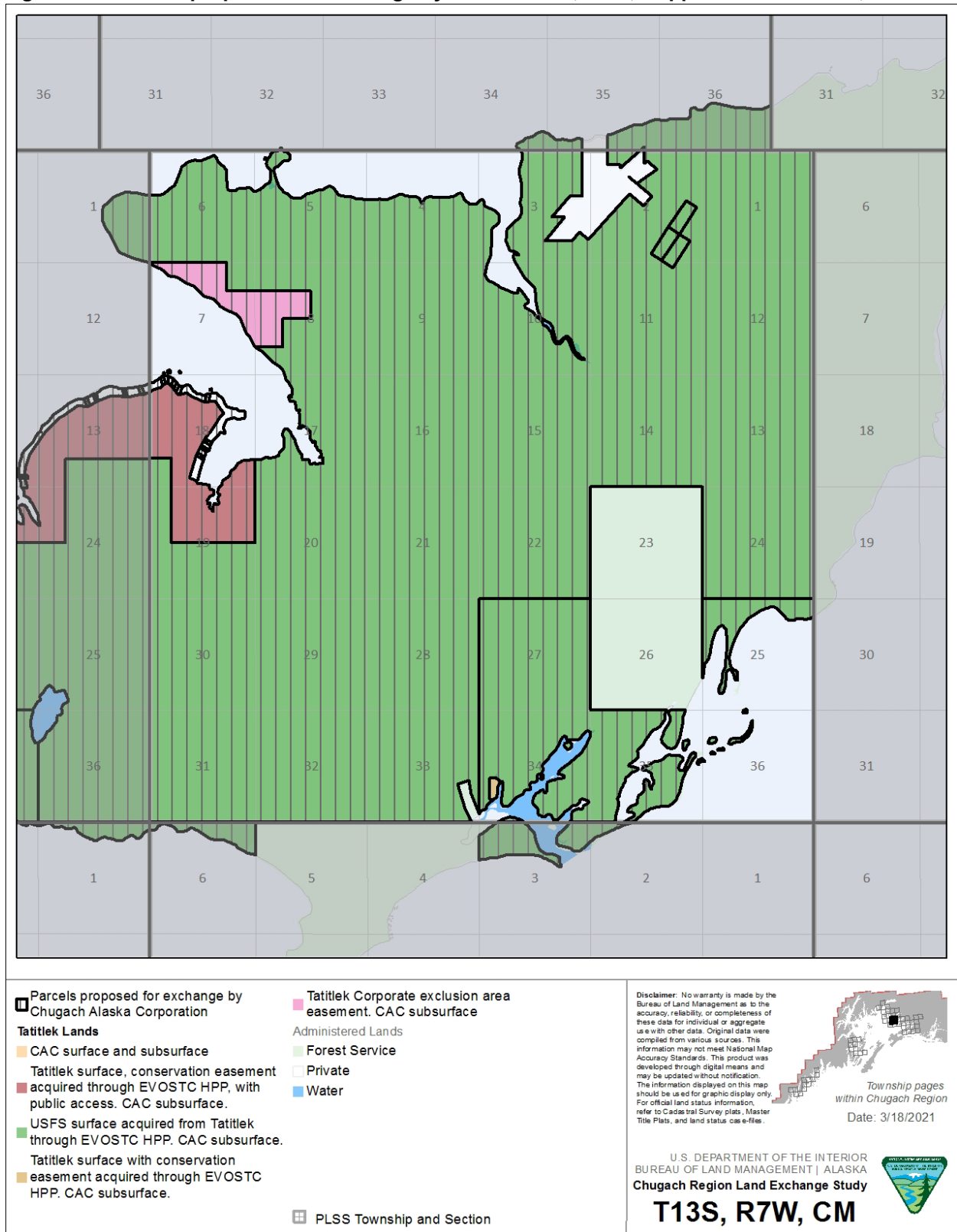
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 18,020.94 acres. (See **Figure 33**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1 thru 22, 24, 25, and 27 thru 36 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act. Tatitlek retained title to the surface in sections 7, 8, 18, and 19.

Figure 34: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T13S, R7W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



6. TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 2 and 3 in 1997 by IC 1716. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1717. Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within section 6 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed back to the U.S. the surface in sections 2, 3, and 6 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The restrictive covenants create many of the same protections for habitat protection as a conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. Tatitlek conveyed these lands subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12). The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in sections 2, 3, and 6 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants may limit development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

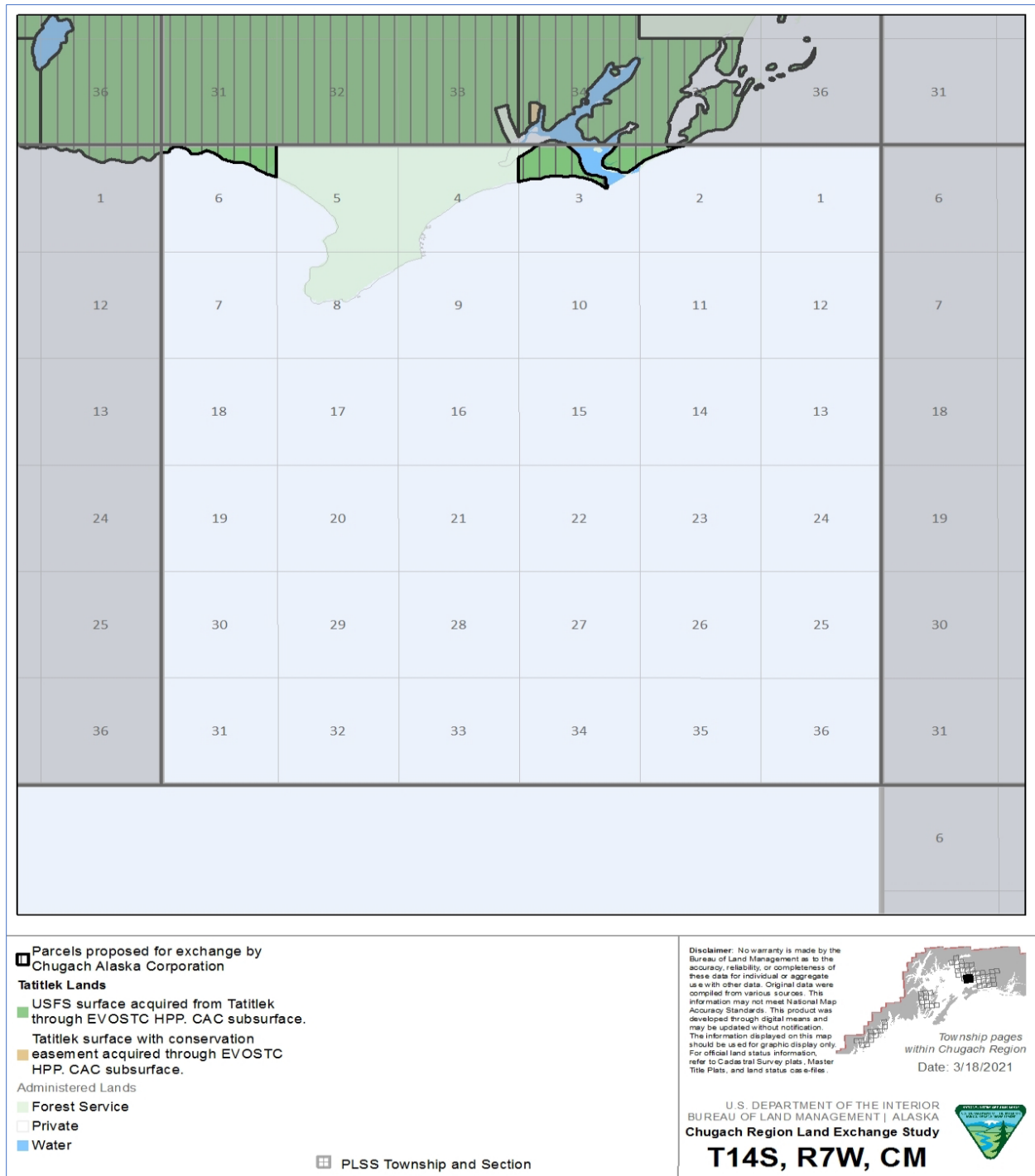
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within this township as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 203 acres. (See **Figure 34.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 2, 3, and 6 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 35: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T14S, R7W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



7. TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within section 19, 20, and 29 thru 34 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685. The CAC was conveyed the full-estate in sections 25 thru 28, 35 and 36, in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0636.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. and the State a conservation easement attached to its surface in section 33 and 34, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established to provide for conservation and wilderness management to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The conservation easement in sections 33 and 34 was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement has the effect of constraining development of other lands in this and nearby townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. Depending upon the location of a potential project and the cost to construct an alternative access road, the conservation easement may limit the CAC's ability to access and develop its adjacent lands.

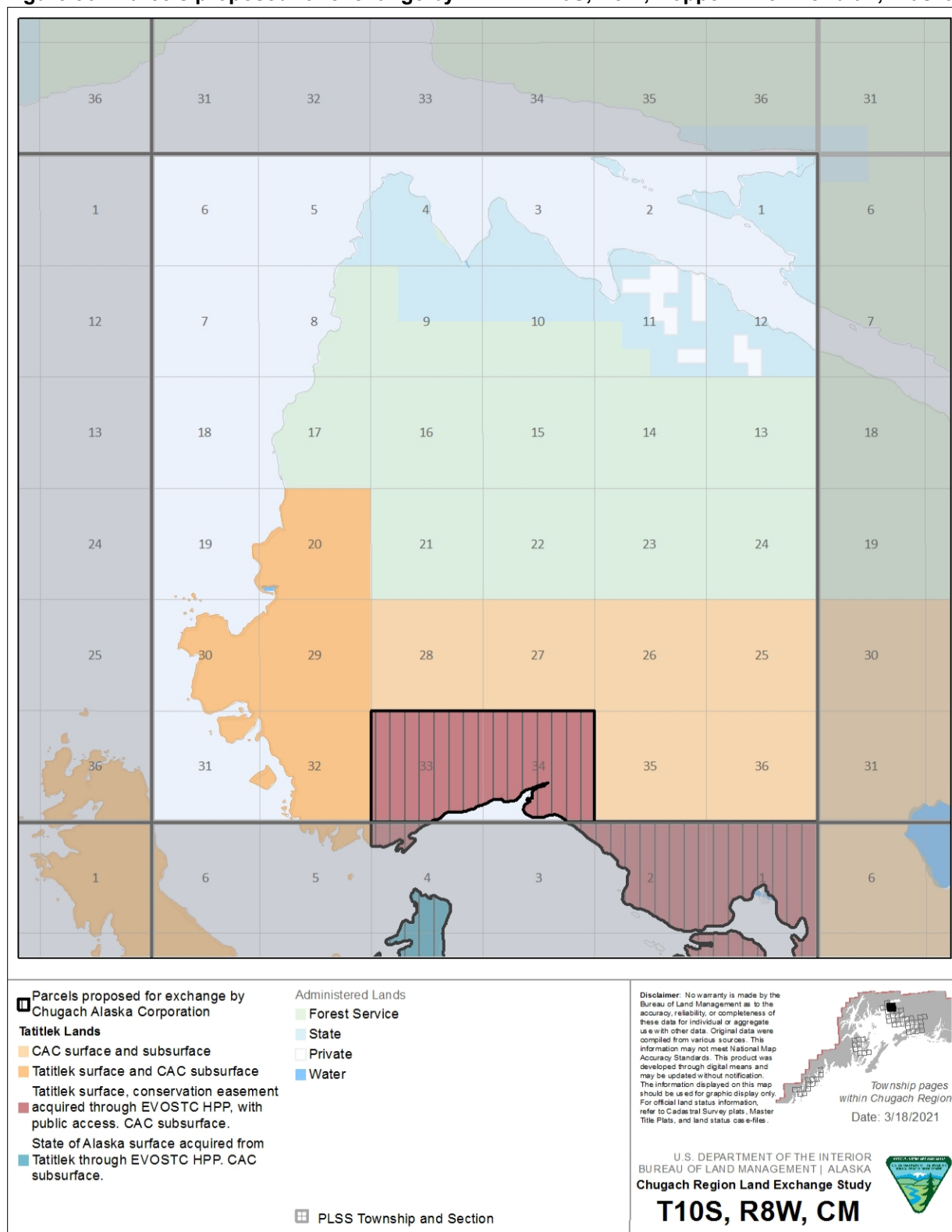
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 33 and 34 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 1,197 acres. (See **Figure 35.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Tatitlek retained title to the surface estate of the lands in sections 33 and 34.

Figure 36: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T10S, R8W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



8. TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 1 thru 36 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685. Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 30 and 36 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. and the State a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 1 thru 4, 10 thru 16, 21 thru 26, 35, and 36, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established to provide for conservation and wilderness management to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12).

Tatitlek also conveyed to the State the surface within sections 4 and 9. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes. Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in section 31. That easement was established for conservation of habitat and to prohibit public access.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The conservation easement in sections 1 thru 4, 10 thru 16, 21 thru 26, 31, 35, and 36, was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants may restrict development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The CAC has not sought or proposed such access.

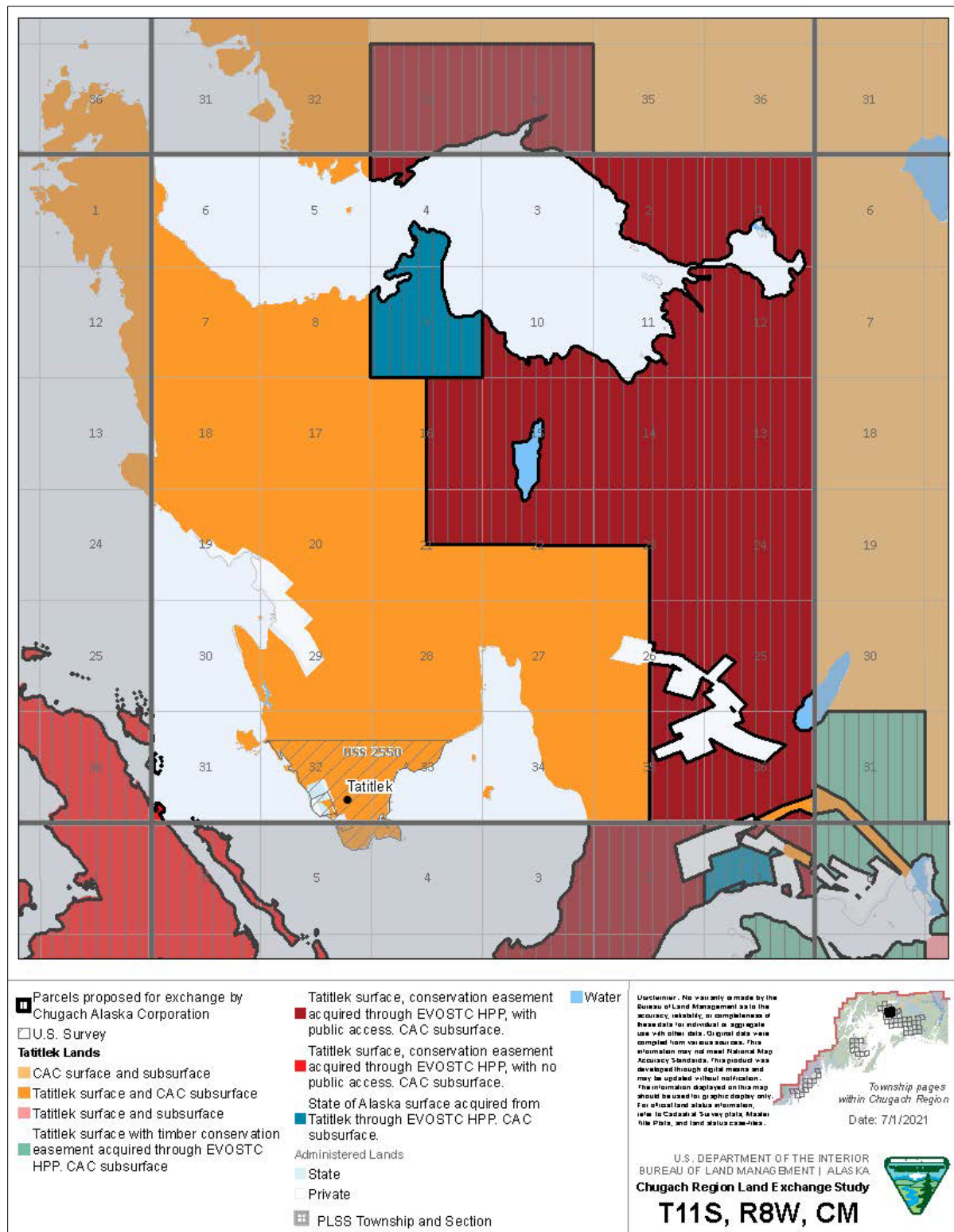
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 1 thru 4, 9 thru 16, 21 thru 26, 31, 35 and 36 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 7,885.40 acres. (See **Figure 36.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Tatitlek retained title to the surface in sections 1 thru 3, 10 thru 16, 21 thru 26, 35, and 36, and conveyed to the State the surface estate within sections 3 (partial), 4, and 10 thru 12. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving its lands.

Figure 37: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T11S, R8W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



9. TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek conveyed the surface within sections 1 thru 8, 10 thru 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, and 24 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685. Tatitlek conveyed the surface within section 1 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. and the State a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 1 thru 3, 10, 11, 14 thru 16, 21, and 22, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12).

Tatitlek conveyed the surface within section 1 to the State. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 5 thru 8, 18 and 19. This conservation easement was established for the protection of habitat and to prohibit public access.

Tatitlek also conveyed to the U.S. and the State a timber easement attached to its surface in sections 1, 12, 13, and 24.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include

language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easements in sections 1 thru 3, 5 thru 8, 10, 11, 14 thru 16, 18, 19, 21, and 22, and the restrictive covenants in a portion of section 1 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. They include covenants which may limit development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

The timber easement in portions of sections 1, 12, 13, and 24 does not limit Tatitlek's ability to grant a right-of-way across those lands to construct a road.

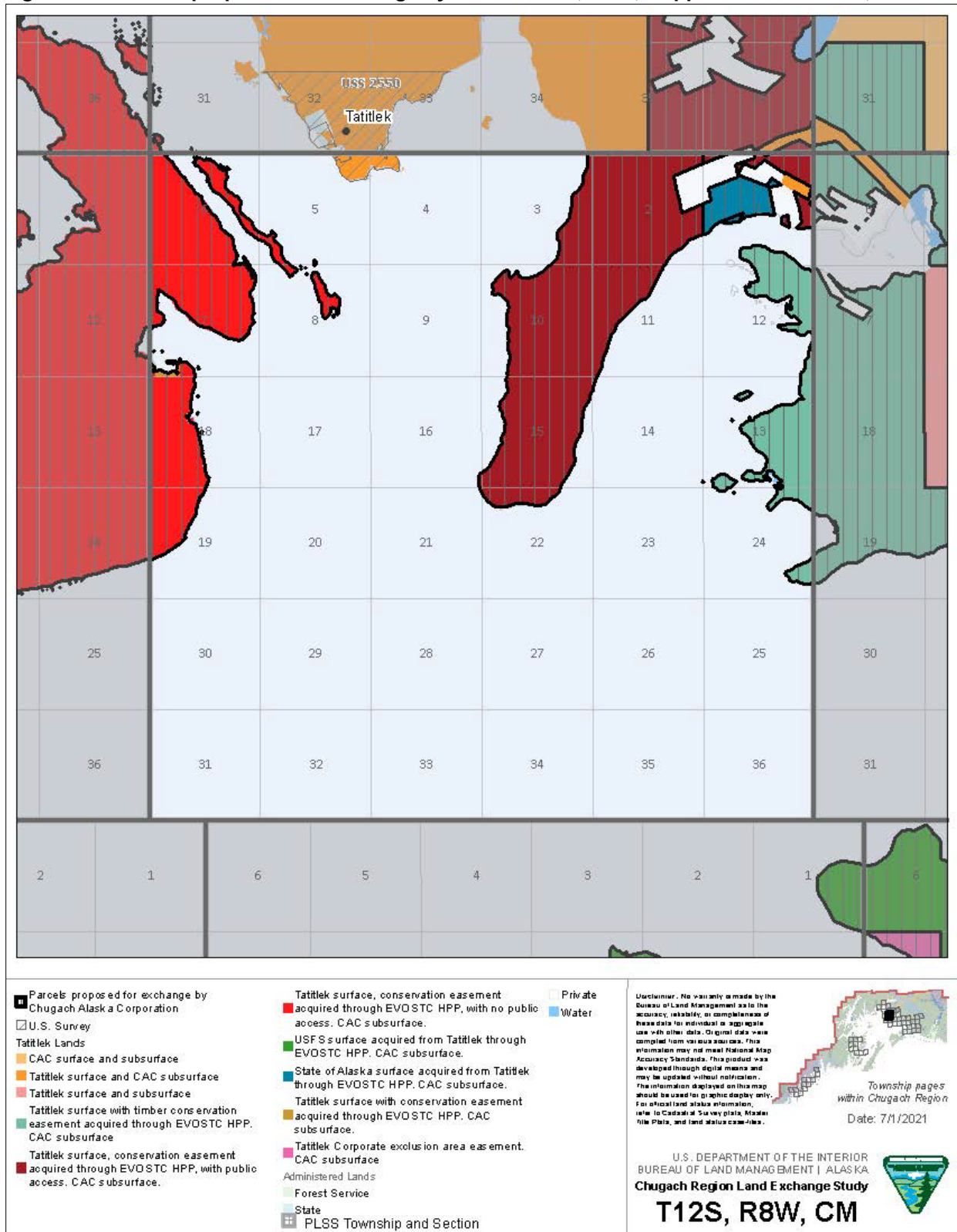
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 1 thru 3, 5 thru 8, 10 thru 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, and 24 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 4,000.89 acres. (See **Figure 37.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Tatitlek conveyed to the State the surface in a portion of section one and retained title to the surface within sections 1 thru 3, 5 thru 8, 10 thru 16, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 24. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving these lands.

Figure 38: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T12S, R8W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



10. TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 1, 10, 11, 13 thru 29, and 32 thru 36 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685. Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 9 and 30 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. and the State a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, and 30 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12).

In accordance with the Program land sale agreement, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. the surface within portions of sections 1, 9 thru 11, 13 thru 29, 32 thru 36 subject to restrictive covenants. The restrictive covenants create many of the same protections as a conservation easement for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The restrictive covenants in sections 1, 9 thru 11, 13 thru 29, and 32 thru 36, and conservation easement in sections 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, and 30, were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants may restrict development of

other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

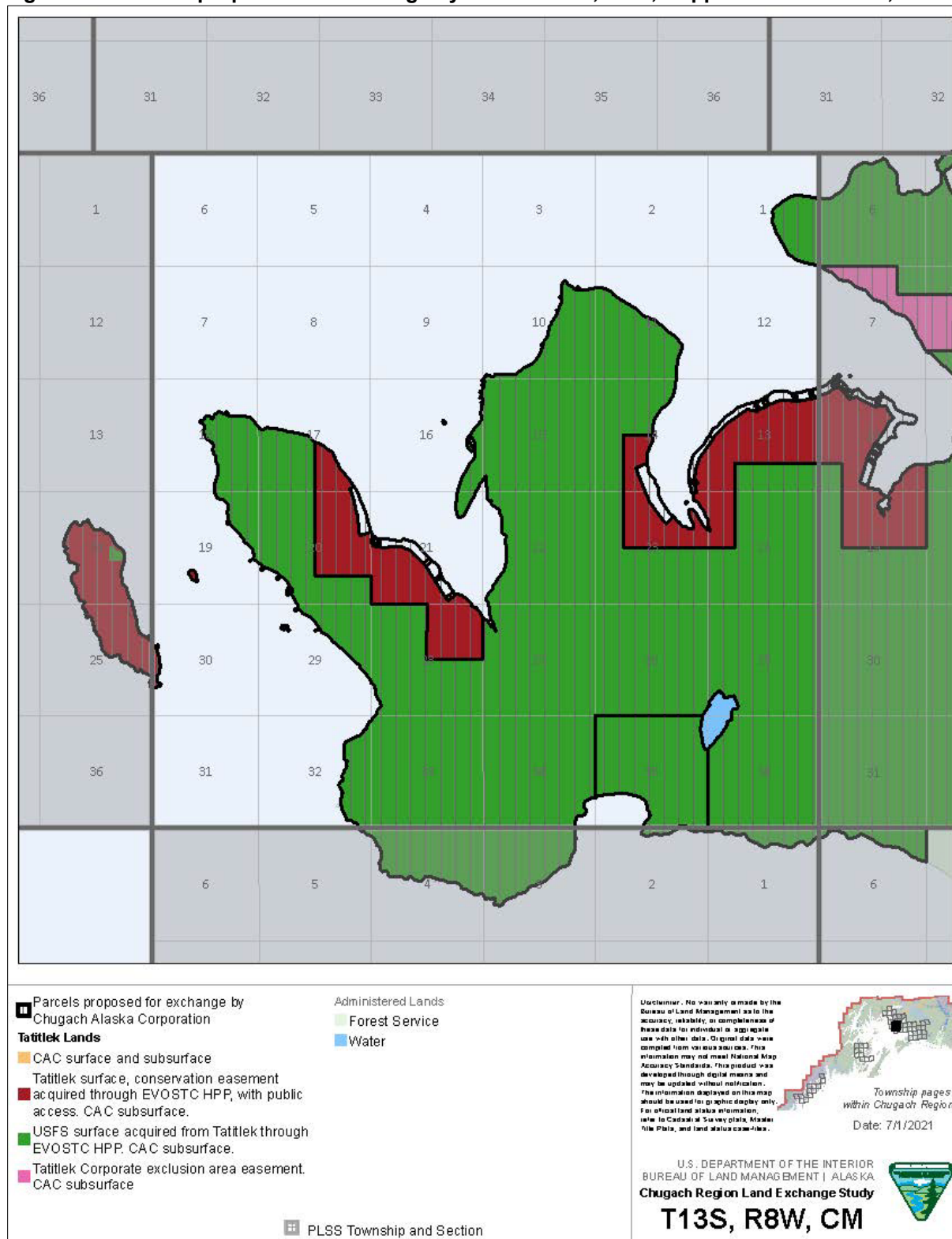
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 1, 9 thru 11, 13 thru 30, and 32 thru 36, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 11,062.58 acres. (See **Figure 38**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1, 9 thru 11, 13 thru 29, 32 thru 36 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act. Tatitlek has retained title to the surface within sections 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, and 30.

Figure 39: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T13S, R8W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



11. TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 1 thru 5 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. and the State a conservation easement attached to its surface of sections 1 thru 5 to the U.S in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in sections 1 thru 5 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants could have the effect of constraining development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

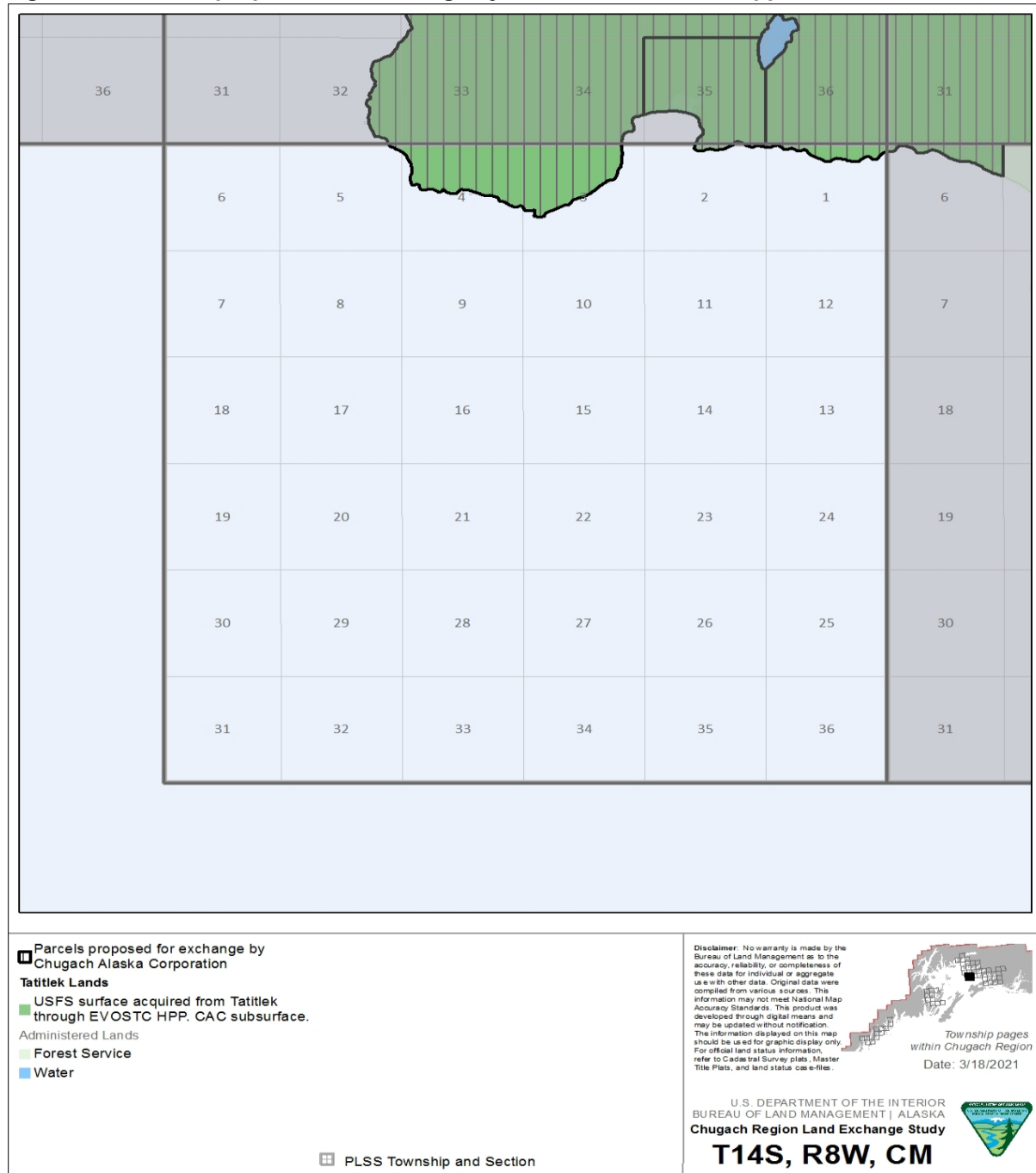
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 1 thru 5, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 629.25 acres. (See **Figure 39.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1 thru 5 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 40: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T14S, R8W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



12. TOWNSHIP 9 SOUTH, RANGE 9 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 26, 27, 34, and 35 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173. Tatitlek was also conveyed the surface within section 33 in 1994 by IC 1585. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1586.

PROGRAM HISTORY

Tatitlek conveyed to the State the surface within sections 26, 27, 33, 34, and 35. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for management for conservation and wilderness purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (See Exhibit 2, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in sections 26, 27, 33, 34, and 35 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. Therefore, the covenants may effectively limit development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road.

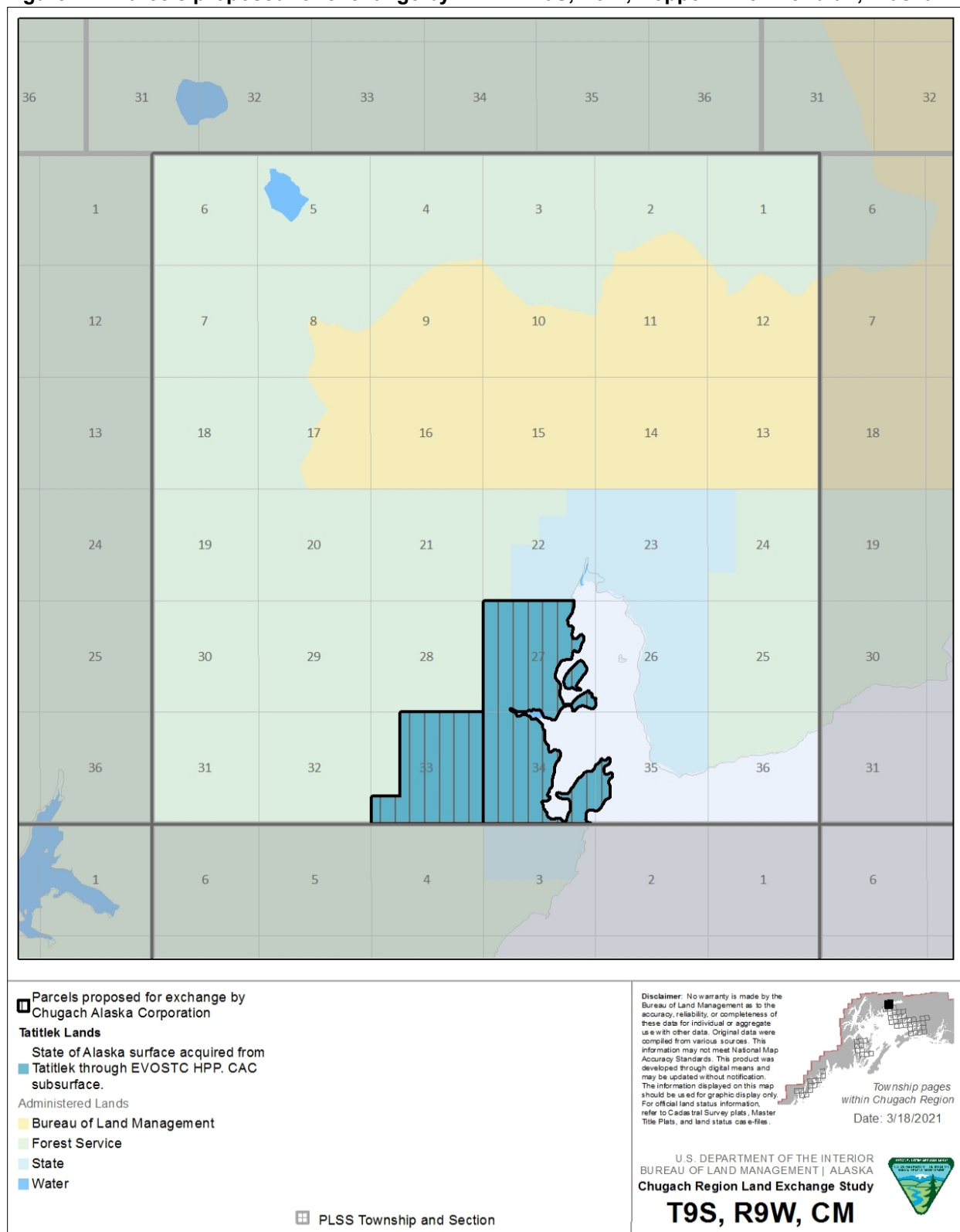
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 26, 27, 33, 34, and 35, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 1,521.26 acres. (See **Figure 40**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Tatitlek conveyed to the State the surface in sections 26, 27, 33, 34, and 35. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving these lands.

Figure 41: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T9S, R9W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



13. TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 9 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 1, 2, 12, 13, 22 thru 27, 34, 35, and 36 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685. Tatitlek was also conveyed the surface within section 22 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 22, 23, 26, and 27 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12).

Tatitlek also conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 25, 26, 34, 35, and 36 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The easements in sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The easements prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. Therefore, the easements may have the effect of constricting development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road.

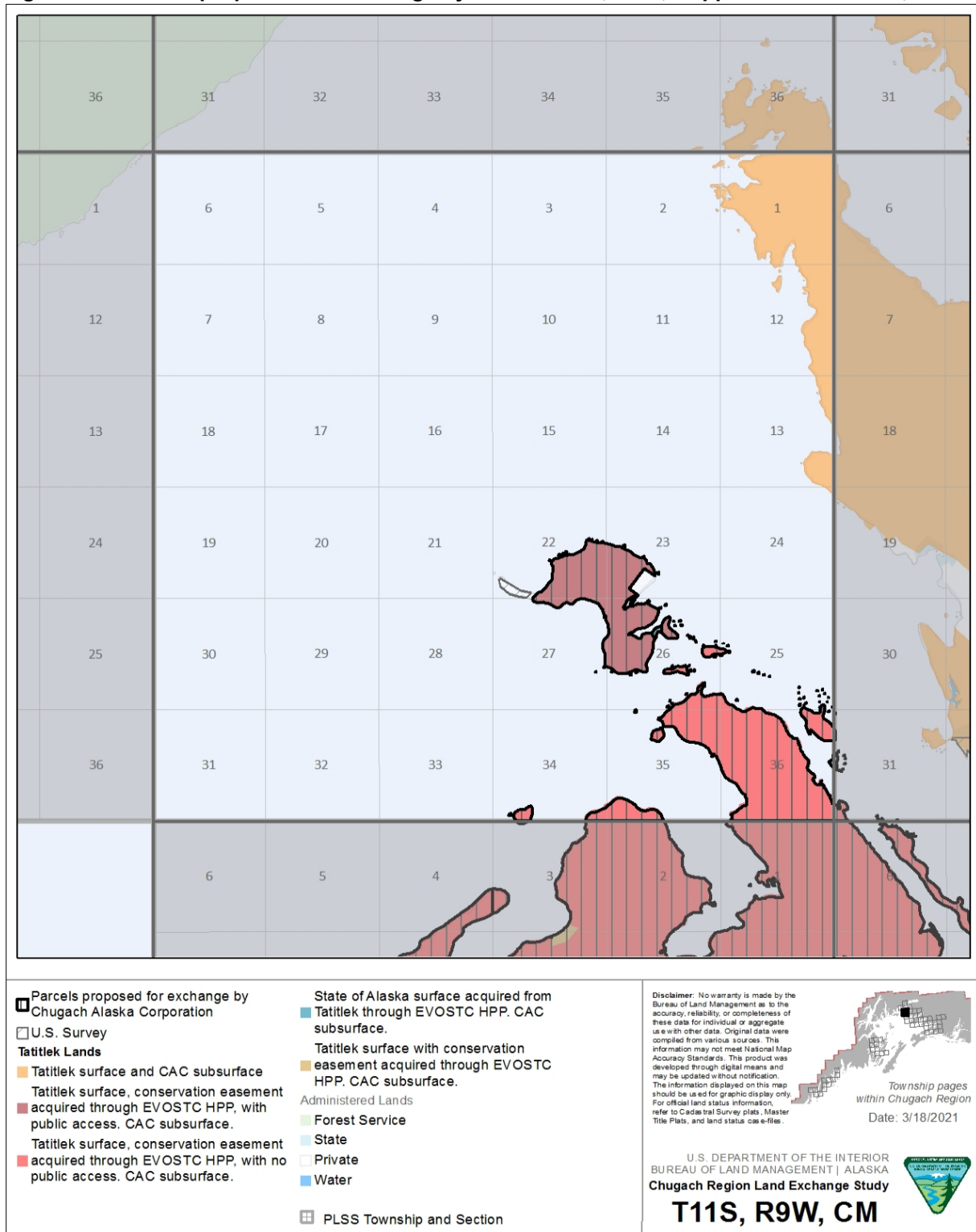
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 1,169.99 acres. (See **Figure 41.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Tatitlek has retained title to the surface within sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36.

Figure 42: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T11S, R9W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



14. TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 9 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 1, 2, 3, 10 thru 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685. Tatitlek was also conveyed the surface within sections 4 and 9 in 1989 by Patent No. 50-89-0404. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-89-0404.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1998, Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement in sections 1 thru 4, 9 thru 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The easement encumbering sections 1 thru 4, 9 thru 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27 was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The easements prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. Therefore, the easement may have the effect of constricting development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road.

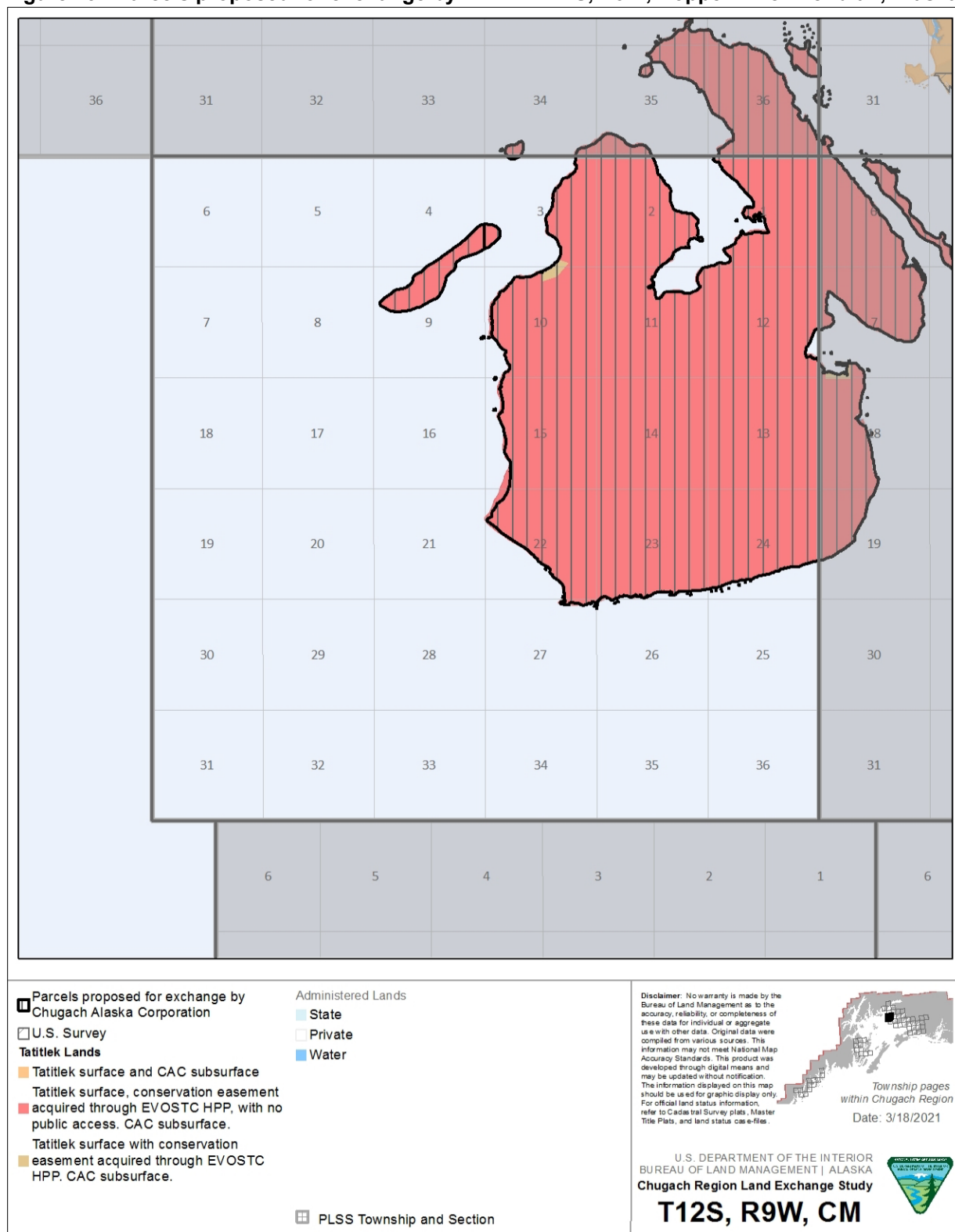
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 1 thru 4, 9 thru 15, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 6,446.50 acres. (See **Figure 42.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Tatitlek retained title to the surface within sections 1 thru 4, 9 thru 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27.

Figure 43: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T12S, R9W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



15. TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 9 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 24 and 25 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173.

PROGRAM HISTORY

Tatitlek conveyed to the U.S. the surface in a portion of the lands within section 24, approximately 10 acres. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in sections 24 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. This could effectively limit development of other lands in this and adjacent townships for any project needing to cross these sections with a road.

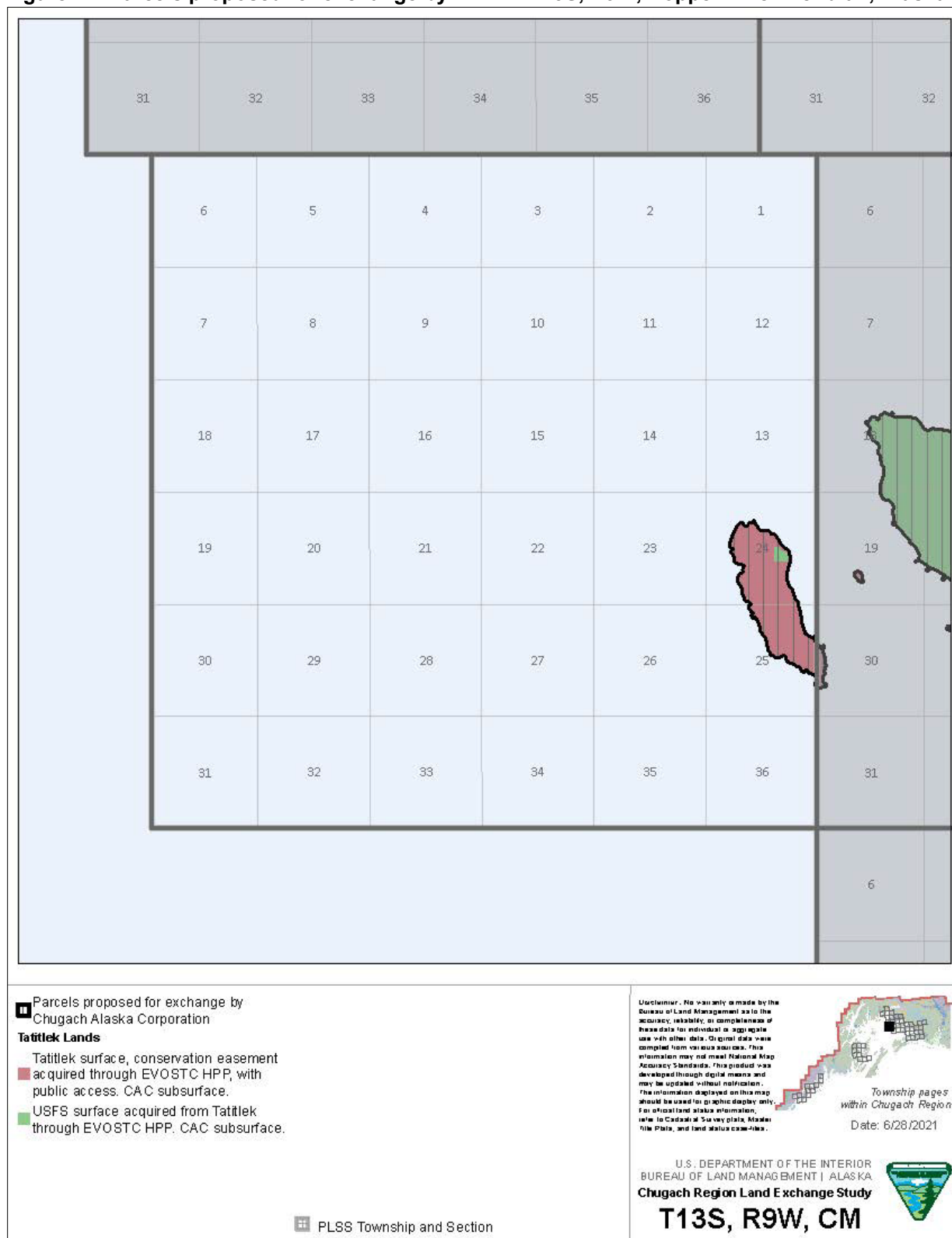
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified the entirety of its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 24 and 25 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 355.33 acres of which all but approximately 10 acres are not impacted by the Program. (See **Figure 43**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in section 24 where the U.S. owns the surface would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act. Tatitlek retained title to the surface to the remaining lands within sections 24 and 25.

Figure 44: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T13S, R9W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



16. TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 10 WEST, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Tatitlek was conveyed the surface within sections 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, and 33 in 1994 by Patent No. 50-94-0172. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-94-0173. Tatitlek was also conveyed the surface within sections 20, 21, and 28 thru 32 in 1992 by Patent No. 50-92-0684. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-92-0685.

PROGRAM HISTORY

Tatitlek conveyed to the State the surface within sections 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32, and 33. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 2, page 12).

Tatitlek reconveyed to the U.S. the surface within section 32. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Tatitlek owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants in sections 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32, and 33 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

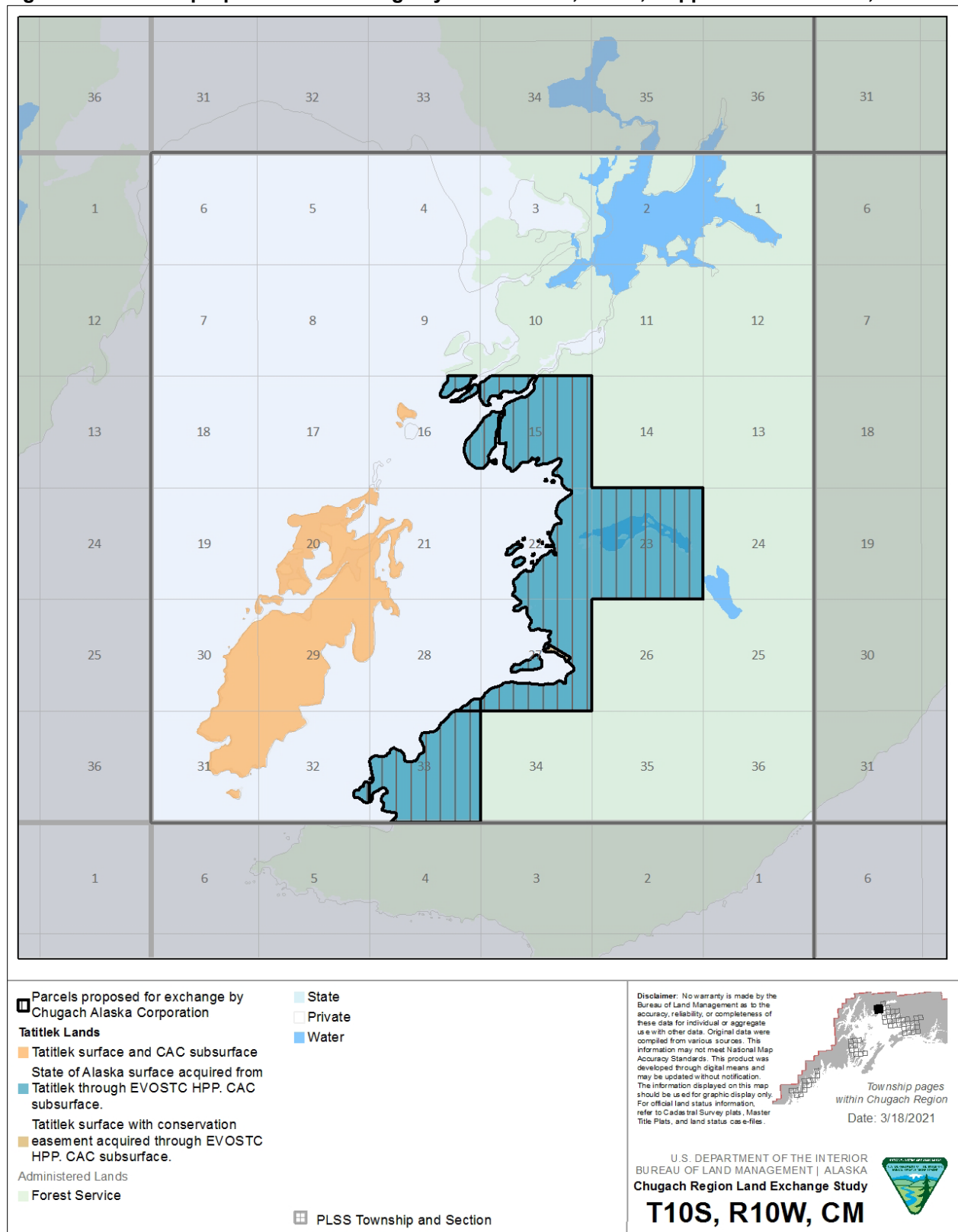
The CAC identified its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) within sections 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32, and 33 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 2,183.65 acres. (See **Figure 44.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Tatitlek conveyed to the State the surface in sections 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32, and 33. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving these lands.

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in section 32 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 45: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T10S, R10W, Copper River Meridian, Alaska.



C. CHENEGA CORPORATION LANDS

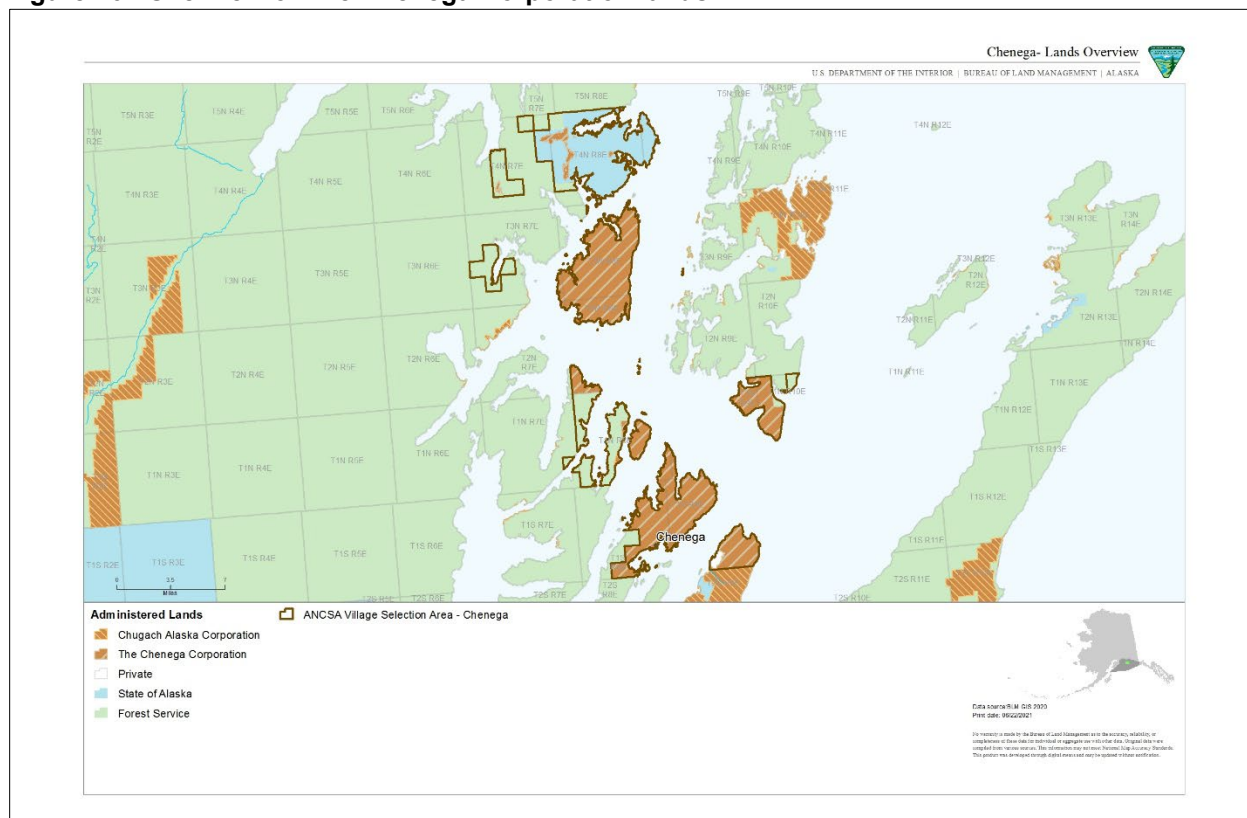
The Chenega Corporation (Chenega) was established in 1974 as the ANCSA village corporation for the community of Chenega. Where the land survey was complete at the time of conveyance, the BLM conveyed the land by patent and charged the exact acreage against Chenega's entitlement. Where the land survey was incomplete, the BLM conveyed the land by IC and charged the approximate acreage against Chenega's entitlement. In accordance with ANCSA Sec. 14(f), CAC received the subsurface to lands where Chenega received the surface. (See **Figure 45.**)

In February 1997, Chenega, the U.S., and the State executed an agreement under the Program for the sale of land and interests in land. Subsequently, Chenega deeded to the U.S. approximately 21,414 surface acres and deeded to the State approximately 16,289 surface acres. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness purposes. Chenega also conveyed to the U.S. and the State several conservation easements containing approximately 22,297 acres. Chenega established these easements for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6) and to preserve for Chenega certain land use rights.

The CAC was not a party to the agreement and retained ownership of the subsurface. The Program purchase agreement for all Chenega land interests states “[n]othing herein shall be deemed to pertain to, affect or in any way limit, the rights of the subsurface owner to utilize that estate in accordance with applicable law.”

The following summarizes the ownership patterns for each township along with a description of the lands that the CAC identified as available for exchange.

Figure 46. Overview of The Chenega Corporation lands.



1. TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 7 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within section 1 in 1979 by IC 207. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 208. The CAC was conveyed the full-estate to lands in section 3 in 2018 by Patent No. 50-2018-0031, lands in sections 4, 8, 9, and 17 in 2008 by Patent No. 50-2008-0366, and lands in sections 7, 8, and 18 in 2008 by Patent No. 50-2008-0367.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement in section 1 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The encumbrances on the land in section 1 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

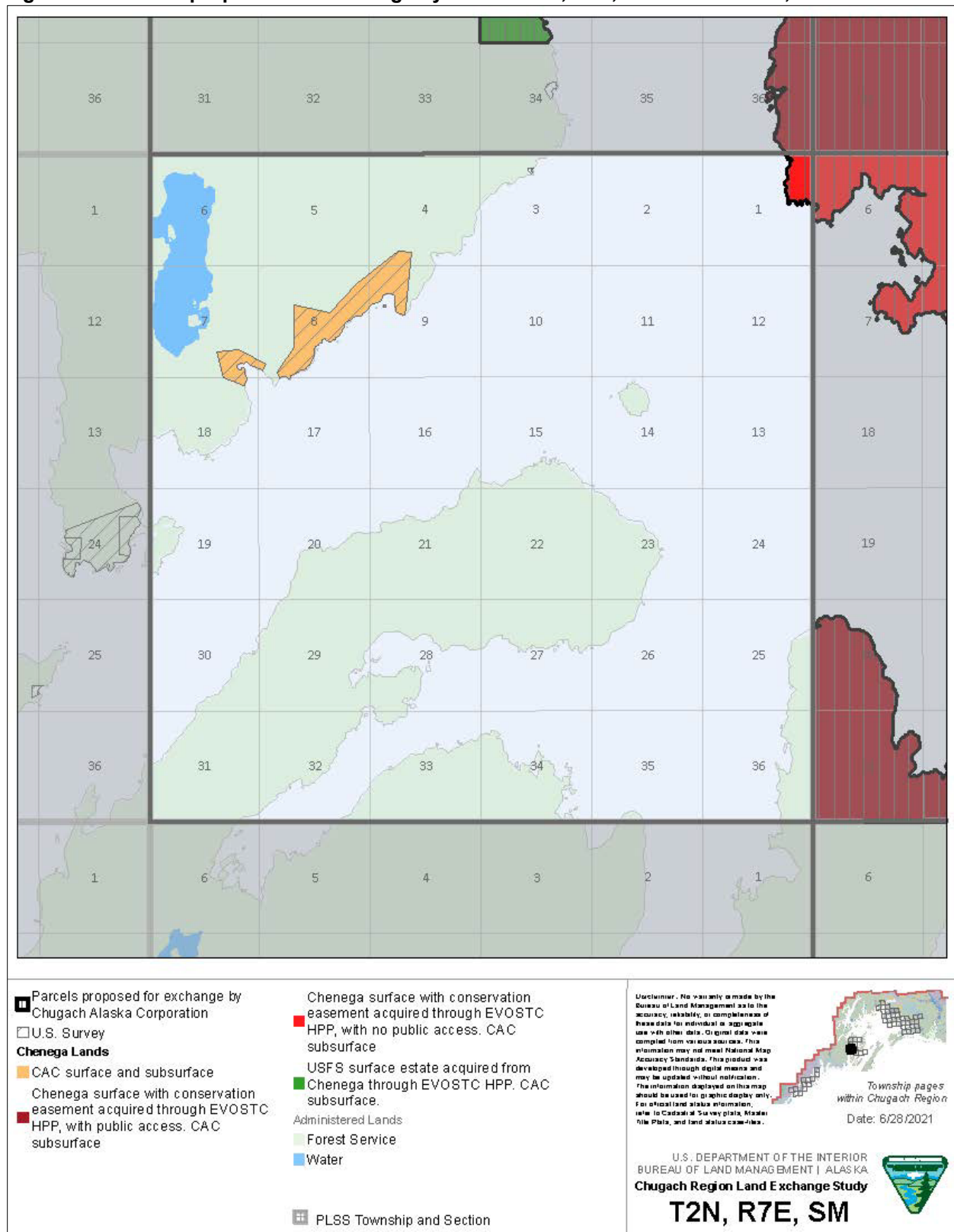
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in section 1 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 55 acres. (See **Figure 46.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Chenega retained title to the surface estate of the lands in section 1.

Figure 47. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T2N, R7E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



2. TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 7 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within sections 1, thru 4, 9 thru 16, 22 thru 25, and 36 in 1979 by IC 207, sections 8, 17, and 27 in 1986 by IC 1215, and sections 20 and 29 in 1997 by IC 1712. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by ICs 208, 1216, and 1713.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega reconveyed to the U.S. the surface within sections 1 thru 4, 8 thru 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, and 29 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness purposes.

Chenega also conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 25 and 36, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants encumbering lands in sections 1 thru 4, 8 thru 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 29, and conservation easement in sections 25 and 36, were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

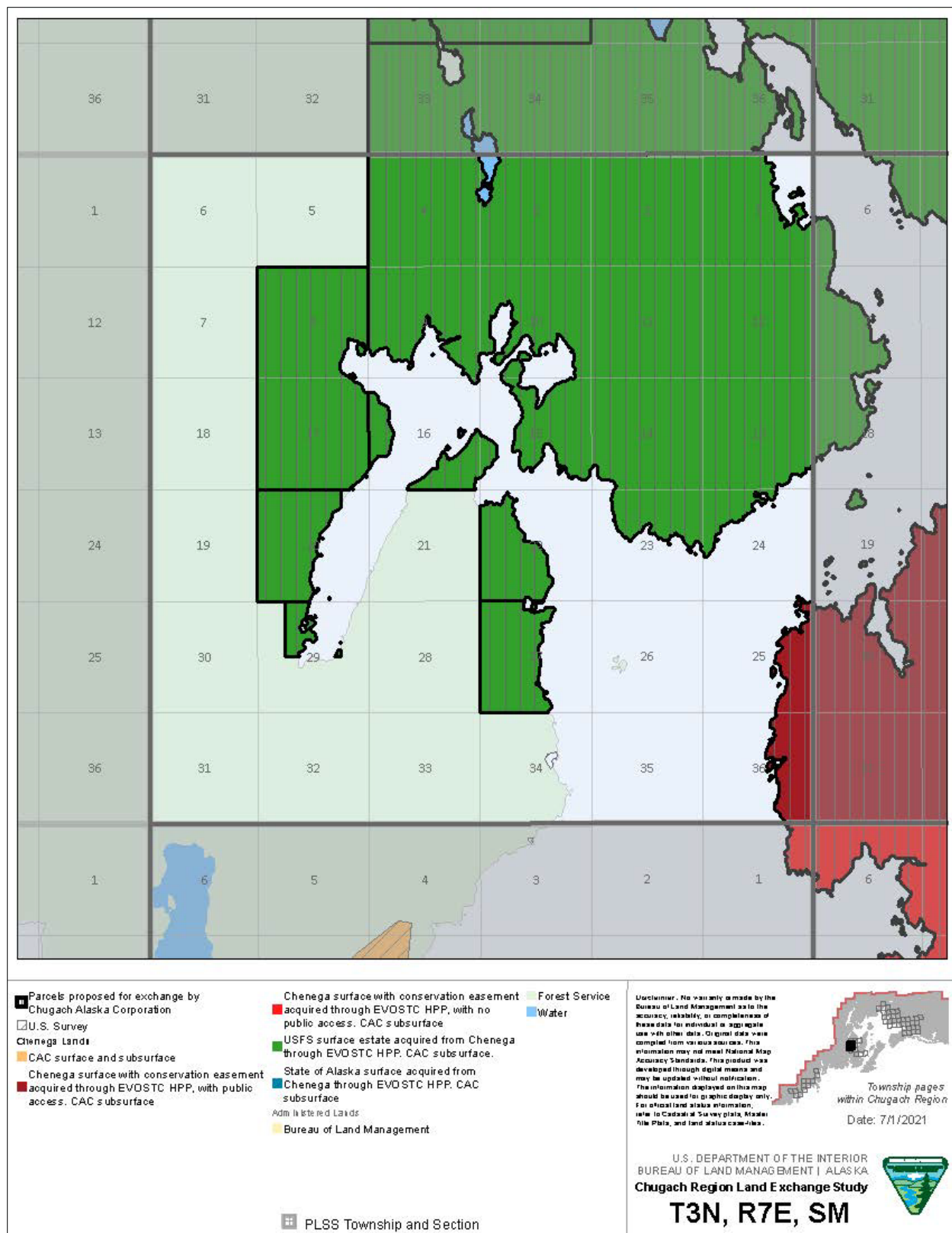
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 1 thru 4, 8 thru 17, 20, 22, thru 27, 29, and 36 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 9,309 acres. (See **Figure 47.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1 thru 4, 8 thru 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, and 29 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act. Chenega has retained title to the surface within sections 25 and 36.

Figure 48. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T3N, R7E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



3. TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH, RANGE 7 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within sections 11, 14, and 15 in 1991 by IC 1502, sections 12, 13, 23 thru 26, and 33 thru 36 in 1979 by IC 207, section 21 in 1997 by Patent No. 50-97-0204, and sections 22, 27, and 28 in 1991 by Patent No. 50-91-0289. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by ICs 1503, 208, Patent Nos. 50-97-0205, and 50-91-0290.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega reconveyed to the U.S. the surface within sections 11, 14, 15, 21 thru 28, and 33 thru 36 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. Chenega also reconveyed to the State the surface within sections 12 and 13. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants encumbering sections 11 thru 15, 21 thru 28, and 33 thru 36 were established for conservation and wilderness purposes and prohibit certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

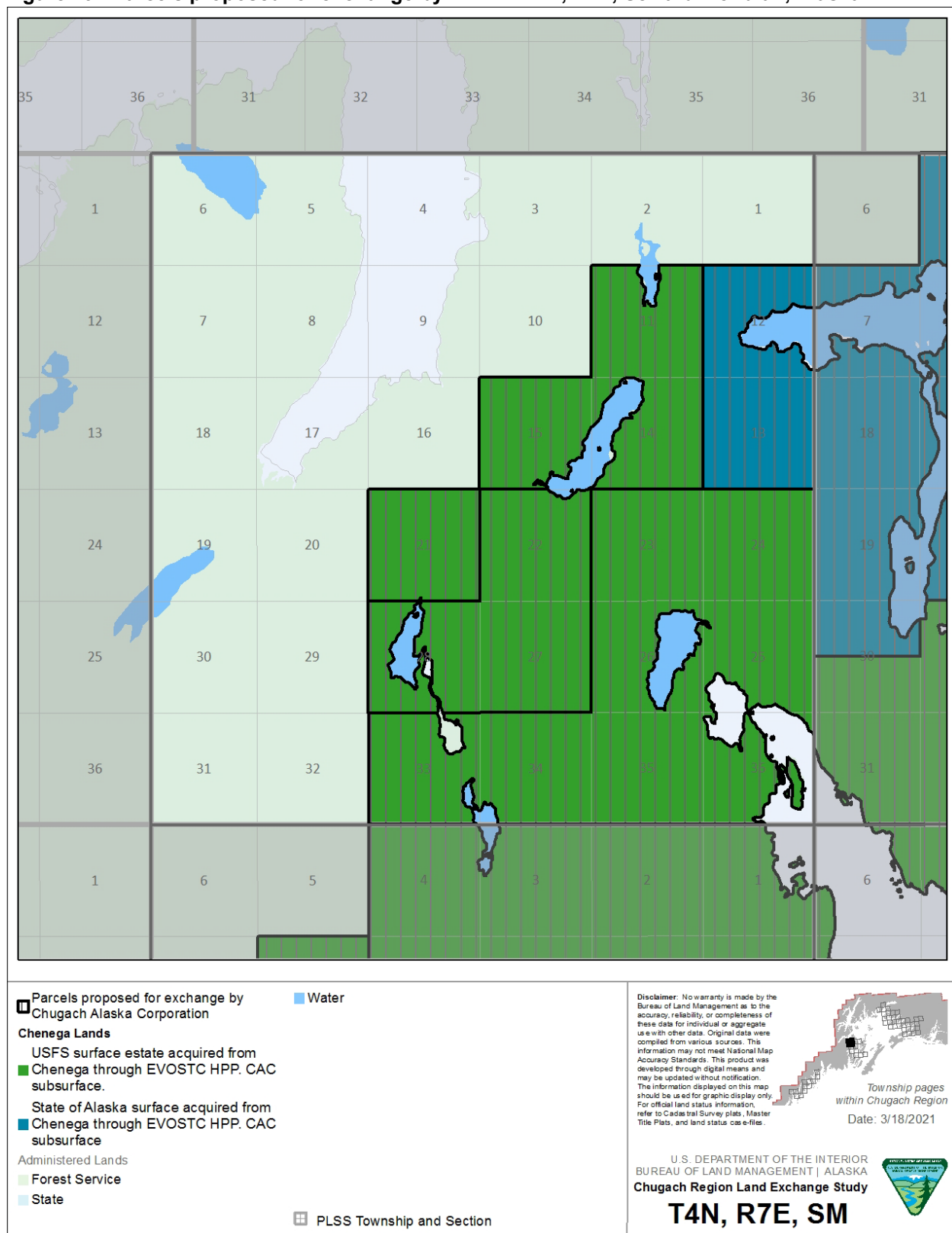
The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 11 thru 15, 21 thru 28, and 33 thru 36 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 10,201 acres. (See **Figure 48.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 11, 14, 15, 21 thru 28, and 33 thru 36 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Chenega conveyed to the State the surface in sections 12 and 13. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving these lands.

Figure 49. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T4N, R7E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



4. TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within sections 11, 14, 15, 22 thru 27, and 36 in 1979 by IC 207. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 208.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 27 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants associated with the conservation easement in sections 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 27 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

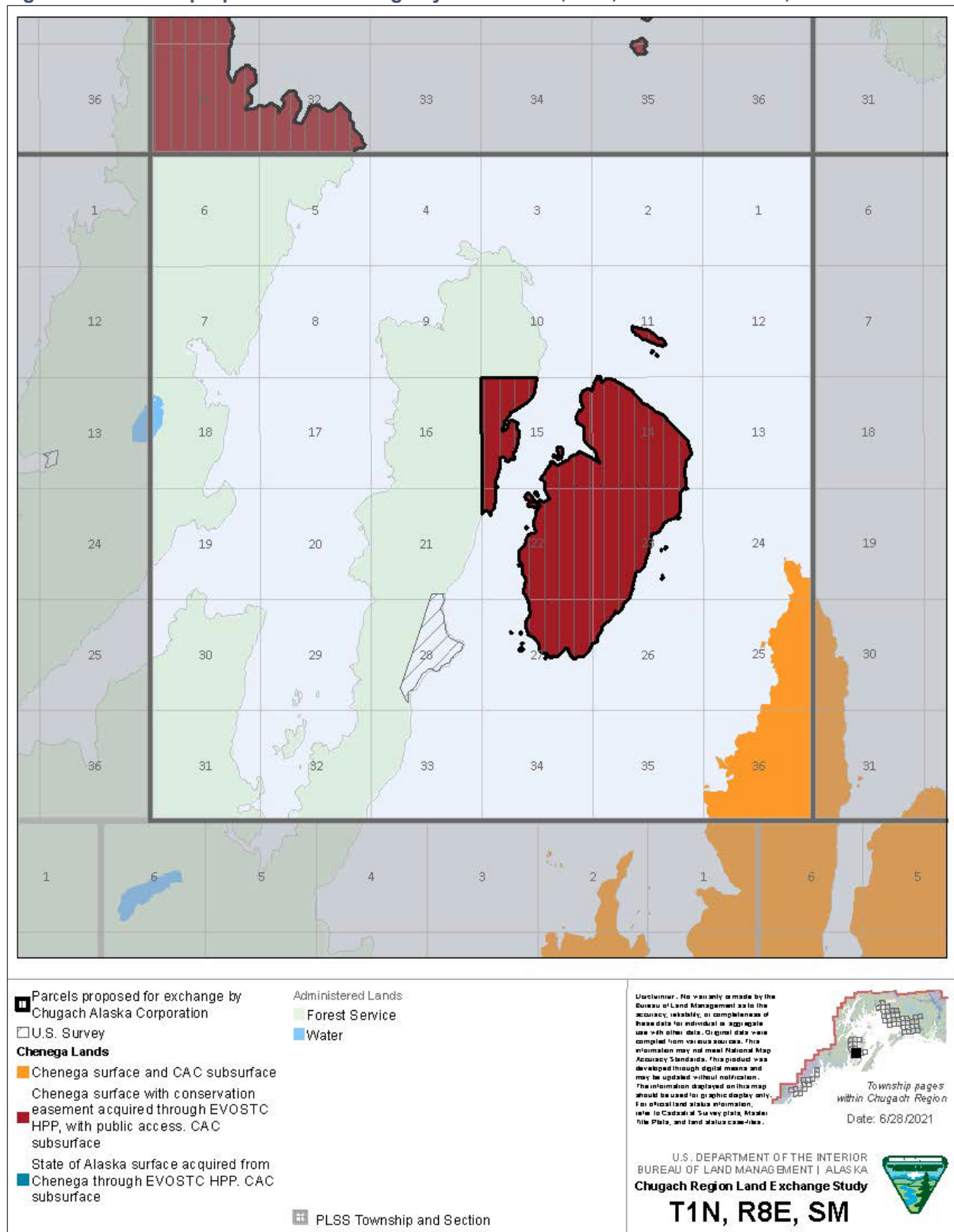
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 27 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 1,831.90 acres. (See **Figure 49.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Chenega retained title to the surface to lands within sections 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 27.

Figure 50. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T1N, R8E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



5. TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within sections 2 thru 8, 10, 11, 26, 30, 31, 32, and 35 in 1979 by IC 207. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 208. Chenega was also conveyed the surface within section 9 in 1979 by Patent No. 50-79-0106. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-79-0107.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 2 thru 11, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6).

Chenega also conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 26, 30, 31, 32, and 35, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights.

The covenants associated with the conservation easements in sections 2 thru 11, 26, 30, 31, 32, and 35 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities (see Exhibit 3, page 6). The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles. The CAC has not proposed or sought access to its fee lands in this township.

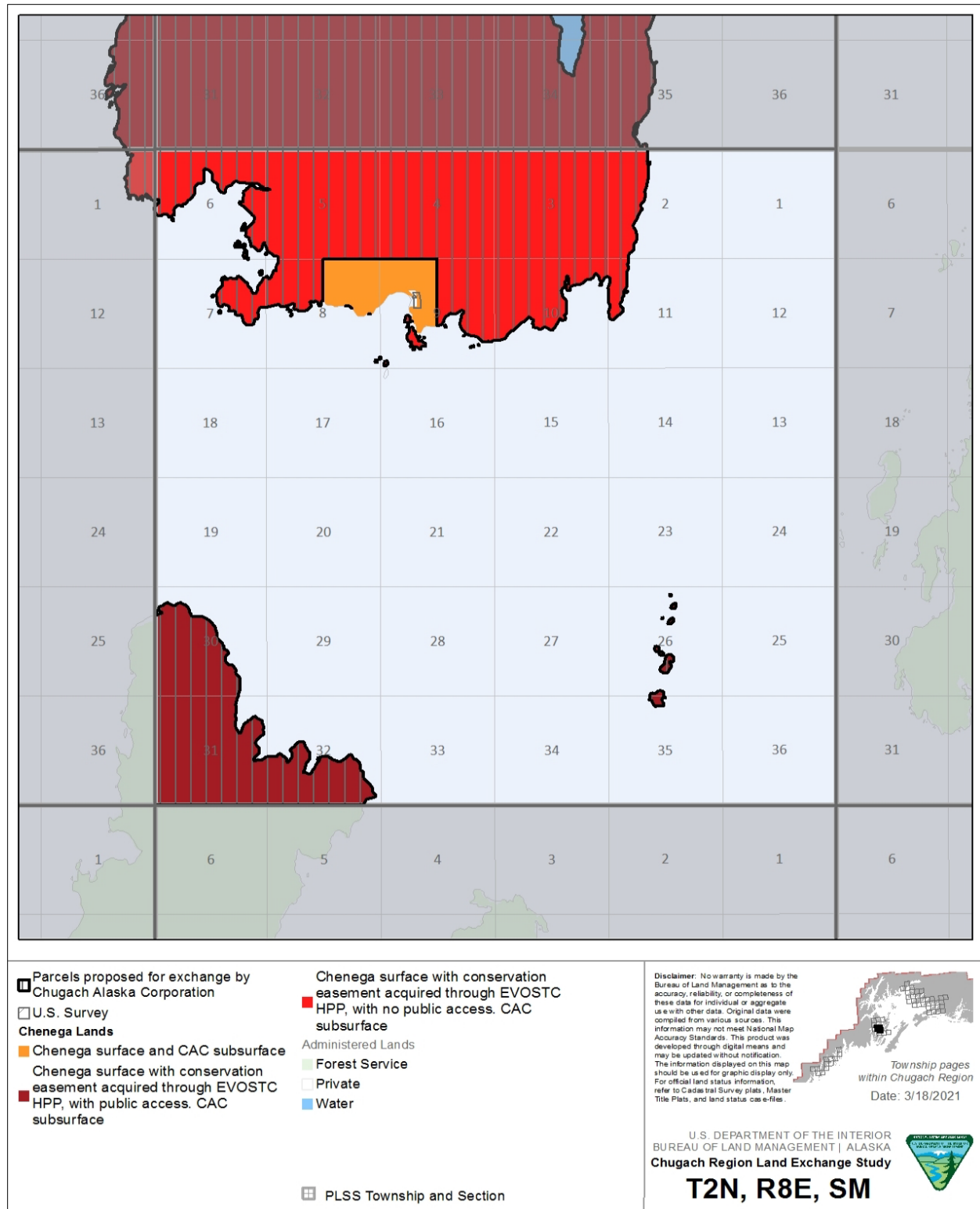
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 2 thru 11, 26, 30, 31, 32, and 35 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 4,339.84 acres. (See **Figure 50**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Chenega has retained title to the surface within sections 2 thru 11, 26, 30, 31, 32, and 35.

Figure 51. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T2N, R8E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



6. TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within sections 1 thru 23, and 26 thru 35 in 1979 by IC 207. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 208.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 1 thru 4, 8 thru 11, 14 thru 17, 19 thru 23, and 26 thru 35 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6). Chenega reconveyed to the U.S. the surface within sections 4 thru 7, 18 and 19, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement.

Chenega also conveyed surface within sections 12 and 13 to the State. These lands were conveyed subject to restrictive covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants associated with the conservation easements in sections 1 thru 11, 18 thru 23, and 26 thru 35, and the restrictive covenants in the deed for section 12 and 13, were established to for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6) by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

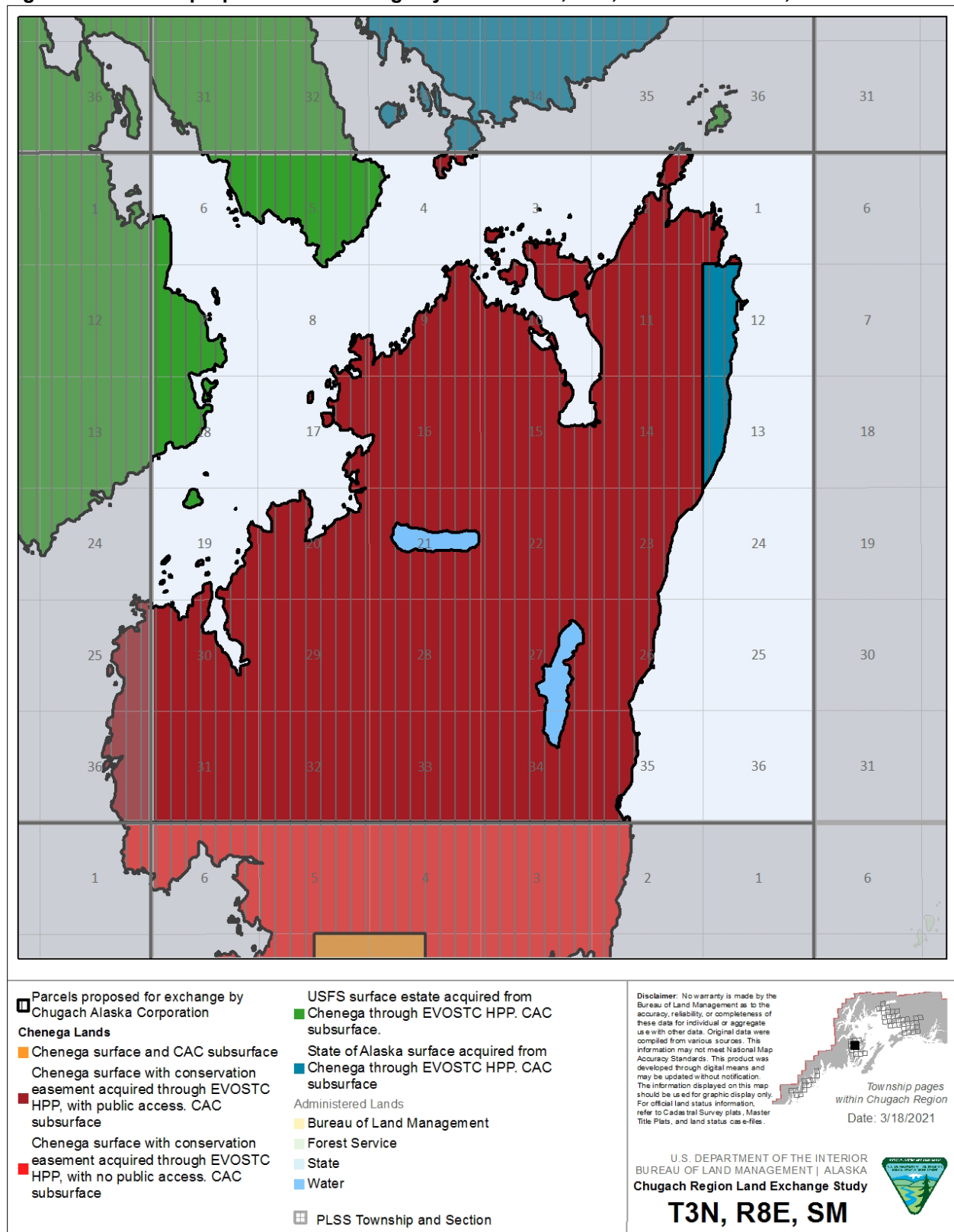
The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 1 thru 23, and 26 thru 35, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 13,108 acres. (See **Figure 51**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 4 thru 7, 18 and 19 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Chenega retained title to the surface in sections 1 thru 4, 8 thru 11, 14 thru 17, 19 thru 23, and 26 thru 35, and conveyed to the State the surface in sections 12 and 13. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving its lands.

Figure 52. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T3N, R8E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



7. TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within sections 1 thru 5, and 7 thru 36 in 1979 by IC 207. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 208.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega conveyed to the State the surface within sections 1 thru 5, 7 thru 30, 33, 34, and 35. Chenega also conveyed to the U.S. the surface within sections 29 thru 32, and 36. Both conveyances were made subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants encumbering sections 1 thru 5, and 7 thru 36, were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

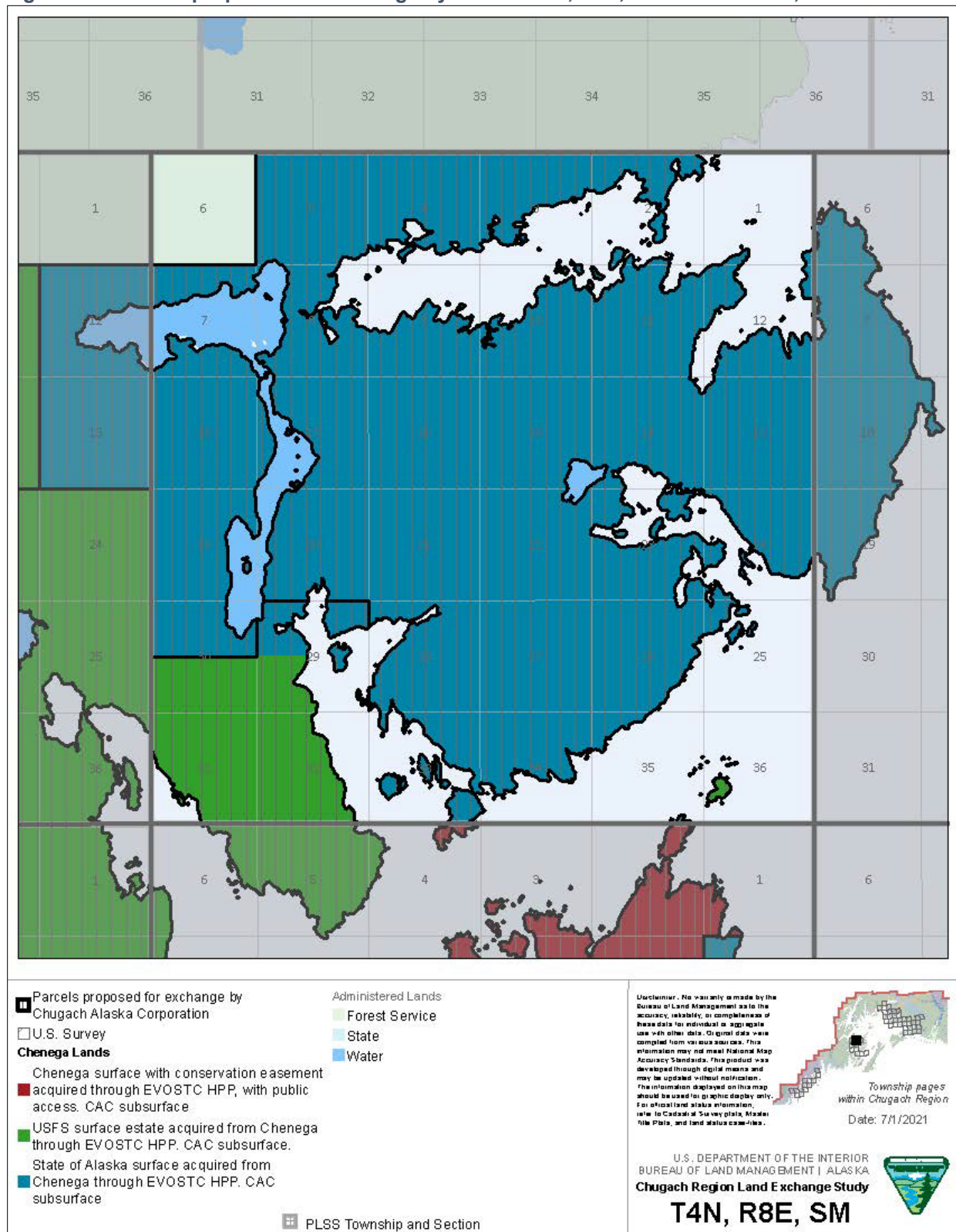
The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 1 thru 5, and 7 thru 36, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 16,118 acres. (See **Figure 52.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 29 thru 32, and 36 would serve to consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Chenega conveyed to the State the surface in sections 1 thru 5, 7 thru 30, 33, 34, and 35. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving these lands.

Figure 53. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T4N, R8E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



8. TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 9 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within sections 1, 2, 11 thru 14, 19, 24, and 30 thru 33 in 1979 by IC 207. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 208.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 1, 2, 11 thru 14, and 24 in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants associated with the conservation easement in sections 1, 2, 11 thru 14, and 24 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes and by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

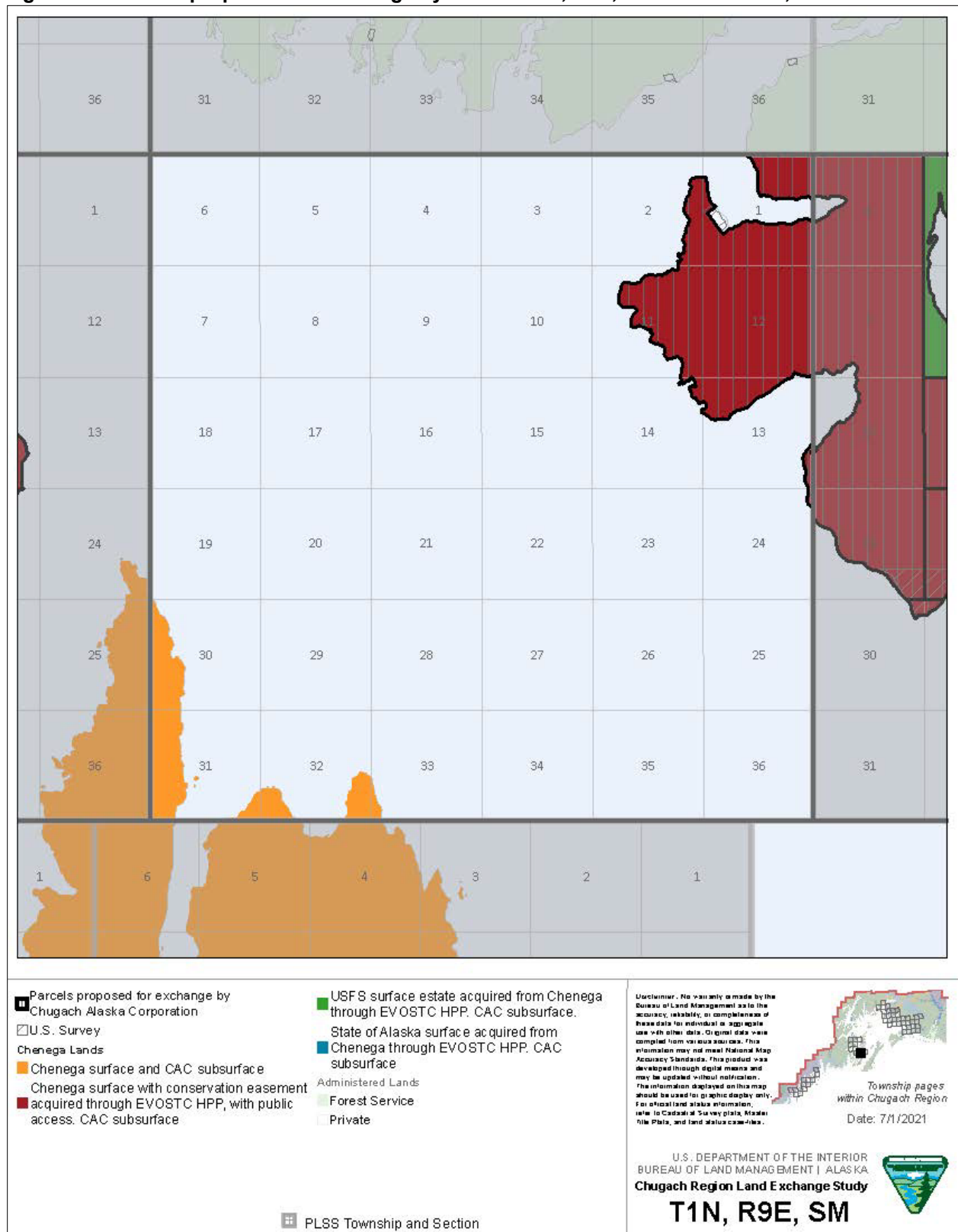
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 1, 2, 11 thru 14, and 24 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 1,560 acres. (See **Figure 53.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Chenega retained title to the surface in sections 1, 2, 11 thru 14, 19, 24, and 30 thru 33.

Figure 54. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T1N, R9E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



9. TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH, RANGE 9 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within sections 6, 7, 17, 18, and 19 in 1979 by IC 207. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 208.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega conveyed the surface within sections 6, 7, 17, 18, and 19 to the State. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6).

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The covenants encumbering sections 6, 7, 17, 18, and 19 were established for conservation and wilderness management purposes by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

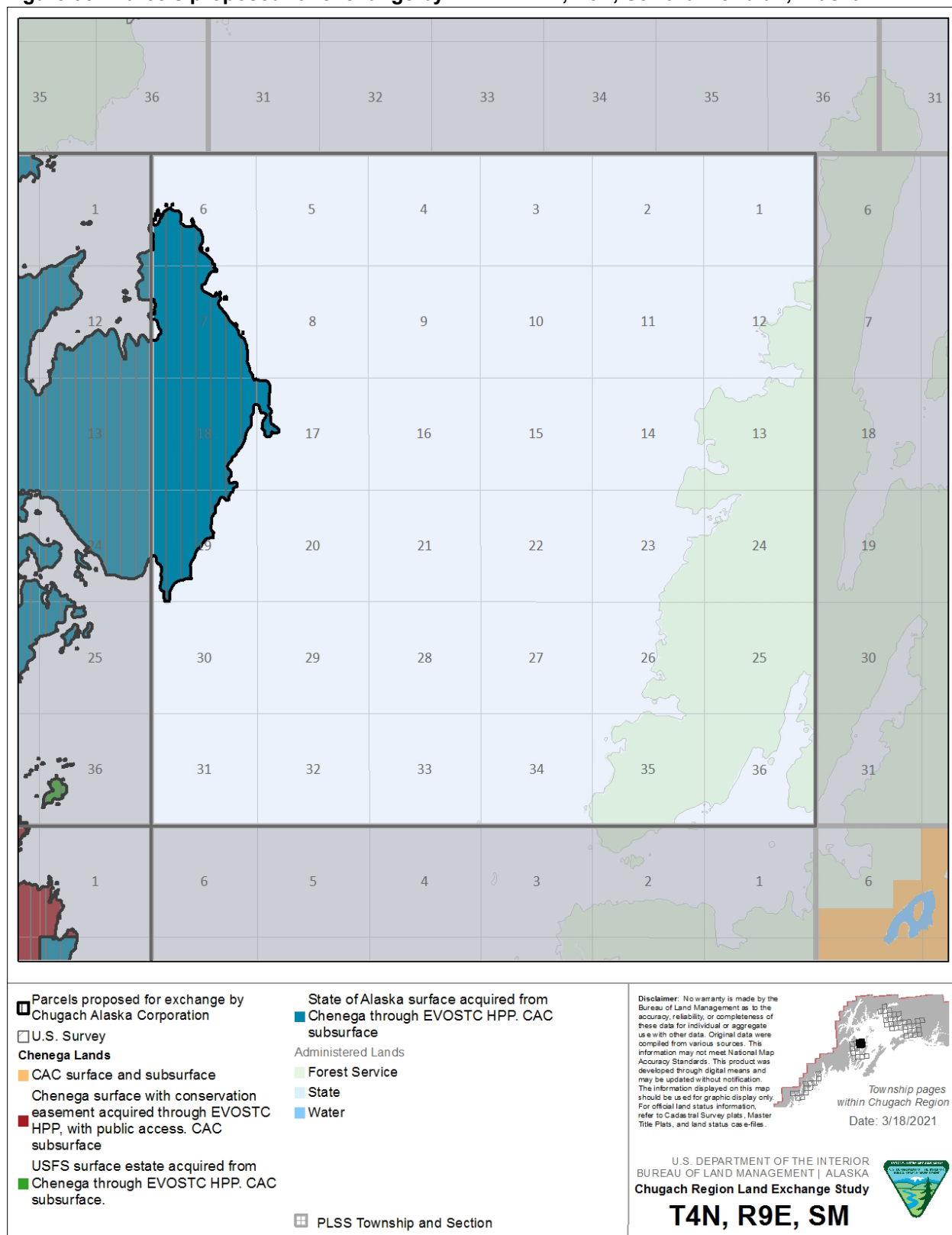
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 6, 7, 17, 18, and 19, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 1,417 acres. (See **Figure 54.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Chenega conveyed to the State the surface in sections 6, 7, 17, 18, and 19. The Secretary recommends the State be a participant in any discussion about exchange options involving these lands.

Figure 55. Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T4N, R9E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



10. TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 10 EAST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Chenega was conveyed the surface within sections 5, 8, and 20 in 1986 by IC 1215; sections 6, 7, 18, and 19 in 1979 by IC 207; section 17 in 1997 by IC 1712; and sections 19, 20, 29, and 30 in 1997 by Patent No. 50-97-0204. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by ICs 1216, 208, 1713, and Patent No. 50-97-0205.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, Chenega conveyed the surface within sections 5 and 8 to the U.S., in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. These lands were conveyed subject to covenants established for conservation and wilderness management purposes to maintain the Program lands in their natural, pristine state (see Exhibit 3, page 6).

Chenega also conveyed to the U.S. a conservation easement attached to its surface in sections 6, 7, 17 thru 20, 29 and 30, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement. The conservation easement was established for conservation and wilderness management purposes.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where Chenega owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The restrictive covenants encumbering sections 5 and 8, and conservation easement in sections 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, and 30, were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The covenants prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

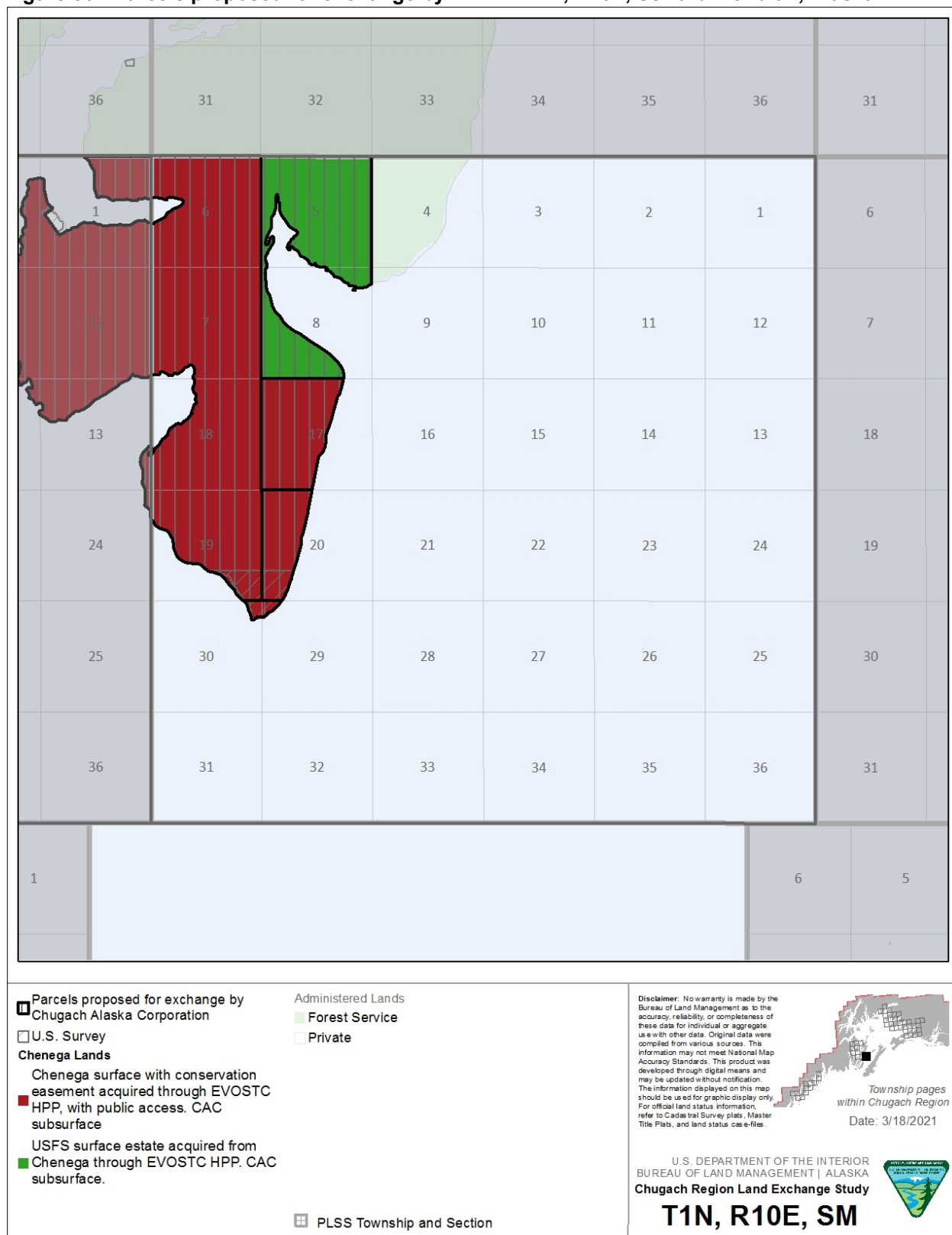
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 5 thru 8, 17 thru 20, 29, and 30, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 3,490.46 acres. (See **Figure 55**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 5 and 8 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act. Chenega retained title to the surface of lands within sections 6, 7, 17 thru 20, 29 and 30.

Figure 56: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T1N, R10E, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



D. ENGLISH BAY CORPORATION LANDS

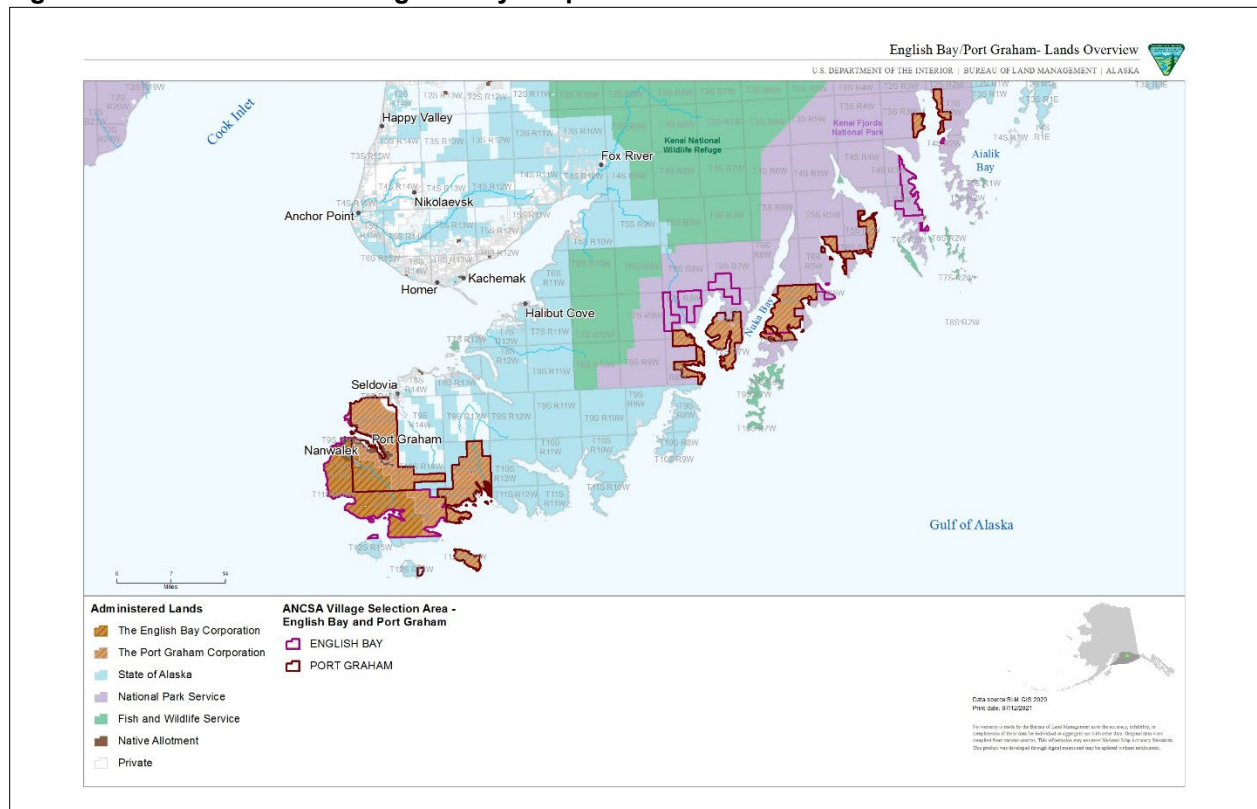
The English Bay Corporation (English Bay) was established in 1973 as the ANCSA village corporation for the community of Nanwelek. Where the land survey was complete at the time of conveyance, the BLM conveyed the land by patent and charged the exact acreage against English Bay's entitlement. Where the land survey was incomplete, the BLM conveyed the land by IC and charged the approximate acreage against English Bay's entitlement. In accordance with ANCSA section 14(f), CAC received the subsurface where the surface was conveyed to English Bay. (See **Figure 56.**)

In May 1997, English Bay Corporation, the U.S., and the State executed an agreement under the Program for the sale of land and interests in land (see Exhibit 4). Subsequently, in a series of transactions, English Bay conveyed to the State conservation easements for approximately 32,375 acres and then deeded the surface to the same land to the U.S. The deeds were made subject to covenants established to protect habitat.

CAC was not a party to the agreement and retained ownership of the subsurface. The Program purchase agreements for all English Bay land interests states: "Nothing herein shall be deemed to cause a merger of the surface and subsurface estates, or to affect, expand or limit the rights of the subsurface owner to utilize that estate in accordance with applicable law."

A summary of the ownership pattern follows for each township along with a description of the lands that the CAC identified as available for exchange.

Figure 57. Overview of The English Bay Corporation lands.



1. TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Port Graham was conveyed the surface within sections 5, 7, 8, 17, 20, 21, 29, and 32 in 1995 by IC 1640. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1641. English Bay was conveyed the surface within sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, 35, and 36 in 1997 by IC 1727. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1728.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement (see Exhibit 4), English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, 35, and 36. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, 35, and 36, was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

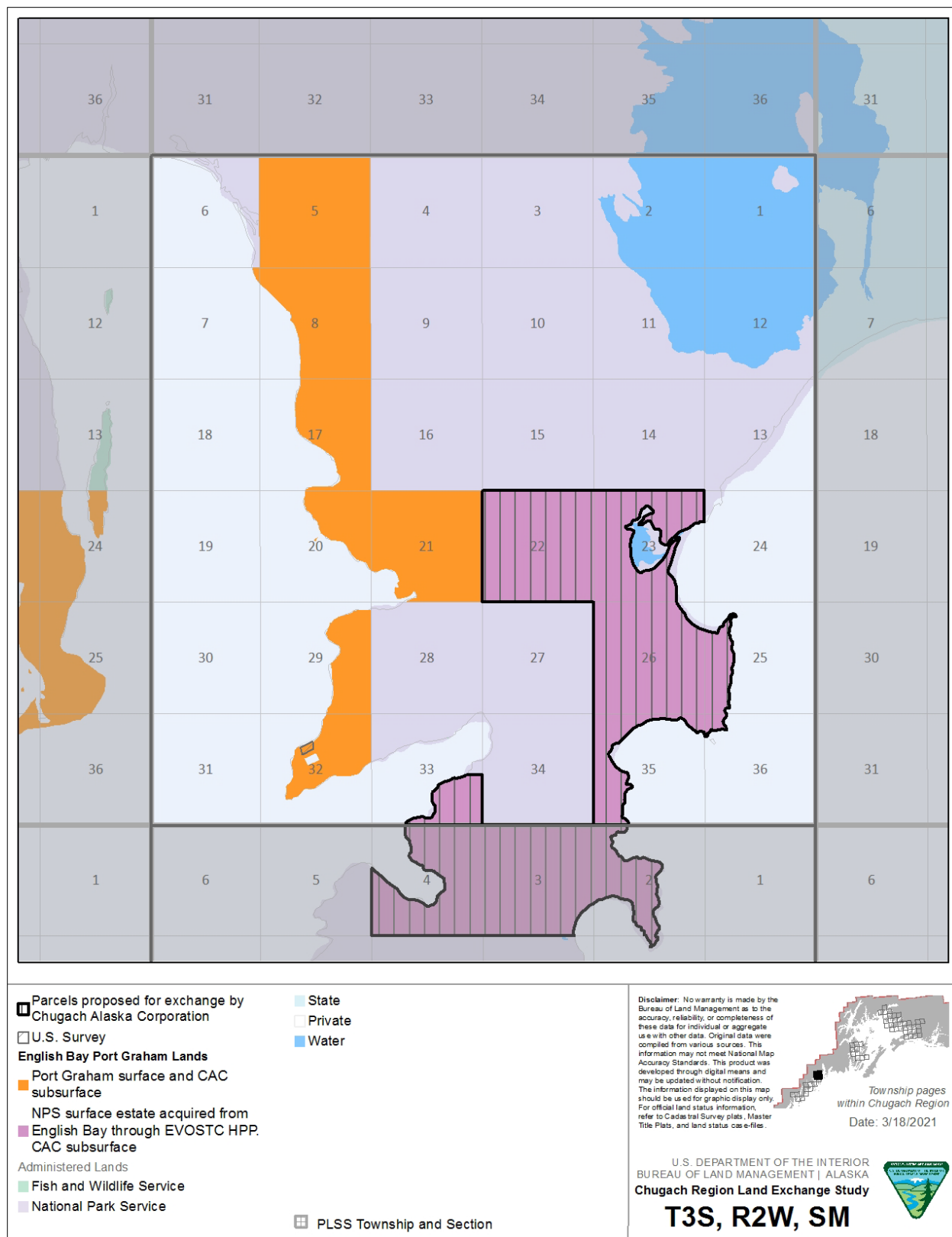
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, 35, and 36, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 2,125 acres. (See **Figure 57**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, 35, and 36 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 58: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T3S, R2W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



2. TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

English Bay conveyed the surface within sections 2, 3, 4, and 11 in 1997 by IC 1727. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1728.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 2, 3, 4 and 11. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering sections 2, 3, 4 and 11 was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

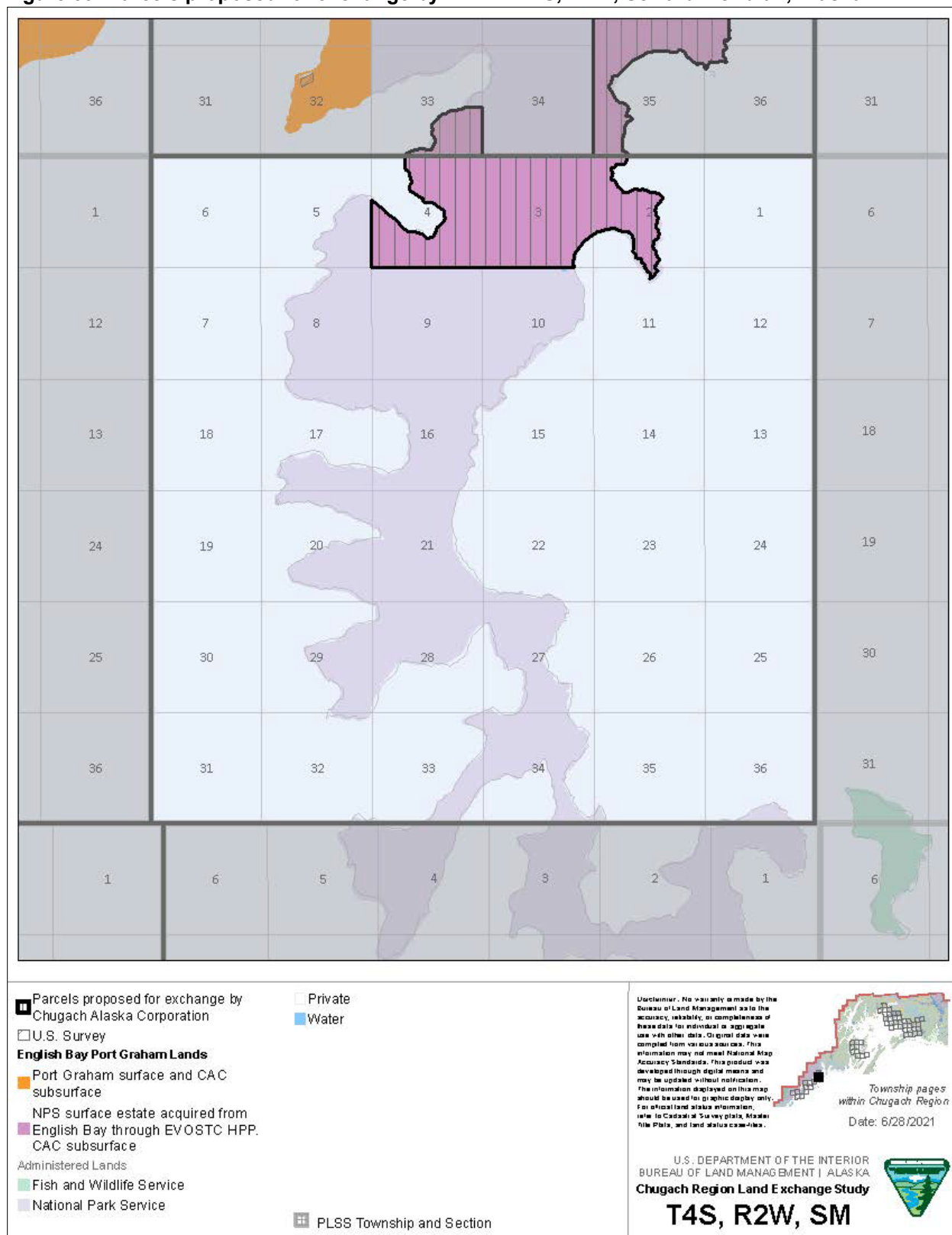
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 2, 3, 4, and 11 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 1,225 acres. (See **Figure 58.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 2, 3, 4, and 11 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 59: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T4S, R2W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



3. TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 3 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

English Bay was conveyed the surface within sections 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 34 in 1996 by IC 1678; and sections 23, 26, 35, and 36 in 1997 by IC 1729. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1679 and IC 1730.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 26 thru 29, and 32 thru 36. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 26 thru 29, and 32 thru 36 was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

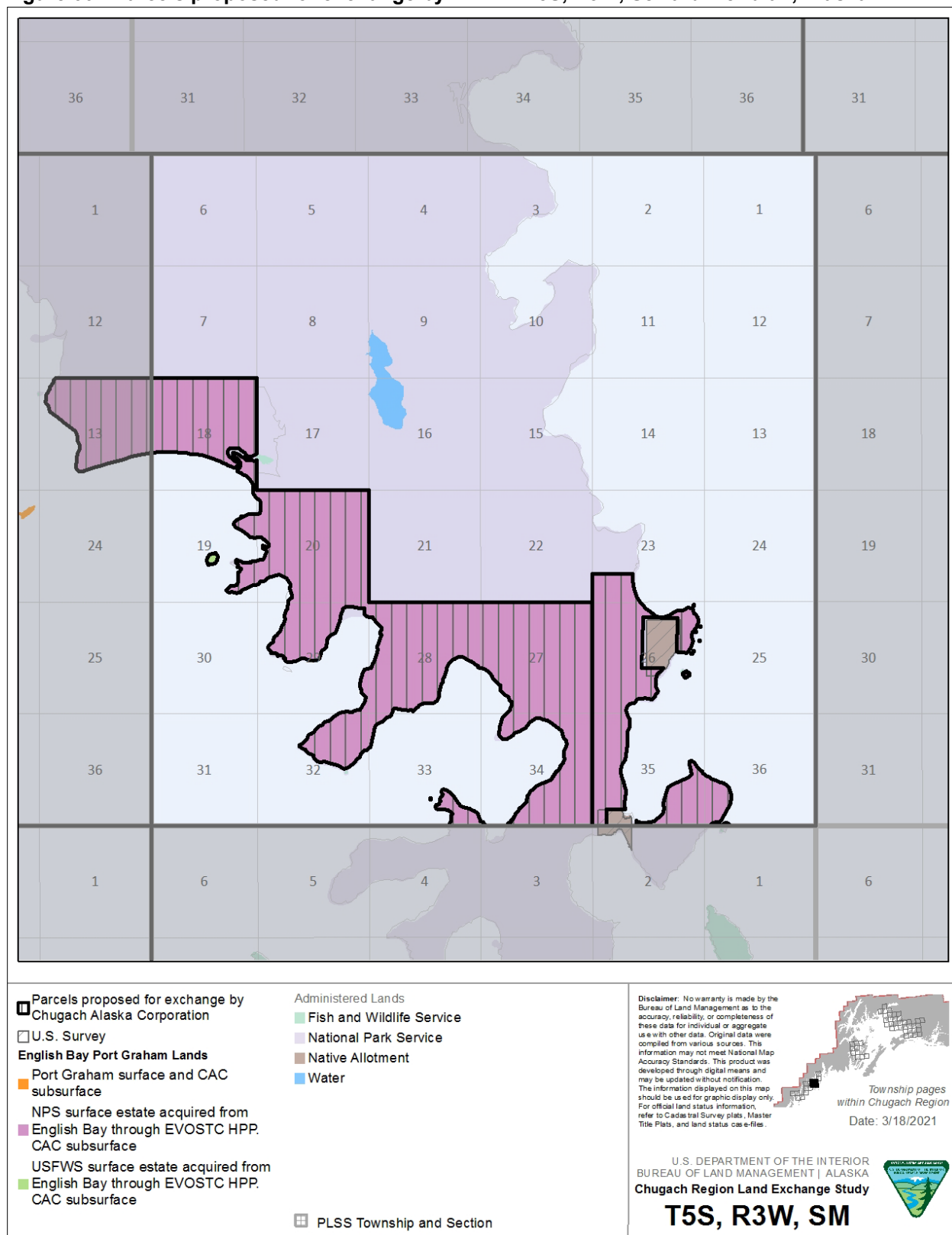
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 26 thru 29, and 32 thru 36, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 3,670 acres. (See **Figure 59**.)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 26 thru 29, and 32 thru 36, including all offshore islets and islands, would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 60: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T5S, R3W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



4. TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

English Bay was conveyed the surface within section 13 in 1996 by IC 1678. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1679. Port Graham was conveyed the surface within sections 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 34, and 35 in 1995 by IC 1640. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1641.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in section 13. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering section 13 was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

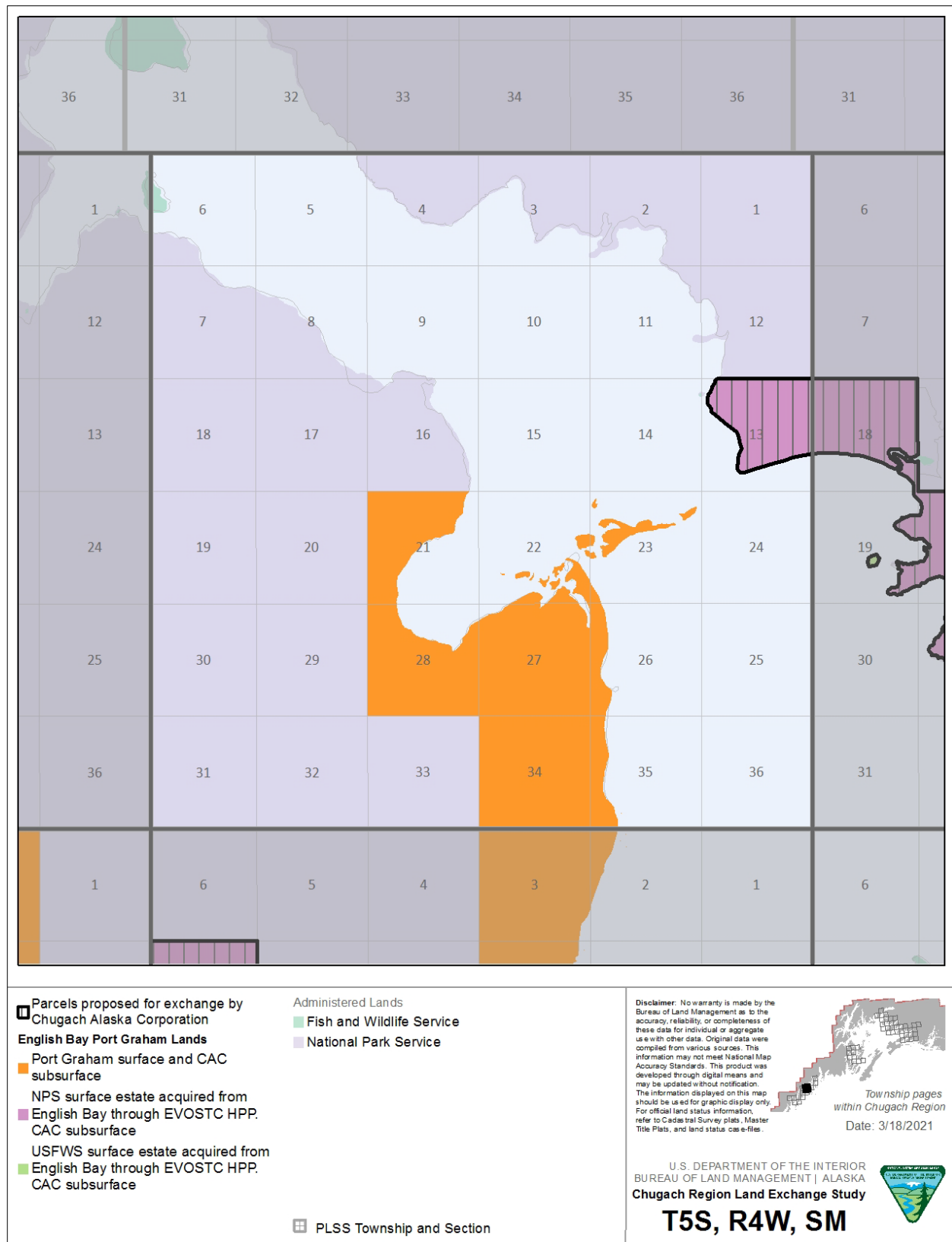
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in section 13, as available for exchange. Subsurface lands in section 13 include all offshore islet and islands in addition to mainland. The identified lands contain approximately 380 acres. (See **Figure 60.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in section 13 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 61: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T5S, R4W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



5. TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Port Graham was conveyed the surface within sections 2, 3, 10, and 15 thru 18 in 1995 by IC 1640. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1641. English Bay was conveyed the surface within section 7 in 2009 by IC 2238. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 2239.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 2012, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in section 7. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering section 7 was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

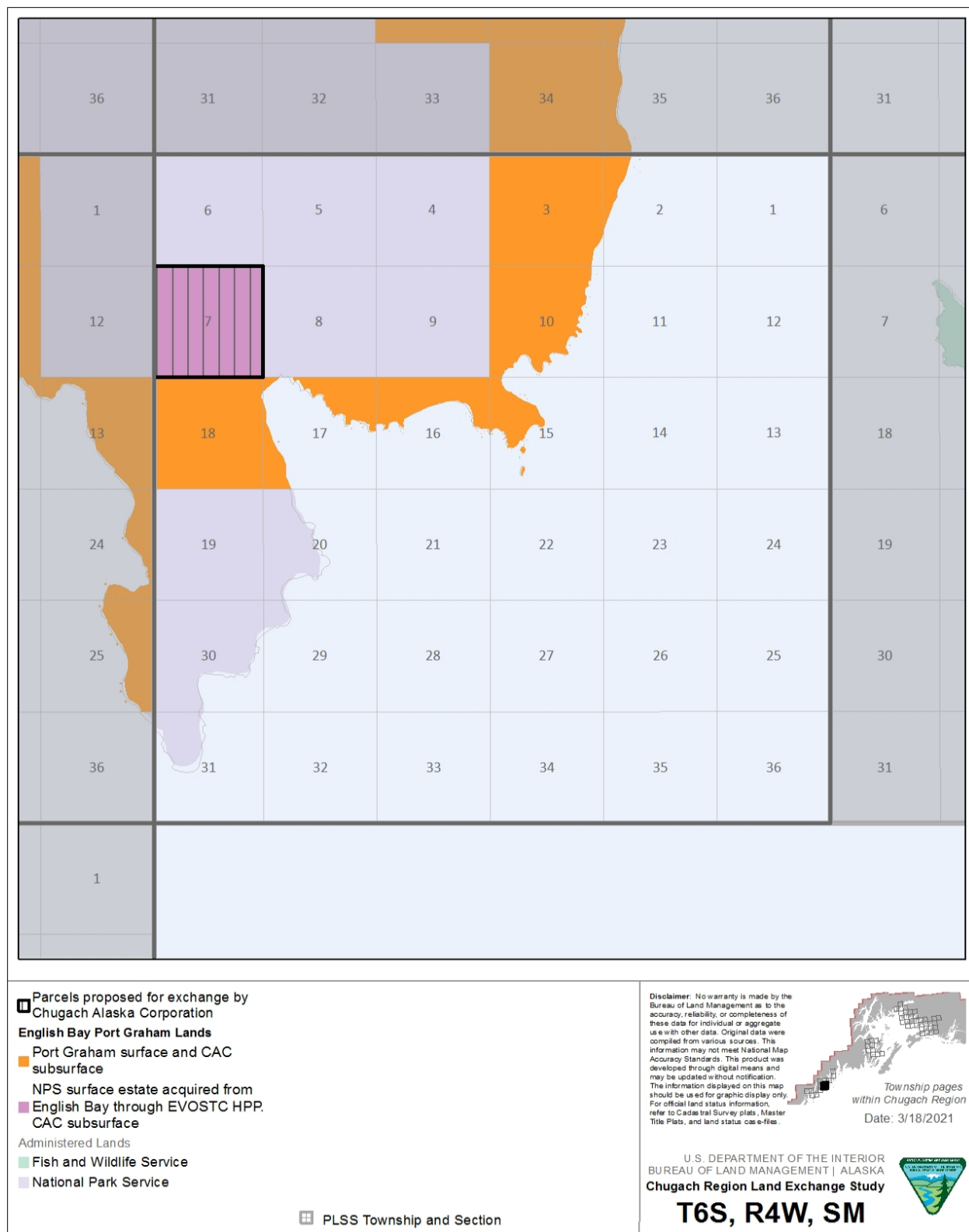
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in section 7, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 613 acres. (See **Figure 61.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in section 7 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 62: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T6S, R4W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



6. TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

English Bay was conveyed the surface within section 33 in 1997 by IC 1727. CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1728.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in section 33. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering section 33 was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

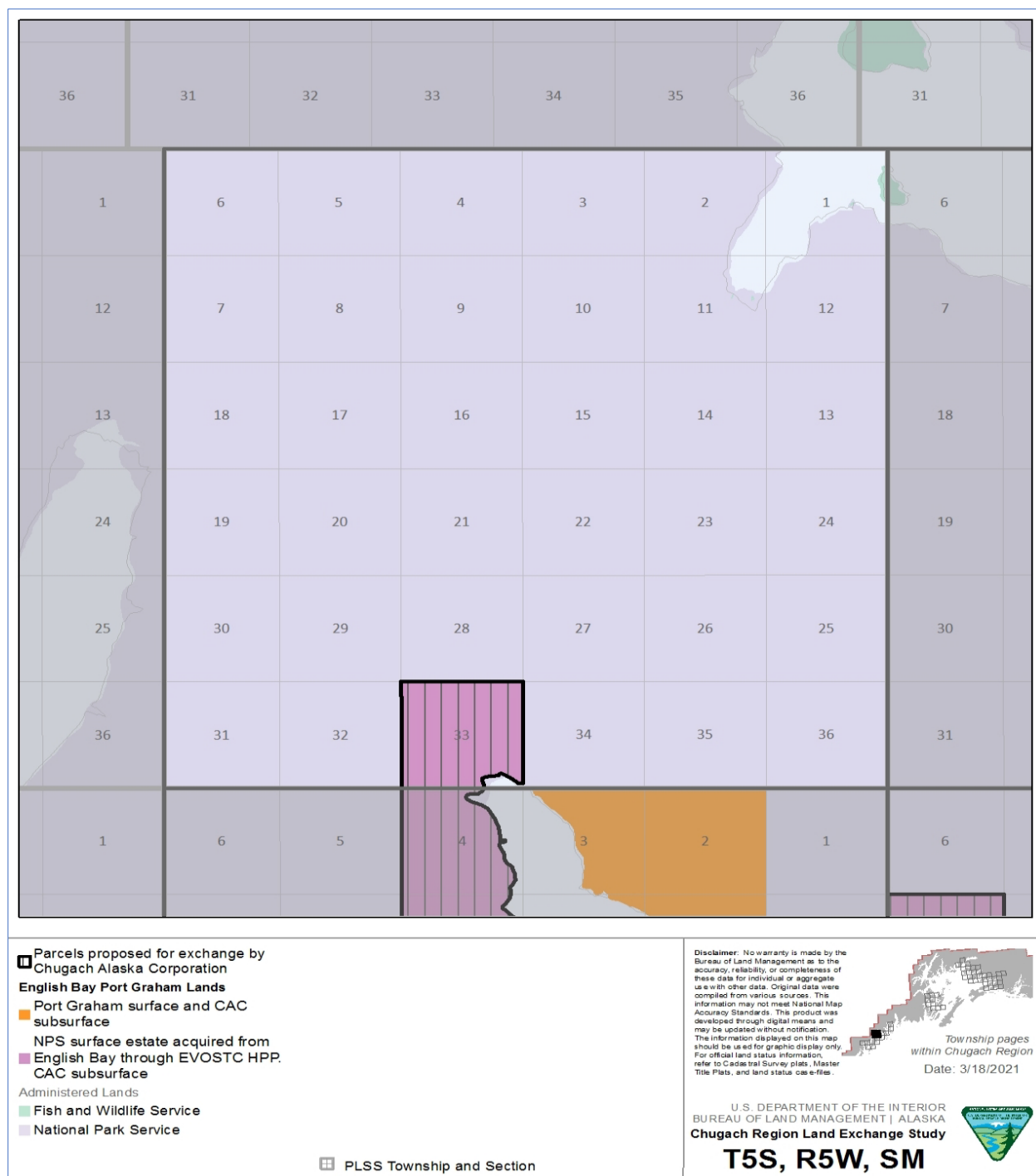
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in section 33, as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 620 acres. (See **Figure 62.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in section 33 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 63: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T5S, R5W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



7. TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Port Graham was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, and 25 in 1995 by IC 1640. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1641. English Bay was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 4, 9, 28, 29, 32, and 33 in 1997 by IC 1727. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1728.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 4, 9, 28, 29, 32, and 33. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering sections 4, 9, 28, 29, 32, and 33 was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

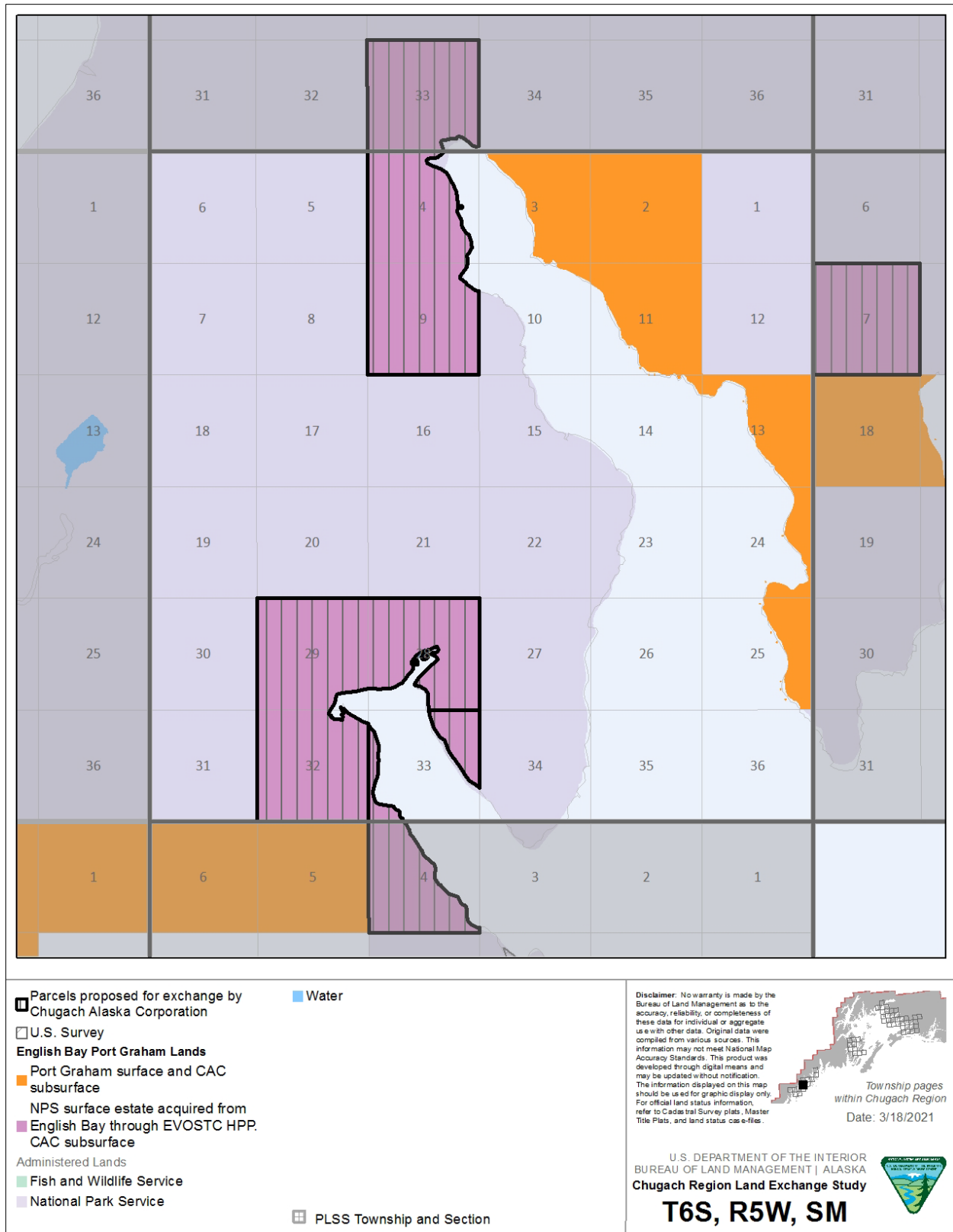
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 4, 9, 28, 29, 32, and 33 as available for exchange. Subsurface lands in these sections include all offshore islets and islands, in addition to mainland. The identified lands contain approximately 3,205 acres. (See **Figure 63.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 4, 9, 28, 29, 32, and 33 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 64: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T6S, R5W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



8. TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

English Bay was conveyed the surface to lands within section 4 in 2009 by IC 2238. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 2239. Port Graham was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 5 and 6 in 1995 by IC 1651. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1652. Port Graham was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 7, 8, and 18 in 2010 by IC 2308. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 2309.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 2012, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in section 4. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering section 4 was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

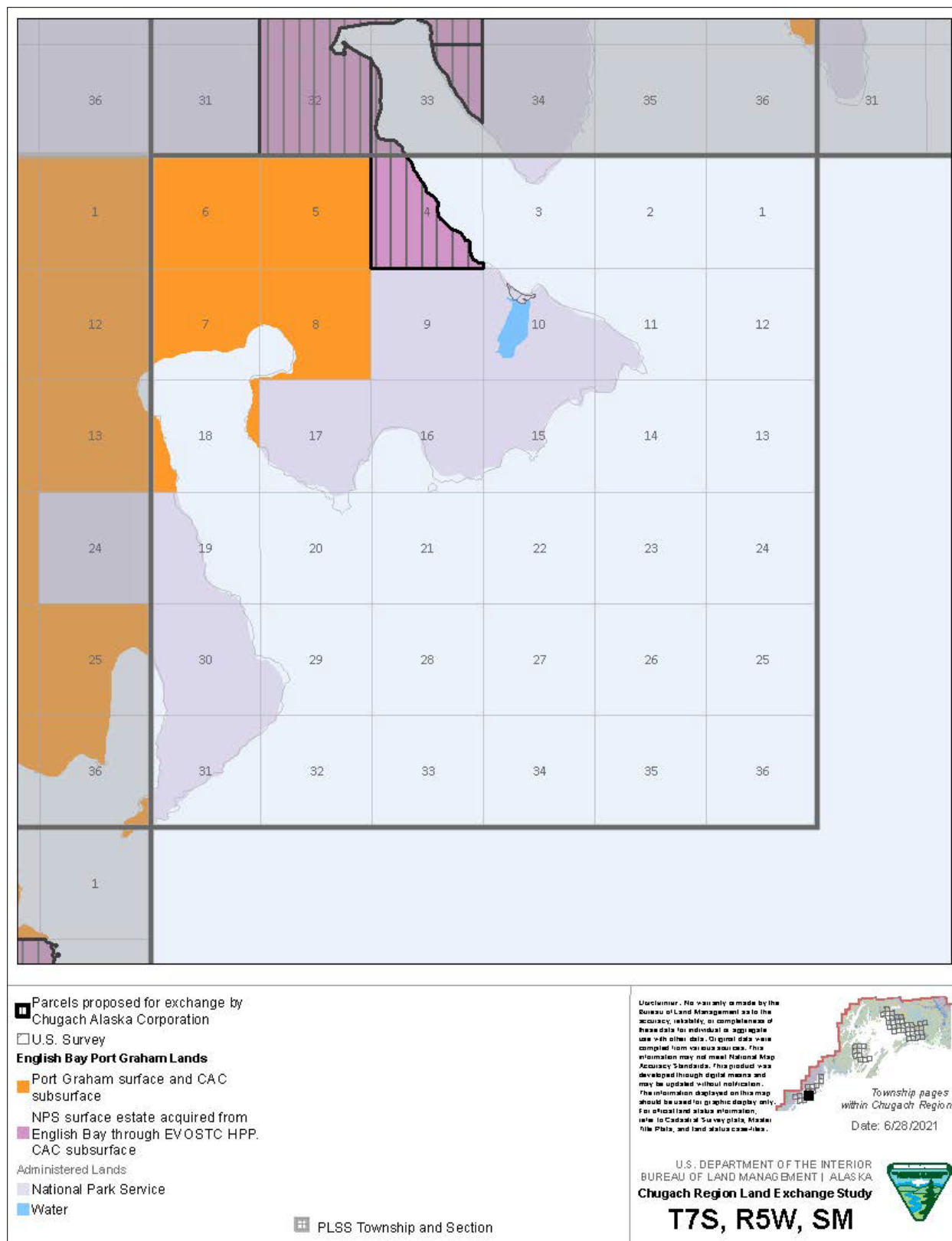
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in section 4 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 230 acres. (See **Figure 64.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in section 4 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 65: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T7S, R5W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



9. TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

Port Graham was conveyed the surface within sections 1 thru 6 in 1995 by IC 1651. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1652. English Bay was conveyed the surface within sections 7 thru 12, 14 thru 22, and 27 thru 34 in 1997 by IC 1727. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1728.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 7 thru 12, 14 thru 22, and 27 thru 34. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering sections 7 thru 12, 14 thru 22, and 27 thru 34 was established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

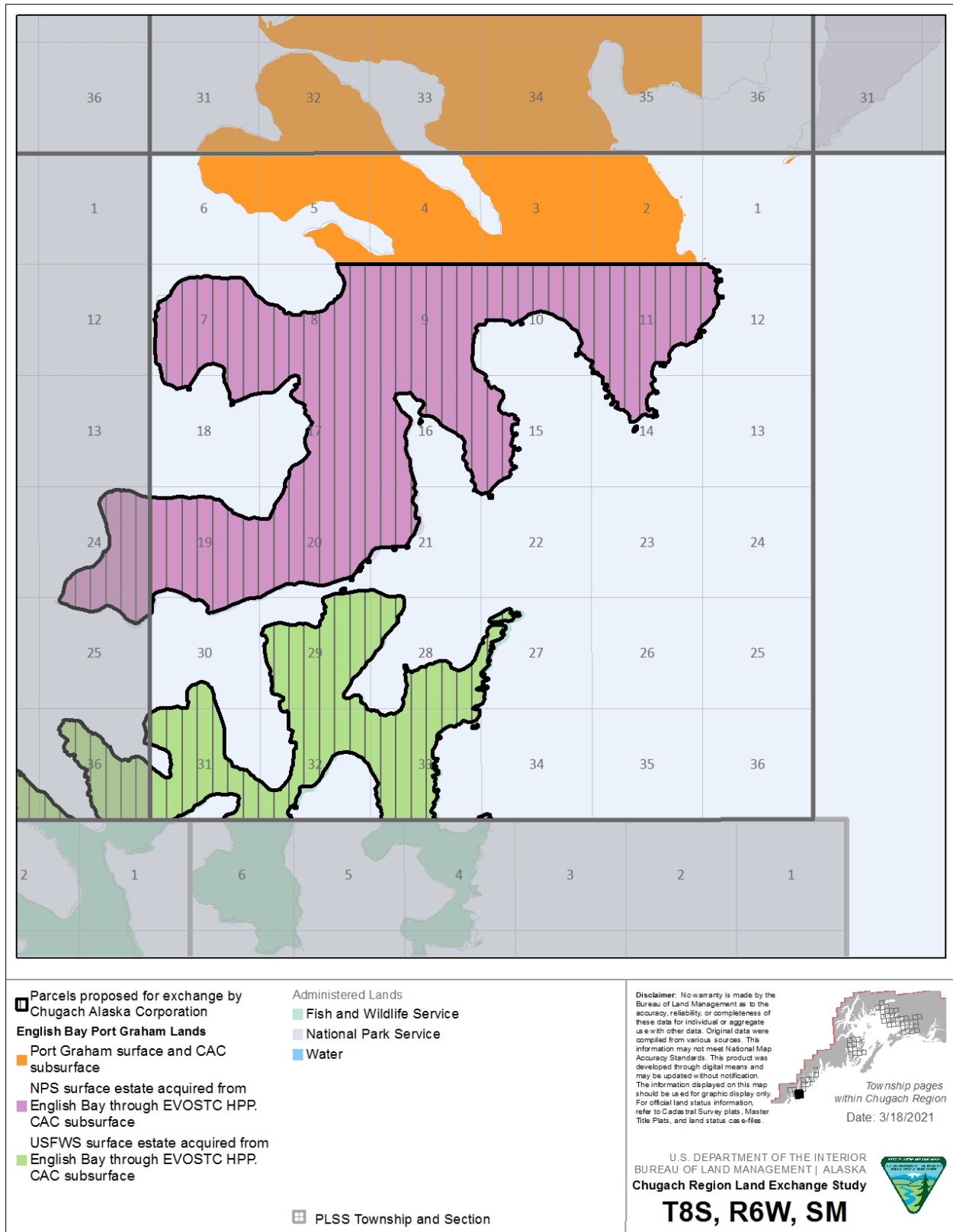
The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 7 thru 12, 14 thru 22, and 27 thru 34 as available for exchange. Subsurface lands within these sections

include all offshore islets and islands in addition to mainland. The identified lands contain approximately 6,797.39 acres. (See **Figure 65.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 7 thru 12, 14 thru 22, and 27 thru 34 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 66: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T8S, R6W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



10. TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

English Bay was conveyed the surface within sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 thru 14, 16, 17, 23, and 24 in 1996 by Patent No. 50-96-0568. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-96-0569. Port Graham was conveyed the surface within section 19 in 2010 by IC 2308. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 2309. Port Graham was also conveyed the surface within sections 22, and 27 thru 34 in 1995 by IC 1651. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1652.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 1, 2, 9, 11 thru 14, 16, 23, and 24. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

Also in 1997, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, and 17. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easements encumbering sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 thru 14, 16, 17, 23, and 24 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. Each

conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

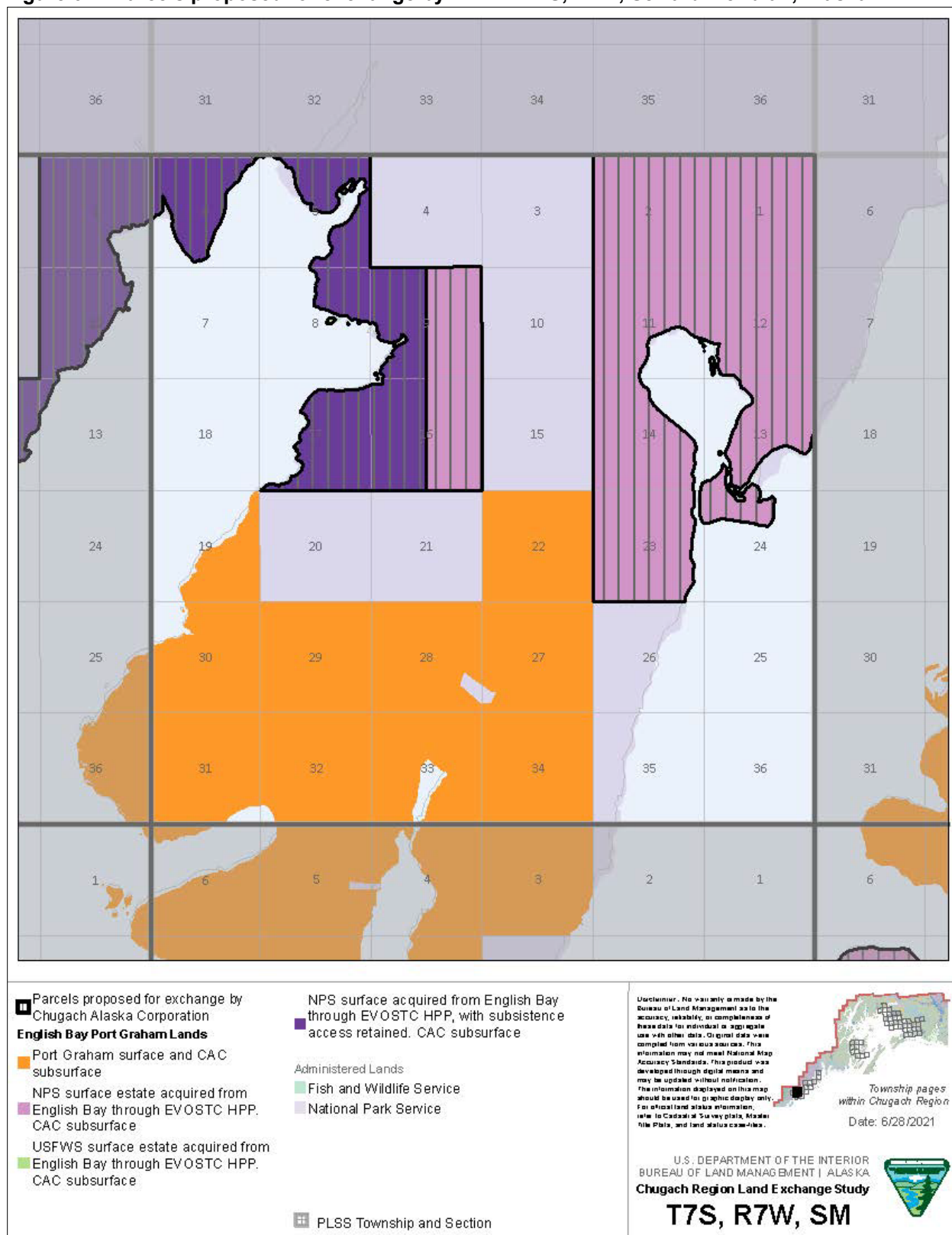
CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all its subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 thru 14, 16, 17, 23, and 24 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 6,031.78 acres. (See **Figure 66.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 thru 14, 16, 17, 23, and 24, including all offshore islets and islands, would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 67: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T7S, R7W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



11. TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

Conveyance History

Port Graham was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 3 thru 9, 16 thru 21, 28, and 29 in 1995 by IC 1651. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1652. English Bay was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 24, 25, 35, and 36 in 1997 by IC 1727. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1728.

Program History

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 24, 25, 35, and 36. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

Program Impacts on CAC Lands

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easement encumbering sections 24, 25, 35, and 36 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easement prohibits the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

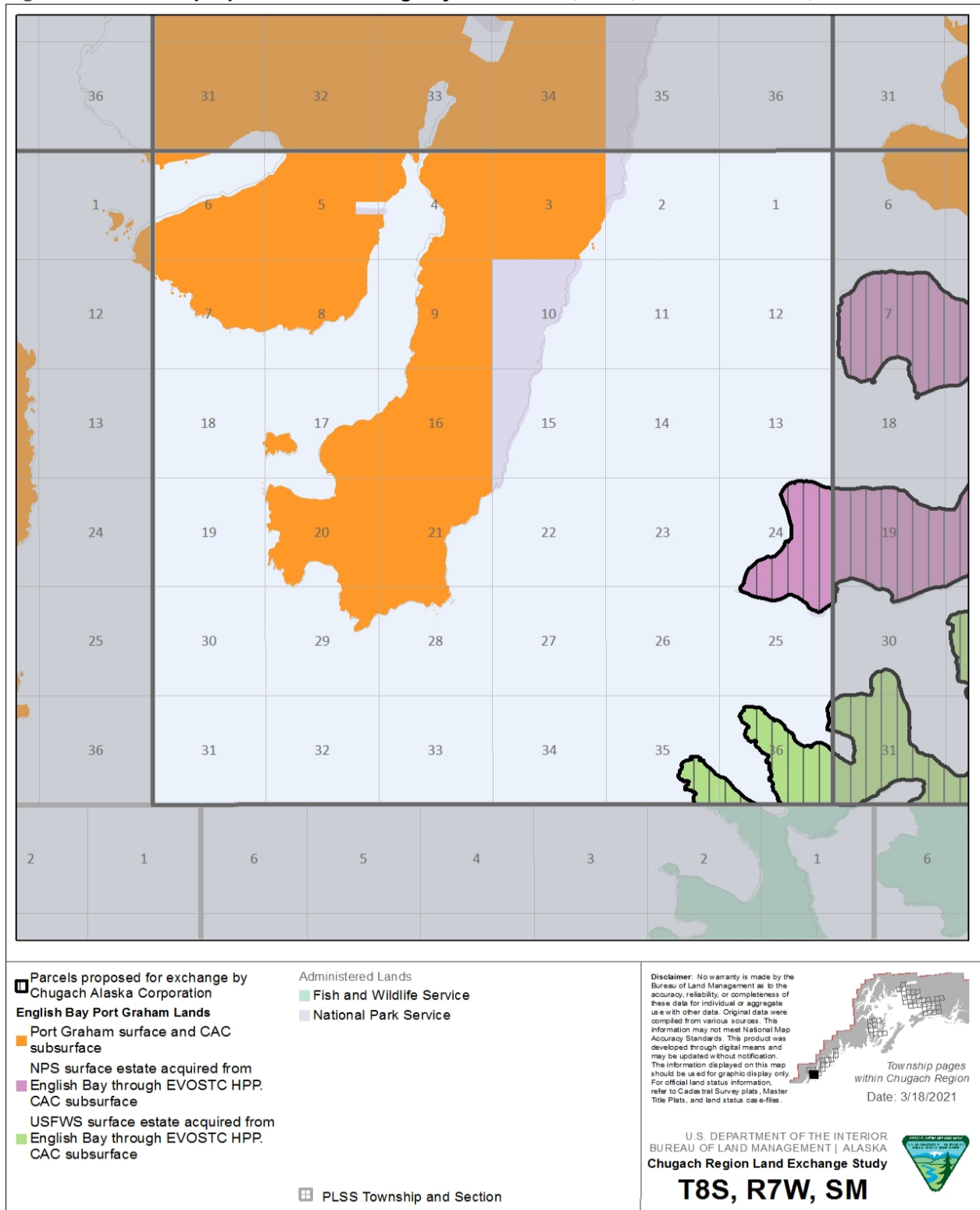
CAC Lands Identified for Exchange

The CAC identified all their subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 24, 25, 35, and 36 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 705.65 acres. (See **Figure 67.**)

Exchange Options

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 24, 25, 35, and 36 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 68: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T8S, R7W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.



12. TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST, SEWARD MERIDIAN

CONVEYANCE HISTORY

English Bay was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 23, 26, and 27 in 1996 by Patent No. 50-96-0568. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by Patent No. 50-96-0569. English Bay was also conveyed the surface to lands within sections 20, 21, 28 and 29 in 1996 by IC 1678. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1679. Port Graham was conveyed the surface to lands within sections 25 and 36 in 2010 by IC 2308. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 2309. Port Graham was also conveyed the surface to lands within sections 32, 33, and 34 in 1995 by IC 1651. The CAC was concurrently conveyed the subsurface by IC 1652.

PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed two conservation easements to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 23, 26 (lots 1–4), and 27. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easements.

Also, in 1997, in accordance with the Program land sale agreement, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in sections 5 and 14. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

In 2001, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in portions of sections 20, 21, 28, and 29. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

Also, in 2001, English Bay conveyed a conservation easement to the State of Alaska encumbering lands in portions of sections 21 and 28. It then conveyed the surface to the same lands to the U.S., subject to the conservation easement.

PROGRAM IMPACTS ON CAC LANDS

The CAC, as the owner of the subsurface, retains the rights to explore and develop subsurface resources. These rights include the CAC's ability to access contiguous subsurface resources where English Bay owns the surface and the CAC owns the subsurface of lands encumbered by the Program's conservation easements. The deeds and easements established under the Program include language explicitly acknowledging those rights. The CAC does not have any full fee lands in this vicinity.

The conservation easements encumbering sections 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26 (lots 1-4), 27, 28, and 29 were established to protect habitat by prohibiting certain surface-disturbing activities. The conservation easements prohibit the construction needed to build a road and do not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

CAC LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR EXCHANGE

The CAC identified all their subsurface it received under ANCSA section 14(f) in sections 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26 (lots 1-4), 27, 28, and 29 as available for exchange. The identified lands contain approximately 6,831.97 acres. (See **Figure 68.**)

EXCHANGE OPTIONS

An exchange involving the subsurface identified by the CAC in sections 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26 (lots 1-4), 27, 28, and 29 would consolidate Federal ownership of the surface and mineral estate, presenting an opportunity for an exchange that satisfies section 1113(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Act.

Figure 69: Parcels proposed for exchange by CAC in T7S, R8W, Seward Meridian, Alaska.

