group or village should receive title to its reservation lands and in appropriate cases should be permitted to receive additional lands.

Section 6(c).—The amendment parallels the amendment relating to land use plans in Section 5.

Section 7.—"Interim" is struck as unnecessarily restrictive.

Section 7(a).—At the time of adoption of the State Act on native land claims, it was anticipated by the House Finance Committee of the Alaska Legislature which drafted the final language of the act, that the State of Alaska would enter into agreements with native villages South of 66° North and East of 152° West during the summer of 1968. The agreements would be on a case by case basis and would determine which state lands would be made available to the villages as a part of overall land claims settlement and which lands might be selected by the state at the request of the villages in order to protect them from third party entries after the Secretary lifts the land freeze. The state, by law, agreed to not select any lands outside of this area for 18 months. Only about one dozen villages are involved in the area where agreements are necessary. By this pattern it was hoped that the natives throughout Alaska would then be able to join with the state in requesting the Secretary of Interior to lift the land freeze. Unfortunately, not only have such agreements not been concluded, but negotiations have not even begun. At this time we, therefore, do not have any substitute for Section 7(a).

Even though our amendments call for a grant of 40 million acres, much of this will be in land now withdrawn and some of the balance will be in lieu lands as to which priority is not requested, so the limit on temporary withdrawals under this section may remain at 20 million acres.

Section 7(c).—The language is broadened to require consultation as to withdrawn lands prior to granting. The reference to withdrawing lands is eliminated as being ambiguous after the amendment.

Section 7(e).—So long as there are no revenues from lands they should be permitted to receive fire insurance protection services at no cost. To simplify the amendment we have not included additional language in the task force bill which would permit the contract for fire protection service if native owned lands produces revenues.

Section 8.—The title is amended to cover the subject.

Section 8(a).—This proposed subsection does permit the native groups the option of holding a title to land by a trustee. The task force accepted such an approach believing that it would reduce objections to the task force proposal and because it felt it would be a desirable device especially when a regional corporation or statewide corporation acts as a trustee. The AFN does not desire the Secretary to act as a trustee. The AFN is willing to give the Alaska Native Commission the power to approve trustees. The commission might be given the explicit power of supervision of trustees, otherwise the trustees would be subject to the Alaska Courts.

Section 8(b).—This material has been broadened to cover land disposed of by either the group or the trustee. The AFN opposes applying the restriction of 48 U.S.C. 355(c) to land held by natives. At the most, natives should have only the option to be so restricted.

Section 9.—The AFN is opposed to granting the statewide corporation a one-half interest in the mineral rights even though the AFN may become that corporation under the terms of the Alaska State Native Land Claims Settlement Act. Rather it should be granted to the regional corporation. Also, we would not object to giving the management rights to regional corporations provided the statewide corporation consents to all leases.

As to distribution of revenues, we urge following the formula of 75% to the village, 20% to the regional corporation, and 5% to the statewide corporation. Such a formula was at one time considered by the task force but was rejected in favor of giving all mineral rights to the village level group. The foregoing formula, therefore, represents a compromise between the task force provisions and the present language of Section 9. (See Section 10)

Section 10(a).—The task force proposed that the statewide corporation receive 5% of the monies and none of the land and that the regional corporations receive 20% of the monies and none of the land. In the opinion of the AFN, this is a balanced approach in handling disposing of the land and money under the land settlement.

The grant of mineral rights under Section 9 will further strengthen the regional corporations.