



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF MINING, LAND & WATER
PUBLIC ACCESS ASSERTION AND DEFENCE

550 West 7th Ave. Suite 1030
Anchorage, AK 99501-3561
Main: 907.269.4755

December 28, 2017

Ms. Karen Mouritsen
Acting State Director
Bureau of Land Management
222 West 7th Avenue, #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7504

Subject: FF-94269 Final recordable disclaimer of interest application for a portion of the Egegik River, Becharof Lake, Unnamed outlet of Ruth Lake¹ and Ruth Lake.

Dear Ms. Mouritsen:

Pursuant to 43 CFR § 1864, the State of Alaska (State) files this application for a recordable disclaimer of interest (RDI) for the lands underlying the herein-described portions of the Becharof Lake and Egegik River system.

I. Description of Waterway

This application is submitted for the submerged lands as follows:

- 1) Becharof Lake: All submerged lands between the ordinary high water lines of Becharof Lake upstream from its outlet within Sec. 08, T. 25 S., R. 46 W., S.M., Alaska.
- 2) Egegik River: All submerged lands between the ordinary high water lines of the left and right banks of the Egegik River beginning at the outlet of Becharof Lake downstream to the limit of tidal influence.

¹ The outlet of Ruth Lake is officially unnamed in the USGS Geographic Names Information System and National Hydrography Dataset. For the purpose of this application it will be referred to as Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake.

- 3) Unnamed outlet Ruth Lake: All submerged lands between the ordinary high water lines of Unnamed outlet of Ruth Lake upstream from its outlet at Becharaof Lake within Sec. 05, T. 30 S., R. 42 W., S.M., Alaska, upstream to Ruth Lake.
- 4) Ruth Lake: All submerged lands between the ordinary high water lines of Ruth Lake upstream from its outlet within Sec. 09, T. 30 S., R. 42 W., S.M., Alaska.

This application includes the submerged lands and beds of all anabranches, braids and channels that carry water from the navigable lake and river and thus are a part of the navigable lake and river. Maps highlighting the pertinent waterbodies of the Becharof Lake and Egegik River system and Unnamed outlet of Ruth Lake and Ruth Lake along with a legal description of the townships and ranges underlying each waterbody are enclosed as Exhibit 1.

II. Waiver Requests

A. Survey Requirements

As previously discussed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Alaska State Director, the State requests a waiver under § 1864.1-2(d) of the requirement of 43 CFR § 1864.1-2 (c)(1) for a description based on a public land survey or certified metes and bounds survey. The map and legal description submitted with this RDI application sufficiently identify the land subject to this application, but if not the recordable disclaimer can be worded appropriately to fit the circumstances without requiring a public land survey. The submerged lands for which this RDI is sought are identified by name or, if unnamed, readily identified as Becharof Lake, Egegik River, Ruth Lake and Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake. Navigable waterways, such as these, are typically ambulatory, thus making a public survey of them problematic and unnecessary. The U.S. Department of the Interior has issued RDIs to the State for the beds of navigable water bodies in the past without requiring a public land survey of the system or any part of it, and judgments, decisions, and decrees of the U.S. District Court, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and U.S. Supreme Court finding title in the State to the beds of navigable waters have not required a public land survey.²

III. Basis of the State's Request for a Recordable Disclaimer of Interest

A. Navigable Waterway

² See, e.g., *Alaska v. United States*, 546 U.S. 413, 415-17 (2006); *Alaska v. Ahtna, Inc.*, 891 F.2d 1401 (9th Cir. 1989); *Alaska v. United States*, 662 F. Supp. 455 (D. Alaska 1987).

The State's RDI application for the submerged lands of the previously described portions of the Becharof Lake and Egegik River system is supported by the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Submerged Lands Act of 1953, the Alaska Statehood Act, the Alaska Right of Way Act of 1898, and other title navigability law. The BLM may disclaim interest in the submerged lands on any or all of those grounds.

Because these waterbodies were navigable on January 3, 1959, when Alaska became a state, the State of Alaska owns the river beds by virtue of the Equal Footing Doctrine and the Submerged Lands Act. *Alaska v. Ahtna, Inc.*, 891 F.2d 1401, 1404 (9th Cir. 1989), *cert. denied*, 495 U.S. 919 (1990). The constitutional Equal Footing Doctrine "guarantees to newly-admitted States [like Alaska] the same rights enjoyed by the original thirteen States and other previously-admitted States." *Id.* (citing *Utah v. United States*, 482 U.S. 193, 196 (1987)). "One of these rights is title ownership to the lands underlying navigable rivers." *Id.* The Submerged Lands Act of 1953 confirmed and extended "title to and ownership of the lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of the respective States." *Id.* (citing 43 U.S.C. § 1311(a)). "Congress explicitly provided for this rule to apply to Alaska when Alaska became a State in 1959." *Id.* (citing 48 U.S.C. Chapter 2 ("the Statehood Act") note 6(m) prec. sec. 21 (1982)). The rule includes state ownership of tidelands and the beds of marine waters up to three miles seaward of Alaska's coastline. *Id.*; 43 U.S.C. §§ 1301(a), 1311(a); *United States v. California*, 436 U.S. 32, 35 n.7, 37 (1978). In addition, in the Alaska Right of Way Act of May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. 409, 43 U.S.C. §§ 942-1 to 942-9, Congress recognized application of the equal footing doctrine to Alaska. It expressly reserved, as a matter of federal law: "the title of any State that may hereafter be erected out of the Territory of Alaska, or any part thereof, to tidelands and beds of any of its navigable waters, . . . it being declared that all such rights shall continue to be held by the United States in trust for the people of any State or States which may hereafter be erected out of said Territory."

IV. Reason for the State's Request for a Recordable Disclaimer of Interest

Title to these lands vested in the State of Alaska at statehood without any particular conveying document. The lack of any title document or judgment creates a cloud on the State's title. A RDI for this land will help lift the cloud on the State's title stemming from the lack of any permanent determination of ownership and correct any conflict and uncertainty in the public's understanding of title and use, without the time, expense and trouble of engaging in quiet title litigation.

V. Determining Navigability of Water Bodies under Current Law

The question of navigability for the purpose of state ownership is decided according to federal law. *Ahtna, Inc.*, 891 F.2d at 1404 (citing *Holt State Bank*, 270 U.S. 49, 55-56 (1926)). The Supreme Court expressed the basic test for navigability in *The Daniel Ball*, 77 U.S. (19 Wall) 557, 563 (1870), as follows:

Those rivers must be regarded as public navigable rivers in law which are navigable in fact. And they are navigable in fact when they are used, or are susceptible of being used, in their ordinary condition, as highways for commerce, over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade and travel on water.

Id. This test is applied in multiple situations, including when answering questions of title to river or streambeds under the equal footing doctrine. See *PPL Montana, LLC v. Montana*, 132 S. Ct. 1215, 1228 (2012).

Case law subsequent to *The Daniel Ball*, including *Ahtna, Inc.* and the U.S. Department of the Interior's decision in *Appeal of Doyon, Ltd.*, 86 Interior Dec. 692, 698 (ANCAB 1979), explained the meaning of that basic test. The physical character of the waterway, and in particular its capacity to be navigated, is an important factor when considering navigability for title. In the Supreme Court's most recent decision regarding navigability for title, *PPL Montana, LLC v. Montana*, it again emphasized that rivers and streams are not only navigable if they were *used* for commerce, but also if they were *susceptible* of being used as highways of commerce at the time of statehood. 132 S. Ct. at 1233. And, as previously stated by the Ninth Circuit in *Ahtna, Inc.*: "Although the river must be navigable at the time of statehood, . . . *this only means* that, at the time of statehood, *regardless of the actual use of the river*, the river must have been *susceptible* to use as a highway of commerce. * * * [I]t is not even necessary that commerce be in fact conducted . . . 'The extent of existing commerce is not the test.'" 891 F.2d at 1404 (quoting *United States v. Utah*, 283 U.S. 64, 75, 82-83 (1931) (emphasis added)). Rather, it is enough to show:

the capacity of the rivers in their ordinary condition to meet the needs of commerce as they may arise in connection with the growth of the population, the multiplication of activities, and the development of natural resources. And this capacity may be shown by physical characteristics and experimentation as well as by the uses to which the streams have been put.

Utah, 283 U.S. at 83. Present-day recreational use is relevant to determining whether a river was susceptible to commercial use at the time of statehood if: “(1) the watercraft are meaningfully similar to those in customary use for trade and travel at the time of statehood; and (2) the river’s poststatehood condition is not materially different from its physical condition at statehood.” *PPL Montana, LLC*, 132 S. Ct. at 1233.

Although lengthy portages, or the need to bypass a river segment, may defeat navigability for title for that particular river segment, *id.* at 1231–32, the presence of rapids, sandbars, and other obstructions, which may make navigation difficult, but not impossible, does not destroy title navigability, see *Utah*, 283 U.S. at 86. In *Utah*, a case addressing navigability for title, the Supreme Court stated “the mere fact of the presence of . . . sandbars causing impediments to navigation does not make a river nonnavigable.” 283 U.S. at 86. Although “the presence of sandbars must be taken in connection with other factors making for navigability,” the “essential point is whether the natural navigation of the river is such that it affords a channel for useful commerce.” *Id.*; see also *Oregon v. Riverfront Protection Ass’n*, 672 F.2d 792, 795 (9th Cir. 1982) (relying on the use of the McKenzie River in Oregon for log drives to determine the river navigable for title and stating that the “use of the river need not be without difficulty, extensive, or long and continuous.”); *Doyon, Ltd.*, 86 Interior Dec. at 697 (“Although rapids, shallow waters, sweepers, and log jams make navigation difficult on both [the Kandik and Nation Rivers], the evidence shows that these impediments do not prevent navigation.”).

Boat use is not the only method for proving a river or stream’s ability to serve as a highway for useful commerce. In *Oregon v. Riverfront Protection Association*, the Ninth Circuit considered evidence of the transporting of logs (downstream traffic) on the McKenzie River relevant to determining the river’s potential use for commerce. 672 F.2d at 794–96. The court further found that the seasonal and sometimes difficult nature of these log drives did not destroy navigability. *Id.* at 795–96 (holding that “notwithstanding [the] difficulties, thousands of logs and millions of board feet of timber were driven down the river” and this use was not “occasional” as it occurred over a three-month period for over seventeen years).

Applying these standards to Alaska, the courts and U.S. Department of the Interior have found waterways navigable for title based on their susceptibility to use for navigation by river boats, inflatable rafts, or canoes having a capacity for “commercial” loads of about 1000 lbs. of supplies or

recreationists. *Ahtna Inc.*, 891 F.2d 1401 (Gulkana River); *Appeal of Doyon*, 86 Interior Dec. 692 (Kandik and Nation Rivers); Feb. 25, 1980 Memorandum from Regional DOI Solicitor John (“Jack”) Allen to BLM Alaska State Director re “Kandik, Nation Decision on Navigability.” *See also Alaska v. United States*, 201 F.3d 1154 (9th Cir. 2000); August 18, 1983 Recommended Decision by DOI Administrative Law Judge Luoma in *Appeal of Alaska*, Interior Board of Land Appeals No. 82-1133 (recommending that the Matanuska River be determined navigable) & July 19, 1990 Memorandum of BLM Alaska State Director E. Spang (Matanuska River is navigable), BLM Files AA-11153-23, -31; *Appeal of State of Alaska & Collier*, 168 IBLA 334 (2006) (noting navigability standards).

VI. Evidence of the Navigability of the Becharof Lake, Egegik River, Ruth River and Ruth Lake system.

Documentation and reports by the BLM and other federal sources regarding pre- and post-statehood boat use, susceptibility of use as a highway of commerce, historical routes, and activities in the Becharof Lake, Egegik River, Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake and Ruth Lake area confirm and establish that the Becharof Lake, Egegik River, Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake and Ruth Lake system named in this document are navigable from the Egegik Bay to and through Becharof Lake, Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake and Ruth Lake as described above.³

A. Federal Navigability Determinations Demonstrating Navigability, including Use and Susceptibility to Use in Commerce

The BLM has evaluated the Becharof Lake and Egegik River, Ruth River and Ruth Lake that are the subject of this application. The BLM determined the full extent of Becharof Lake and Egegik River navigable-for-title. In a determination, dated January 24, 1984 (Exhibit 2, enclosed), the BLM stated the Becharof Lake served as a highway of commerce pre and post-statehood for transporting heavy equipment and supplies. In the same determination the Ruth River and Ruth Lake were used for trapping and was used as part of the Kanatak portage with 18 foot skiffs delivered to Ruth Lake from Kanatak that then traveled down the Ruth River. Egegik River, Becharof Lake, Unnamed

³ The exclusion of other portions of the Becharof Lake and Egegik River system from this application is not an admission that those submerged lands did not pass to the State at statehood, but merely recognizes that they are not part of this application.

Outlet of Ruth Lake and Ruth Lake served as a route to trapping grounds and prior to its closure commercial fishing. In 1978 the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC) provided the BLM with a report for the Egegik River that documented the use of Becharof Lake and Egegik River as a portage route between Kanatak on the Pacific Coast and Egegik Village, Army Corps improved the navigable channel to decrease lining in rapids and documented fur trapping along the entire length of the river and lake (Exhibit 3, enclosed).

In making this determination, the BLM stated “It appears from the available information that these water bodies were used as highways of commerce by commercial waterborn crafts (i.e., wood skiffs) at the time of Statehood. The rivers and lakes provided access to trapping cabins and trapping areas and transportation for the sale of these furs; they also served as a travel and trade route across the Alaska Peninsula probably from time immemorial.”

The US Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in United States Coast Pilot 9, 2012 (30th) Edition indicates further description of Egegik River (Exhibit 4). Indicating that the “Egegik River is navigable to small boats for its entire length into and across Becharof Lake.” This description includes an upper limit of tidal influence as being approximately ¼ mile below the Becharof Lake outlet at the base of the rapids.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided substantial information to the BLM and the State in the pre-application meeting associated with this application. The USFWS graciously provided WRB 96-12, Egegik River /Becharof Lake Watershed Navigability Research Report by Margaret Wilson and Warren Keogh. This 263-page report extensively documents the pre and post statehood use of the Egegik River, Becharof Lake, “Ruth River”⁴ and Ruth Lake for travel, trade and commerce. As the BLM has been supplied with a paper and electronic copy of this report a second paper copy will not be provided with this application. The state will post the report on its RDI webpage (<http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/nav/rdi/>) with this final application and staff are happy to provide an electronic (PDF) version to any interested party.

Specifically extended discussions of use of the applied for waterbodies may be found on these pages:

⁴ Within the USFWS report the Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake is called Ruth River.

Egegik River – page 50 – 82.

Becharof Lake – page 95 – 98 and page 102 – 117.

Becharof Lake – Island Arm – page 125 – 126 and 141 - 145

Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake and Ruth Lake – page 134 – 135 and page 141 – 164.

Many times the portage from either Ruth Lake or Becharof Lake are described. Within the above reviewed Egegik River/Becharof Lake Watershed Navigability Research Report, several references were made to Osgood, W. H. 1904 (Exhibit 5, enclosed). In 1902 Osgood, accompanied by A. G. Maddren and W. Fleming, engaged in biological investigations of the Alaska Peninsula. Much of Osgood's travels are accurately described in the Navigability Research Report. One important point overlooked in Osgood's original report of the portage is "Two days of hard work in stormy weather sufficed to transport impedimenta to Kanatak." The portage distance from Ruth Lake to Kanatak over the ridge is approximately 3.5 miles. Making several assumptions; 3 people hauling (it may have been more, or less), 3 hours per round trip, approximately 11 hours of daylight, and 85 lbs/load; a low rough estimate of 850 lbs of "impedimenta" were transported over the portage. In 1902 the canoes usually utilized by the federal government were Peterborough Canoes, in the range from 17 feet to 19 feet with carrying capacity from 950 lbs to 1700 lbs with 10 to 12 inches of draft.⁵

VII. Other Known Interested Parties

The State knows of no other claims on the subject submerged lands. There are no known adverse claimants or occupants on the subject submerged lands. The United States does not dispute the State's title to the subject submerged lands.

VIII. \$100.00 Application Fee

The State submitted the \$100.00 application fee on September 14, 2016 by receipt no.3658965.

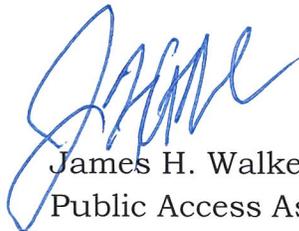
⁵ Peterborough Canoe flyer from 1909 and A Chapter on Canoes certified, both provided as Exhibit 6. The 1909 flyer was provided by the Canadian Canoe Museum, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. A Chapter on Canoes certified flier from the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. This second document mentions on page 3 the canoes sold at Dyea, ...

IX. Conclusion

The BLM has determined there is sufficient evidence to conclude the water bodies of the Egegik River, Becharof Lake, Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake and Ruth Lake, as described in section I of this application are navigable waterways. Therefore, the submerged lands and beds underlying these water bodies are owned by the State of Alaska and should be disclaimed by the BLM on behalf of the federal government.

The State agency responsible for this application is the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water, 550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1070, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, Attention: James H. Walker (907) 269-4755. Please start the application process for this river and forward the estimate of cost of administration.

Sincerely,



James H. Walker

Public Access Assertion and Defense Unit

Enclosures: Exhibit 1: Maps and Legal Description
Exhibit 2: January 24, 1984 BLM Navigability Determination
Exhibit 3: AEIDC Report
Exhibit 4: United States Coast Plot 9, excerpts
Exhibit 5: Osgood, W. H., USDA, NAF No. 24, excerpts
Exhibit 6: Peterborough Canoe Flyer 1909 and Undated A
Chapter on Canoes Certified by the Peterborough Centennial
Museum and Archives.

cc:Gregory Siekaniec, Regional Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Susan Alexander, Refuge Manager, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Sam Cotten, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Jason Metrokin, President, Bristol Bay Native Corporation
Robert Williams, Director, President, Becharof Corporation, also known as
Egegik Village

Egegik River, Becharof Lake, Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake and Ruth Lake
RDI Application: Legal Description

Ruth Lake and the Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake, Becharof Lake and the Egegik River from the outlet of Becharof Lake downstream to the location the river is influenced by the tide within the State of Alaska, more particularly described as follows:

Becharof Lake:

All submerged lands between the ordinary high water lines of the bank of Becharof Lake, as determined from Alaska USGS 1:63 360 series topographic map Ugashik C-1, (1951, minor revisions 1975); Ugashik D-1, (1951, minor revisions 1975); Ugashik D-2, (1951, minor revisions 1973); Ugashik D-3, (1951, minor revisions 1973); Karluk C-6, (1951, minor revisions 1975); Karluk D-6, (1951, minor revisions 1988); Naknek A-3 (1951, minor revisions 1970); Naknek A-2 (1951, minor revisions 1970); and Naknek A-1 (1951, minor revisions 1982):

MTRS

S024S044W29	S026S042W08	S027S041W23
S024S044W30	S026S042W09	S027S041W26
S024S044W31	S026S042W10	S027S041W27
S024S044W32	S026S042W11	S027S041W28
S024S044W33	S026S042W12	S027S041W29
S024S045W14	S026S042W13	S027S041W30
S024S045W15	S026S042W14	S027S041W31
S024S045W16	S026S042W15	S027S041W32
S024S045W17	S026S042W16	S027S041W33
S024S045W19	S026S042W17	S027S041W34
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S024S045W24	S026S042W22	S027S042W03
S024S045W25	S026S042W23	S027S042W04
S024S045W26	S026S042W24	S027S042W05
S024S045W27	S026S042W25	S027S042W06
S024S045W28	S026S042W26	S027S042W07
S024S045W29	S026S042W27	S027S042W08
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S025S045W33	S026S045W25	S028S041W17
S025S045W34	S026S045W26	S028S041W18
S025S045W35	S026S045W27	S028S041W19
S025S045W36	S026S045W28	S028S041W20
S025S046W08	S026S045W29	S028S041W21
S025S046W09	S026S045W30	S028S041W22
S025S046W10	S026S045W31	S028S041W27
S025S046W11	S026S045W32	S028S041W28
S025S046W12	S026S045W33	S028S041W29
S025S046W13	S026S045W34	S028S041W30
S025S046W14	S026S045W35	S028S041W31
S025S046W15	S026S045W36	S028S041W32
S025S046W16	S026S046W01	S028S041W33
S025S046W17	S026S046W02	S028S041W34
S025S046W19	S026S046W03	S028S042W01
S025S046W20	S026S046W04	S028S042W02
S025S046W21	S026S046W05	S028S042W03
S025S046W22	S026S046W06	S028S042W04
S025S046W23	S026S046W07	S028S042W10
S025S046W24	S026S046W08	S028S042W11
S025S046W25	S026S046W09	S028S042W12
S025S046W26	S026S046W10	S028S042W13
S025S046W27	S026S046W11	S028S042W14
S025S046W28	S026S046W12	S028S042W15
S025S046W29	S026S046W13	S028S042W22
S025S046W30	S026S046W14	S028S042W23
S025S046W31	S026S046W15	S028S042W24
S025S046W32	S026S046W16	S028S042W25

S025S046W33	S026S046W17	S028S042W26
S025S046W34	S026S046W21	S028S042W35
S025S046W35	S026S046W22	S028S042W36
S025S046W36	S026S046W23	S028S043W01
S026S041W15	S026S046W24	S028S043W02
S026S041W16	S026S046W25	S029S041W05
S026S041W17	S026S046W26	S029S041W06
S026S041W18	S026S046W27	S029S042W01
S026S041W19	S026S046W35	S029S042W02
S026S041W20	S026S046W36	S029S042W03
S026S041W21	S027S041W02	S029S042W04
S026S041W22	S027S041W03	S029S042W09
S026S041W23	S027S041W04	S029S042W10
S026S041W26	S027S041W05	S029S042W11
S026S041W27	S027S041W06	S029S042W12
S026S041W28	S027S041W07	S029S042W14
S026S041W29	S027S041W08	S029S042W15
S026S041W30	S027S041W09	S029S042W16
S026S041W31	S027S041W10	S029S042W20
S026S041W32	S027S041W11	S029S042W21
S026S041W33	S027S041W14	S029S042W28
S026S041W34	S027S041W15	S029S042W29
S026S041W35	S027S041W16	S029S042W31
S026S042W02	S027S041W17	S029S042W32
S026S042W03	S027S041W18	S029S042W33
S026S042W04	S027S041W19	S030S042W05
S026S042W05	S027S041W20	S030S042W06
S026S042W06	S027S041W21	S030S042W07
S026S042W07	S027S041W22	S030S043W01
		S030S043W12

The precise location may be within other sections and townships due to the ambulatory nature of water bodies.

Egegik River

All submerged lands between the ordinary high water lines of the left and right banks of the Egegik River from the outlet of Becharof Lake within Section 8, Township 25 South, Range 46 West, Seward Meridian to the extent of tidal influence as noted by NOAA and as determined from Alaska USGS 1:63 360 series topographic maps Naknek A-3 (1951, minor revisions 1970):

MTRS

S025S046W08	S025S046W07	
S024S046W19	S024S046W31	S024S046W30

Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake

All submerged lands between the ordinary high water lines of the left and right banks of the Unnamed Outlet of Ruth Lake from the outlet of Ruth Lake downstream to Bacherof Lake all within Township 30 South, Range 42 West, Seward Meridian as determined from Alaska USGS 1:63 360 series topographic maps Ugashik C-1 (1951, minor revisions 1975):

MTRS

S030S042W05	S030S042W08	
S030S042W09		

Ruth Lake

All submerged lands below the ordinary high water line of the banks of Ruth Lake within Township 30 South, Range 42 West, Seward Meridian as determined from Alaska USGS 1:63 360 series topographic maps Ugashik C-1 (1951, minor revisions 1975):

MTRS

S030S042W09	S030S042W16	S030S042W17
S030S042W20	S030S042W21	S030S042W29
S030S042W30	S030S042W31	S030S042W32