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TABLE A(2)—SINGLE LIFE FEMALE, 6 PERCENT, SHOWING THE PRESENT WORTH OF A LIFE ESTATE INTEREST, AND OF A REMAINDER INTEREST—Continued

(1)—Age	(2)—Life estate	(3)—Remainder
35	.87593	.12407
36	.86985	.13015
37	.86349	.13651
38	.85687	.14313
39	.84998	.15002
40	.84281	.15719
41	.83536	.16464
42	.82764	.17236
43	.81962	.18038
44	.81131	.18869
45	.80269	.19731
46	.79374	.20626
47	.78448	.21552
48	.77488	.22512
49	.76498	.23502
50	.75476	.24524
51	.74423	.25577
52	.73339	.26661
53	.72220	.27780
54	.71062	.28938
55	.69859	.30141
56	.68612	.31388
57	.67320	.32680
58	.65988	.34012
59	.64622	.35378
60	.63226	.36774
61	.61803	.38197
62	.60352	.39648
63	.58871	.41129
64	.57355	.42645
65	.55803	.44197
66	.54211	.45789
67	.52583	.47417
68	.50924	.49076
69	.49241	.50759
70	.47540	.52460
71	.45823	.54177
72	.44088	.55912
73	.42341	.57659
74	.40587	.59413
75	.38833	.61167
76	.37073	.62927
77	.35307	.64693
78	.33546	.66454
79	.31811	.68189
80	.30117	.69883
81	.28489	.71511
82	.26935	.73065
83	.25439	.74561
84	.23956	.76044
85	.22441	.77559
86	.21010	.78990
87	.19674	.80326
88	.18431	.81569
89	.17285	.82715
90	.16241	.83759
91	.15301	.84699
92	.14470	.85530
93	.13741	.86259
94	.13103	.86897
95	.12535	.87465
96	.11998	.88002

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TABLE A(2)—SINGLE LIFE FEMALE, 6 PERCENT, SHOWING THE PRESENT WORTH OF A LIFE ESTATE INTEREST, AND OF A REMAINDER INTEREST—Continued

(1)—Age	(2)—Life estate	(3)—Remainder
97	.11487	.88513
98	.10999	.89001
99	.10532	.89468
100	.10087	.89913
101	.09661	.90339
102	.09250	.90750
103	.08846	.91154
104	.08439	.91561
105	.08000	.92000
106	.07471	.92529
107	.06718	.93282
108	.05426	.94574
109	.02830	.97170

§ 179.6 Notice of termination of life estate.

Upon receipt of a renunciation of interest or notice of death of an Indian or non-Indian who died possessed of a life estate in Indian land, the Superintendent having jurisdiction shall file a copy of the renunciation or death certificate or other evidence of death with the appropriate Bureau of Indian Affairs' Land Titles and Records Office for recording.

PART 181—INDIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

Sec.

- 181.1 Purpose.
- 181.2 Definitions.
- 181.3 Am I eligible to receive a program grant?
- 181.4 How do I obtain an application?
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- 181.6 How are applicants informed of the results?
- 181.7 Appeals.

AUTHORITY: 23 U.S.C. 402; 25 U.S.C. 13.

SOURCE: 62 FR 55331, Oct. 24, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 181.1 Purpose.

This part will assist the BIA Indian Highway Safety Program Administrator to disperse funds DOT/NHTSA has made available. The funds assist selected tribes with their proposed Highway Safety Projects. These projects are designed to reduce traffic

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crashes, reduce impaired driving crashes, increase occupant protection education, provide Emergency Medical Service training, and increase police traffic services.

§ 181.2 Definitions.

Appeal means a written request for review of an action or the inaction of an official of the BIA that is claimed to adversely affect the interested party making the request.

Applicant means an individual or persons on whose behalf an application for assistance and/or services has been made under this part.

Application means the process through which a request is made for assistance or services.

Grant means a written agreement between the BIA and the governing body of an Indian tribe or Indian organization wherein the BIA provides funds to the grantee to plan, conduct, or administer specific programs, services, or activities and where the administrative and programmatic provisions are specifically delineated.

Grantee means the tribal governing body of an Indian tribe or Board of Directors of an Indian organization responsible for grant administration.

Recipient means an individual or persons who have been determined as eligible and are receiving financial assistance or services under this part.

§ 181.3 Am I eligible to receive a program grant?

The Indian Highway Safety Program grant is available to any federally recognized tribe. Because of the limited financial resources available for the program, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is unable to award grants to all applicants. Furthermore, some grant recipients may only be awarded a grant to fund certain aspects of their proposed tribal projects.

§ 181.4 How do I obtain an application?

BIA mails grant application packages for a given fiscal year to all federally recognized tribes by the end of February of the preceding fiscal year. Additional application packages are available from the Program Administrator, Indian Highway Safety Pro-

gram, P.O. Box 2003, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Each application package contains the necessary information concerning the application process, including format, content, and filing requirements.

§ 181.5 How are applications ranked?

BIA ranks each timely filed application by assigning points based upon four factors.

(a) *Factor No. 1—Magnitude of the problem* (Up to 50 points available). In awarding points under this factor, BIA will take into account the following:

(1) Whether a highway safety problem exists.

(2) Whether the problem is significant.

(3) Whether the proposed tribal project will contribute to resolution of the identified highway safety problem.

(4) The number of traffic accidents occurring within the applicant's jurisdiction over the previous 3 years.

(5) The number of alcohol-related traffic accidents occurring within the applicant's jurisdiction over the previous 3 years.

(6) The number of reported traffic fatalities occurring within the applicant's jurisdiction over the previous 3 years.

(7) The number of reported alcohol-related traffic fatalities occurring within the applicant's jurisdiction over the previous 3 years.

(b) *Factor No. 2—Countermeasure selection* (Up to 40 points available). In awarding points under this factor, BIA will take into account the following:

(1) Whether the countermeasures selected are the most effective for the identified highway safety problem.

(2) Whether the countermeasures selected are cost effective.

(3) Whether the applicant's objectives are realistic and attainable.

(4) Whether the applicant's objectives are time framed and, if so, whether the time frames are realistic and attainable.

(c) *Factor No. 3—Tribal Leadership and Community Support* (Up to 10 points available). In awarding points under this factor, BIA will take into account the following:

(1) Whether the applicant proposes using tribal resources in the project.

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(2) Whether the appropriate tribal governing body supports the proposal plan, as evidenced by a tribal resolution or otherwise.

(3) Whether the community supports the proposal plan, as evidenced by letters or otherwise.

(d) *Factor No. 4—Past Performance* (+ or -10 points available). In awarding points under this factor, BIA will take into account the following:

(1) Financial and programmatic reporting requirements.

(2) Project accomplishments.

§ 181.6 How are applicants informed of the results?

BIA will send a letter to all applicants notifying them of their selection or non-selection for participation in the Indian Highway Safety Program for the upcoming fiscal year. BIA will explain to each applicant not selected for participation the reason(s) for non-selection.

§ 181.7 Appeals.

You may appeal actions taken by BIA officials under this part by following the procedures in 25 CFR part 2.

PART 183—USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND AND SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE LEASE FUND

Subpart A—Introduction

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183.1 What is the purpose of this part?

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183.17 If expenditures under this part lead to a claim or cause of action, who is liable?

183.18 Information collection requirements

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 102–575, 106 Stat. 4740 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 66 FR 21088, Apr. 27, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 183.1 What is the purpose of this part?

This part implements section 3707(e) of the San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act (the Act), Public Law 102–575, 106 Stat. 4748, that requires regulations to administer the Trust Fund, and the Lease Fund established by the Act.

§ 183.2 What terms do I need to know?

In this part:

Administrative costs means any cost, including indirect costs, incurred by the Tribe reasonably related to an allowed use of funds under the Settlement Act, including indirect costs.

Beneficial use means any use to which the Tribe's water entitlement is put