

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior

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shall incorporate all conditions or restrictions set out in the consents obtained pursuant to §169.3. A copy of such instrument shall be promptly delivered to the applicant and thereafter the applicant may proceed with the construction work. Maps of definite location may be attached to and incorporated into the conveyance document by reference. In the discretion of the Secretary, one conveyance document may be issued covering all of the tracts of land traversed by the right-of-way, or separate conveyances may be made covering one or several tracts included in the application. A duplicate original copy of the conveyance instrument, permanent and reproducible maps, a copy of the application and stipulations, together with any other pertinent documents shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the office of record for land documents affecting the land covered by the right-of-way, where they will be recorded and filed.

§ 169.16 Affidavit of completion.

Upon the completion of the construction of any right-of-way, the applicant shall promptly file with the Secretary an affidavit of completion, in duplicate, executed by the engineer and certified by the applicant. The Secretary shall transmit one copy of the affidavit to the office of record mentioned in §169.15. Failure to file an affidavit in accordance with this section shall subject the right-of-way to cancellation in accordance with §169.20.

§ 169.17 Change of location.

If any change from the location described in the conveyance instrument is found to be necessary on account of engineering difficulties or otherwise, amended maps and field notes of the new location shall be filed, and a right-of-way for such new route or location shall be subject to consent, approval, the ascertainment of damages, and the payment thereof, in all respects as in the case of the original location. Before a revised conveyance instrument is issued, the applicant shall execute such instruments deemed necessary by the Secretary extinguishing the right-of-way at the original location. Such instruments shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the office of record

mentioned in §169.15 for recording and filing.

§ 169.18 Tenure of approved right-of-way grants.

All rights-of-way granted under the regulations in this part 169 shall be in the nature of easements for the periods stated in the conveyance instrument. Except as otherwise determined by the Secretary and stated in the conveyance instrument, rights-of-way granted under the Act of February 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 17; 25 U.S.C. 323-328), for railroads, telephone lines, telegraph lines, public roads and highways, access roads to homesite properties, public sanitary and storm sewer lines including sewage disposal and treatment plants, water control and use projects (including but not limited to dams, reservoirs, flowage easements, ditches, and canals), oil, gas, and public utility water pipelines (including pumping stations and appurtenant facilities), electric power projects, generating plants, switchyards, electric transmission and distribution lines (including poles, towers, and appurtenant facilities), and for service roads and trails essential to any of the aforesaid use purposes, may be without limitation as to term of years; whereas, rights-of-way for all other purposes shall be for a period of not to exceed 50 years, as determined by the Secretary and stated in the conveyance instrument.

[37 FR 12937, June 30, 1972. Redesignated at 47 FR 13327, Mar. 30, 1982]

§ 169.19 Renewal of right-of-way grants.

On or before the expiration date of any right-of-way heretofore or hereafter granted for a limited term of years, an application may be submitted for a renewal of the grant. If the renewal involves no change in the location or status of the original right-of-way grant, the applicant may file with his application a certificate under oath setting out this fact, and the Secretary, with the consent required by §169.3, may thereupon extend the grant for a like term of years, upon the payment of consideration as set forth in §169.12. If any change in the size, type, or location of the right-of-way is involved, the application for renewal

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shall be treated and handled as in the case of an original application for a right-of-way.

§ 169.20 Termination of right-of-way grants.

All rights-of-way granted under the regulations in this part may be terminated in whole or in part upon 30 days written notice from the Secretary mailed to the grantee at its latest address furnished in accordance with § 169.5(j) for any of the following causes:

(a) Failure to comply with any term or condition of the grant or the applicable regulations;

(b) A nonuse of the right-of-way for a consecutive 2-year period for the purpose for which it was granted;

(c) An abandonment of the right-of-way.

If within the 30-day notice period the grantee fails to correct the basis for termination, the Secretary shall issue an appropriate instrument terminating the right-of-way. Such instrument shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the office of record mentioned in § 169.15 for recording and filing.

[33 FR 19803, Dec. 27, 1968, as amended at 45 FR 45910, July 8, 1980. Redesignated at 47 FR 13327, Mar. 30, 1982]

§ 169.21 Condemnation actions involving individually owned lands.

The facts relating to any condemnation action to obtain a right-of-way over individually owned lands shall be reported immediately by officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs having knowledge of such facts to appropriate officials of the Interior Department so that action may be taken to safeguard the interests of the Indians.

§ 169.22 Service lines.

(a) An agreement shall be executed by and between the landowner or a legally authorized occupant or user of individually owned land and the applicant before any work by the applicant may be undertaken to construct a service line across such land. Such a service line shall be limited in the case of power lines to a voltage of 14.5 kv. or less except lines to serve irrigation pumps and commercial and industrial uses which shall be limited to a voltage not to exceed 34.5 kv. A service line

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shall be for the sole purpose of supplying the individual owner or authorized occupant or user of land, including schools and churches, with telephone, water, electric power, gas, and other utilities for use by such owner, occupant, or user of the land on the premises.

(b) A similar agreement to that required in paragraph (a) of this section shall be executed by the tribe or legally authorized occupant or user of tribal land and the applicant before any work by the applicant may be undertaken for the construction of a service line across tribal land. A service line shall be for the sole purpose of supplying an occupant or user of tribal land with any of the utilities specified in paragraph (a) of this section. No agreement under this paragraph shall be valid unless its execution shall have been duly authorized in advance of construction by the governing body of the Indian tribe whose land is affected, unless the contract under which the occupant or user of the land obtained his rights specifically authorizes such occupant or user to enter into service agreements for utilities without further tribal consent.

(c) In order to encourage the use of telephone, water, electric power, gas and other utilities and to facilitate the extension of these modern conveniences to sparsely settled Indian areas without undue costs the agreement referred to in paragraph (a) of this section shall only be required to include or have appended thereto, a plat or diagram showing with particularity the location, size, and extent of the line. When the plat or diagram is placed on a separate sheet it shall bear the signature of the parties. In case of tribal land, the agreement shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the tribal authorization when required.

(d) An executed copy of the agreement, together with a plat or diagram, and in the case of tribal land, an authenticated copy of the tribal authorization, when required, shall be filed with the Secretary within 30 days after the date of its execution. Failure to meet this requirement may result in the removal of improvements placed on