

the necessity of advising prospective purchasers that irrigation charges must be paid and that a so-called paid-up water right was not conveyed with the land. A form of agreement to be executed by the prospective purchaser accompanied this circular.

It has been brought to the attention of the Bureau that irrigation construction charges and operation and maintenance charges have accrued against irrigable allotments prior to the time of their being advertised for sale and that the superintendents have failed to provide for payment of the accrued irrigation charges, with the result that no means are apparent for their collection.

With a view of preventing any future misunderstanding the form of contract accompanying Circular No. 1677 has been redrafted and Form 5-462b assigned to it. The circular has been designated "No. 1677a."

## PART 160—INCLUSION OF LIENS IN ALL PATENTS AND INSTRUMENTS EXECUTED

Sec.

160.1 Liens.

160.2 Instructions.

160.3 Leases to include description of lands.

160.4 Prompt payment of irrigation charges by lessees.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 1, 3, 36 Stat. 270, 272, as amended; 25 U.S.C. 385.

SOURCE: 22 FR 10566, Dec. 24, 1957, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 47 FR 13327, Mar. 30, 1982.

### § 160.1 Liens.

The act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 210; 25 U.S.C. 387) creates a first lien against irrigable lands under all Indian irrigation projects where the construction, operation and maintenance costs of such projects remain unpaid and are reimbursable, and directs that such lien shall be recited in any patent or instrument issued for such lands to cover such unpaid charges. Prior to the enactment of this legislation similar liens had been created by legislative authority against irrigable lands of the projects on the Fort Yuma, Colorado River, and Gila River Reservations, in Arizona; Blackfeet, Fort Peck, Flathead, Fort Belknap, and Crow Reservations, Mont.; Wapato project, Yakima Reservation, Wash.; the irrigable lands on the Colville Reservation within the West Okanogan irrigation district, Washington, and the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho. This legislation, there-

fore, extends protection similar to that existing in the legislation applicable to the projects on the reservations above mentioned.

CROSS REFERENCES: For operation and maintenance charges and construction costs, see parts 134 and 137 of this chapter.

### § 160.2 Instructions.

All superintendents and other officers are directed to familiarize themselves with this provision of law, and in all cases involving the issuance of patents or deeds direct to the Indian or purchaser of Indian allotments embracing irrigable lands, they will recite in the papers forwarded to the Department for action the fact that the lands involved are within an irrigation project (giving the name) and accordingly are subject to the provisions of this law. This requirement will be in addition to the existing regulations requiring the superintendents in case of sales of irrigable lands to obtain from the project engineer a written statement relative to the irrigability of the lands to be sold, and whether or not there are any unpaid irrigation charges, together with the estimated per acre construction cost assessable against the land involved in the sale. Each sale will also be accompanied by contract executed in accordance with regulations obligating the purchaser to pay the accrued charges, namely, construction, operation, and maintenance, prior to the approval of the sale and to assume and pay the unassessed irrigation charges in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior.

CROSS REFERENCES: For additional regulations pertaining to the payment of fees and charges in connection with the sale of irrigable lands, see part 159 and §§ 134.4 and 152.21 of this chapter.

### § 160.3 Leases to include description of lands.

It is important, also, for superintendents in leasing irrigable lands to present to the project engineer lists containing descriptions of the lands involved for his approval of the irrigable acreage and for checking as to whether or not such lands are in fact irrigable

under existing works. Strict compliance with this section is required for the purpose of avoiding error.

**§ 160.4 Prompt payment of irrigation charges by lessees.**

Superintendents will also see that irrigation charges are promptly paid by lessees, and where such charges are not so paid take appropriate and prompt action for their collection. Such unpaid charges are a lien against the land, and accordingly any failure on the part of the superintendents to collect same increases the obligation against the land.

**PART 161—NAVAJO PARTITIONED LANDS GRAZING PERMITS**

**Subpart A—Definitions, Authority, Purpose and Scope**

Sec.

- 161.1 What definitions do I need to know?
- 161.2 What are the Secretary's authorities under this part?
- 161.3 What is the purpose of this part?
- 161.4 To what lands does this part apply?
- 161.5 Can BIA waive the application of this part?
- 161.6 Are there any other restrictions on information given to BIA?

**Subpart B—Tribal Policies and Laws Pertaining to Permits**

- 161.100 Do tribal laws apply to grazing permits?
- 161.101 How will tribal laws be enforced on the Navajo Partitioned Lands?
- 161.102 What notifications are required that tribal laws apply to grazing permits on the Navajo Partitioned Lands?

**Subpart C—General Provisions**

- 161.200 Is an Indian agricultural resource management plan required?
- 161.201 Is environmental compliance required?
- 161.202 How are range units established?
- 161.203 Are range management plans required?
- 161.204 How are carrying capacities and stocking rates established?
- 161.205 How are range improvements treated?
- 161.206 What must a permittee do to protect livestock from exposure to disease?
- 161.207 What livestock are authorized to graze?

**Subpart D—Permit Requirements**

- 161.300 When is a permit needed to authorize grazing use?
- 161.301 What will a grazing permit contain?
- 161.302 What restrictions are placed on grazing permits?
- 161.303 How long is a permit valid?
- 161.304 Must a permit be recorded?
- 161.305 When is a decision by BIA regarding a permit effective?
- 161.306 When are permits effective?
- 161.307 When may a permittee commence grazing on Navajo Partitioned Land?
- 161.308 Must a permittee comply with standards of conduct if granted a permit?

**Subpart E—Reissuance of Grazing Permits**

- 161.400 What are the criteria for reissuing grazing permits?
- 161.401 Will new permits be granted after the initial reissuance of permits?
- 161.402 What are the procedures for reissuing permits?
- 161.403 How are grazing permits allocated within each range unit?

**Subpart F—Modifying A Permit**

- 161.500 May permits be transferred, assigned or modified?
- 161.501 When will a permit modification be effective?
- 161.502 Will a special land use require permit modification?

**Subpart G—Permit Violations**

- 161.600 What permit violations are addressed by this subpart?
- 161.601 How will BIA monitor permit compliance?
- 161.602 Will my permit be canceled for non-use?
- 161.603 Can mediation be used in the event of a permit violation or dispute?
- 161.604 What happens if a permit violation occurs?
- 161.605 What will a written notice of a permit violation contain?
- 161.606 What will BIA do if the permittee doesn't cure a violation on time?
- 161.607 What appeal bond provisions apply to permit cancellation decisions?
- 161.608 When will a permit cancellation be effective?
- 161.609 Can BIA take emergency action if the rangeland is threatened?
- 161.610 What will BIA do if livestock is not removed when a permit expires or is cancelled?

**Subpart H—Trespass**

- 161.700 What is trespass?
- 161.701 What is BIA's trespass policy?
- 161.702 Who will enforce this subpart?