

National Park Service, Interior

§ 14.51

change the administrative jurisdiction over the right-of-way.

§ 14.35 Transfer of right-of-way.

§ 14.36 Method of filing.

Any proposed transfer in whole or in part of any right, title or interest in a right-of-way, or permit incident to a right-of-way acquired under any law, except the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1101; 43 U.S.C. 946-949), must be filed in accordance with §14.20 for approval, must be accompanied by the same showing of qualifications of the transferee as is required of the applicant, and must be supported by a stipulation that the assignee agrees to comply with and to be bound by the terms and conditions of the right-of-way. No transfer will be recognized unless and until it is first approved in writing by the authorized officer.

§ 14.37 Reimbursement of costs.

All filings for transfer approval made pursuant to this section, except as to rights-of-way or permits incident to rights-of-way excepted by §14.22(a)(4), must be accompanied by a nonrefundable payment of \$25.

§ 14.38 Disposal of property on termination of right-of-way.

Upon the termination of a right-of-way by expiration or by prior cancellation, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, if all monies due the Government thereunder have been paid, the holder of the right-of-way will be allowed six months or such additional time as may be granted in which to remove from the right-of-way all property or improvements of any kind, other than a road and usable improvements to a road, placed thereon by him; but if not removed within the time allowed, all such property and improvements shall become the property of the United States.

Subpart D—Under Title 23, U.S.C. (Interstate and Defense Highway System)

§ 14.50 Authority.

(a) Title 23, United States Code, section 107, paragraph (d), provides that whenever rights-of-way, including con-

trol of access, on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways are required over lands or interests in lands owned by the United States, Secretary of Transportation may make such arrangements with the agency having jurisdiction over such lands as may be necessary to give the State or other person constructing the projects on such lands adequate rights-of-way and control of access thereto from adjoining lands. It directs any such agency to cooperate with the Secretary of Transportation in this connection.

(b) Title 23, United States Code, section 317, provides that:

(1) If the Secretary of Transportation determines that any part of the lands or interests in lands owned by the United States is reasonably necessary for the right-of-way of any highway constructed on the Federal-aid primary system, the Federal-aid secondary system and the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, or under Title 23, United States Code, Chapter 2, or as a source of materials for the construction or maintenance of any such highway adjacent to such lands or interests in lands, the Secretary of Transportation shall file with the Secretary of the Department supervising the administration of such lands or interests in lands a map showing the portion of such lands or interests in lands which it is desired to appropriate.

(2) If within a period of 4 months after such filing the Secretary of such department shall not have certified to the Secretary of Transportation that the proposed appropriation of such land or material is contrary to the public interest or inconsistent with the purposes for which such lands or materials have been reserved or shall have agreed to the appropriation and transfer under conditions which he deems necessary for the adequate protection and utilization of the reserve, then such lands and materials may be appropriated and transferred to the State highway department or its nominee, for such purposes and subject to the conditions so specified.

§ 14.51 Extent of grant.

By decision of the Secretary, Nevada Department of Highways, A.24151, September 1945, it was held that the law