

## § 169.6

## 25 CFR Ch. I (4-1-03 Edition)

applicant has previously filed with the Secretary an application accompanied by the evidence required by this section, a reference to the date and place of such filing will be sufficient. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the application shall be accompanied by a duly executed stipulation, in duplicate, expressly agreeing to the following:

(a) To construct and maintain the right-of-way in a workmanlike manner.

(b) To pay promptly all damages and compensation, in addition to the deposit made pursuant to §169.4, determined by the Secretary to be due the landowners and authorized users and occupants of the land on account of the survey, granting, construction and maintenance of the right-of-way.

(c) To indemnify the landowners and authorized users and occupants against any liability for loss of life, personal injury and property damage arising from the construction, maintenance, occupancy or use of the lands by the applicant, his employees, contractors and their employees, or subcontractors and their employees.

(d) To restore the lands as nearly as may be possible to their original condition upon the completion of construction to the extent compatible with the purpose for which the right-of-way was granted.

(e) To clear and keep clear the lands within the right-of-way to the extent compatible with the purpose of the right-of-way; and to dispose of all vegetative and other material cut, uprooted, or otherwise accumulated during the construction and maintenance of the project.

(f) To take soil and resource conservation and protection measures, including weed control, on the land covered by the right-of-way.

(g) To do everything reasonably within its power to prevent and suppress fires on or near the lands to be occupied under the right-of-way.

(h) To build and repair such roads, fences, and trails as may be destroyed or injured by construction work and to build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all roads and trails that intersect the works constructed, maintained, or operated under the right-of-way.

(i) That upon revocation or termination of the right-of-way, the applicant shall, so far as is reasonably possible, restore the land to its original condition.

(j) To at all times keep the Secretary informed of its address, and in case of corporations, of the address of its principal place of business and of the names and addresses of its principal officers.

(k) That the applicant will not interfere with the use of the lands by or under the authority of the landowners for any purpose not inconsistent with the primary purpose for which the right-of-way is granted.

When the applicant is the U.S. Government or a State Government or an instrumentality thereof and is prohibited by law from executing any of the above stipulations, the Secretary may waive the requirement that the applicant agree to any stipulations so prohibited.

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

### § 169.6 Maps.

(a) Each application for a right-of-way shall be accompanied by maps of definite location consisting of an original on tracing linen or other permanent and reproducible material and two reproductions thereof. The field notes shall accompany the application, as provided in §169.7. The width of the right-of-way shall be clearly shown on the maps.

(b) A separate map shall be filed for each section of 20 miles of right-of-way, but the map of the last section may include any excess of 10 miles or less.

(c) The scale of maps showing the line of route normally should be 2,000 feet to an inch. The maps may, however, be drawn to a larger scale when necessary and when an increase in scale cannot be avoided through the use of separate field notes, but the scale must not be increased to such extent as to make the maps too cumbersome for convenient handling and filing.

(d) The maps shall show the allotment number of each tract of allotted land, and shall clearly designate each tract of tribal land affected, together with the sections, townships, and

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ranges in which the lands crossed by the right-of-way are situated.

### § 169.7 Field notes.

Field notes of the survey shall appear along the line indicating the right-of-way on the maps, unless the maps would be too crowded thereby to be easily legible, in which event the field notes may be filed separately on tracing linen in such form that they may be folded readily for filing. Where field notes are placed on separate tracing linen, it will be necessary to place on the maps only a sufficient number of station numbers so as to make it convenient to follow the field notes. The field notes shall be typewritten. Whether endorsed on the maps or filed separately, the field notes shall be sufficiently complete so as to permit the line indicating the right-of-way to be readily retraced on the ground from the notes. They shall show whether the line was run on true or magnetic bearings, and, in the latter case, the variation of the needle and date of determination must be stated. One or more bearings (or angular connections with public survey lines) must be given. The 10-mile sections must be indicated and numbered on all lines of road submitted.

### § 169.8 Public survey.

(a) The terminal of the line of route shall be fixed by reference of course and distance to the nearest existing corner of the public survey. The maps, as well as the engineer's affidavit and the certificate, shall show these connections.

(b) When either terminal of the line of route is upon unsurveyed land, it must be connected by traverse with an established corner of the public survey if not more than 6 miles distant from it, and the single bearing and distance from the terminal point to the corner computed and noted on the maps, in the engineer's affidavit, and in the certificate. The notes and all data for the computation of the traverse must be given.

### § 169.9 Connection with natural objects.

When the distance to an established corner of the public survey is more

than 6 miles, this connection will be made with a natural object or a permanent monument which can be readily found and recognized, and which will fix and perpetuate the position of the terminal point. The maps must show the position of such mark, and course and distance to the terminus. There must be given an accurate description of the mark and full data concerning the traverse, and the engineer's affidavit and the certificate on the maps must state the connections.

### § 169.10 Township and section lines.

Whenever the line of survey crosses a township or section line of the public survey, the distance to the nearest existing corner shall be noted. The maps shall show these distances and the station numbers at the points of intersections. The field notes shall show these distances and the station numbers.

### § 169.11 Affidavit and certificate.

(a) There shall be subscribed on the maps of definite location an affidavit executed by the engineer who made the survey and a certificate executed by the applicant, both certifying to the accuracy of the survey and maps and both designating by termini and length in miles and decimals, the line of route for which the right-of-way application is made.

(b) Maps covering roads built by the Bureau of Indian Affairs which are to be transferred to a county or State government shall contain an affidavit as to the accuracy of the survey, executed by the Bureau highway engineer in charge of road construction, and a certificate by the State or county engineer or other authorized State or county officer accepting the right-of-way and stating that he is satisfied as to the accuracy of the survey and maps.

### § 169.12 Consideration for right-of-way grants.

Except when waived in writing by the landowners or their representatives as defined in § 169.3 and approved by the Secretary, the consideration for any right-of-way granted or renewed under this part 169 shall be not less than but not limited to the fair market value of the rights granted, plus severance damages, if any, to the remaining estate.