

Bureau of Land Management, Interior

§ 2883.1-4

In processing applications and administering right-of-way grants and temporary use permits relating to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, the Department of the Interior shall avoid unnecessary employment of personnel and needless expenditure of funds as determined by the Secretary. Reimbursement of costs shall be made for each quarter ending on the last day of March, June, September and December. On or before the 16th day after the close of each quarter, the authorized officer shall submit to the permittee a written statement of costs incurred during that quarter which are reimbursable.

[50 FR 1309, Jan. 10, 1985 and 51 FR 31765, Sept. 5, 1986]

§ 2883.1-2 Rental payments.

Holders of right-of-way grants and temporary use permits issued under this part shall make rental payments in accordance with §2803.1-2 of this title, except that the provisions of §2803.1-2(b) of this title shall not apply.

[47 FR 38807, Sept. 2, 1982, as amended at 52 FR 25821, July 8, 1987]

§ 2883.1-3 Bonding.

The authorized officer may require a holder of a right-of-way grant or temporary use permit to furnish a bond, or other security satisfactory to him, to secure all or any of the obligations imposed by the right-of-way grant and temporary use permits and applicable laws and regulations.

§ 2883.1-4 Liability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section holders shall be fully liable to the United States for any damage or injury incurred by the United States in connection with the use and occupancy of the right-of-way or permit area.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, holders shall be held to a standard of strict liability for any activity within a right-of-way or permit area which the authorized officer determines, in his discretion, presents a foreseeable hazard or risk of damage or injury to the United States. The activities and facilities to which such standard shall apply shall be specified

in the right-of-way grant or temporary use permit. Strict liability shall not be imposed for damage or injury resulting primarily from an act of war or the negligence of the United States. To the extent consistent with other laws, strict liability shall extend to costs incurred by the United States for control and abatement of conditions, such as fire or oil spills, which threaten lives, property or the environment, regardless of whether the threat occurs on areas that are under Federal jurisdiction. Stipulations in right-of-way grants and temporary use permits imposing strict liability shall specify a maximum limitation on damages which, in the judgment of the authorized officer, is commensurate with the foreseeable risks or hazards presented. The maximum limitation shall not exceed \$1,000,000 for any one event, and any liability in excess of such amount shall be determined by the ordinary rules of negligence of the jurisdiction in which the damage or injury occurred.

(c) In any case where strict liability is imposed and the damage or injury was caused by a third party, the rules of subrogation shall apply in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the damage or injury occurred.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, holders shall be fully liable for injuries or damages to third parties resulting from activities or facilities on lands under Federal jurisdiction, in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the damage or injury occurred.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, holders shall fully indemnify or hold harmless the United States for liability, damage or claims arising in connection with the use and occupancy of right-of-way or permit areas.

(f) If a holder is a State or local government, or agency or instrumentality thereof, it shall be liable to the fullest extent its laws allow at the time it is granted a right-of-way grant or temporary use permit. To the extent such a holder does not have the power to assume liability, it shall be required to repair damage or make restitution to the fullest extent of its powers at the time of any damage or injury.

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(g) All owners of any interest in, and all affiliates or subsidiaries of any holder of a right-of-way grant or temporary use permit, except for corporate stockholders, shall be jointly and severally liable to the United States in the event that a claim cannot be satisfied by a holder.

(h) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, the provisions in this section for a remedy is not intended to limit or exclude any other remedy.

(i) If the right-of-way grant or temporary use permit is issued to more than one holder, they shall be jointly and severally liable under this section.

§ 2883.1-5 Common carriers.

(a) Pipelines shall be constructed, operated, and maintained as common carriers. The owners or operators of pipelines shall accept, convey, transport, or purchase without discrimination all oil or gas delivered to the pipeline without regard to whether such oil or gas was produced on Federal or non-Federal lands. In the case of oil or gas produced from Federal lands or from the resources on the Federal lands in the vicinity of the pipeline, the Secretary may, after a full hearing with due notice thereof to interested parties and a proper finding of facts, determine the proportionate amounts to be accepted, conveyed, transported, or purchased.

(b) The common carrier provisions of this section shall not apply to any natural gas pipeline operated by any person subject to regulation under the Natural Gas Act or by any public utility subject to regulation by a State or municipal regulatory agency having jurisdiction to regulate the rates and charges for the sale of natural gas to consumers within the State or municipality. Where natural gas not subject to State regulatory or conservation laws governing its purchase by pipeline companies is offered for sale, each pipeline company shall purchase, without discrimination, any such natural gas produced in the vicinity of the pipeline.

(c) The authorized officer shall require, prior to issuing or renewing a right-of-way grant, that the applicant submit and disclose all plans, contracts, agreements, or other informa-

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tion or material which the authorized officer considers necessary to determine whether a right-of-way grant shall be issued or renewed and the terms and conditions which should be included in the grant. Such information may include, but is not limited to:

(1) Conditions for, and agreements among, owners or operators regarding the addition of pumping facilities, looping, or otherwise increasing the pipeline or terminal's throughput capacity in response to actual or anticipated increases in demand;

(2) Conditions for adding or abandoning intake, offtake, or storage points or facilities; and

(3) Minimum shipment or purchase tenders.

§ 2883.1-6 Export.

With certain exceptions, domestically produced crude oil transported through a pipeline is subject to the provisions of section 28(u) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended (30 U.S.C. 185), and the Export Administration Act of 1969 as amended (50 U.S.C. 2401), and may not be exported without Presidential and congressional approval.

§ 2883.2 Holder activity.

(a) The actions of holders of right-of-way grants or temporary use permits shall be regulated by the appropriate agency head having jurisdiction over the Federal lands involved, unless other arrangements are agreed to by the authorized officer and agency head.

(b) An applicant shall promptly notify the authorized officer of any changes in its plans, financial condition, or other factors relevant to the application, and shall modify the application promptly to reflect any such changes. If the requirements of this subsection are not complied with in the opinion of the authorized officer, the application may be rejected.

(c) The holder shall at all times keep the authorized officer informed of his or her address, and in the case of a corporation, of the address of its principle place of business and the names and addresses of its principle officers.

(d) Any proposed change in the route of the pipeline or change in the use of