

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 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 au-

thenticated 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 the land at the expense of the party responsible for the placing of such improvements and subject such party to the payment of damages caused by his unauthorized act.

§ 169.23 Railroads.

(a) The Act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. 990), as amended by the Acts of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. 50), June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 330), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 859; 25 U.S.C. 312-318); the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 482; 43 U.S.C. 934); and the Act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 781), as amended by the Act of May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. 349; 25 U.S.C. 320), authorize grants of rights-of-way across tribal, individually owned and Government-owned land, except in the State of Oklahoma, for railroads, station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water stations; for reservoirs, material or ballast pits needed to the construction, repair, and maintenance of railroads; and for the planting and growing of trees to protect railroad lines. Rights-of-way granted under the above acts shall be subject to the provisions of this section as well as other pertinent sections of this part 169. Except when otherwise determined by the Secretary, rights-of-way for the above purposes granted under the Act of February 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 17; 25 U.S.C. 323-328), shall also be subject to the provisions of this section.

(b) Rights-of-way for railroads shall not exceed 50 feet in width on each side of the centerline of the road, except where there are heavy cuts and fills, when they shall not exceed 100 feet in width on each side of the road. The right-of-way may include grounds adjacent to the line for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water stations, not to exceed 200 feet in width by a length of 3,000 feet, with no more than one station to be located within any one continuous length of 10 miles of road.

(c) Short spurs and branch lines may be shown on the map of the main line,

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separately described by termini and length. Longer spurs and branch lines shall be shown on separate maps. Grounds desired for station purposes may be indicated on the map of definite location but separate plats must be filed for such grounds. The maps shall show any other line crossed, or with which connection is made. The station number shall be shown on the survey thereof at the point of intersection. All intersecting roads must be represented in ink of a different color from that used for the line for which application is made.

(d) Plats of railroad station grounds shall be drawn on a scale of 400 feet to an inch, and must be filed separately from the line of route. Such plats shall show enough of the line of route to indicate the position of the tract with reference thereto. Each station ground tract must be located with respect to the public survey as provided in §169.8 and all buildings or other structures shall be platted on a scale sufficiently large to show clearly their dimensions and relative positions.

(e) If any proposed railroad is parallel to, and within 10 miles of, a railroad already built or in course of construction, it must be shown wherein the public interest will be promoted by the proposed road. Where the Interstate Commerce Commission has passed on this point, a certified copy of its findings must be filed with the application.

(f) The applicant must certify that the road is to be operated as a common carrier of passengers and freight.

(g) The applicant shall execute and file, in duplicate, a stipulation obligating the company to use all precautions possible to prevent forest fires and to suppress such fires when they occur, to construct and maintain passenger and freight stations for each Government townsite, and to permit the crossing, in a manner satisfactory to the Government officials in charge, of the right-of-way by canals, ditches, and other projects.

(h) A railroad company may apply for sufficient land for ballast or material pits, reservoirs, or tree planting to aid in the construction or maintenance of the road. The authority to use any land for such purposes shall terminate upon

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abandonment or upon failure to use the land for such purposes for a continuous period of 2 years.

§ 169.24 Railroads in Oklahoma.

(a) The Act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. 43), authorizes right-of-way grants across tribal and individually owned land in Oklahoma. Rights-of-way granted under that act shall be subject to the provisions of this section as well as other pertinent sections of this part 169. Except when otherwise determined by the Secretary, railroad rights-of-way in Oklahoma granted under the Act of February 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 17; 25 U.S.C. 323-328), shall also be subject to the provisions of this section.

(b) One copy on tracing linen of the map of definite location showing the line of route and all lands included within the right-of-way must be filed with the Secretary. When tribal lands are involved, a copy of the map must also be filed with the tribal council.

(c) Before any railroad may be constructed or any lands taken or condemned for any of the purposes set forth in section 13 of the Act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. 47), full damages shall be paid to the Indian owners.

(d) After the maps have been filed, the matter of damages shall be negotiated by the applicant directly with the Indian owners. If an amicable settlement cannot be reached, the amount to be paid as compensation and damages shall be fixed and determined as provided in the statute. If court proceedings are instituted, the facts shall be reported immediately as provided in §169.21.

§ 169.25 Oil and gas pipelines.

(a) The Act of March 11, 1904 (33 Stat. 65), as amended by the Act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 973; 25 U.S.C. 321), authorizes right-of-way grants for oil and gas pipelines across tribal, individually owned and Government-owned land. Rights-of-way granted under that act shall be subject to the provisions of this section as well as other pertinent sections of this part 169. Except when otherwise determined by the Secretary, rights-of-way granted for such purposes under the Act of February 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 17; 25 U.S.C. 323-328) shall also be