§ 254.32 Encroachments.
(a) Conveyances under this subpart are limited to tracts of 10 acres or less to resolve encroachments by persons:
(1) To whom no advance notice was given that the improvements encroached or would encroach, and
(2) Who in good faith relied on an erroneous survey, title search, or other land description which did not reveal such encroachment.
(b) Forest Service officials shall consider the following factors when determining whether to convey lands upon which encroachments exist:
(1) The location of the property boundaries based on historical location and continued acceptance and maintenance,
(2) Factual evidence of claim of title or color of title,
(3) Notice given to persons encroaching on National Forest System lands,
(4) Degree of development in the encroached upon area, and
(5) Creation of an uneconomic remnant.

§ 254.33 Road rights-of-way.
(a) Reserved or acquired road right-of-way parcels subject to conveyance under this subpart are limited to those which are substantially surrounded by lands not owned by the United States.
(b) Forest Service officials shall consider public road system right-of-way needs based on National Forest transportation planning and State and local law before making any conveyance of rights-of-way.
(c) Reimbursement will be required for the value of any improvements made by the United States or other highway authorities, unless waived by the Chief of the Forest Service.

§ 254.34 Mineral survey fractions.
(a) Mineral survey fractions subject to conveyance under this subpart are limited to those tracts which:
(1) Cannot be efficiently administered because of size, shape, or location;
(2) Are occupied or could be occupied or used by adjoining owners; and
(3) When sold separately or aggregated in one transaction, do not exceed 40 acres.
(b) Forest Service officials shall consider the following criteria in determining whether to convey mineral survey fractions under this subpart:
(1) The mineral survey fractions are interspersed among and are more or less an integral part of private land holdings;
(2) The feasibility and cost of surveying the parcels in order to manage them effectively;
(3) The size, shape, and location of the parcels as they affect management, utility, access, occupancy or use of the parcels or the lands with which they are interspersed.