for a right-of-way for pipeline 24 inches or more in diameter, and no right-of-
way for such a pipeline shall be granted until 60 days (not including days on
which the House or Senate has ad-
journed for more than three days) after
a notice of intention to grant the
right-of-way, together with the Sec-
retary’s detailed findings as to the
terms and conditions he proposes to impose, has been submitted to such
committees.

§ 29.22 Hearing and appeals proce-
dures.

An appeal may be taken from any
final disposition of the Regional Direc-
tor to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wild-
life Service, and, except in the case of
a denial of a right-of-way application,
from the latter’s decision to the Sec-
retary of the Interior. Appeals to the
Secretary shall be taken pursuant to 43
CFR part 4, subpart G.

§ 29.31 Mineral ownerships in the
United States.

Where mineral rights to lands in
wildlife refuge areas are vested in the
United States, the provisions of 43 CFR
3101.1–3, 3109.4, 3201.1–6 and 3501.2–2 gov-
ern.

§ 29.32 Mineral rights reserved and ex-
cepted.

Persons holding mineral rights in
wildlife refuge lands by reservation in
the conveyance to the United States
and persons holding mineral rights in
such lands which rights vested prior to
the acquisition of the lands by the
United States shall, to the greatest ex-
tent practicable, conduct all explo-
rations, development, and production
operations in such a manner as to pre-
vent damage, erosion, pollution, or
contamination to the lands, waters, fa-
cilities and vegetation of the area. So
far as is practicable, such operations
must also be conducted without inter-
ference with the operation of the re-
uge or disturbance to the wildlife
thereon. Physical occupancy of the
area must be kept to the minimum
space compatible with the conduct of
efficient mineral operations. Persons
conducting mineral operations on re-
ufe areas must comply with all appli-
cable Federal and State laws and regu-
lations for the protection of wildlife
and the administration of the area. Oil
field brine, slag, and all other waste
and contaminating substances must be
kept in the smallest practicable area,
must be confined so as to prevent es-
cape as a result of rains and high water
or otherwise, and must be removed
from the area as quickly as practicable
in such a manner as to prevent con-
tamination, pollution, damage, or in-
jury to the lands, waters, facilities, or
vegetation of the refuge or to wildlife.
Structures and equipment must be re-
moved from the area when the need for
them has ended. Upon the cessation of
operations the area shall be restored as
nearly as possible to its condition prior
to the commencement of operations.
Nothing in this section shall be applied
so as to contravene or nullify rights
vested in holders of mineral interests
on refuge lands.

PART 30—RANGE AND FERAL
ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—Range Animals

Sec. 30.1 Surplus range animals.
30.2 Disposition of surplus range animals.

Subpart B—Feral Animals

30.11 Control of feral animals.
30.12 Disposition of feral animals.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 668dd, as
amended; 16 U.S.C. 715i, as amended; 41 CFR
101–44.

Subpart A—Range Animals

§ 30.1 Surplus range animals.

Range animals on fenced wildlife ref-
uge areas, including buffalo and long-
horn cattle, determined to be surplus
to the needs of the conservation pro-
gram may be planned and scheduled for
disposal.

[38 FR 16356, June 22, 1973]