

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior

§ 179.2

(e) Where the Area Director has not rendered a decision with 30 days of filing of the statement of reasons, the appellant may file an appeal with the Office of Hearings and Appeals Board of Indian Appeals pursuant to § 175.61.

§ 175.61 Appeals to the Interior Board of Indian Appeals.

(a) An Area Director's decision under this part, except a decision under § 175.11 or 175.13, may be appealed to the Office of Hearings and Appeals Board of Indian Appeals pursuant to the provisions of 43 CFR part 4, subpart D, except that a notice of appeal from a decision under § 175.12 shall be filed within 30 days of publication of the decision. The address for the Interior Board of Indian Appeals shall be included in the operations manual.

(b) Where the Area Director determines to refer an appeal to the Office of Hearings and Appeals Board of Indian Appeals, in lieu of deciding the appeal, he/she shall be responsible for making the referral.

(c) If no appeal is timely filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals Board of Indian Appeals, the Area Director's decision shall be final for the Department of the Interior.

§ 175.62 Utility actions pending the appeal process.

Pending an appeal, utility actions relating to the subject of the appeal shall be as follows:

(a) If the appeal involves discontinuance of service, the utility is not required to resume such service during the appeal process unless the customer meets the utility's requirements.

(b) If the appeal involves the amount of a bill and:

(1) The customer has paid the bill, the customer shall be deemed to have paid the bill under protest until the final decision has been rendered on the appeal; or

(2) The customer has not paid the bill and the final decision rendered in the appeal requires payment of the bill, the bill shall be handled as a delinquent account and the amount of the bill shall be subject to interest, penalties, and administrative costs pursuant to section 3 of the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966, As amended, 31 U.S.C. 3717.

(c) If the appeal involves an electric power rate, the rate shall be implemented and remain in effect subject to the final decision on the appeal.

PART 179—LIFE ESTATES AND FUTURE INTERESTS

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AUTHORITY: 86 Stat. 530; 86 Stat. 744; 94 Stat. 537; 96 Stat. 2515; 25 U.S.C. 2, 9, 372, 373, 487, 607, and 2201-11.

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations pertaining to income, rents, profits, bonuses and principal from Indian lands and the recording of title documents pertaining thereto, see parts 150, Land Records and Title Documents; 152, Issuance of Patents in Fee, Certificates of Competency, Removal of Restrictions, and Sale of Certain Indian Lands; 162, Leasing and Permitting; 163, General Forest Regulations; 166, General Grazing Regulations; 169, Rights-of-Way over Indian Lands; 170, Roads of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; 212, Leasing of Allotted Lands for Mining; 213, Leasing of Restricted Lands of Members of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, for Mining; 215, Lead and Zinc Mining Operations and Leases, Quapaw Agency.

SOURCE: 53 FR 25953, July 8, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 179.1 Purpose, scope, and information collection.

(a) These regulations set forth the authorities, policy and procedures governing the administration of life estates and future interests in Indian lands by the Secretary of the Interior. These regulations do not apply to any use rights assigned by tribes, in the exercise of their jurisdiction over tribal lands, to tribal members.

(b) These regulations do not contain information collection requirements which require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

§ 179.2 Definitions.

Agency means an Indian Agency or other field unit of the Bureau of Indian Affairs having the Indian land under its immediate jurisdiction.

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Contract Bonus means cash consideration paid or agreed to be paid as incentive for execution of the contract.

Income means the rents and profits of real property and the interest on invested principal.

Indian Land means all lands held in trust by the United States for individual Indians or tribes; or all lands, titles to which are held by individual Indians or tribes, subject to Federal restrictions against alienation or encumbrance.

Principal means the corpus and capital of an estate, including any payment received for the sale or diminishment of the corpus, as opposed to the income.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior or authorized representative.

Superintendent means the designated officer in charge of an Agency.

§ 179.3 Application of State law.

In the absence of Federal law or Federally-approved tribal law to the contrary, the rules of life estates and future interests in the State in which the land is located shall be applied on Indian land. State procedural laws concerning the appointment and duties of private trustees shall not apply.

§ 179.4 Distribution of principal and income.

In all cases where the document creating the life estate does not specify a distribution of proceeds; or where the vested remainderman and life tenant have not entered into a written agreement approved by the Secretary providing for the distribution of proceeds; or where, by such document or agreement or by the application of State law, the open mine doctrine does not apply; the Secretary shall:

(a) Distribute all rents and profits, as income, to the life tenant.

(b) Distribute any contract bonus one-half each to the life tenant and the remainderman.

(c) In the case of mineral contracts, invest the principal, with interest income to be paid the life tenant during the life estate, except in those instances where the administrative cost of investment is disproportionately high, in which case §179.4(d) shall apply. The principal will be distributed

to the remainderman upon termination of the life estate.

(d) In all other instances, distribute the principal immediately according to the formulas set forth in §179.5, investing all proceeds attributable to any contingent remainderman in an account, with disbursement to take place upon determination of the contingent remainderman.

§ 179.5 Value of life estates and remainders.

(a) The value of a life estate shall be determined by the formula: Value of Life Estate = $P \times L$, where P = Value of principal, and L = Life estate factor for the age and sex of the life tenant, as shown in Column 2 on tables A(1) and A(2).

(b) The value of a remainder shall be determined by the formula: Value of Remainder = $P \times R$, where P = Value of principal, and R = Remainder factor for the age and sex of the life tenant, as shown in Column 3 on tables A(1) and A(2).

TABLE A(1)—SINGLE LIFE MALE, 6 PERCENT, SHOWING THE PRESENT WORTH OF A LIFE ESTATE INTEREST, AND OF A REMAINDER INTEREST

| (1)—Age | (2)—Life estate | (3)—Remainder |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| 0 | 0.9305 | 0.06295 |
| 1 | .96217 | .03783 |
| 2 | .96170 | .03830 |
| 3 | .96053 | .03947 |
| 4 | .95905 | .04095 |
| 5 | .95732 | .04268 |
| 6 | .95540 | .04460 |
| 7 | .95331 | .04669 |
| 8 | .95195 | .04895 |
| 9 | .94861 | .05139 |
| 10 | .94598 | .05402 |
| 11 | .94316 | .05684 |
| 12 | .94019 | .05981 |
| 13 | .93708 | .06292 |
| 14 | .93391 | .06609 |
| 15 | .93069 | .06931 |
| 16 | .92746 | .07254 |
| 17 | .92419 | .07581 |
| 18 | .92089 | .07911 |
| 19 | .91751 | .08249 |
| 20 | .91403 | .08597 |
| 21 | .91046 | .08954 |
| 22 | .90678 | .09328 |
| 23 | .90292 | .09702 |
| 24 | .89884 | .10116 |
| 25 | .89445 | .10555 |
| 26 | .88972 | .11028 |
| 27 | .88465 | .11535 |
| 28 | .87925 | .12075 |
| 29 | .87353 | .12647 |