

GUIDELINES

DIVISION OF SANITATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Office Of Environmental Health And Engineering
Navajo Area Indian Health Service
Window Rock, AZ

Chapter 7 – Right-Of-Way

Section 1: Obtaining Rights-Of-Way for PL 86-121 Projects
Guideline No. 7.1
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Distribution: Standard List

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I. General

All grants of easement and road/utility crossing permits are applied for in the Tribe’s name except for those facilities built on Bureau of Land Management holdings. A permission to construct (PTC) issued by the Area Office almost always precedes construction of PL 86-121 projects. The few exceptions are well drilling, the installation of replacement septic tank/drainfields, and construction occurring on existing rights-of-way. There may be others. The inherent risk of successful well drilling and the tremendous effort in gaining right-of-way provides for it’s exception. For all exceptions the engineer is to have designs approved and to assure all documents are executed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act including the

Environmental Review or Environmental Assessment. Restrict above ground facilities and vaults to Trust lands. Using other lands for this purpose complicates the granting of easement. The project manager is to keep the District Engineer apprised of any proposal to begin construction without a PTC issued from Area Office.

Determining land status is the first step leading to a PTC. Most lands within the Navajo Reservation's boundary are administered by the BIA's respective Agency realty offices ([Attachment A](#)). They should be consulted first for determining land status. The PM forwards a request for signature by the Area's Realty Specialist ([Attachment B](#)). The Specialist will forward documents obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to the PM. If it's suspected non-BIA administered lands exist within the project area, records at the county clerk's office should be reviewed for land ownership types and contact information.

Land status will dictate the procedures in completing the remaining steps to obtaining a PTC. Procedures are detailed in the following sections identified by land administering entities.

II. Bureau of Indian Affairs and Navajo Nation Administered Lands

Navajo BIA Real Property Management (RPM) grants easements over all tribal lands except tribal fee and the allotted and band lands near Ramah (administered by the Albuquerque Area through their Ramah office).

A Tribal Trust, Tribal Fee, or Allotted Land Service Line Agreement ([Attachment C](#)) can be used for 2-inch lines up to 1,500 feet long serving one home. One-inch service lines don't need an easement. Two-inch service lines will be included on the grant of easement application when proposed as part of a new distribution system.

Field personnel complete all three pages of the form and forward three original applications to the SFC Realty Specialist for completion. Include the Project Officer's signature as well as the applicant's signature, census and homesite lease numbers (or grazing consents w/permit number) for Trust lands (allotted lands require a residential lease number or allottee signatures accruing 51% interest), and Chapter of residence. Drawings should show the parcel, existing line and project number, bearing, station tap, and service line bearing and distance. The Realty Specialist will obtain the signature of the Director, SFC and Director of the Navajo Land Office.

One original is then filed with the BIA, one with the Tribe, and one original is kept on file at the Area Office SFC. A copy of the completed agreement is transmitted to the project engineer with a transmittal letter ([Attachment C](#)).

For grants of easement in all other cases, procedures follow for these land types: trust (including band), US Purchase, Tribal Withdrawn, Resettlement Purchase, Administrative Reserve (Public Land Order (PLO-203, -2198, -3328, -3679), and Executive Order (EO-1774, -1864), Government, New Lands, allotted, Navajo Partitioned Lands, and Former and Disputed Bennett Freeze.

A. Permission to Survey

Normally, Permission to Survey (PTS) should be obtained before surveys (plane, soils, environmental, and/or archaeological) are performed. We typically don't wait for the permission to survey on Tribal Trust. However, if test excavation for bed rock or soil sampling

(machinery larger than a post hole digger) is required before PTS, consult the DSFC Director, in the Area Office for direction.

PTS is obtained as follows.

1. Trust (and other lands not listed below)

The SFC Realty Specialist initiates a request for permission to survey through the OEHE Director ([Attachment D](#)) to the appropriate BIA Agency Realty Specialist upon receipt of a project's executed MOA from the SFC Technical Services Section. The MOA contains the Tribe's concurrence for this activity.

If surveys are to occur under a planning agreement, the PM should notify the SFC Realty Specialist, and provide a location map for the PTS request.

The PM is issued a copy of the PTS for the project files.

2. Tribal Fee

The MOA serves as the permission to survey on lands owned by the Navajo Tribe.

3. Allotted

The Tribe can't give PTS on allotted lands. It is obtained from the allottees at the same time on the same documents used for a obtaining consent for grant of easement. See below.

4. Government

PTS on these lands is requested of the BIA Area Director not from the agency superintendent as for tribal trust.

5. Navajo Partitioned Lands and Former & Disputed Bennett Freeze

These lands require Hopi Consent before final approval from BIA. The Navajo/Hopi Land Commission is provided a right-of-way package as approved by the Tribe and they are responsible for obtaining Hopi Consent. After obtaining Hopi Consent in writing, it is sent to BIA for final approval.

B. Land User Consent

After the project's alignment and scope are determined and mapped the PM procures signatures of relevant land users.

1. Utilities and Roads

When utilities/roads cross trust lands, the land ownership does not change. When an IHS ROW crosses an existing ROW within trust land, an easement is obtained for the entire trust routing after a written crossing permit is first obtained by the IHS engineer from parties having existing easements. Permits can be considered easements that don't have title to the land but for which they have obtained permission for their use of the land at that particle location. Permits are to be obtained in the Tribe's name.

2. Trust

Most of these lands have been set aside into grazing units, and a small amount set aside as withdrawn land. Withdrawn lands are those a chapter has withdrawn (by Resources

Committee action) for specific community or development projects (chapter houses, housing sites, landfills, ...). Written consent from grazing unit permittees or withdrawn land entities must be obtained.

a) Grazing

The district grazing committee member identifies the permittees holding grazing units. Two tribal forms ([Attachment E](#)) are used for obtaining signatures. The first is a listing of the permittees provided by and certified by the grazing committee member. The second is used in obtaining the signature of the permittees. The names must match exactly between the two forms. The grazing committee member signs this sheet too. If the chapter lacks a district grazing committee member, the District Grazing Committee Chairman must sign. Signatures must match the name's spelling, and initials.

For deceased permittees, a letter is required from the grazing committee member stating the permit has not been probated. If it has been probated, a signature is required for the new permittee.

Consent can't be used for the unlimited crossing of a grazing unit. However, if consent is obtained for a particular routing and the ROW package is segmented, the original consent is filed with the first package. Copies can be filed with subsequent packages. That is, if it was explained to the permittee that the routing goes from A-B-C, we should not use it to go from A-B-C-D. However, we can use it on one ROW for A-B and a second ROW for B-C. If the engineer is unable to obtain signatures, then the Director, SFC should be notified for direction.

A grazing consent may only be valid for two years in ROW applications. After which new consents may be required.

Two originals of the grazing consents are to be obtained. One is submitted to the Navajo Tribe and the other is kept in Area SFC project ROW files.

b) Withdrawn

Consent from whose purpose the withdrawal was made would typically be a resolution of the board, governing body, or individual authorized to sign for the entity ([Attachment F](#)).

The original withdrawal resolution must be compatible with the purpose of our project. A lagoon would be hard to justify on a cemetery withdrawal. A resolution does not have to be obtained when the withdrawal was for the purpose of the undertaking, i.e., a lagoon on land withdrawn for a lagoon. However, a water distribution system traversing a chapter compound requires a resolution for the "community part" of the system, but not for a lateral serving the chapter compound.

c) Band

A Chapter resolution is required ([Attachment G](#)).

d) PLO 2198 Lands

Homesite leases are required; however, a Chapter Resolution can be submitted on behalf of the homeowners in lieu of a homesite lease ([Attachment G1](#)).

3. Tribal Fee Lands

A Chapter resolution is needed to support the request for right-of-way as well as land user consents (grazers, etc...). If there aren't permitted land users the resolution must state so.

4. Allotted Lands

The land ownership records or the Title Status Reports (TSRs) are obtained from the BIA realty offices by the PM through the Area Realty Specialist. Then the locations/addresses of the allottees are obtained from the BIA. All owners with inherited interest as of the date shown on the form must be noted.

All allottees must be contacted. BIA form 5-104b ([Attachment H](#)) is used to obtain the consent of the allottees. Thumbprints must be marked "left" or "right" and witnessed by two signatories. Names on the consent form must match exactly as they appear on the ITR. Legible signatures must also match the name's spelling, including initials.

The following phrases shall be used on the BIA form 5-104b shown in [Attachment H](#):

"...permission to make surveys of and construct (and consents to the granting of) a right-of-way for sanitation facilities construction, operation, and maintenance." This will negate repeating the signature process when easement is requested and specifies the undertaking in general terms.

"...permission is granted to the Navajo Nation and its assigns...". This facilitates assigning the grant of easement to the Tribe on project closeout.

For Other Terms or Comments: "Minor deviations from the proposed right-of-way drawing will be allowed for engineering, geological or archaeological situations that arise subsequent to the signing of document. (*Additionally, the length of the easement can be increased by up to 10% of the length of line on the original footage over this allotment.*)"

Enough consenting signatures are to be obtained to account for 51% or more of the allotment's interest. In cases when enough allottees can not be found, evidence documenting attempts to locate allottees can be submitted as consideration for the BIA Area Director's approval. Examples of evidence are field notes or letters w/envelopes stamped as being returned, addressee unknown.

A consent accrual spreadsheet is to be created by the project manager to account for consent accrual rates such as [Attachment I](#).

Four originals of the form 5-104b, and accrual spreadsheet, and copies of the ITRs are needed. One original form is for the IHS Area Office, and the other three are submitted to the BIA (Agency, Title Plant, and Area Office).

Signatures from allottees are handled according to their status.

Distant. A separate Form 5-104b packet is developed for each distant allottee and forwarded by certified mail to them. A letter explaining the project should accompany the request. Some consent letters are returned “Addressee Unknown.” These envelopes are kept as evidence that an attempt was made to contact the allottee.

Deceased. If it becomes known that an allottee is deceased, field personnel should fill out an “Information of the Deceased Allottee” form ([Attachment J](#)). This helps the BIA update their death report files and allows the BIA Area Director to sign on behalf of the deceased allottee. If the allottee is noted on the ITR as “deceased,” don’t complete the form; this would only serve to remind the BIA the allottee is still dead.

Navajo Indian Tribe. Provide the probate number to the BIA Real Estate Services at (505) 786-6123. The name of the deceased allottee will be given for completing the BIA Area Director’s signature form described below.

Aliases. All aliases for each allottee should be listed on the consent form, and signatures must be obtained for each alias.

Incapacitated. Another situation arises when an allottee is incapable of signing a legal document. A statement signed by medical personnel regarding the allottee’s incapacitation should be obtained. Again, this allows the BIA Area Director to sign on behalf of the incapacitated allottee.

Minors. Allottees under the age of 18 can’t sign form 5-104b. See below for processing these allottees.

Dissenting. The BIA Area Director is empowered to sign on behalf of dissenting allottees given a case based on the merits of the project, reasons for the allottee’s refusal, and a majority of consenting allottees.

The PM executes a Certificate ([Attachment H](#)). This serves as a cover sheet for each allotment package. This is a certification that the project has been explained to each allottee before his (her) signing.

Use [Attachment K](#) to obtain the BIA Area Director signature on behalf of un-locatable, deceased, incapacitated, minor, and dissenting allottees.

5. Government Lands

No specific consent is required for the right-of-way application.

C. Application

Documents comprising the ROW application package from the field are shown by [Attachment L](#).

After the alignment is finalized, consents obtained, and archaeology and other NEPA requirements acquired, a drawing, route description, and the engineer's affidavit are generated. Land status determines the level of rigor required for the drawing and route description.

1. Trust, U.S. Purchase, and Tribal Fee Lands

Drawing, route summary, and the engineer's affidavit for trust and tribal fee lands are shown in ([Attachments M, N, O](#)). Maps generated by the PM for the final archaeological report can be used. They differ slightly by adding a legend. There is no route description; however, a land status table is required.

A submittal to the Tribe is made for "Tribal Permission to Construct." The permission letter is drafted by the SFC Realty Specialist on tribal stationary and included in the transmittal package. Included with this package are land user consents using the "Waiver of Compensation for Damages" form ([Attachment E](#)).

A Signature Approval Sheet (SAS) Number is Obtained from the Division of Natural Resources by the Realty Specialist and used for tracking purposes. Tribal routing is:

- i. Navajo Land Office-land status, description, map, and consent check with copies to the Project Review Office;
- ii. Navajo Fish & Wildlife-threatened & endangered species;
- iii. NNHPO-archaeological clearance;
- iv. Division of Natural Resources-sign off;
- v. NNEPA-Environmental review;
- vi. Justice Department-legal review; and
- vii. President-signature.

The BIA- Real Estate Services (RES) Agency or the BIA Area Office won't receive a ROW application package until after construction.

2. All Other Tribal Lands (and Post-construction Trust, U.S. Purchase, and Tribal Fee Lands)

A legal land survey is required to obtain the location, distance, and bearing of the line segments for drawings. The survey is to be tied to published monuments in the following order of preference: triangulation stations, section corners, then benchmarks. The survey is to be plotted on Mylar, conforming to the format in [Attachment P](#) with the addition that segments are stationed at section line crossings.

The drawing should have a note indicating its field location so that it can be found easily ("X miles north of junction Route 9 and Route 10"). The drawing should also show other easements crossed (roads, utilities, etc.). Drawings/descriptions are NEVER to carry the word "proposed".

A legal description of the right-of-way is modeled after [Attachment Q](#). The description must specify when the alignment is entering and leaving each land status/ownership with ties to monuments at each change of status/ownership. The summary tables at the end of the description list the total alignment shown on the drawing based on the status of the parcels.

The BIA has indicated that the ROW drawing can show the entire ROW alignment (trust, fee, non-Navajo Trust, ...) provided there is adequate status breakdowns. The description should only include trust, tribal fee, and allotted lands.

A disk copy is required. The description is copied to the master description file at Area SFC. Any description changes or corrections will be forwarded to the field.

The Engineer's Affidavit ([Attachment R](#)) signed by the NECA Engineer or the IHS District Engineer (or other licensed engineer per District policy) will be forwarded to Area SFC (IHS Engineer affidavits unattached). The realty specialist will seek the certification of the Director of the Navajo Land Department. The person signing the Certification must be the person noted in the Applicant's Certificate, an "Acting" can't sign the document.

The affidavit must be notarized. The affidavit must list the state(s) where the ROW survey takes place. If a survey runs across the state line, both states must be shown.

The notary seal must be legible. If embossed, the seal should be shaded. A rubbing using light pressure with dark chalk works.

When the ROW drawing is prepared by a contractor, the signed Engineer's Affidavit may be affixed to the original drawing. In this case, the Applicant Certificate (lower part of Engineer Affidavit) can be sent on bond paper to be signed-and affixed at Area Office.

The complete package is forwarded first to the District Engineer for review and then to the IHS Area Office. The field office and the District Engineer assures accuracy, completeness, and the correct number of copies and originals of each component of the ROW package. Archaeological clearance(s) and environmental determination(s) are checked for complete coverage of the right-of-way.

After receiving the ROW package, the SFC Realty Specialist makes a final check of the drawings and description (making necessary corrections), assembles, and submits the ROW request as dictated by land status. Some exceptions follow.

- a) New Lands
In conjunction with the BIA Area, the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation grants easement.
- b) Allotted Lands
Only the BIA receives the allottee consents and related documents. The Tribe has no control/input as allotments are "individually owned."
- c) Government School Lands
If the ROW package contains government land and trust land (allotted and/or tribal trust), the package is reviewed by BIA-RES at Window Rock.

D. Notice to Proceed

When the Tribal Permission to Construct (for trust and tribal fee lands) or an approved grant of easement (for all other BIA administered lands) is received by the Area Office SFC, a standard

transmittal letter "Notice to Proceed" ([Attachment T](#) or [U](#)) is sent to the project engineer. This directs the PM to reread the archaeological clearance/report to ascertain specific conditions that must be followed during construction (monitoring, fencing, etc).

E. Construction

Construction must adhere to archaeological and environmental considerations. No construction activities should exceed the archaeologically approved ROW corridor. An archaeologically cleared buffer zone outside of the ROW corridor exists to ensure that construction activity takes place at the required distance from any archaeological sites. Under normal circumstances, no construction activity should take place in the buffer zone. The buffer zone may be used on a case by case basis in certain circumstances, but only after a separate archaeological clearance (with probable stipulations) has been issued. Likewise the Determination of Effect for Threatened and Endangered Species issued by the Area DSFC shall be reviewed for construction restrictions.

Other construction obligations may appear in some crossing permits requiring certain notifications to be given before proceeding with the actual work. Gas line companies, for example, require that one of their staff be on site before work is started in the area of their lines. Road crossing permits sometimes require the posting of traffic control signs. Buried Power and telephone line utilities should be given adequate notice to locate and flag their facilities.

F. Post Construction

1. Trust, U.S. Purchase, and Tribal Fee Lands

Projects having attained a permission to construct from the Tribe over trust lands rather than a formal grant of easement from the BIA are to apply for a grant of easement in the Tribe's name after construction. This is done by incorporating documents outlined in steps C.2. above and using the "For Grant of Easement" section of the transmittal memo ([Attachment L](#)). This would include a modified Engineer's Affidavit and modified Affidavit of Completion ([Attachments S](#) and [V1](#)). Documents that were previously sent in with the tribal permission to construct package are not required; however, the package must include any land user consents, archaeological addendums, and T&E Determination addendums covering changes made to the alignment during construction. A transmittal letter is drafted on Tribal Stationary by the IHS Realty Specialist and included in the package ([Attachment V2](#))

2. All Other Tribal Lands

The project engineer should file an Affidavit of Completion for each grant of easement within 30 days of completing work.

A formal Grant of Easement will have been obtained prior to construction. If during construction alignment deviations from the approved GOE map are necessary, a new map showing the asbuilt alignment will be required. The map's affidavit is modeled after [Attachment S](#).

For all cases the Affidavit of Completion documents completion of construction and whether there were deviations from the original grant of easement. There are three standard affidavits.

Affidavit of Completion (without deviation). Use [Attachment W](#) when the as-built ROW does not deviate from the original grant of easement. It is forwarded to the SFC Realty Specialist using [Attachment L](#) and is the only document in the as-built ROW package.

The Engineer's Affidavit on the initial ROW drawings is not altered to denote as-built conditions.

Affidavit of Completion (with deviation). [Attachment X](#) is for any deviation from the original grant of easement. Certification is by the original applicant (Tribal v. NAIHS).

For the benefit of Navajos BIA has allowed us to file as-builts with any combination of deviations and additions totaling up to roughly 10% of the original Grant of Easement acreage. There is no written documentation for BIA's allowance. Reroutes/additions must be covered by archaeological clearances, T&E determinations, crossing permits, local consents, and any other necessary documents.

The deviating alignment is surveyed and drawings/descriptions changed accordingly. Changes to the original grant of easement are explained in an Exhibit A, [Attachment Y](#). A parcel that was granted easement but not built, can be retained or relinquished. If the parcel is relinquished the Exhibit A will specifically state so. The total footage of the changes should total the as-built footage for the easement.

An as-built package (listed in [Attachment L](#)) is submitted to the Area Realty Specialist.

Affidavit of Completion (built w/o Grant of Easement). Use [Attachment Z](#) to request an as-built grant of easement for those situations a project was constructed without right-of-way. This is used only for projects constructed before June 11, 1981. Old projects may not have archaeological surveys of today's standard.

If the original ROW drawing was done by a private (or 638) contractor, the original drawing with the consultant's affidavit should not be altered by the IHS. For as-built purposes, a Mylar of the original will be converted for as-built submittal purposes. This is done in order to retain the original contractor document intact in case there are subsequent land problems caused by this survey. If there are deviations the survey contractor is retained to survey the deviations and submit an asbuilt affidavit.

The IHS District Engineer submits the package to the Area Realty Specialist ([Attachment L](#)). The package includes all the documentation required in a typical ROW package. After filing the Affidavit of Completion, the BIA Agency offices review the package. If the package is complete and accurate BIA-RES will request the BIA agency to inspect the right-of-way for conformance with the conditions of the grant of easement (reclamation/grading plan, water bars, cleanup, ...). They also note disturbance outside the right-of-way and laterals not appearing on the drawings.

The Area Office SFC will be notified of the inspection results. For systems operated by NTUA, the Area Office SFC will provide, after BIA clearance, one copy of the as-built easement, allottee consents and/or field clearances, archaeological clearance/report to

Headquarters Operations, NTUA. Because the ROW applications were made in the Tribe's name, reassignment of the ROW is not necessary.

III. County Administered Fee Lands

A. Permission to Survey

For these lands the PM requests permission to survey from the appropriate land owner. Formality of this request can range from documenting a verbal agreement with a private land owner to completing a written application ([Attachment AA](#)).

B. Land User Consent

Consent is usually obtained using the "Grant of Easement for a Water or Sewer Pipeline" ([Attachment AB](#)). The document is completed by the PM, and prior to construction it must be executed by the property owner(s) (grantor(s)), the Navajo Nation (grantee), and the NTUA General Manager (successor) through the IHS/NTUA engineer consultant. The NTUA will return the grant of easement to the PM for filing. Along with the description of the easement in the grant of easement form, a topographical map of the fee property showing the waterline location shall be attached to the document.

C. Application

Once the grant of easement has been signed, witnessed, and notarized, the IHS PM files the original at the county courthouse. Filing fees are paid by the IHS project officer, and a receipt obtained. The county clerk will specify acceptable form of payment. The clerk generally scans the original for their records, and the original may be returned to the PM. Copies of the filed grant of easement bearing the county clerk's recording notations and bar code (record book number, entry number, page, ...) are forwarded to the NTUA (through the IHS/NTUA engineer consultant) and the IHS Area Office, SFC. One copy is retained in the IHS field office project files.

D. Notice to Proceed

A notice to proceed is not issued by the Area office specifically for this type of ROW; however, the notice will be issued under other types of ROW granted for the project. Consult the Director DSFC if other types of ROW are not expected for a project.

E. Construction

As with any other type of ROW the PM shall adhere to archaeological and environmental conditions. See section II.E of this guideline.

F. Post Construction

If there are deviations to the original alignment these are documented in a revised USGS map and filed with the county clerk.

IV. Bureau of Land Management Administered Lands

A. Permission to Survey, Consent, Application, and Notice to Proceed

The BLM has not required a formal PTS; however, the Farmington, Albuquerque, or Monticello BLM offices (per jurisdictional boundaries) should be contacted after initial staking ([Attachment AC](#)) for easement procedures. Contact information can be found on their website www.blm.gov. Application procedures can be found at <http://www.blm.gov/nhp/what/lands/realty/rowcr/index.htm>. Generally, BLM staff will conduct a field review and issue a Category Determination Record ([Attachment AD](#)) that will include a cost for a processing and monitoring fees. Use [Attachment AE](#) for

application along with the Category Determination Record, a check issued by the IHS Support Center for the fees, archaeological clearance, and threatened and endangered species cover letters. The application is forwarded by the District Engineer to the BLM. The BLM will issue a Right-of-way Grant and Pipeline Stipulations, outlining construction and maintenance provisions ([Attachment AF](#)). These are signed by the IHS and the BLM. Copies are to be forwarded to the IHS Realty Specialist. BLM will not issue a notice to proceed.

B. Construction

The BLM will likely have made more stringent archaeological and environmental conditions. See section II.E of this guideline for adherence. If reroutes are required the BLM is to be contacted as soon as possible for approval.

C. Post Construction

Contact the BLM office issuing the ROW after construction, and anticipate a field inspection.

V. Other Public Lands

These include lands owned by various local, State, or Federal agencies. The controlling agency should be contacted for their ROW procedures.

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Attachment A	BIA Agency Boundaries and Service Units
Attachment B	Land Status Request
Attachment C	Service Line Agreements (Trust, Fee, Allotted)
Attachment D	Permission to Survey Request Letter
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Attachment F	Chapter Resolution to Withdraw Land
Attachment G	Chapter Resolution to Withdraw Band Land.
Attachment G1	Chapter Resolution for Homes on PLO 2198 Lands.
Attachment H	Allotted Land Signature Form
Attachment I	Allotment Consent Accrual Spreadsheet
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Attachment K	BIA Superintendent Signature Form
Attachment L	ROW Checklist and Transmittal Memo
Attachment M	Permission to Construct Application Map
Attachment N	Permission to Construct Application Route Summary
Attachment O	Permission to Construct Application Engineer's Affidavit
Attachment P	Example ROW maps; sheets 1, 2 , & 3 of 3
Attachment Q	Right-of-Way Centerline Description and Summary Sheet
Attachment R	Non-trust ROW Application Engineer's Affidavit
Attachment S	Trust land ROW Application Engineer's Affidavit (post construction)
Attachment T	Proceed with Construction Letter (Trust, U.S. Purchase, Tribal Fee)
Attachment U	Proceed with Construction Letter (Other Tribal Lands)
Attachment VI	Affidavit of Completion (Post-construction Trust, U.S. Purchase, Tribal Fee)

<u>Attachment V2</u>	Navajo Land Department Asbuilt ROW Transmittal Letter
<u>Attachment W</u>	Affidavit of Completion without Deviation
<u>Attachment X</u>	Affidavit of Completion with Deviation
<u>Attachment Y</u>	Exhibit A
<u>Attachment Z</u>	As-Built Engineer's Affidavit & Affidavit of Completion
<u>Attachment AA</u>	Permission to Survey (Fee Lands)
<u>Attachment AB</u>	Grant of Easement for a Water or Sewer Pipeline (Fee Lands)
<u>Attachment AC</u>	Installing Water/Sewer Lines Across BLM Lands
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