

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
PHOENIX, ARIZONA**

FRANK P. KNIGHT, DIRECTOR



**LAWS AND REGULATIONS
GOVERNING
MINERAL RIGHTS
in
ARIZONA**

**by
VICTOR H. VERITY**

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found upon State land within the permit area and within a rectangular subdivision of twenty acres, more or less, or lots. The permittee may apply to the commissioner for a mineral lease upon the State land within such rectangular subdivision or lot and such land, for the purpose of the application and any mineral lease issued pursuant to such application, shall constitute a mineral claim without extralateral rights and shall be deemed to have been located as of the date of filing the application for the mineral lease. Upon receipt of an application from the permittee for a mineral lease and satisfactory proof of discovery of a valuable mineral deposit having been submitted, the commissioner shall issue a mineral lease to the applicant for the mineral claim or claims covered by the application. From and after the date of issuance of the mineral lease the mineral claim or claims covered by such mineral lease shall be deemed to be excluded from the prospecting permit.

The duration, conditions, rental and royalty provisions for a mineral lease have not been changed and are the same whether the lease is based upon a prospecting permit or the location of mineral claims. If it is desired to obtain extralateral rights it is necessary to follow the procedure for location of Type A mineral claims.

AMENDMENT TO ARIZONA LAW WHICH PERMITS DRILLING IN LIEU OF A LOCATION SHAFT.

On March 23, 1964 Governor Paul Fannin signed Senate Bill No. 63, which amends sections of Arizona law relating to lode locations on the U. S. public domain.

The complete text of the new law follows:

CHAPTER 34 SENATE BILL NO. 63

AN ACT

RELATING TO MINING LOCATIONS; PROVIDING FOR COMPLETING LODE LOCATIONS; RECORDING LOCATION NOTICE; MONUMENTING; LOCATION WORK AND ABANDONMENT OF CLAIM, AMENDING SECTIONS 27-203 AND 27-206 AND REPEALING SECTION 27-205, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Sec. 27-203, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 27-203. **Completing lode locations; recording location notice; monumenting; location work; abandonment of claims**

A. The locator of a lode claim shall:

1. Cause to be recorded in the office of the county recorder a copy of the location notice within ninety days from the time of the location.

2. Monument the claim on the ground within ninety days from the time of the location so that its boundaries can be readily traced.

B. The locator of a lode claim shall within one hundred twenty days from the time of the location sink a location shaft on the claim to a depth of at least eight feet from the lowest part of the rim of the shaft at the surface or deeper, if necessary, to a depth where mineral in place is disclosed in the shaft. Any open cut, adit or tunnel, made as part of the location of a lode mining claim, equal in amount of work to a shaft eight feet deep and four feet wide by six feet long, is equivalent as location work, to a shaft sunk from the surface.

C. In lieu of the requirements of subdivision B hereof, the locator of a lode claim, within one hundred twenty days from the time of location may:

1. Do location work consisting of drilling not less than ten feet in depth in any one hole, costing at least one hundred dollars for the actual doing of such drilling at the point where done. Work performed by the locator himself or equipment furnished by him shall be credited to such cost at the prevailing rate in the district for the type of work or equivalent so done or furnished by the locator. Such drilling may be done at one or more points within a claim or a group of contiguous claims not exceeding ten, providing all of such claims are so located that the entire area of the group can be contained within the exterior limits of a square three thousand feet long by three thousand feet wide, located by the same locator, if the drilling so done for the group aggregates not less than ten feet in depth for each claim or fractional claim in the group, and if the cost of the work so done for the group aggregates at least one hundred dollars for each claim or fractional claim in the group.

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Within fifteen days after mailing of the notice the applicant shall pay to the department as rental for the permit two dollars per acre for the land designated in the notice and, if required, shall file a bond. Upon payment of the rental and filing of the required bond, the commissioner shall issue to the applicant a mineral exploration permit. If the applicant shall fail to make the payment or furnish the bond within the period of fifteen days the application shall be deemed cancelled.

Every mineral exploration permit shall be for a term of one year from the date of issuance, subject to four annual renewals for an aggregate of not to exceed five years. The permit shall terminate automatically at the end of each annual term unless prior to expiration the permittee shall have filed with the department an application for renewal for the ensuing annual period. At the time of making application for renewal the permittee must file an affidavit showing expenditures in exploration for mineral deposits not less than ten dollars for each acre covered by the permit during the first two years and thereafter during the last three annual periods not less than twenty dollars for each acre. The initial rental fee of two dollars per acre paid at the time of obtaining the permit covers the first two years of the life of the permit even though the applicant must make application for renewal and submit proof of expenditures at the end of the first year. The last three annual periods for which a prospecting permit may be renewed shall be subject to an annual rental of one dollar per acre for the land for which the renewal application is filed. The permittee may relinquish all or any part of a prospecting permit at any time, but no part of the advanced rental may be refunded. In addition to an affidavit of expenditure filed by the permittee when making application for renewal, other proof in support of such expenditures may be required as the commissioner by regulation may prescribe.

While the mineral exploration permit is in force no person except the permittee and the authorized agents and employees of the permittee shall be entitled to explore for minerals on the State land covered by the permit. The permittee shall have those surface rights necessary for prospecting and exploration for mineral and may remove from the land only that amount of mineral required for sampling, assay and metallurgical test purposes. The permittee shall have the right of ingress to and egress from the land covered by the permit across other State lands along routes approved by the commissioner.

An exploration permit may be assigned in whole or in part by the permittee but such assignment shall not be effective until a copy is filed with the department and approved by the commissioner.

The permittee shall have the exclusive right to apply for and obtain a mineral lease or leases to the land. In order to obtain a mineral lease it is necessary that a valuable mineral deposit be

The term "exploration" means activity conducted upon State land to determine the existence or nonexistence of a valuable mineral deposit including but not limited to geological, geochemical or geophysical surveys conducted by qualified experts, and drilling, sampling and excavation, together with the costs of assay and metallurgical testing of samples from the land.

Any citizen of the United States, partnership or association of citizens, or a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any state or territory thereof, may apply to the State Land Commissioner for a mineral exploration permit on State land in one or more rectangular subdivisions of twenty acres, more or less, or lots, in any one section. If it is desired to explore land in different sections, a separate application must be made for the land in each section. There is no limit to the number of permits for which application may be made. Application forms are available from the State Land Department. The application must be in writing and contain a description of the land for which the applicant seeks a mineral exploration permit and such other information as the law and the regulations may require. When the application is filed with the State Land Department it shall be accompanied by payment of a filing fee of fifteen dollars. Applications shall be stamped with the time and date of filing with the department, and priority is based upon such time and date. The land shall be deemed withdrawn from location of mineral claims so long as the application is pending.

Not less than thirty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of the application, if the State Land Commissioner shall find that in accordance with the law and the regulations the applicant is entitled to a prospecting permit, the applicant shall be so notified by registered or certified mail the amount of rental to be paid for a mineral exploration permit and whether a bond will be required.

The State Land Commissioner in his discretion may require the applicant for a mineral exploration permit to file a surety bond conditioned upon the prompt payment to the owner and lessee of the surface of State Land to be covered by the permit, or across which the permittee exercises the right of ingress and egress for any loss to such owner or lessee from damage or destruction caused by the permittee, to grasses, forage, crops and improvements upon such State lands. The commissioner may also require the permittee to furnish bond, in a reasonable amount, conditioned that the permittee will guarantee restoration of the surface of the land described in the mineral exploration permit to its former condition upon any partial or total relinquishment of such lands, or the cancellation or expiration of the permit other than by issuance of a mineral lease. If the prospecting permit culminates in a mineral lease, the operations which may be conducted by the mineral lessee do not require that the surface of the land be restored to its former condition.

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Citations to laws and regulations are abbreviated as follows:

Revised Statutes of Arizona — A.R.S.
United States Code Annotated — USCA
Code of Federal Regulations — CFR

APPENDIX

FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE SUBSEQUENT TO PUBLICA- TION IN MAY 1959 OF THE FIFTH EDITION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING MINERAL RIGHTS IN ARIZONA.

Federal Law Applicable to Public Domain of the United States Mill Site (p. 29)

The Federal statute (30 USCA § 42) was amended March 18, 1960 by adding a new subsection (b) as follows:

"Where nonmineral land is needed by the proprietor of a placer claim for mining, milling, processing, beneficiation, or other operations in connection with such claim, and is used or occupied by the proprietor for such purposes, such land may be included in an application for a patent for such claim, and may be patented therewith subject to the same requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable to placers. No location made of such nonmineral land shall exceed five acres and payment for the same shall be made at the rate applicable to placer claims which do not include a vein or lode."

State Law Applicable to State Land

Prospecting Permit (To be added to p. 53 preceding "Mineral Lease")

On March 15, 1961 a bill became effective which gives the prospector on State-owned lands exclusive mineral prospecting rights during the time the permit is in effect, which may be a maximum of five years, and with a preferential right to a mineral lease on lands where a valuable mineral deposit has been discovered. It does not apply to oil and gas for which there is separate legislation. This new law does not change the existing State land leasing law under which mineral claims may be located on State land as a preliminary step toward the acquisition of a mineral lease. A person desiring a State mineral lease may now comply with the procedure for location of mineral claims or he may apply for a prospecting permit. Location of a mineral claim presupposes a discovery of mineral, and the applicant for a lease must submit proof of discovery of a valuable mineral deposit to the State Land Department within a 30-day period, whereas the prospecting permit grants the prospector a term of years in which to make his search and submit proof of discovery. Such a law had become a necessity due to the many problems, both physical and economic, that must be overcome by the present-day searcher for minerals at depth and often hidden completely by alluvium.

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INTRODUCTION

THIS booklet was first compiled by J. E. Busch and published in 1946 in response to the demand for a simplified statement of mining law. The 4th edition was a complete revision by Victor H. Verity, made necessary by changes in the law. The 5th edition was another revision by him, written in the light of intervening problems and law changes. This is a reprinting of the 5th edition with the addition of a four page appendix of Federal and State legislation which became effective subsequent to May, 1959. The appendix has been printed separately for those who already have copies of the 5th edition.

The scope of the booklet is limited to the Federal and State mining laws as they apply within the State of Arizona. The essences of the more important features of the mining laws are set forth with a minimum of citations to the laws and regulations. Citations to court decisions have been omitted as this booklet is intended to be a field manual for guidance of the prospector and miner.

If the instructions contained herein are followed, it should be possible to avoid the common errors that are frequently made when attempting to locate a mining claim and maintain its validity. However, the laws and regulations are changing constantly. Therefore, should the holder of a mining claim have a legal problem he is urged to consult an attorney. Only information concerning general laws is available from the Department of Mineral Resources. It cannot give answers to legal problems dealing with specific cases.

The Department keeps informed on new and pending legislation, changes in freight rates, tariffs, trade agreements, taxation, and other factors which affect the mining industry. Those interested should make inquiry of the Department of Mineral Resources, Mineral Building, Fairgrounds, Phoenix, Arizona, for information beyond the scope of this booklet.

The accompanying map of Arizona shows major land withdrawals and reservations. However, it does not attempt to accurately indicate their many small, irregular boundaries, because land withdrawals and restorations occur almost daily.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the valuable aid and counsel freely given by attorneys and by Federal and State officials.

FRANK P. KNIGHT, Director

MINING LAW GENERALLY

The intent of the mining laws and the leasing acts, both State and Federal, is to develop the mineral resources on the public domain and State land. The law and public sentiment are on the side of the bona fide mining locator who stakes a claim with a serious intention of prospecting for minerals. The best way to demonstrate his good faith is to properly locate the claim and to maintain and work it in full accordance with all legal requirements.

Approximately 71.5 percent of the land in the State of Arizona is owned or controlled by the Federal Government, including Indian reservations, and is subject to the provisions of the Federal laws. The State of Arizona is the owner of a little less than 14 percent and, for the most part, the acquisition of mining rights in such lands is subject to the State laws, entirely apart from the Federal statutes. The remaining land, constituting a little less than 15 percent, is privately owned, but in much of it the minerals have been reserved by the Federal Government and the location of mining claims is subject to the Federal laws. Frequently, however, the private landowner owns the minerals contained therein and in such cases the mining laws do not apply.

The Federal mining laws are found in Title 30 (Mineral Lands and Mining) and Title 43 (Public Lands) of the United States Code Annotated, and the Regulations are in Title 43 (Public Lands) of the Code of Federal Regulations. State laws on minerals, oil, and gas are found in Title 27 (Minerals, Oil and Gas) and Title 37 (Public Lands) of the Arizona Revised Statutes. Regulations adopted by the State Land Department are filed with the Arizona Secretary of State.

The Federal mining laws now in force are founded on legislation enacted in 1872, under which the Federal Government provided for disposition of all its mineral lands by location and patent. (30 USCA § 21 et seq.; 43 CFR Part 185.) Since 1872 there have been three major changes in the basic mining law. These are:

1. The Leasing Act of 1920.

This act provides for the acquisition of mining rights by lease from the Federal Government of deposits of oil, oil shale, gas,

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potassium, sodium, phosphate, and coal. For details see page 40 of this booklet.

2. The Multiple Mineral Development Act of 1954.

The general purpose of this act is to permit use of public lands for mining operations under the mining laws, and leasing operations under the mineral leasing laws. It is often referred to as Public Law 585 and became effective August 13, 1954. It applies to public domain and to patented lands wherein the United States has retained mineral rights. Further comments will be found on page 43 of this booklet.

3. The Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955.

This act, commonly referred to as Public Law 167, amended the general mining laws by limiting the rights of the holder of an unpatented mining claim in his use of the surface and surface resources. Details will be found on page 44.

WHO MAY LOCATE A MINING CLAIM

Any citizen of the United States, or anyone who has declared his intention to become a citizen, an association of citizens, or a qualified corporation may locate a mining claim upon public domain of the United States. The location of a mining claim by an alien or transfer to an alien is not absolutely void, but is voidable.

The statutes of Arizona provide that a mineral claim may be located upon State land by any citizen of the United States, partnership or association of citizens, or corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any state or territory thereof.

There is no limitation on the number of mining locations that can be made by a qualified locator on Federal or State lands within Arizona.

LANDS SUBJECT TO LOCATION

In General

The mineral discovery and the posted location notice of a mining claim must be upon public lands of the United States, or upon lands in which the United States has retained the minerals, or upon

State lands. However, not all such lands are open to mining location.

In recent years the determination of whether lands are open to mining location has become exceedingly complex. It is impossible to make a general statement in this booklet that will serve the purpose of instructing a mining locator as to whether or not a specific tract of land is open to mining location. This fact can be determined only by consulting the public records of the county, state, and the United States. The county records begin with the recording of a patent (deed) from the United States or a deed from the state. They do not show the statutes nor administrative proceedings relating to mineral status prior to issuance of patent, such as withdrawal from and restoration to mineral entry.

Records of the Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, Phoenix, Arizona, must be examined for information as to the status of public domain of the United States. Personnel of the Bureau are not available to search the records nor is such information supplied by mail. The records are open to the public at specified hours. Unless a person is experienced in such matters it is advisable to employ a competent abstractor or attorney to make the search.

Inquiries may be directed to the State Land Department, State Office Building, Phoenix, Arizona, to ascertain if State lands are open to mineral location and lease.

The records of the County Recorder's office in the various counties of the State may be consulted to determine if recorded patents from the United States or deeds from the State of Arizona, or deeds executed by individuals have reserved minerals, or whether the same were conveyed to the purchaser. In many instances this information may not be apparent from the recorded instruments and it may be necessary to consult the records of the Bureau of Land Management or go to the statutes under which the patent was issued.

It is of the utmost importance that the exact description by legal subdivisions be ascertained, and the records examined by a qualified person to determine the mineral status. Failure to do so may result in expenditure of time and money on an invalid location. Also, though some lands may be open to mineral entry,

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they may be subject to special restrictions in addition to those imposed by the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955.

A notice of location of a mining claim which has been recorded in the County Recorder's office may meet all legal requirements as to form, yet the description will often be in such general terms that it is impossible to determine its situs on the ground. Therefore, in addition to the title search in the records, a careful physical inspection of the land must be made for evidence of prior mining locations. No record is made at the United States Bureau of Land Management until a claim is patented, with the exception that location notices of unpatented mining claims on land withdrawn for a power site must be filed with the Bureau.

Notwithstanding passage of legislation which may limit or even prevent the acquisition of mineral rights in public domain of the United States or in State land, mining rights may have vested in locators by reason of locations made prior to the effective date of such legislation, and these vested rights are not affected thereby. In such instances, the date is often all-important and is another factor that must be taken into consideration when searching the records for determination of mineral rights.

National Forests

National forests are open to mining location but with some exceptions. Areas withdrawn for administrative, recreational, experimental, and other uses may be closed entirely to mining. Mining claims in some areas, even though located prior to the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955, by reason of special legislation or regulation may include only so much of the surface as is reasonably necessary to carry on mining operations, in order to retain scenic beauty such as along the Hitchcock Highway from Tucson to Mt. Lemmon, Oak Creek Canyon and the Grand Canyon Highway. The nearest forest ranger should be consulted for details.

Grazing Districts

There are four grazing districts in Arizona on public domain of the United States, established under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. (43 USCA § 315 et seq.; 43 CFR Parts 146, 147, 160.) Notwithstanding issuance of a grazing lease, the lands remain open to mining location. The grazing lessee has no vested rights in

the land, and his lease is subject to cancellation.

Information regarding grazing leases may be had from the corresponding District Grazing Office, the address of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Land Management in Phoenix.

Land Exchanges

Under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, exchanges of land are authorized both with the states and with private persons. These exchanges may be made with or without reservation of minerals. Therefore, it is necessary to check on the status of each tract of land to determine ownership of the minerals and whether or not the same may be located.

Stock-Raising Homesteads

All minerals in lands patented under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act of December 29, 1916 are reserved to the Federal Government, together with the right to "prospect for, mine and remove the same." A great many stock-raising homestead patents covering land in Arizona were issued, and conflicts are constantly arising between ranchers and miners, usually due to a lack of information about the provisions of the law. A development which may give rise to further conflicts has been the subdivision of stock-raising homesteads for residential sites near Arizona's rapidly growing cities. Details of the act are given on page 41.

Agricultural Homesteads

Only a very limited number of mineral substances found in lands covered by an agricultural homestead patent may be acquired under the general mining laws or the Leasing Act. Practically all minerals belong to the owner of the land. See page 42 for details.

Reclamation Withdrawals

Public domain of the United States in Arizona may be withdrawn for reclamation purposes, and much of it has already been included in such withdrawals along the Colorado, Gila, Salt, and Bill Williams Rivers, with some tributaries. Withdrawals are described as "first form" when intended for construction of dams, canals, obtaining building materials, etc. "Second form" with-

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drawals apply to lands to be irrigated. However, these areas do not necessarily remain closed to entry under the general mining laws. It is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to determine whether or not an area withdrawn for reclamation purposes shall be restored to mineral entry and the conditions under which mining shall be conducted. (43 USCA § 154; 43 CFR § 185.36) Mining locations in some areas may be entirely prohibited, while in other areas they may be made subject to restrictions; which will be incorporated into any mineral patent that may be issued. The office of the State Supervisor of the Bureau of Land Management at Phoenix is authorized to receive applications for "Restoration of Withdrawal" and, after consulting the Bureau of Reclamation, if the latter office does not report adversely, may grant such restoration and designate the restrictions applicable to mining operations.

Lake Mead Recreation Area

The Lake Mead Recreation Area is covered by several withdrawals. Mining operations are not prohibited but are subject to lease under such restrictions as will prevent interference with the activities of the National Park Service, the U. S. Biological Survey (Fish and Wildlife Service), and the Bureau of Reclamation. (43 CFR § 199.70.) For details, inquiries should be made to Lake Mead Recreation Headquarters at Boulder City, Nevada, or to the U. S. Bureau of Land Management at Phoenix, Arizona.

Power Sites

By the terms of the "Mining Claims Rights Restoration Act of 1955" (30 USCA § 621), all public lands of the United States already or thereafter reserved for power development or power sites were opened to entry for location and patent of mining claims, both lode and placer, under the general mining laws; but all power rights to such lands were retained by the United States.

The locator of a mining claim on land reserved for such purposes must, within 60 days of location, file a copy of the notice of location with the United States Land Office at Phoenix. A placer claimant shall not conduct mining operations for a period of 60 days after the date of filing such notice. Within this latter 60-day period the Secretary of the Interior may serve notice of a

hearing on the locator, following which placer mining may be allowed or completely prohibited, or permitted with certain restrictions. Within 60 days after the expiration of any assessment year, a statement as to the assessment work done or improvements made on both lode and placer claims must be filed in the Land Office.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

This national monument in Pima County, south of Ajo, is an exception to the general rule that national monuments are closed to mining. By specific legislation (16 USCA § 450z) and regulations issued thereunder (43 CFR § 185.33h), the lands within this monument are open to mining location with the exception of administrative sites, recreation areas, and sources of water supply. Only mineral rights are granted by patent, and surface use is restricted to the right to occupy and use so much of it as may be required for purposes reasonably necessary to mine and remove the minerals. Before trails or roads may be constructed, a permit must be obtained from the Director of the National Park Service. Carrying of firearms within the monument is prohibited.

Coronado National Memorial

The Coronado National Memorial situated in Cochise County within the Coronado National Forest is open to mining location under conditions similar to the law and the regulations pertaining to the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

State Lands

Lands owned by the State of Arizona are open to location, but subject to the State mining law, not Federal. State mineral laws are discussed in detail beginning at page 50.

City of Prescott Watershed

Mining locations made after January 19, 1933 within approximately 3600 acres in the Prescott municipal watershed are subject to certain restrictions named in the law as to surface use, timber, prospecting, etc. Valid claims in existence on the above date and thereafter maintained can proceed to the usual unrestricted patent. (16 USCA § 482a; 43 CFR § 185.34.)

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STATE OF ARIZONA }
 COUNTY OF } ss.

I hereby certify that the within
 instrument was filed for record
 in.....County, State of Arizona

Witness my hand and Official Seal:

.....
 County Recorder
 By.....
 Deputy

Notice of Nonliability For Labor or Materials Furnished

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons that _____
 and _____ or _____, Arizona, are the owners of
 the herein-described mining claims situated in the _____
 Mining District, _____ County, Arizona.

That the said mining claims are now in the possession of and being oper-
 ated by _____ whose address
 is _____ pursuant to a
 MINING LEASE AND OPTION executed _____, 19____,
 copies of which are in the possession of the parties above named, to be in
 force for a period of _____ years expiring _____
 unless sooner terminated in accordance with the terms thereof.

That _____ and _____ are not
 operating said mining claims or mines thereon and are not purchasing supplies
 or materials therefor and will not be liable for labor performed or materials or mining
 claims; that the said mining claims will not be subject to a lien therefor nor
 will _____ and _____ be responsible for any
 debts of said _____, their agents or assignees
 working said claims or mines.

The names of the mining claims, together with the book and page of
 recording in the office of the County Recorder of _____
 County, Arizona, are as follows:

Name of Claim	Docket	Page
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

_____, Arizona, _____ 19____.

State of Arizona }
 County of _____ } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

My commission expires:

Notary Public

Game Refuges and Ranges

State game refuges are generally open to location of mining
 claims. The Kofa and Cabeza Prieta Federal Game Ranges are
 open to location under the general mining laws. The Gila River
 Waterfowl Area project in Maricopa County is open to leasing
 under the Mineral Leasing Act. See page 17 for Federal refuges
 closed to mineral entry.

Stock Driveways

Locations may be made in stock driveways but are partially
 restricted.

LANDS NOT OPEN TO LOCATION

Throughout Arizona there are large areas of United States public
 domain that are not open to mining location. In recent years the
 withdrawals have become so numerous that it would be beyond
 the scope of this booklet to give a complete list. Furthermore,
 these areas change from day to day and a published list rapidly
 becomes obsolete. Therefore the following comments, supple-
 mented by the map at page 38, are intended to convey only a
 general idea of lands not open to mining location in order that
 the prospector may be alert to such a possibility and make the
 recommended investigations as to the exact legal description of
 the land and check through the County, State, and Federal offices
 to determine if he may locate a valid mining claim in a given area.

If a claim is located on land not open to mining location, the
 subsequent reopening of the area to mineral location does not
 validate the claim. This principle applies to withdrawals for
 reclamation, power sites, recreational areas, military reservations,
 Indian reservations, and similar areas.

National Parks and Monuments

Such areas include the Grand Canyon National Park and the
 following national monuments: Grand Canyon, Petrified Forest,
 Chiricahua, Saguaro, Wupatki, and many others in different parts
 of the state that have been established for scientific, historical,
 educational, scenic, or recreational purposes.

All lands within these areas are withdrawn from location or entry

under any of the public land laws, including the mining laws. An exception is the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Pima County where mining locations are permitted with restrictions, as previously explained on page 12.

Recreational or Other Public Uses

These are areas outside of the national parks or monuments set aside for public use. A state, county or municipality may petition for the use of such land. (43 USCA § 869.) As a general rule, after receipt of a petition to establish an area for recreational or other public use, the Bureau of Land Management withdraws the contemplated area from all forms of entry. During such time all mining locations are prohibited. The lands may be leased or sold by the United States to the petitioning body. The statute expressly provides that each patent or lease so issued shall contain a "reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in the lands conveyed or leased and of the right to mine and remove the same, under applicable laws and regulations" to be established by the Secretary of the Interior. Until such regulations are issued, the area is closed to location of mining claims.

An example of such a recreational area is the Tucson Mountain Park, leased to the Pima County Board of Supervisors. The Phoenix Mountain Park is somewhat different because the lands therein were purchased from the United States by the city under a special act of Congress, with a mineral reservation, and a provision (effective 1927) that mining must be done under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. In the case of both parks, such regulations have never been issued. Therefore, the park areas remain closed to mining.

Other forms of recreational withdrawals are campsites in the national forests. These are usually of small area and not mineralized.

Experimental Forests and Ranges

Examples are the Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest within the Tonto National Forest in Gila County, and the Santa Rita Experimental Range in the Coronado National Forest in Pima County, where research is done on grass land ranges. The Sierra Ancha is closed to all forms of entry including both the mining and the

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STATE OF ARIZONA }
COUNTY OF} ss.

I hereby certify that the within
instrument was filed for record
in.....County, State of Arizona

Witness my hand and Official Seal:

.....
County Recorder
By.....
Deputy

State of Arizona

Notice of Mining Location

Type B Claim

On State Lands Only

(Filed under Section 27-232 B. ARS)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the _____

Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the State of Arizona, and being a form of valuable mineral deposit, was entered upon and located for the purpose of exploration and lease by _____

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States" or "who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.")

the undersigned, on the _____ day of _____, 19____,
_____ claim _____ acres thereof, and have marked the
same on the ground as follows: _____

(Give legal description)

or beginning at: _____

(Make the starting point a corner of a rectilinear subdivision of survey.)

at a _____ (post, stone or other monument) where this

notice is posted; thence _____ feet to a _____

thence _____ feet to a _____

thence _____ feet to a _____

thence _____ feet to the place of beginning, containing _____

acres, all in _____

(Give legal description)

in the County of _____, in the State of Arizona.

All done under the provisions of Chapter 2, Article 3, Title 27, Arizona Revised Statutes.

Dated and posted on the ground this _____ day of _____, 19____.

NOTE—The claim must conform to survey by rectilinear subdivisions. No claim may exceed 20 acres in area.

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STATE OF ARIZONA }
 COUNTY OF } ss.

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 instrument was filed for record
 in.....County, State of Arizona

Witness my hand and Official Seal:

.....
 County Recorder

By.....
 Deputy

Notice of Mining Location

LODE CLAIM

On State Lands Only

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This Mining Claim, the name of which is the _____
 Mining Claim, situate on lands belonging to the State of Arizona, and in
 which there are valuable mineral deposits, was entered upon and located for
 the purpose of exploration and lease by _____

(Locator must insert either "a citizen of the United States" or "who has de-
 clared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.")
 the undersigned, on the _____ day of _____, 19____

The length of this claim is _____, feet,
 and _____ claim _____, feet
 in a _____ direction and _____

_____ feet in a _____ direction from
 the center of the discovery shaft, at which this notice is posted, lengthwise of
 the claim, together with _____ feet in width of the surface
 grounds, on each side of the center of said claim. The general course of the
 lode deposit and premises is from the _____ to the _____.

The claim is situated and located in the _____ Mining District,
 in _____ County, in the State of Arizona, about _____
 in a _____ direction from _____

(Location by legal subdivision.)

The surface boundaries of the claim are marked upon the ground as
 follows: Beginning at _____

_____ at a point in a _____ direction _____ feet from
 the discovery shaft (at which this notice is posted), being in the center of
 the _____ end line of said claim; thence _____ feet to a
 _____, being the _____ corner of said claim; thence
 _____ feet to a _____, being at the
 _____ corner of said claim; thence _____ feet
 to a _____ at the center of the _____ end of said claim;
 thence _____ feet to a _____ being at the
 _____ corner of said claim; thence _____ feet
 to a _____ at the _____ corner of said claim;
 thence _____ feet to the place of beginning.

Dated and posted on the grounds this _____ day of _____, 19____

leasing laws. The Santa Rita Range is closed to mining location
 but subject to the Leasing Act.

Military Reservations

The Federal Government has created numerous military reser-
 vations throughout the western states, particularly since the begin-
 ning of World War II, which have been closed to mining locations.
 Some of the withdrawals for military purposes in Arizona are Fort
 Huachuca, Luke, Williams, Yuma, and other air bases; Williams
 and other gunnery and bombing ranges. The Williams range
 includes most of the Cabeza Prieta Game Range.

Reclamation Withdrawals

If an area is withdrawn for reclamation purposes, it is not pos-
 sible to locate a valid mining claim unless the Secretary of the
 Interior, acting within the discretion granted to him by law, de-
 clares the land open for entry under the mining laws, as explained
 on page 11.

Agricultural Homesteads

Most of the minerals commonly found in this state, if they occur
 on agricultural homesteads, are not open to location under the
 mining laws. Nearly all of the few minerals reserved by the
 United States are subject to the Leasing Act and not to location.
 under the general mining law. See page 42 for details.

Small Tracts for Residence and Other Uses

The Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to
 sell or lease a tract of vacant unreserved public lands, not exceed-
 ing five acres, if the land is chiefly valuable for residence, recrea-
 tion, business, or community site purposes. (43 USCA § 682a; 43
 CFR § 257.1.) Patents to such lands shall contain a reservation to
 the United States of all minerals. However, the right to prospect
 for, mine and remove the same is subject not only to the mining
 and leasing laws but to such regulations as the Secretary may
 prescribe. If no regulations are issued, for all practical purposes
 the land is closed to mining. Rules and regulations have been is-
 sued under which Leasing Act minerals on small tracts may be
 leased but rules and regulations have not been issued for other

minerals under the general mining laws; therefore the lands remain closed to location of mining claims. Because of the need for strategic and fissionable source materials as well as other minerals important to the economic and industrial welfare and security of the Nation, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize any Federal agency to enter the land for exploratory purposes to determine the nature and extent of such minerals. See page 18 concerning uranium on certain withdrawn lands.

Indian Reservations

Indian reservations in Arizona total more than 19,400,000 acres or approximately 27 percent of the State's area. All reservations are now closed to location of mining claims under the general mining laws. There may be valid claims in existence which were located when such lands were open for location, particularly on the Papago Reservation which was closed to location of mining claims as recently as May 27, 1955 (25 USCA § 463).

In general, Indian tribal lands may be leased with the consent of the respective tribes and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. (25 USCA § 396a-g; 25 CFR Part 171.) There are two reservations, San Carlos and Hualapai, where the tribe, under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 has assumed full control of its mineral leasing, wherever the lease term does not exceed 10 years, and only the consent of the tribal council is necessary for a lease. For mining leases having a term longer than 10 years, the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized representative is needed. The lands allotted in severalty and held by individual Indians, or heirs, subject to the provision they may not be encumbered or alienated without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, may be leased for mining purposes with the consent of the Indian owners and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, or his authorized representative. (25 USCA § 396; 25 CFR Part 172.)

On the Gila River Reservation there is no provision in the tribal constitution for granting mineral leases on tribal lands. At present there is no authority to permit mineral leasing on tribal lands of the Colorado River Reservation. On the Hopi Reservation there is no provision at present for obtaining rights to prospect or lease

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STATE OF ARIZONA

COUNTY OF

} ss. I hereby certify that the within
instrument was filed for record
in County, State of Arizona

Witness my hand and Official Seal:

.....
County Recorder

By.....
Deputy

Request of Mining Claimant for Copy of Notice

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of the Act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367; 30 USC 611), and to the applicable regulations thereunder (43 CFR 185.120), the undersigned hereby requests a copy of any notice to mining claimants which may be published by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States or his designated representative, as provided in Section 5 of said act, affecting any of the lands hereinafter described:

1. The undersigned, _____, whose address is _____, located the following described claims(s) prior to enactment of the Act of July 23, 1955 and claims rights in the vegetative surface resources or other surface resources as defined in said act.

2. The mining claim(s) is/are situate in _____ County, Arizona, and are identified as follows:

Name of mining claim	Date of location	Locator or Purchaser ⁺	Location notice recorded	
			Docket	Page

3. The above described mining claim(s) is/are embraced in Section(s) _____, Township _____, Range _____, G. & S.R.M., of the public land surveys.

4. The mining claim(s) will probably be embraced in the following section(s) when the public land surveys are extended to the land covered by said mining claim(s). Section(s) _____, Township _____, Range _____, G. & S.R.M.

5. The undersigned is a locator or purchaser of said mining claim(s) as indicated above.

Date _____

Mining Claimant

⁺Insert in this column opposite the name of each claim the word "locator" or the word "purchaser" to show the nature of the mining claimant's interest.

*If the area where the claims are located has not been surveyed, use paragraph 4. In lieu of paragraph 4 the mining claim may be described by a tie by courses and distances to an established United States mineral monument.

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 Request of: _____

STATE OF ARIZONA }
 COUNTY OF _____ } ss.

I hereby certify that the within
 instrument was filed for record
 in _____ County, State of Arizona

Witness my hand and Official Seal:

 County Recorder
 By _____
 Deputy

Affidavit of Labor Performed and Improvements Made

STATE OF ARIZONA }
 COUNTY OF _____ } ss.

_____, being duly sworn, deposes
 and says that he is a citizen of the United States and more than twenty-one
 years of age, and resides at _____
 in _____ County, Arizona, and is personally acquainted with
 the hereinafter described mining claims situated in the _____
 _____ Mining District, _____ County,
 Arizona, the location notices of which are recorded in the office of the
 County Recorder of said County as follows:

Name of Claims	Recorded	
	Docket	Page
_____	_____	_____

That between the _____ day of _____, 19_____, and
 the _____ day of _____, 19_____, at least _____
 _____ dollars worth of work and improvements were done
 and performed upon said claims, not including the location work, by and at
 the expense of _____ (owner)
 (lessee) of said claims for the purpose of complying with the laws of the
 United States pertaining to annual work, and _____

_____ were the men employed by said (owner) (lessee) and who labored upon said
 claims, did said work and improvements, the same being as follows:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19_____.
 My commission expires: _____
 _____ Notary Public

for minerals for the reason that the tribe has adopted a policy
 of prohibiting such activity.

For details of prospecting and leasing procedure, communicate
 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Phoenix Area Office, P. O. Box
 7007, Phoenix, Arizona, or with the superintendent on each reser-
 vation. The Phoenix office does not have jurisdiction over Navajo
 lands in Arizona. Agency headquarters from which the reserva-
 tions are administered in Arizona are as follows:

Colorado River Indian Agency, Parker, Arizona
 Fort Apache Indian Agency, Whiteriver, Arizona
 Hopi Indian Agency, Keams Canyon, Arizona
 Navajo Indian Agency, Window Rock, Arizona
 Pima Indian Agency, Sacaton, Arizona
 San Carlos Indian Agency, San Carlos, Arizona
 Papago Indian Agency, Sells, Arizona

The former Truxton Canyon or Hualapai Indian Agency is now
 a subagency under the jurisdiction of the Colorado River Indian
 Agency.

Game Refuges

Mining locations may not be made within the Grand Canyon
 National Game Preserve. This covers approximately the area oc-
 cupied by that portion of the Kaibab National Forest which lies
 north of the Colorado River. Application made in 1957 for oil
 and gas leases in this preserve were rejected in 1958. The Gila
 River Waterfowl Area project is closed to entry under the general
 mining laws but open to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act.
 The Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge, the Imperial National
 Wildlife Refuge, and that portion of the Cabeza Prieta Game
 Range which is included in the Williams gunnery and bombing
 range withdrawal are closed to mining entry.

This is not a complete list of the game refuges, ranges and wild-
 life management areas in Arizona. There may be others in which
 mining locations under the general mining laws are prohibited
 or restricted. They may or may not be open to leasing under the
 Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. The status of each area should be
 ascertained before attempting to locate claims. This information

may be obtained from the records of the Bureau of Land Management at Phoenix.

Administrative Sites

Ranger stations, inspection stations, border patrol stations, etc., are not subject to location.

Uranium on Certain Withdrawn Lands

A cooperative arrangement for the issuance of uranium prospecting permits and mining leases on Government lands under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies not having authority to issue such permits and leases has been announced by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of the Interior. This will apply to such lands as military reservations and reservoir areas. (10 CFR § 60.9).

Spanish Land Grants

The lands in a valid Spanish Land Grant are not open to mining location as a general rule, since mines were considered to be a part of the areas granted and not subject to special disposition under the mining laws. These grants have given rise to many complex legal questions and the title to each one must be examined to determine the status of mineral ownership, as there may be exceptions to the general rule.

Railroad Lands

The Congress of the United States granted public lands to the transcontinental railroads for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads across the country. In general, mineral lands, excepting iron and coal, were excluded from the grants. Nevertheless, where patent to the "non-mineral" land was issued to the railroads, they acquired title to the minerals as well. The Santa Fe railroad has sold substantial amounts of such land but in most instances retained the minerals. The right to exploit minerals owned by the railroads is obtained by lease or purchase. However, the records for each tract of land must be examined to determine the status of mineral ownership, not only as regards the original grant but also of any subsequent exchanges with the Government.

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Request of: _____

STATE OF ARIZONA }
COUNTY OF} ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in.....County, State of Arizona

Witness my hand and Official Seal:

County Recorder
By..... Deputy

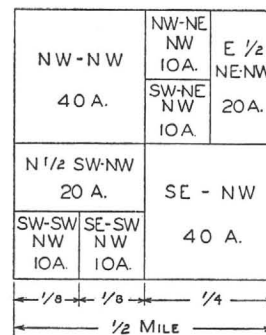
Notice of Placer Mining Claim Location

(On Public Domain of the United States)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the _____ placer mining claim was located by _____ on _____, 19____. This claim is situated in the _____ Mining District in _____ County, Arizona, about _____

The area of this claim is _____ acres and embraces the _____ of Section _____, T. _____, R. _____, G. & S. R. M., and is marked on the ground as follows: Beginning at the location monument or post at which this location notice is posted, being the _____ corner; thence _____ feet to a monument or post at the _____ corner; thence _____ feet in a _____ direction to a monument or post at the _____ corner; thence _____ feet in a _____ direction to a monument or post at the _____ corner, thence _____ feet in a _____ direction to the point of beginning.

Locator



NW 1/4 SECTION

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 Date _____ Fee _____
 Request of: _____

STATE OF ARIZONA }
 COUNTY OF _____ } ss.

I hereby certify that the within
 instrument was filed for record
 in _____ County, State of Arizona

Witness my hand and Official Seal:

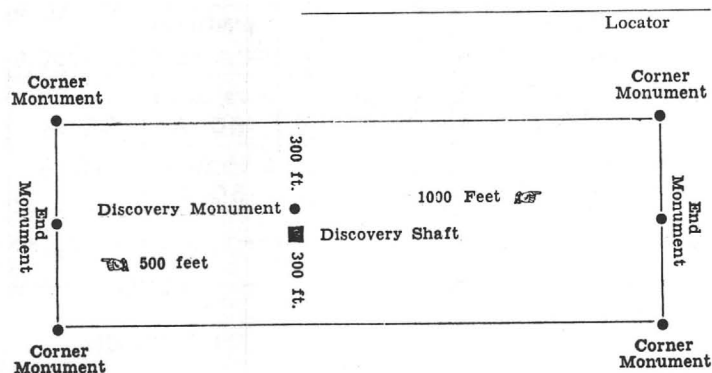
 County Recorder
 By _____
 Deputy

Notice of Lode Mining Claim Location

(On Public Domain of the United States)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the _____ lode
 mining claim was located by _____
 on _____, 19____. This claim is _____ feet in
 length along the vein or lode and _____ feet in width
 on each side of the location monument at which this notice is posted. This
 claim, the general course of which is _____, is
 situated in the _____ Mining District,
 _____ County, Arizona, about

 This claim runs from the location monument or stake, _____
 feet in a _____ direction to the _____
 center end monument, or stake, and _____ feet in a
 _____ direction from the location monument, or stake,
 to the _____ center end monument, or stake, and is
 also marked by two corner monuments, or stakes, at each end of the claim,
 one on each side of and _____ feet from the center end
 monuments, or stakes, making the claim in the form of a parallelogram.



SUBSTANCES WHICH MAY BE LOCATED UNDER THE FEDERAL AND STATE MINING LAWS

Public Domain of the United States

Nearly all mineral substances found on public domain of the United States which is open to mining location may be located under the general mining laws. The following are exceptions: deposits of coal, oil, gas, oil shale, sodium, phosphate, and potash, which may be acquired only under the leasing laws from the United States. See page 40 for details of the Leasing Act. The common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and similar surface resources may no longer be acquired by location under the general mining laws. These substances are obtained by purchase from the United States under the terms of the Materials Disposal Act. For details see page 45.

Lands of the State of Arizona

A valuable mineral deposit on State land may be located as a "mineral claim." The term "mineral" includes mineral compound and mineral aggregate. Oil and gas are covered by special legislation (see page 55). However, before minerals, oil, or gas may be extracted from State land, a lease must be obtained from the State Land Department.

Mining Locations in General

The manner in which mining claims are located varies according to whether they are on public domain of the United States or lands where minerals have been reserved by the United States, or on land owned by the State of Arizona. In some respects the procedure is similar, but in others it differs greatly. Great care must be taken to determine whether the land is public domain or State land, in order to apply the correct location procedure.

MINING LOCATIONS ON PUBLIC DOMAIN OF THE UNITED STATES

Lodes and Placers in General

A valid mining claim within the State of Arizona upon public domain of the United States or on lands where the United States has reserved the minerals must be located either as a lode claim or a placer claim. Lode claims are "Mining claims upon veins

or lodes of quartz or other rock in place . . ." (30 USCA § 23.) Concerning placer locations, the statute reads: "Claims usually called 'placers,' including all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry . . ." (30 USCA § 35.) A well defined vein confined within walls of country rock is located as a lode claim. Valuable mineral which occurs as particles in loose, unconsolidated material such as gold in sand and gravel is located as a placer claim. When the fact situations are not so clean-cut, it often becomes difficult to determine whether a deposit should be located as a lode or a placer. Nevertheless, the locator must make a decision, and he does so at his peril, at the inception of the location, before he has had time to explore the deposit to determine its geological characteristics. His problem is further complicated by the court decisions, sometimes conflicting, rendered in borderline cases. In doubtful cases the identical ground has been covered by both lode and placer mining claims.

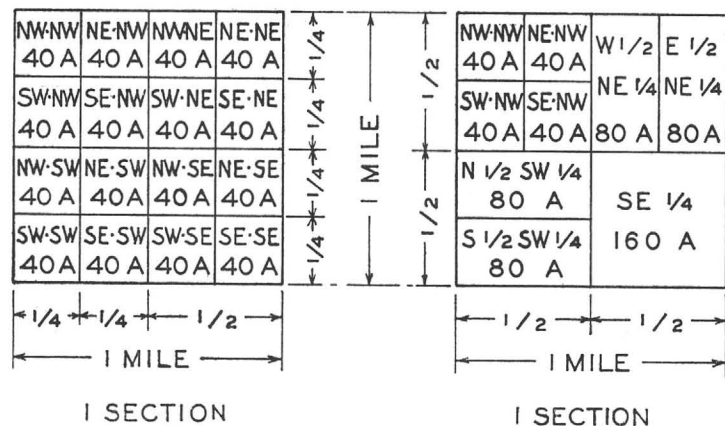
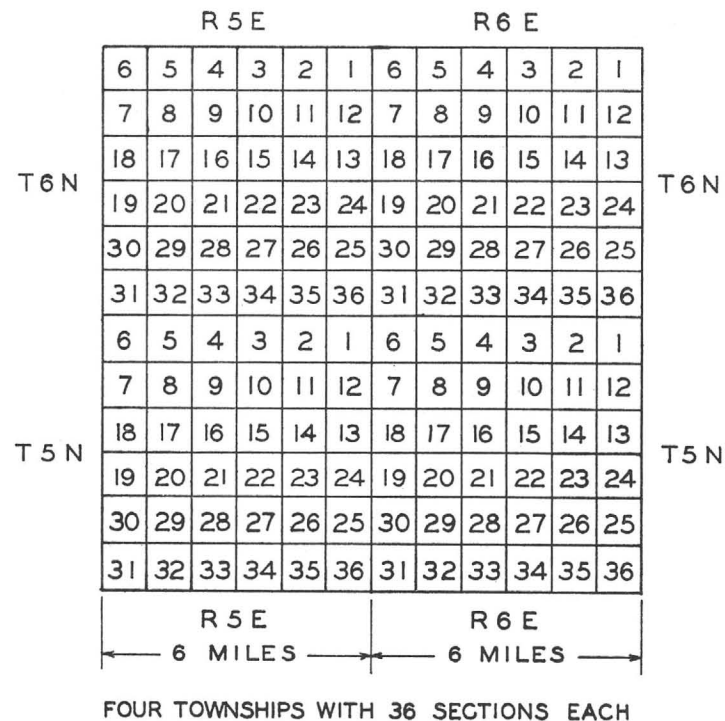
Whether the mineral in a deposit is metallic or nonmetallic does not determine the type of location. The nature of the mineral occurrence determines the correct type of claim.

The test to apply is whether the deposit is in place in a vein, lode, ledge, zone or belt of mineralized rock lying within boundaries clearly separating it from the surrounding rock. If so, it should be located as a lode claim. If not, it should be located as a placer claim. This rule is not infallible but is the best rule of thumb that can be offered the mining locator for guidance in the field.

The courts have given a liberal construction to the mining laws, having in mind that they are intended for the benefit of the practical prospector and miner. However, there must be substantial compliance with the statutes.

Assuming the land is open to mineral entry, the four requirements to locate a mining claim are:

1. Discovery.
2. Location by posting location notice.
3. Recording a copy of location notice.
4. Marking boundaries and performing location work.



Public Land Survey

Anyone seeking land, whether as a mining location or otherwise, should understand the survey system. It is the basis for title descriptions.

Lands are surveyed into townships six miles square. Surveys start from an initial point from whence a base line is carried east and west, and a guide meridian north and south. In Arizona these are known as the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian — usually written G&SRB&M. Townships are numbered consecutively north and south and ranges east and west, according to the distance and direction from the initial point. Thus, Kingman is in T 21 N, R 17 W; St. Johns is in T 13 N, R 28 E; Bisbee is in T 22 S, R 24 E; Yuma is in T 8 S, R 23 W.

Each township is subdivided into 36 sections, each 1 mile square (the boundaries of which run due north and south, and east and west, in a regular and uniform township). At the corners of each section since 1912 the surveyor sets an iron pipe with a brass cap whereon is stamped the township, range, and section corners. At each half-mile on every section line a smaller pipe is set whereon the cap is stamped "S¼" — or the corner of a quarter-section, often called a quarter-corner. A line on the cap will be N-S, or E-W, and

3

the sections on either side of the line numbered thus 8|9 or —

10.

All of the foregoing is illustrated by the maps on opposite page. Four townships are shown, and the numbering of the sections within the townships. Additional diagrams show how a single section is further sub-divided into 40-acre tracts, and how land within a section may be described.

(Note: Public land surveys made prior to 1912, are marked by stone corners. These are firmly set stones and, for section corners, will be notched on the south and on the east side as many miles as the corner is from the south and the east boundary of the township. Thus, a corner common to sections 15, 16, 21, 22, for example, will have 3 notches on its south side, or edge, and 3 notches on its east side or edge. The quarter-section corners will have "¼" chiseled on the stone.)

Discovery

A "discovery" of mineral is the foundation upon which the entire mining law is based. It is the inception of title to a mining claim. The courts have uniformly held that until discovery has been made there is no valid claim. The discovery need not be commercial ore but should be such as to justify a prudent man in the spending of his time and money in an effort to develop a paying mine. There has developed within the Department of the Interior a more stringent discovery rule applicable to many nonmetallics which is generally referred to as the "test of marketability." The Department requires proof that the mineral substance can probably be successfully mined and marketed. To justify possession, the mineral locator or applicant (for patent) must show that by reason of accessibility, good faith in development, proximity to market, existence of present demand, and other factors, the deposit is of such value that it can be mined, removed, and disposed of at a profit.

The use of Geiger counters and scintillometers in the search for uranium raises an interesting question. Do the readings alone obtained on such instruments constitute a discovery of valuable mineral in a vein or lode sufficient to support a valid mining location? Until this matter has been resolved by the courts or by legislation, the locator should be prepared to support his statements regarding such readings by assays and actual sample evidence of mineralization.

The discovery of mineral must be within the boundaries of the claim but need not be on the center line. If the discovery is not near the location notice it is advisable to state in the notice the distance and direction to the discovery. The discovery need not be in the so-called "discovery shaft." It may be in a drill hole and of course may be on an outcrop of a lode.

With the passage of years, easily found surface showings of minerals are becoming relatively scarce. The prospector is usually confronted with the necessity of locating his claim over ground which looks promising but without an actual discovery. There is no prohibition in the law against making such a location. However, his possessory right (pedis possessio) depends upon actual possession of each claim and due diligence in trying to make a

discovery thereon. To what extent the courts will protect him in that possession is not easily answered for it depends on the facts of each case.

There is urgent need for a revision of the mining law to protect the locator for a reasonable time while he endeavors to make a discovery. However, under the present law a discovery on each and every claim is an indispensable requisite to its validity.

In practice, the other acts of location often precede a discovery, but the location is valid only from the date of discovery. Therefore, it is possible that another person may come upon the ground prior to discovery, in a manner sanctioned by law, and upon making a discovery himself, locate a valid claim and thus extinguish the attempted location of the first locator. The validity of a mining claim without a discovery may be challenged by the Government in a proper action to have the claim declared null and void and, of course, the claim can never be patented.

Since the type of discovery and the manner of locating differ as between lodes and placers, each will be described separately.

LODE CLAIMS

Location

The following steps must be performed to locate a lode claim on public domain of the United States within the State of Arizona:

1. Make a discovery of "mineral in place," that is, enclosed within the surrounding country rock. Detached pieces of mineral that are scattered throughout or on top of the soil, commonly called "float," do not constitute a discovery which will validate a lode location.

2. Erect at or contiguous to the point of discovery a conspicuous monument of stones not less than three feet in height, or an upright post securely fixed and projecting at least four feet above the ground. More often than not, the "point of discovery" is in reality nothing more than the spot at which the location notice is posted.

3. In or on the monument or post there must be posted a location notice signed by the name of the locator. The notice, a form of which is included at the end of this booklet, shall contain:

mutually satisfactory solution with the surface owner. If agreement cannot be reached, there are provisions in the statutes for exercise of the right of eminent domain to acquire land for waste and tailings disposal, for establishment of roads, pipe lines, and transmission lines.

Corporation Commission and Stock Sales

Anyone seeking to raise money through the sale of stock must first secure permission from the Arizona Corporation Commission. The law and regulations are given in pamphlet form, obtainable from the Commission upon request.

Mining Partnership and Grubstake

A mining partnership differs from the ordinary general partnership inasmuch as a sale of his interest by a mining partner will not dissolve the partnership. Neither does death of a partner terminate the partnership for the successor to the deceased becomes the partner of the survivor. In both general and mining partnerships one partner may bind the other for obligations incurred in the conduct of the business.

A "grubstake" is an agreement between two or more persons whereby one party usually furnishes money, or money and supplies, and the other party prospects for minerals and locates mining claims. The parties are tenants in common of the claims thus located, and the agreement may even constitute a mining partnership. Since such agreements are usually verbal it is difficult to determine what was intended if a dispute arises. Grubstake agreements should be reduced to writing and clearly state the exact terms on which the parties have agreed.

The mine operator must not employ a male under 18 years of age or a female for underground work.

Taxes

In Arizona an unpatented mining claim not being operated is not assessed for taxes. Buildings and other improvements placed upon the mining claim are usually assessed and taxed even though the mine itself is not operating.

A patented mining claim not being operated is assessed at a nominal value and the tax thereon is usually relatively small.

An operating mine whether it be patented or unpatented is valued by the Arizona State Tax Commission. The County Assessor in the county where the mine is located is notified of this valuation. Taxes are computed thereon according to tax rates applicable to other property in the same tax district.

Water and Water Rights

In an arid state such as Arizona, water rights are based upon prior appropriation. In the early history of the state these rights were acquired by prior beneficial use alone but are now regulated by State laws with which there must be strict compliance to obtain water rights.

Water developed by extension of mine workings and percolating water is not the type of water that is contemplated by the Arizona statutes relating to appropriation. The mine operator may use such water for mining and milling and other purposes as he may deem appropriate. Should it become necessary to obtain water from other sources, such as a flowing stream or a spring, even though found upon the mining claims, an attorney should be consulted. Instructions and forms for making application for water rights may be had from the State Land Department at Phoenix.

Roads, Rights-of-Way and Waste Disposal

Should difficulty be experienced by the mining locator regarding use of existing roads or establishment of new ones, rights-of-way for pipe and power lines, or room for disposal of waste and tailings on privately-owned lands, it is usually preferable to work out a

a) The name of the claim located.

b) The name of the locator. The discoverer can locate for himself, or for himself and others, or for others.

c) The date of the location.

d) The length and width of the claim in feet, and the distance in feet from the point of discovery to each end of the claim. The maximum length is 1,500 feet and the maximum width 600 feet, and not more than 300 feet on either side of the point of posting. A sketch of the claim on the margin or back of the location notice, showing its dimensions and the names of contiguous claims, is very helpful for identification purposes but is not required by law.

e) The general course of the claim.

f) The locality of the claim with reference to some natural object or permanent monument whereby the claim can be identified. If the claim can possibly be tied in to a public survey marker by distance and direction it is advisable to do so, giving also the number of the section, township, and range in which the claim is situated. This is especially important in view of the provisions of the Multiple Surface Use Act, the details of which are given on page 44.

Recording

Within 90 days from the time of location, record a copy of the location notice in the office of the Recorder in the county where the claim is situated. When a mining claim is located on lands reserved for power sites, a copy of the location notice must be filed with the United States Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, Arizona, within 60 days after date of location, as explained on page 11.

Marking Boundaries and Performing Location Work

a) Monument the claim on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. This is done by erecting six substantial posts projecting at least four feet above the surface of the ground, or by substantial stone monuments at least three feet high, one at each corner of the claim and one at the

center of each end line. Although not a legal requirement, it is advisable to identify each corner of the claim, such as "N.E. Cor. Daisy."

End lines must be parallel if the locator is to acquire extralateral rights in a vein or lode. If side lines are not straight lines, monuments must be erected at angle corners.

b) Sink a location or "discovery" shaft on the claim to a depth of at least eight feet from the lowest part of the rim of the shaft at the surface. The term "location shaft" is preferable to "discovery shaft" to avoid confusion with a discovery of mineral which may or may not be in the shaft. This shaft should measure not less than 4 ft. x 6 ft. in cross section.

Any open cut, adit, or tunnel is equivalent as location work to a shaft sunk from the surface, provided it is equal in amount of work to a shaft 8 ft. deep by 4 ft. wide by 6 ft. long, and provided a lode or mineral in place is cut at a depth of 10 feet from the surface. Particular attention is called to the statutory requirement that the face of an open cut must measure at least 10 feet high. Many locators are under the impression that it need be only 8 feet.

The Arizona statute (A.R.S. § 27-203) specifically provides that the shaft shall be sunk even deeper than eight feet, "... if necessary, to a depth where mineral in place is disclosed in the shaft." The Federal mining law does not specify how or where the discovery must be made on a mining claim. The Bureau of Land Management in patent proceedings accepts a discovery at any point on the claim, including discoveries made by diamond or churn drilling, and does not require that it be in the so-called "discovery" shaft. This is a sensible application of the law, particularly in view of recent developments in the field of geophysics whereby ore bodies have been discovered at depths ranging from a few hundred to more than a thousand feet below the surface. The only practical way to make a discovery at such depths is by drilling. It would completely defeat the purpose of the mining laws to require the sinking of a deep shaft on each claim merely for the purpose of finding mineral.

For the locator's own protection there should be full compliance with the law, and it is advisable to record the location notice and

veyance of patented claims or in the assignment of a mineral lease on State land.

No Lien Notice

The owner of a mining property should protect himself against liens by posting a nonliability notice as provided in A.R.S. § 33-990, when the property is being worked by others. The law requires that the owner shall conspicuously post the notice at the collar of all working shafts, tunnels and entrances to the mine and boarding houses, on or before the day the lessee or those working the claim begin operations. A copy must be recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the mine is located within 30 days after the date of the lease, bond or option. Failure to post such a notice renders the property liable for labor and material liens. A form for no lien notice is included at the end of this booklet.

Mine Safety Rules

Any mine operator upon starting operations should inform himself immediately on the State mine safety laws and regulations. These may be obtained in booklet form from the office of the State Mine Inspector, Phoenix, Arizona.

Workmen's Compensation

An employer hiring three or more workmen is subject to the provisions of the Arizona statutes relating to Workmen's Compensation for both occupational accidents and diseases. Although the statute does not require that industrial insurance be carried unless there are three or more employees, every operator should familiarize himself with the provisions of the law and consider the advantages of carrying such insurance to protect himself against possible personal liability. Complete information may be obtained from the Industrial Commission of Arizona at Phoenix.

Labor Laws

The statutes pertaining to labor in mines in Arizona will be found in the booklet issued by the State Mine Inspector's Office. Information may also be obtained from the Industrial Commission of Arizona.

Upon receipt of an application to lease, or whenever, in the opinion of the department there is a demand for the purchase of leases of such lands, the department shall offer the tract or tracts to the qualified bidder submitting the highest sealed bid, on the basis of a cash bonus. A call is published for sealed bids in which the department specifies the royalty to be demanded, but not less than 12½ percent, plus an annual rental of \$1 per acre which shall be credited on royalty payments for each year.

Each lease shall be for a term of five years and as long thereafter as oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substances are procured and produced in paying quantities.

Full details as to royalty and other conditions of such leases may be obtained from the State Land Department at Phoenix.

Production and Conservation

The State laws cover production and conservation of oil and gas and provide for the issuance of well drilling permits, spacing of wells, and pooling of interests. (A.R.S. § 27-501 et seq.)

Lease of State Lands for Commercial Purposes and Rights-of-Way

State mineral leases grant the lessee the right "to use as much of the surface as required for purposes incident to mining." State oil and gas leases stipulate "the lessee shall have the right to use as much of the surface of the lands as reasonably necessary for its operations under the lease." Should the lessee require additional State land for such purposes as waste and tailings disposal, roads, etc., application should be made to the State Land Department for a commercial or right-of-way lease specifying the intended uses.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Community Property and Conveyance of Mining Claims

Although Arizona is a community property state, the law does not require a spouse's signature on a conveyance of an unpatented mining claim by the other spouse. However, it is recommended that both join in the conveyance. Both must join in the con-

perform all other acts of location as rapidly as possible without necessarily taking advantage of the full statutory period of 90 days.

Relocation

The location of an abandoned or forfeited claim shall be made in the same manner as other locations except that the relocater may perform the location work by sinking the original location shaft eight feet deeper than it was originally, or if the original location work consisted of a tunnel or open cut, he may perform the location work by extending the tunnel or open cut by removing therefrom 240 cubic feet of rock or vein material.

It is advisable in most instances to dig a new shaft or cut and avoid possible disputes as to work done by the relocater.

Upon relocation, the new locator may use the mineral discovery of the former locator and may adopt the monuments of the prior claim. However, he may not adopt a prior location or "discovery" shaft or cut. New location work must be done by the new locator.

Amendment

The location notice may be amended at any time and the monuments changed to correspond with the amended location, but no change shall be made which will interfere with the rights of others. The original discovery point must be retained. The amended location notice must be posted and a copy recorded. The notice should be entitled "Amended Location Notice" and should contain the statement: This is an amendment of the lode (or placer) claim, located 19...., and of record in Book, Page, Office of the Recorder of County.

Mineral Rights of a Lode Locator

The locator of a valid lode claim on public domain of the United States which is open to mining location acquires all minerals, including those which may occur as placer type deposits, but excepting the common varieties of certain substances which occur on the surface and which are obtainable only by purchase under the terms of the Materials Disposal Act. Leasing Act minerals are reserved to the United States. The locator may acquire extralateral

rights, as explained on page 40.

PLACER CLAIMS

In General

The classic example of a placer is the occurrence of gold particles in gravel. Other minerals, both metallic and nonmetallic, may be located as placers. Some flat-lying deposits, though contained within the country rock, may be located as a placer, whereas the same mineral in a distinct vein or lode would be located as a lode claim.

Under certain circumstances a placer claim may be prospected for lodes and a lode claim located over the placer claim. Therefore, if the locator of a placer claim knows of the existence of lodes within his claim boundaries he should locate the lodes as such, for his own protection. If there are known lodes within the placer claim, the owner of the placer claim must declare such lodes when making application for patent and otherwise comply with the patent laws. Should the known lodes not be declared, they are open for location as lodes, even after patent issues for the placer claim. On the other hand, if there are no known lodes at the time of patent, but their existence is subsequently disclosed, the placer patent conveys all valuable minerals, both lode and placer.

Some substances that were located formerly as placers are now specifically excluded from mining locations by the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955. For details see page 44.

Size of Claim

A placer claim shall not include more than 20 acres for each individual claimant but there is no limit to the number of claims that an individual or association of individuals may locate.

A group of individuals may locate an "association" placer claim with a maximum of 160 acres. Thus two individuals may locate an association placer claim of 40 acres, three individuals 60 acres, etc., up to a maximum of 160 acres by eight individuals in a single claim. However, all locators must be bona fide. If "dummy" locators are used, the validity of the claim may be questioned.

laws of the United States, upon each claim or group of claims in common ownership, commencing at the expiration of one year from the date of location, and furnish proof thereof to the Commissioner.

b) Lessee must fence all dangerous mine workings. There are additional requirements not necessary to mention in this booklet.

Lease of State Lands for Oil and Gas

Leases for oil and gas on State land are acquired by direct application to the State Land Department, not through the location of mineral claims. Details are contained in Title 27, Chapter 4, Article 2, of the Arizona Revised Statutes beginning at § 27-551.

Noncompetitive Lease

When State lands are not located within any known geological structure of a producing oil and gas field, the person making the first application for the lease shall be issued a lease without competitive bidding. Not more than 2,560 acres of land confined to an area of six miles square shall be included in any one lease.

Annual rental is \$1.25 per acre, payable partly in advance and partly within 90 days after discovery of oil or gas in paying quantities. A noncompetitive lease requires payment of royalty of 12½ percent of the market value of all oil, gas and other hydrocarbons produced, saved, sold and removed from the lands at the well as of the time of sale or removal, as the department may elect.

The term is for five years and as long thereafter as oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substances are procured and produced in paying quantities. A lease upon which drilling operations are being diligently prosecuted on the expiration date thereof shall continue in effect for a period of two years and so long thereafter as the above-described substances are procured and produced in paying quantities.

Competitive Lease

When State lands are located within a known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field, the lands shall be leased only by sealed bids.

pursuant to Type A locations of mineral claims on veins or lodes, the lease shall confer extralateral rights in the discovery vein only, similar to those given locators upon the public domain of the United States.

b) To use so much of the surface as is required for purposes incident to mining.

c) Of ingress to and egress from other State lands, whether or not leased for purposes other than mining.

d) The lessee, if not delinquent in payment of rents and royalties, may terminate the lease at any time upon giving the Commissioner 30 days' notice in writing.

4. *Rental.* Minimum rental for a mineral lease is \$15 per claim per year. It is payable in advance and credited on royalties. On most minerals the royalty is 5 percent of the net value of the minerals produced from the claim. Net value is defined as "gross value after processing, where processing is necessary for commercial use, less the actual cost of transportation from the place of production to the place of processing, less costs of processing and taxes levied and paid upon the production thereof. In case of minerals not processed for commercial use, the net value shall be the gross proceeds, or gross value, at the place of sale or use, less the actual cost of transportation from the place of production to the place of sale or use, less taxes, if any, levied and paid upon the production thereof."

In the case of limestone, silica, shale, and clay manufactured into building materials, the base royalty shall be three cents per gross short ton of material removed. This base rate is subject to change, up or down, depending upon the average regional wholesale price of the building material so manufactured.

In the case of sand, rock and gravel to be used in the construction of roads, buildings or other structures, the royalty shall be the amount as determined by the Commissioner under reasonable rules and regulations promulgated by him, but not more than five cents per cubic yard.

5. *Miscellaneous Obligations of the Lessee:*

a) The lessee must perform annual labor, as required by the

Location

A placer claim on public domain of the United States within the State of Arizona shall be located as follows:

1. Make a discovery of placer material. Discovery of mineral in place in a vein or lode will not validate a placer location.

Only one discovery of mineral is required to support a placer location, whether it be of 20 acres by an individual, or of 160 acres or less by an association of persons. However, in the event of a contest or in patent proceedings, such a discovery may not conclusively establish the mineral character of all the land within the claim. The locator may find it necessary to show a discovery on each 10-acre subdivision.

2. Post a location notice signed by the locator which shall contain:

a) The name of the claim.

b) The name of the locator.

c) The date of location.

d) The number of acres claimed.

e) A description of the claim with reference to some natural object or permanent monument that will identify the claim. If at all possible to do so, a corner of the claim should be tied in by direction and distance to the nearest public survey marker.

The location should conform as nearly as practicable with the United States system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivision of sections. This is not required where compliance would necessitate the placing of the claim lines upon previously located claims or where the claim is surrounded by prior locations. Strict conformity may not be practicable where a placer deposit occurs in the bed of a meandering stream. Where a placer location by one or two persons can be entirely included within a square 40-acre tract, by three or four persons within two square 40-acre tracts placed end to end, by five or six persons within three square 40-acre tracts, and by seven or eight persons within four square 40-acre tracts, such locations will be regarded as within the requirements where strict conformity is impracticable.

A form for use in locating a placer claim will be found at the end of this booklet. Placer claims may be amended. See page 25.

Recording

Record a copy of the location notice with the Recorder of the county in which the claim is located, within 60 days after the date of location. (This compares with a 90-day period allowed for lode claims.) When a mining claim is located on lands reserved for power sites, a copy of the location notice must be filed with the United States Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, Arizona, within 60 days after date of location. Furthermore, a placer claimant shall not conduct mining operations for a period of 60 days after the date of filing such notice, as explained on page 11.

Marking Boundaries and Performing Location Work

Mark the boundaries of the claim with a post or monument of stone at each angle of the claim. A monument of stone shall be at least three feet in height and four feet in diameter at the base. When a post is used it shall be at least four inches in diameter by four feet six inches in length, set one foot in the ground and secured by a mound of stone or earth. Where it is practically impossible on account of rock or precipitous ground to sink posts, they may be placed in a pile of stones. If it is impossible to erect and maintain a post or monument of stone, a witness post or monument may be used and placed as near the true corner as the nature of ground will permit.

Neither the Federal nor Arizona statutes specify the time in which marking of the boundaries must be done, but A.R.S. § 27-207 seems to indicate an intent that monuments or posts should be erected at the time of posting the location notice. By analogy to lode locations, it may be argued that 60 days should be allowed, inasmuch as this is the period within which a placer location notice must be recorded. However, since there is room for doubt, the boundaries should be marked promptly to avoid possible disputes.

The Arizona statutes, insofar as they apply to public domain of the United States, make no provision for location or so-called "discovery" work on a placer claim. However, the Federal law

notice of location which shall set forth: a) The name of the locator, b) The name of the claim, c) The date of location, d) The legal description of the land claimed.

Location or so-called "discovery" work is not required on Type B mineral claims, but proof of discovery is necessary.

Filing with State Land Department and Proof of Discovery

Under both Type A and Type B locations, one copy of the location notice of each claim, together with the County Recorder's certificate of recordation, shall be filed in the office of the State Land Commissioner within 30 days after the date of location.

The State Land Department requires that the locator submit proof of having made a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit on each claim located. A mineral lease will not be issued until satisfactory proof of discovery has been furnished.

Prospecting Permit

See Appendix Page II for 1961 Law.

Mineral Lease

The locator of mineral claims on State land does not acquire thereby the right to mine and remove the minerals. He must secure from the State Land Department a mineral lease which sets forth his rights and obligations, and mining operations must be conducted in accordance with the terms of the lease. The principal statutory provisions applicable to such leases are:

1. *Preferred Right.* The locator of a Lode or Type A claim has a preferred right to a mineral lease within 90 days after date of location. A preferred right is not granted to a Type B locator.

2. *Term.* Every mineral lease of State lands shall be for a term of 20 years.

3. *Rights conferred on lessee:*

a) The lease confers the right to extract and ship minerals, mineral compounds and mineral aggregates from the claim located within planes drawn vertically downward through the exterior boundary lines thereof. In the case of leases made

domain of the United States." The manner in which a claim on a vein or lode shall be located on public domain is described on page 22. A location made in this manner entitles the locator to extralateral rights on the discovery vein only. A form available from the State Land Department for this type of location on State land will be found at the end of this booklet.

2. For a lode or Type A location, the locator shall be required to perform the discovery work required by law for mining claims under the laws of the United States within the 90-day period or an equivalent amount of development drilling of a reasonable value of \$100 on each claim. The development drilling may be centrally located and need not be upon each individual claim but shall be so located as to be part of a plan of development for the group, and in no event shall the minimum requirement prescribed for each individual claim be dispensed with.

3. The locator must submit to the State Land Commissioner satisfactory proof of the performance of discovery work within such reasonable time as the Land Commissioner prescribes. A lease will not be issued until this is done.

Location of a Type B Mineral Claim Without Extralateral Rights

Any "mineral claim" may be located in conformity with the lines of the public land survey, embracing not more than 20 acres. (A.R.S. § 27-232 B.) A form for this type of location will be found at the end of this booklet and is available from the State Land Department. Mining rights are confined within planes drawn vertically downward through the exterior boundary lines. The locator must:

1. Mark the location upon the ground by erecting a monument or placing a post extending at least three feet above the surface of the ground at each angle corner of the claim, as nearly as possible.

2. Place in each monument, or on each post, a memorandum stating the name of the locator, the name of the claim and designating the corner by reference to cardinal points.

3. Within 30 days thereafter, file for record in the office of the County Recorder of the county in which the claim is located, a

provides in substance that a placer shall be subject to entry and patent under like circumstances and conditions as a lode claim. Arizona has made provision for performance of location work on lode claims. Therefore, it is advisable to do the location work on a placer claim, equal in kind and amount to a lode claim, as insurance against possible conflicts and litigation and also to demonstrate good faith.

Mineral Rights of a Placer Locator

The locator of a valid placer claim on public domain of the United States acquires all placer minerals excepting the common varieties of certain substances which occur on the surface and which are obtainable only by purchase under the Materials Disposal Act. Leasing Act minerals are reserved to the United States. Mining rights are within vertical planes passed downward through the claim boundaries. There are no extralateral rights. The right to mine minerals from known veins within the placer claim, together with extralateral rights on such veins, may be acquired by location of lode claims on the veins or lodes. See patenting of placer claims, page 37.

MILL SITE

This is a tract of nonmineral land of five acres that may be located for "mining or milling" uses. Its location must be upon vacant and unappropriated public domain. It may adjoin a side line of a lode claim, providing the mill site is nonmineral land. Should it be located adjacent to the end line of a lode claim, the nonmineral character of the land may be challenged, for the question arises whether or not the vein, on its strike, enters the mill site.

Since the area of the mill site is only five acres, it may be that one such claim will not be sufficient for the intended uses. Therefore, it may be necessary to apply for more than one mill site claim. However, the applicant does not necessarily have the right to one mill site for each mining claim.

At the time patent is sought for a mill site it must be actually in use for mining or milling purposes.

Both the Federal and State laws are silent as to the manner of locating a mill site. However, a location notice should be

posted and a copy recorded. No annual assessment work is required. See Appendix, Page I for 1960 amendment to Federal Statutes.

TUNNEL LOCATION

A tunnel location is expressly provided for in the Federal statutes (30 USCA § 27). It is not a mining claim. It gives the locator a right to drive a tunnel a maximum distance of 3,000 feet from the portal along the line of the tunnel site as marked on the surface. Any veins cut in driving the tunnel which do not appear on the surface, and not previously known to exist, may then be located by the tunnel operator by lode claims. The right to veins so discovered relates back to the time of location of the tunnel site.

Locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid; but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins on the line of such tunnel.

The proprietors of a mining tunnel must post a notice of their tunnel location, giving the names of the parties claiming the tunnel right; the actual or proposed direction of the tunnel; the height and width thereof; and the course and distance from the point of commencement to some permanent well-known object in the vicinity. The proprietors must also establish the boundary line on the surface so that, as marked, these lines will define and govern as to the boundaries within which prospecting for lodes not previously known to exist is prohibited while the work on the tunnel is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence.

MAINTENANCE OF TITLE

The following remarks apply to maintenance of title to lode and placer claims located on public domain of the United States within the State of Arizona.

Annual Work Requirement

The Federal statutes require that on each claim, until patent

mineral lease. The greatest interest which a locator may acquire in State land is a leasehold for 20 years with a preferred right to renewal.

State lands subject to mineral lease include lands not under lease for any purpose, and lands presently leased for agricultural or grazing purposes. Land leased for commercial or homesite purposes is not open for mineral location. A mineral lease may not be granted on top of an existing mineral lease; neither may a location be made on lands covered by an existing mineral lease.

A mining claim on State land may never be patented. The State at all times retains title to and ownership of the land. There are no placer claims on State land, as is the case on public domain of the United States.

All State lands are subject to leasing for oil and gas under the provisions of Arizona statutes and not under the Federal Leasing Act of 1920.

Instructions and forms pertaining to location of mineral claims and application for mineral and oil and gas leases may be obtained from the State Land Department, State Office Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

Location of Mineral Claims

The right to locate mineral claims and conduct mining operations on State lands is governed by A.R.S., Title 27, Chapter 2, Article 3, beginning at § 27-231. One "who discovers a valuable mineral deposit on any state land may enter upon and locate the deposit as a mineral claim." The term "mineral" includes mineral compound and mineral aggregate.

There are two methods of locating a "mineral claim" on State land, one with and one without extralateral rights. The procedure to be followed in each case is as follows:

Location of a Lode or Type A Mineral Claim With Extralateral Rights

1. The statute (A.R.S. § 27-232 A) provides: "If the mineral deposit is a vein, lode or ledge, it may be located in the manner provided for the location of mineral claims upon the public

"To amplify on the stated definition in the regulations, we would further say that a 'common variety' of material is one that has no special physical or chemical properties which differentiate it from other deposits of such material so as to give it a special or distinct value. You will note that we have stressed the chemical or physical properties of the material itself. This was done to differentiate from geographical location as it is our opinion that location alone would not be a determining factor as to whether a material is a 'common variety' or not.

"Under our definition of the term, limestone, quartzite, or other material valuable for metallurgy, limestone suitable for cement making, stone suitable for cutting into blocks or naturally cleavable into slabs suitable for building, or silica sand suitable for glass manufacture or foundry use, for example, would not be a 'common variety'. Such materials would remain subject to location under the mining laws upon a valid discovery and would, as in the past, be subject to patent upon proper application."

Until such time as the Bureau of Land Management issues rulings for specific materials or the courts resolve the questions through litigation, there is apt to be a difference of opinion as to what is or is not locatable by a mining claimant. Where there is doubt, the mining locator should consider the advisability of not only locating claims but also making application under the terms of the Materials Disposal Act, hoping for a prompt resolution of the question before expiration of the time in which he must complete all acts of location on his claims.

ACQUISITION OF MINING RIGHTS ON STATE LAND

The term "State land" as herein used means land owned by the State of Arizona together with the minerals therein. The acquisition of mineral rights on State land is governed by legislation found in Title 27 of the Arizona Revised Statutes. The Federal mining laws do not apply except as they may be incorporated by specific reference thereto. This is a fact of which many prospectors are unaware.

Although mining claims may be located on State land, the act of location is only a part of the procedure leading to issuance of a

has been issued, not less than \$100 "worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year." Location work is entirely distinct from assessment work and may not be substituted for the latter. Assessment work is not required for the assessment year in which the claim is located. By legislation which became effective on August 23, 1958 the assessment year was changed from noon July 1 to noon September 1. The assessment year beginning noon July 1, 1958 will expire September 1, 1959. Thereafter, each assessment year will be a 12-months' period ending noon September 1. However, if the work is in progress but not completed at the end of the assessment year, the requirements of the law will have been met if the owner remains in possession and diligently prosecutes his work to a conclusion.

On a group of contiguous claims of common ownership it is possible to perform the work and improvements on one or more of the claims, but for the benefit of all the claims in the group. For example, in a five-claim group, \$500 worth of work and improvements may be made on one claim only. However, this work must tend to develop or benefit all the claims in the group. The mere fact that the claims are contiguous is not enough to satisfy the requisites of the law. What will tend to develop or benefit all the claims in the group is a question of fact in each particular instance. The work may be performed on an adjoining patented claim if it meets the test of actually benefiting and developing the unpatented claims in the group.

A single placer claim, whether it be 20 acres located by one person or 160 acres located as an association placer by eight persons, requires only \$100 annual expenditure.

There is no limitation on how long a mining claim may be held so long as assessment work is performed as required by statute. Assessment work is not required after issuance of the "Manager's Final Certificate of Mineral Entry" in patent proceedings.

What May Be Applied as Annual Work

The original Federal statutes and the Arizona statutes supplementing the Federal laws did not describe any specific type of labor or improvement that would meet the expenditure requirement of \$100 per claim per year. The type of labor and improv-

ments which met the requirements of the Federal law was determined in a great many court decisions. Annual work may be underground or on the surface. It may be done off the claim if clearly of benefit or value to the claim. An example would be a crosscut driven for the evident purpose of intersecting a vein at depth. And this is allowable even where the portal of the crosscut is not within the claim itself (or group). However, it must be kept in mind at all times that work which is performed off the claims is presumed not to benefit the claims. If questioned, the burden of proof is upon the party claiming the work, to establish the fact that this work did in fact tend to develop and benefit the claim or group of claims.

The question often arises as to whether monies spent or work done, do, in fact, benefit the claims. The party desiring to take credit for expenditures should be careful to eliminate all doubtful items and make certain that sufficient money is spent to remove all possible question as to having met the statutory requirement.

Courts have passed upon situations where allowable expenditures have included: buildings, if upon the claim and actually used for mining purposes; expenses of a watchman, provided his services are necessary for the preservation of the property, (the Arizona Supreme Court has declared that the services of an individual making occasional trips to the property to see if everything was all right are not expenses which can be applied toward the annual assessment work requirement); machinery, tools, etc. essential to the development of the claim; timber used for mine purposes; roads, both on and off the property, if for the benefit of the property; surface cuts and trenches, if measurable, and not merely sample trenches; diamond, churn, and rotary drilling.

This list is not complete. There are other items of labor and improvements which undoubtedly meet the test.

In September 1958 a statute became effective which for the first time specifically described certain types of work applicable toward the annual expenditure in labor. This statute (30 USCA § 28-1 & 2) provides that the term "labor" as used in 30 USCA § 28 "shall include, without being limited to, geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys conducted by qualified experts and verified by a detailed report filed in the county office in which the claim is

cinders, may not be acquired by location of mining claims, but that "common varieties" do not include such materials which are valuable because the deposit has some property giving it distinct and special value. Shall the prospector locate the deposit as a mining claim or proceed under the Materials Disposal Act which may involve competitive bidding?

Regulations have been issued by the Department of the Interior (43 CFR § 185.120 et seq.), § 185.121 of which reads in part as follows: "(b) 'Common varieties' as defined by decision of the Department and of the courts include deposits which, although they may have value for use in trade, manufacture, the sciences, or in the mechanical or ornamental arts do not possess a distinct, special economic value for such use over and above the normal uses of the general run of such deposits." A footnote to the section reads as follows: "Thus, while marble would not be a common variety of stone, ordinary building stone or sand and gravel or pumice or limestone used in building would be."

The Forest Service regulations (36 CFR § 251.4) provide for disposition under the Materials Disposal Act of "common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and cinders, . . . and . . . other mineral materials, including clay, from such lands where the mineral materials are not of such quality and quantity as to be subject to disposal under the United States mining laws."

The report of the Senate Interior Committee pointed out that limestone suitable for use in production of cement, metallurgical or chemical grade limestone, and gypsum, would still be locatable under the mining laws. If a deposit of building stone should be found that has some property giving it distinct and special value, within the meaning of the act, it should be located as a placer claim in accordance with the provision of a statute relating to building-stone entry under the mining laws. (30 USCA § 161.) To determine how other deposits should be located, the general rules relating to lodes and placers apply.

The following statement made by Mr. Earl J. Thomas, Acting Director of the Bureau of Land Management in a letter to Hon. James E. Murray, United States Senate, dated August 21, 1958, is indicative of the administrative viewpoint on the matter of common varieties:

If the claimant files a verified statement, the claim will be examined by a mineral examiner from the Forest Service (or other agency, depending on administration of the affected land). If it is found the claim is valid, a stipulation may be entered into, asserting that the locator's rights are unaffected by the published notice. If the examination discloses doubt as to validity of the claim, a hearing will be held before officials of the Bureau of Land Management.

At any hearing, it will be incumbent upon the claimant to prove validity of the location by showing there has been an adequate discovery, location work has been done, monuments erected, and all other legal requirements have been met, including performance of annual assessment work. On the basis of testimony presented by the Government agency and the claimant, the Bureau will make a decision. If in favor of the claimant, he retains the same surface rights he had prior to passage of the act. If the Bureau decides against the claimant, his mining claim is not invalidated but is subject to the provisions of the Multiple Surface Use Act.

The hearing and any appeal that may be made from the Bureau's decision shall follow the rules of practice of the Department of the Interior with respect to contests affecting public lands of the United States.

Any inquiry into the validity of a mining location under the procedure established by this act is only for the purpose of determining surface rights. However, there is nothing in the act which prevents the United States from attacking the validity of the claim through the established procedure or at time of patent. Such attack would be on the basis of failure to make discovery or other lack of compliance with the requisites of the mining law. Furthermore, there is nothing in the law to prevent another locator from challenging the validity of a conflicting claim at any time.

A pamphlet entitled "Multiple Use on Mining Claims" which may be obtained from the U. S. Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, contains the law and an explanation thereof.

A difficult question is posed by the act wherein it states that "common varieties" of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite or

located which sets forth fully (a) the location of the work performed in relation to the point of discovery and boundaries of the claim, (b) the nature, extent, and cost thereof, (c) the basic findings therefrom, and (d) the name, address, and professional background of the person or persons conducting the work. Such surveys, however, may not be applied as labor for more than two consecutive years or for more than a total of five years on any one mining claim, and each such survey shall be nonrepetitive of any previous survey on the same claim."

As used in the new act "(a) The term, 'geological surveys' means surveys on the ground for mineral deposits by the proper application of the principles and techniques of the science of geology as they relate to the search for and discovery of mineral deposits;

"(b) The term 'geochemical surveys' means surveys on the ground for mineral deposits by the proper application of the principles and techniques of the science of chemistry as they relate to the search for and discovery of mineral deposits;

"(c) The term 'geophysical surveys' means surveys on the ground for mineral deposits through the employment of generally recognized equipment and methods for measuring physical differences between rock types or discontinuities in geological formations;

"(d) The term 'qualified expert' means an individual qualified by education or experience to conduct geological, geochemical or geophysical surveys, as the case may be."

The general consensus of opinion among mining attorneys seems to be that the statute as drafted leaves many legal points unsolved and from the viewpoint of the mine operator it is doubtful as to how much of the basic data it is advisable to record. Until such time as more is known of the manner in which this statute will be interpreted by the courts, it may be advisable for the mining claimant to perform labor and make improvements which meet the accepted tests.

The mere taking of samples has previously been held by the courts not to meet the annual work requirements of the statute on the theory that mere sampling, while necessary data on which to base an opinion as to whether or not the mining work should be conducted, does not in fact develop or tend to develop mineral.

In the light of the new statute relating to geological and geochemical surveys, it is entirely possible that where such sampling and assaying are related to surveys of that nature, the expenses should be allowed. The same may be said of expenses of surveying which under court decisions interpreting the old statute were not allowed.

Some expenses which may not be applied as annual work are attorneys' fees, travel expense, and construction or repairs to a mill.

Annual work is not cumulative. In other words, if twice the amount required by statute is done in one year, the excess cannot be applied to the succeeding year. However, it is sometimes more economical or convenient to perform two years' work as one continuous job. This may be done by performing the work at the close of the current assessment year and continuing past noon September 1 into the next assessment year, doing the required amount for the second year after noon hour September 1.

Annual work may be done by the locator or owner or someone in privity with him, or by one who has an equitable interest. A lessee may do the work. A stockholder may do the work on claims held by his company. However, labor or improvements by a trespasser or a stranger to the title will not inure to the benefit of the claimant.

Annual assessment work is not required upon a mill site nor upon a tunnel location. However, failure to prosecute the work on a tunnel for six months constitutes an abandonment of the right to all underground veins on the line of the tunnel. Money spent on a tunnel location is considered as spent on the lodes which may have been discovered and located, for the purpose of the annual assessment work requirement.

A faithful and full performance of the annual work, when the law requires it, is advisable. Enough work should be done to eliminate all doubt as to its sufficiency.

Bombing and Gunnery Ranges

Owners of valid mining claims upon any land withdrawn for national defense purposes are relieved of annual work thereon

paper for nine consecutive weeks. Persons in actual possession or working a claim, or whose claims are of record in the County Recorder's office and described in such a way as to show the lands are within the affected area, and whose names and addresses can be ascertained, will receive notice by personal service or registered mail.

It is advisable for a person claiming any right to an unpatented mining claim located prior to the effective date of the act to make certain that he receives a copy of any notice to mining claimants affecting lands where the claim is located. He may do so by recording in the County Recorder's office where the notice of location is recorded, an acknowledged request for a copy of such notice. The request shall contain: 1) Name and address of the person requesting a copy; 2) date of location; 3) book and page of recording of the location notice, and it is also advisable to include the book and page of amended notices of location; 4) the section or sections of the public land surveys which embrace the mining claim.

A form for making such a request will be found at the end of this booklet.

What does a claimant do after notice is given? He has 150 days after the date of first publication to do one of three things:

1. He may ignore the notice. In such case the United States obtains the right to manage and dispose of the surface resources. The locator does not lose his mining rights but they are subject to the provisions of the Multiple Surface Use Act just as though the claim had been located after July 23, 1955.

2. He may execute a waiver to surface rights. Here again his mining rights will be just as though the claim had been located after passage of the act.

3. He may file a verified statement containing the following information: a) Date of location; b) book, page and place of recording the notice of location; c) the section or sections of the public land surveys which embrace the claim; d) whether he is a locator or purchaser under such location; e) his name and address and names and addresses, so far as he knows, of any other person or persons claiming any interest in the claim.

shall be substantially equivalent in kind and quality with the timber disposed of by the United States.

The need for a conservation measure of this type arose from the fact that thousands of mining claims had been or were being filed each year, not for bona fide mining purposes, but for acquisition of timber, homesites, grazing, water, and control of power sites. Frequently the alleged discovery consisted merely of the common varieties of sand, stone, etc. To prevent these abuses, representatives of the mining industry and the Government collaborated in drafting the new act providing for multiple surface use of unpatented claims. The rights of an owner to patent his claim are not diminished by the new law, and when patent issues he acquires full ownership of the surface as well as the minerals.

The act does not apply to lands in any national park, national monument, or Indian reservation.

The Timber and Stone Act (43 USCA § 311), which provided for the sale of lands chiefly valuable for stone, was specifically repealed effective August 1, 1955.

It is common knowledge throughout the West that in every mining district there are great numbers of invalid, abandoned, unidentifiable and dormant claims. Usually the only clue to the boundaries of a claim is a rough description contained in a location notice posted in one monument only. Monuments in all stages of disrepair are so thickly scattered that it is impossible to determine which, if any, mark the corners of a particular claim. Recorded copies of location notices usually do not contain a description that will enable an interested party to identify a claim on the ground. The new act establishes a procedure whereby surface rights to such claims, located prior to July 23, 1955, may be determined.

The procedure is started by the Federal agency which administers the public domain on which the mining claim is located, such as the Forest Service, for example. The Forest Service will request the Bureau of Land Management, whose office for this state is in Phoenix, to publish a notice stating that a determination of surface rights on mining claims will be made. A notice describing the area by legal subdivisions will be published in a local news-

until the end of the assessment year during which the withdrawal is vacated by the President or by Act of Congress.

Recording Affidavit of Performance of Annual Assessment Work

The Federal law does not require recording of an affidavit. However, the State of Arizona has a statutory provision, the essence of which is that within three months after the end of an assessment year, the owner of a claim or someone acting for him, knowing the facts, *may* make and record an affidavit of performance of labor and improvements.

Neither the failure to make nor record such an affidavit will forfeit the claim, but such a record is prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. The recorded affidavit has the advantage of showing on the official records that all acts have been performed to maintain a continuous chain of title, and the further advantage that it may, and often does, discourage attempted relocation by others. However, a relocater or other person may attack the recorded affidavit to show its falsity.

A form of affidavit is included at the end of this booklet.

Failure to Perform Annual Assessment Work

Failure to perform labor and improvements of a value of \$100 annually does not of itself forfeit the claim but does render it subject to loss by relocation. If the claim owner has failed to perform his work in any one year, he may resume his work at any time thereafter and the validity of his claim is maintained as of the date of original location provided the rights of third parties have not intervened. His claim is lost if he fails to do his work and a valid claim is located by another person.

If a mining claim or group of claims is surrounded by lands over which a right-of-way for the performance of annual assessment work has been denied, or such other legal impediment exists as to prevent the mining claimant from entering upon the surface of his claims, the performance of assessment work may be deferred by the Secretary of the Interior. The claimant must make application to the Secretary for such deferment and must file in the office of the Recorder in the county where the location notices

are recorded a notice to the public of the claimant's petition for deferment and the order or decision of the Secretary disposing of such petition.

The annual work requirement has been waived by Congress in certain years, usually on account of wars, and in other years the time for completion has been extended. At the time of publication of this booklet such moratoriums are not in effect. Persons in the military service of the United States may be relieved of the requirements for performance of annual assessment work during their period of service or until six months after termination, by reason of special legislation known as the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act" (50 APP. USCA § 565). To obtain the benefits of this act, before expiration of the assessment year during which a person enters military service he must file in the office of the Recorder where the location notices are of record, a notice that he has entered the military service and desires to hold his mining claims under the terms of the act.

Contribution of Co-owners to Cost of Assessment Work

If a co-owner fails to contribute his share of the cost of annual work there is provision set forth in the Federal and State statutes by which the owner performing the work may make a demand upon his co-partner for his proportional contribution. Should the co-owner fail to do so, the partner paying for the work may "advertise out" his delinquent partner. The statutory provisions must be strictly followed to terminate the interest of a co-owner.

Relocation by Delinquent Owner

The law does not forbid a delinquent owner from relocating his claim after the expiration of the "assessment year." The ground is then open to relocation, but the original owner has no superior rights as against others who might desire the claim. He cannot remain in possession and exclude all others if the work is unperformed. However, if he resumes his work prior to an intervening right and continues diligently until the work is fully done, the law will protect him as against a new locator. Miners usually frown upon the practice of relocating to avoid doing annual work and such practice often leads to trouble and litigation far more costly than the work expenditure.

Authorization is given to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, depending on which department administers the land in question, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to dispose of mineral materials including, but not limited to, common varieties of the following: sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, cinders, and clay; also vegetative materials, including, but not limited to, timber, grass, and cactus. The mineral materials may be disposed of under the Materials Disposal Act of 1947 as amended (30 USCA § 601), only upon payment of adequate compensation to be determined by the Secretary and, where appraised at more than \$1,000, must be advertised and sold to the highest bidder.

Any mining claim located under the mining laws of the United States after the act became effective July 23, 1955 shall not be **used, prior to issuance of patent**, for any purposes other than prospecting, mining, or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto. The mining claimant may use timber on the claim only to the extent required for his prospecting, mining, or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto, including buildings, and to provide clearance for such operations or uses. Except to provide clearance, the cutting or removal of timber must be in accordance with sound principles of forest management. Therefore, prior to the cutting of timber it is advisable to consult the department administering the land. In most instances this will be the National Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Except for the minerals in a deposit which may be located under the general mining laws, a mining claim prior to patent is subject to the right of the United States to manage and dispose of the surface resources, both vegetative and mineral, as well as the right of the United States, its permittees, and licensees, to use so much of the surface as may be necessary for such purposes and for access to adjacent land. Such use must not endanger or materially interfere with prospecting, mining, or processing operations or uses reasonably incident thereto.

In the event the United States disposes of timber from the claim and subsequently the locator requires more timber for his mining operations than is available to him from the claim, he is entitled, free of charge, to be supplied with timber from other areas which

of a mining claim under the general mining laws. The need for corrective legislation became apparent and Congress first passed temporary measures validating mining claims on leased land followed by enactment of the Multiple Mineral Development Act in 1954, the general purpose of which is to permit the full utilization of the same tract of land for the extraction of Leasing Act minerals as well as those minerals subject to location under the general mining laws. The two operations shall be conducted, so far as reasonably practicable, in a manner compatible with such multiple use, and provision is made for the resolution of conflicts.

Due to the vague manner in which mining locations are frequently described, it is often impossible to determine the exact locality of such claims. The act sets forth a procedure under which a Leasing Act lessee may require mining claimants to come forth and reveal any interests which may be adverse to the lessee. Failure of a mining claim owner to establish his rights does not result in a forfeiture of his claim but will subject the mining claim to a reservation to the United States of all Leasing Act minerals.

THE MULTIPLE SURFACE USE ACT OF 1955 (30 USCA § 611; 43 CFR § 185.120)

This is commonly known as Public Law 167 and is important, far-reaching legislation that applies to all unpatented mining claims on public domain of the United States. Every owner of an unpatented mining claim should be familiar with its terms. It amended the general mining laws by limiting the rights of the holder of an unpatented mining claim in his use of the surface and surface resources.

Deposits of common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite or cinders, may not be acquired by location of mining claims. However, this does not prevent a mining location based upon the discovery of some other mineral occurring with these common varieties. An example would be gold associated with gravel, which may be located as a placer claim. The act expressly provides that "common varieties" do not include deposits of such materials which are valuable because the deposit has some property giving it distinct and special value and does not include so-called "block pumice" which occurs in nature in pieces having one dimension of two inches or more.

As a practical matter, it is to the advantage of the owner of a mining claim who has not performed the assessment work as required by law, to perform such work rather than relocate the claim. If a relocation is made, the old shaft or cut which may previously have been made on the original claim cannot be adopted. A relocation of the ground whether by the former locator or a stranger makes it necessary that all the acts required by the statutes for the location of a mining claim be performed. This includes the digging of a shaft or an open cut or the sinking of the old shaft or extension of the old open cut. Under present conditions the cost of the work will usually exceed the \$100 expenditure requirement for assessment work.

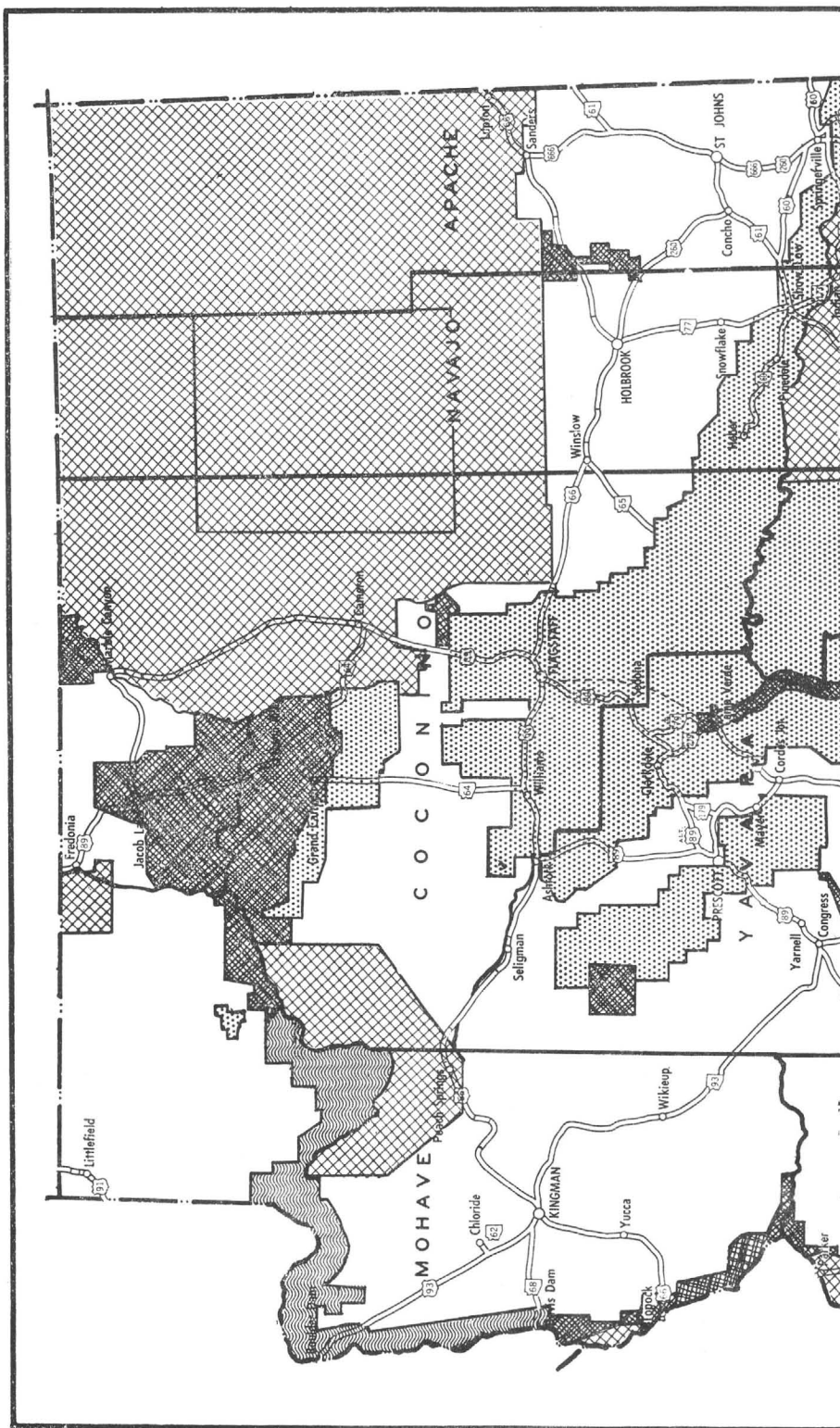
PATENT TO MINING CLAIMS

A mining claim, until patent has been issued, is a title which is never complete and must be maintained by the annual expenditure in work and improvements as required by law. Should the owner of an unpatented mining claim desire to acquire the absolute title and at the same time clear the record so far as possible adverse claims are concerned, he should make application for a patent from the United States Government.

Of first importance is the fact that there must have been a discovery of mineral on each and every claim. Discovery on one claim, no matter how extensive or valuable, cannot be credited to other claims in the group which lack discovery.

At least \$500 worth of improvements must be made upon each claim, or if done on one or more claims for the benefit of a group of contiguous claims the work must be of a value not less than \$500 per claim and of such a nature that it tends to benefit all the claims in the group.

Patent to a lode claim grants to the applicant the surface and all minerals within the claim. Surface rights may be restricted by reason of applicable provisions of the Stock-Raising and Agricultural Homestead Acts. Leasing Act minerals will be reserved only if the lands were Leasing Act lands at the time of issuance of patent. The same applies to a placer patent except that veins or lodes known to exist in a placer claim at the time of making application for patent must be declared and paid for at the lode rate for



obtain patent thereto without a mineral reservation of any kind. The agricultural patent must be examined in each case to determine what minerals, if any, were reserved by the United States.

Any person qualified to acquire the mineral deposits reserved to the United States under the Agricultural Entry Act of 1914 may enter upon the lands with a view of prospecting for minerals, first having obtained the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a bond or undertaking to be filed as security for the payment of all damages to the crops and improvements on the lands by reason of such prospecting, the measure of any damage to be fixed by agreement of the parties or by a court of competent jurisdiction. Any person who has acquired from the United States the title or right to mine and remove the reserved mineral deposits may re-enter and occupy so much of the surface thereof as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining and removal of the minerals therefrom, and mine and remove such minerals upon payment of damages caused thereby to the owner of the land, or upon giving a good and sufficient bond or undertaking therefor in an action instituted in any competent court to ascertain and fix damages.

MULTIPLE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1954 (30 USCA § 521; 43 CFR § 186)

This legislation, commonly known as Public Law 585, applies to public domain and lands wherein the United States has retained mineral rights. A brief explanation is necessary to understand the need for such legislation. The Leasing Act of 1920 did not close the public lands to location of all minerals under the mining laws. However, it was determined by the Secretary of the Interior that those lands which were under lease or were known to contain Leasing Act minerals were not subject to location under the mining laws. Lands not leased and not known to contain Leasing Act minerals, when located by a valid mining claim, precluded the granting of a lease even though Leasing Act minerals might subsequently be discovered thereon.

With the discovery of uranium on the Colorado Plateau, great numbers of mining claims were located on land previously leased for oil and gas. This vitally important source of fissionable material could not be mined as a Leasing Act mineral nor by the locator

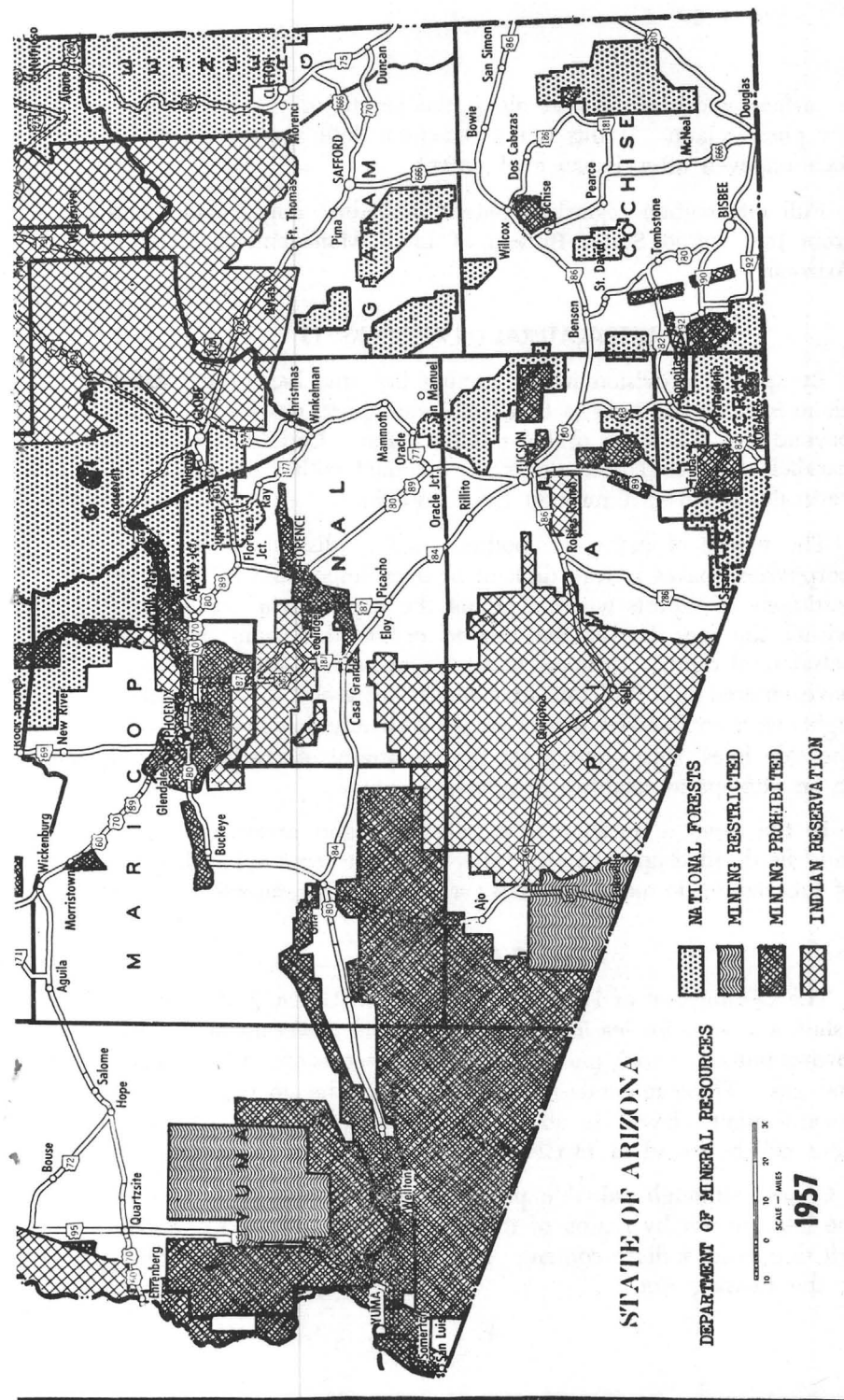
for damage to cultivated crops. Supplemental legislation enacted in 1949 (30 USCA § 54) provided that "any person who . . . prospects for, mines, or removes by strip or open pit mining methods, any minerals from any land included in a stock raising or other homestead entry or patent, and who has been liable under such an existing Act only for damage caused thereby to the crops or improvements of the entryman or patentee, shall also be liable for any damage that may be caused to the value of the land for grazing by such prospecting for, mining, or removal of minerals." Nothing in the 1949 legislation impaired vested rights.

Forms for the bond and instructions relating thereto may be obtained from the United States Bureau of Land Management in Phoenix.

Every care should be exercised to respect the rights of surface holders. To avoid misunderstanding, it is advisable for the prospector to inform the surface owner of his intention to prospect the land and to locate mining claims. Travel by vehicle should be restricted to established roads wherever possible. The prospector should avoid unnecessary damage to grass or other forage, and keep away from water holes when his presence there will prevent stock from coming in to water.

AGRICULTURAL HOMESTEADS

The early homestead laws did not reserve minerals to the Government. In 1909 the Federal Government began reserving coal in some homestead patents. (30 USCA § 81.) The Agricultural Entry Act of 1914 (30 USCA § 121) provides that patents issued under the various agricultural land laws (this includes Desert Land Entries and Enlarged Homesteads) shall contain a reservation to the United States of phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, or asphaltic minerals, provided the lands are withdrawn or classified for such minerals or are known to be valuable for such deposits. This list was supplemented by the addition of sodium and sulphur in 1933. (30 USCA § 124.) These substances, if found in Arizona and reserved to the United States, will be subject to the provisions of the Leasing Act of 1920, except asphaltic minerals and sulphur which are subject to location under the general mining laws. All other minerals belong to the agricultural patentee. Under the Act of 1914 it is possible to show that the land is nonmineral and



a surface width of 50 feet along the length of the lode within the placer claim. If this is not done, the lode remains open for location even after issuance of patent.

Full information regarding patent procedure may be obtained from the United States Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, Arizona.

EXTRALATERAL OR APEX RIGHTS

By specific provision in the mining law, the locator of a lode claim is given the right to follow the vein on its downward course beyond the side lines of his mining claim. End lines must be parallel, and extralateral rights are confined within planes passed vertically downward through these end lines.

The nature of many ore bodies, such as disseminated copper porphyries, makes it very difficult or even impossible to prove by testimony of experts whether or not the deposit is a vein or lode within the meaning of the law to entitle the claim owner to extralateral rights. In many instances, owners of adjoining claims have entered into "sideline agreements" whereby their respective rights were confined by planes passed vertically downward through the side lines, thus eliminating the possibility of costly litigation in an attempt to establish extralateral rights.

In the event a question of extralateral rights arises, each case must be decided upon its own facts. It is not possible in a booklet of this size to do more than make a very general statement.

LEASING ACT OF 1920

The Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (30 USCA § 181) established a system for leasing from the Federal Government the following minerals: coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, and gas. These minerals are removed from the operation of the general mining laws. In addition to the statutes, detailed regulations will be found in 43 CFR Parts 191-197.

Guano, although valuable primarily for nitrogen, is subject to the Leasing Act by reason of its phosphate content; and halite or salt due to its sodium content. Sulphur in Arizona is not subject to the Leasing Act.

Neither the Leasing Act nor the general mining laws apply to the extensive Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations in the north-eastern part of the state which have been the scene of so much activity in oil and gas exploration.

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEADS

The Stock-Raising Homestead Act of December 29, 1916 (43 USCA § 291; 43 CFR Part 168) provides that all entries made and patents issued under its provisions shall contain a reservation to the United States of all minerals in the lands so entered and patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. The mineral deposits in such lands are subject to disposal under the provisions of the Federal mining laws. Any person qualified to locate a mining claim may enter upon the land for the purpose of prospecting for minerals and locating mining claims, and it is not a trespass. The prospector must not damage or destroy the permanent improvements or cultivated crops by reason of such prospecting.

The act further provides that any person who has acquired from the United States the mineral deposits in such lands has the right to mine and remove the same. He may re-enter and occupy so much of the surface as may be necessary for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal, on one of three conditions: 1. Upon securing the written consent or waiver of the homestead entryman or patentee, 2. Payment to the owner of the agreed value of damages to cultivated crops and permanent improvements, 3. In lieu of either of the foregoing provisions, upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond to the United States for the use and benefit of the entryman or owner of the land, to secure payment of damages to cultivated crops or permanent improvements.

It is of course preferable to come to a private agreement with the homestead owner rather than resort to posting a bond. If the efforts to negotiate fail, the mining claimant has an absolute right to post a bond, the amount of which will be determined by the Bureau of Land Management, and upon posting such bond he may re-enter the land to conduct mining operations.

The original Stock-Raising Homestead Act did not make the mining claimant liable for damages to grass or other forage — only