



CONTACT INFORMATION
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Arizona Geological Survey
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Tucson, Arizona 85701
520-770-3500
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inquiries@azgs.az.gov

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James Doyle Sell Mining Collection

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ASARCO

JDS

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

May 9, 1984

John L. Slegelmilch
Acting District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Yuma District Office
P. O. Box 5680
Yuma, AZ 85364-0697

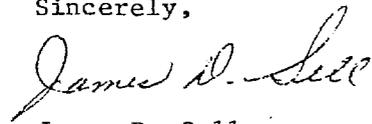
Dear Mr. Slegelmilch:

Thank you for the letter of April 26, 1984 regarding the ACMP-Yuma District (3000 (YDO)). In reply I would like to reiterate that the areas submitted are within zones which, in the past few years, have had a large increase in physical activity by exploration groups from within the United States, as well as Canadian companies.

The reason for this activity and the reason I believe these areas should be opened for mineral entry has been the relatively recent geologic recognition of large scale thrust and/or gravity faults that have exerted a control on mineralization. The nature of this movement has been to eliminate much of the surface expression of mineralization and thus make the area appear devoid of mineralization when in fact it may contain economic mineralization.

I submit these comments for inclusion in your review of the ACMP's of the Yuma District.

Sincerely,


James D. Sell *JDS*

JDS/cg

cc: WLKurtz
JRStringham

The reason for this activity and the reason I believe these areas should be spent for mineral ~~energy~~ has been the relatively recent ^{geologic} recognition of large scale thrust and/or gravity faults that have exerted a control on mineralizations. The nature of this movement has been to eliminate much of the surface expression of mineralization. ~~but the end to ~~create~~ challenge the explorationist to find one~~ and thus make the area appear devoid ^{of} mineralization when in fact it may contain economic ~~to~~ mineralizations.

Co Letterhead

W.L.K.
entique

John L. Slegelmilek
Acting District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Yuma District Office
Post Office Box 5680
Yuma, Arizona 85344-0697

Dear Mr. Slegelmilek:

Thank you for the letter of August 26, 1954, regarding the ACMP - Yuma District. In reply, (13000 ydo) I would like to reiterate that the areas submitted are within zones which, in the past few years, have had a large increase in physical activity by exploration groups from within the United States, ^{as well as} ~~and also~~ Canadian Companies.

The relatively new recognition of large scale movement of favorable rock units, mineral entry, and trap zones in and along the flat-~~top~~ lying thrust faults has reopened areas for exploration which have little surface exposure of the target types now being explored for and found; thus the areas must be available for physical exploration if such targets are to be tested and mineral bodies discovered.

I submit these comments for inclusion in your review of the ACMP's of the Yuma District

Sincerely,
James W. Dees

cc: W.L.K.

reply

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division

James D. Sell
Manager

May 9, 1984

John L. Slegelmilch
Acting District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Yuma District Office
P. O. Box 5680
Yuma, AZ 85364-0697

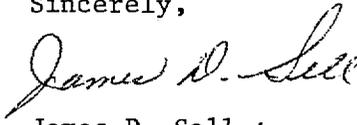
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The reason for this activity and the reason I believe these areas should be opened for mineral entry has been the relatively recent geologic recognition of large scale thrust and/or gravity faults that have exerted a control on mineralization. The nature of this movement has been to eliminate much of the surface expression of mineralization and thus make the area appear devoid of mineralization when in fact it may contain economic mineralization.

I submit these comments for inclusion in your review of the ACMP's of the Yuma District.

Sincerely,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

cc: WLKurtz
JRStringham



IN REPLY
REFER TO: 3000 (YDO)

WLL
JAS - can we ~~use~~
take FRK's comments into
anything useful

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Yuma District Office
Post Office Box 5680
Yuma, ARIZONA 85364-0697

Not as now known - is
a) No new data
b) No new investigation.

APR 26 1984

Mr. James D. Sell
Manager, Exploration Department
ASARCO, Inc.
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

In January of this year, I acknowledged receipt of your company's nominations for Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP) in the Yuma District. I requested that you provide this office with minerals data which would be supportive of ASARCO's nominations.

Please submit the requested information by May 15, 1984, to ensure timely processing and consideration of your nominations. If no response is received in this office by that date, your company's nominations will be considered withdrawn.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John L. Slegelmilch
Acting District Manager

RECEIVED

APR 27 1984

S. W. U. S. EXPL. ~~UNIT~~



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Yuma District Office

Post Office Box 5680

Yuma, Arizona 85364-0697

IN REPLY REFER TO: 3800 (YDO)

JUN 27 1984

Mr. James D. Sell
Manager, Exploration Department
ASARCO, Inc.
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

Thank you for your response to our request for additional data to supplement your company's nominations of Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP). Although you make interesting geologic inferences, your staff informs us that substantive data are not available. Based on this lack of supporting information, your nominations cannot be designated as ACMP's. We would, however, review any supporting data that would become available in the future.

Sincerely,

J. Darwin Snell
District Manager

RECEIVED

JUN 29 1984

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

**AMERICAN
MINING
CONGRESS**

FOUNDED 1897
SUITE 300
1920 N STREET NW
WASHINGTON
DC 20036
202/861-2800
TWX 710-822-0126
J. ALLEN OVERTON JR.
PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Lands Committee and Contacts
State Mining Associations-Noncoal, Western

FROM: Thomas C. Nelson, Assistant to the President

RE: Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP)

DLK-SDS
Note that WSA and considered eligible.
April 10, 1984
APR 2 1984
J. L. ...
FIL.
Any other Areas you can think of?

This memo constitutes a progress report on the Bureau of Land Management ACMP program, a program of citizen nominations of areas of high mineral interest that are now withdrawn from mineral access.

More than 250 nominations have been received by the Bureau. Almost half the nominations concern areas within wilderness study areas. BLM assures us that the information included in nominations will be considered in making wilderness suitability recommendations.

Although identification of an ACMP by the Bureau does not reflect a suitability-nonsuitability judgment, if your company has interest within a wilderness study area, the ACMP route is an approach that certainly should be explored.

Although originally intended to close last month, the ACMP nominations will be received by the Bureau until further notice. The format for making nominations along with a detailed description of ACMPs is contained in the attached Federal Register notice of December 3, 1982.

Attachment

ASARCO Incorporated

APR 23 1984

SW Exploration

... distributed as another membership service by the American Mining Congress

Social Security Administration

Reallotment of Funds for 1982; Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

AGENCY: Social Security Administration, HHS

ACTION: Notice of final determination of funds available for reallotment.

SUMMARY: Section 2607 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8626) permits the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to reallot unused Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds among LIHEAP grantees. Procedures established by the Department at 45 CFR 96.81 require each grantee to report to us by August 1 of each year the amount of funds available for reallotment. Grantees reported that no FY 1982 funds are available for reallotment. Therefore, we have determined that no Fiscal Year 1982 funds will remain unused in that fiscal year, with the exception of funds to be held available by grantees for use in Fiscal Year 1983, pursuant to Section 2607(b)(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Accordingly, we will not undertake the reallotment of Fiscal Year 1982 funds.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Norman L. Thompson, Director, Office of Energy Assistance, (202) 245-2030.

Dated: November 29, 1982.

John A. Svaha,
Commissioner of Social Security.

[FR Doc. 82-33078 Filed 12-2-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4190-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential".

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior is requesting the public to

nominate areas of high mineral interest which are formally segregated from the mining and mineral leasing laws, or areas which are administratively restricted from the mining and mineral leasing laws. This request is made in response to the President's April 5, 1982, "National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and Report to Congress". The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management will use these nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential" within certain withdrawn lands as part of a larger effort to return lands to multiple use, where appropriate.

DATE: Public nominations should be submitted by March 7, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send nominations to: Director (580), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dale Zimmerman, Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3557; Mr. Robert M. Anderson or Ms. Susan Marcus Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3207.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq) directed the President to present a program plan and report to the Congress regarding actions taken by the Administration to implement the Act. In preparation for the report, the President's Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment undertook a review of energy, minerals and materials policy issues, especially the increasing dependence of the United States and the free world upon foreign sources for strategic and critical minerals. On April 5, 1982, the President submitted his National Materials and Minerals program and Report to the Congress.

The national energy minerals policy as expressed in the report recognizes: (1) The critical role of energy and minerals to our economy, national defense, and standard of living; (2) the vast, unknown and untapped energy and mineral wealth of America and the need to keep the public's land open to appropriate energy and mineral exploration and development; (3) the critical role of the Federal Government in alerting the Nation to energy and minerals issues and in ensuring that national decisionmakers take into account the impact of their decisions on energy and minerals policy; and, (4) the need for long-term, high potential payoff research activity of wide generic application to improve and augment domestically available energy and minerals resources.

Over time, a large amount of this land has been withdrawn from energy and mineral entry by administrative actions. Indications are that some of this land may contain energy and mineral deposits. The public is requested to nominate those areas so that they can be evaluated by the Bureau to determine their energy and mineral potential in order to make more Federal land available for exploration and development. The Administration will focus immediate attention on those areas as it is part of the Federal Government's responsibility as steward of the public lands to remove obsolete restrictions that limit or preclude multiple use of the public lands, including energy and mineral exploration and development.

The Department of the Interior will use the nominations received pursuant to this notice to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential." It is not the purpose of the Areas of Critical Mineral Potential to formally classify lands but rather to identify areas which the BLM should consider in its withdrawal review program. Nominations are sought for any Federal lands or areas of Federal mineral interest in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, except as noted below. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau will use the information as additional input to its resource management planning. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by other Federal agencies, the Bureau will consult with the appropriate agency to identify opportunities to open the lands to energy and mineral exploration and development. Because of the complexity of native claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the remaining selection entitlements of the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, energy and mineral resources in Alaska are being evaluated under separate programs. Therefore, nominations for Areas of Critical Mineral Potential in Alaska will not be considered.

The following lands or land management systems are not included in this request, and nominations on these lands will not be considered:

1. Indian reservations and other Indian holdings;
2. National Wildlife Refuge System or other lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or by the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service;

3. National Park System/National Parks, Monuments, Historic Sites, etc.;
4. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
5. National System of Trails; and,
6. Designated Wilderness Areas.

Nominations requested from the public via this invitation are not limited to any specific energy or mineral resource. Nominations can be in the form of a letter and should be as specific as possible and include:

1. Minerals of interest (optional).
2. A map or land description by aliquot parts of the public land surveys or protracted surveys, showing the area nominated.
3. A brief statement of the rationale for the nomination (i.e. mineral occurrence or exploration potential).
4. A brief description of the nature and effect of the withdrawal or segregation, if known.
5. The name, address, and phone number of the person who may be contacted by technical personnel of the Bureau of Land Management assigned to review the nomination.

Geologic maps, cross sections, and sample analyses may be included. Published literature and reports may be cited in support of nominations. Each nomination should be limited to a specific withdrawal or segregation.

Each nomination should be limited to no more than three typewritten pages but may contain maps, or bibliographic material in excess of that limit.

The principal authors of this request are Mr. William P. (Perry) Pendley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals and Dale Zimmerman, Assistant to the Deputy Director, Energy and Minerals Resources, Bureau of Land Management.

Dated: November 26, 1982.

Garrey E. Carruthers,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 82-33003 Filed 12-2-82 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-04-M



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT SAFFORD DISTRICT OFFICE

425 E. 4th Street
Safford, Arizona 85546
(602) 428-4040

WLR - FRK - JR'S
FILE
IN REPLY REFER TO:

ACMP
3030
(043)

*Copies for 1183
file*

APR 24 1984

Mr. James D. Sell
ASARCO Incorporated
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

As set forth in our letter to you of January 12, 1984, nominations for Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP) must be substantiated if they are to meet criteria for designation. Since your nominations of the Willcox Dry Lake Bombing Range and the Granville Recreation Area did not include any data or analysis that would lead to designation as ACMP's, we must make the determination that they do not meet designation criteria unless we hear from you by May 1, 1984. Even though your nominations may not meet designation criteria, copies of your letters of ACMP nominations will be placed in the withdrawal files so that your interest in the areas will be taken into consideration when the withdrawals are reviewed. Your interest and concern for keeping the nations mineral resources available are appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lester K. Rosenkrance
Lester K. Rosenkrance
District Manager

RECEIVED

APR 25 1984

S. W. U. S. EXPL DIV.

August 30, 1983

To. J. R. Stringham
F. R. Koutz

From: J. D. Sell

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential
Southern Arizona

Mr. Ron Loomis, BLM staff, 425 E. Fourth Street, Safford, AZ 85546, phone (602) 428-4040, called on 8/29/83 to say that the ASARCO letter(s) of 2/28/83 (signed by me) that are within the Safford District had been referred to his office and that he thinks the following errors are present and that we might want to send a correction letter.

- A) Granville Recreation Area - Arizona. T13S; Loomis says this should be T3S.
- B) (Bureau of Reclamation). T15S, R29E; Loomis says that there is "no withdrawal" in this T-R.
- C) Willcox Dry Lake Bombing Range - Arizona. W/2 of T15S, R24E; Loomis believes this should be E/2 of T15S, R24E.
- D) Ft. Huachuca - Arizona. OK as Loomis sees it.

Please check for the errors and correct for me to resend.


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

Attachments

ASARCO

JDS
JDS

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRK

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

Granville Recreation Area - Arizona	T13S, R29E Sec. 8,16,17	Cu-Ag mineralization reportedly occur at depth.
(Bureau of Reclamation)	T15S, R29E Parts of: Sec. 11,12, 13,14	Cu-Ag veins occur in and near this withdrawal.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,



James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRK

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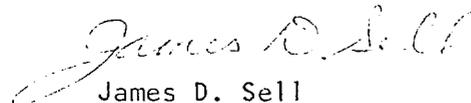
Willcox Dry Lake
Bombing Range - Arizona

NW/3 of
T15S, R25E;
W/2 of
T15S, R24E;
SW/4 of
T14S, R25E;
SE/8 of
T14S, R24E.

Anomalous uranium in phosphates in Playa Lake sediments; possible zeolites.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

February 22, 1983

To: W. L. Kurtz

From: F. R. Koutz

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential - Southern Arizona

As requested in your memo of January 27 I have reviewed areas of critical mineral potential now under executive withdrawal for Southern Arizona. I have used the BLM Surface-Minerals Management Status Maps (1:100,000) where available. Xerox's of the applicable portions of these maps are attached.

Clifton AZ-NM: - Granville Recreation Area: Sec. 8,16,17; T13S, R29E
Known Cu-Ag mineralization at depth. *1970's*
- San Francisco River Canyon: Parts of Sec. 11,12,13 & 14;
T15S, R29E (Bureau of Reclamation) Cu-Ag veins on margin of Morenci
District. *more in air near the buildings*

Willcox: Willcox Playa - Willcox Dry Lake Bombing Range: NW/3 T15S, R25E,
W/2 T15S, R24E, SW/4 T14S, R25E, SE/8 T14S, R24E. Anomalous uranium
in phosphates in Playa Lake sediments; possible zeolites.

Chiricahua Peak: - No withdrawals with known mineral potential.

Douglas: - No withdrawals with known mineral potential.

Mammoth: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area: Minor amounts of native Cu-
chalcocite-malachite in volcanics at east end of Aravaipa Canyon
(Sec. 24, T6S, R18E). (Nature Conservancy has a ranch on west end
and I believe east end of the canyon and strongly controls access.)
Also in a high potential Cu area: 8 miles W of Klondyke, near San
Manuel, Mammoth, Copper Creek, Table Mtn.

Tucson: Withdrawal areas have no known mineral potential.

Ft. Huachuca: Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area: Map does
not show federal mineral ownership, T18,19S, R14,15E. Between Pima
District and Helvetia/Rosemont, east of Green Valley. (Titan Missile
silos in area are not located, withdrawn?)

Nogales: On Ft. Huachuca: Sheelite Ridge and Canyon; Sec. 4,5,6; T23S,
R20E and Sec. 31,32,33,34; T22S, R20E. Shattered Sheelite plus weak
Cu-Mo in roof pendants and contact metasomatized Paleozoic.
limited copper in some of the

Casa Grande: Withdrawn areas have no known mineral potential.

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Western USA
W. L. Kurtz
Manager

August 22, 1983

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorables: Barry Goldwater
Dennis DeConcini
Morris Udall
Eldon Rudd
Bob Stump
John McCain
James McNulty

I am delighted to reply to your letter of August 2, 1983 requesting views on future reclassification of roadless Forest Service land in Arizona. We continue to maintain that multiple use and access of the public to the mineral resources of these lands are in the best interest of the citizens of Arizona and of the United States. Considering the ample wilderness acreage already provided in the U. S. and in Arizona, one certainly must question the wisdom of creating more wilderness. Passage of the Arizona Strip Wilderness Act will increase that acreage substantially.

We maintain that all public lands (excepting the so-called obvious crown jewels such as those in the Park System) should remain open to responsible mineral exploration and development. Exploration and development conducted in such a fashion will minimize adverse environmental impacts while allowing development of our natural resources.

You have in hand the Federal agencies' mineral evaluation of the Forest areas; and you have, or shortly will have, in hand the Arizona Mining Association's evaluations of these areas. You will note that in many areas these evaluations differ. The AMA ratings represent assessments by private companies whose business is finding and developing mineral deposits and therefore are the better ratings. I must hasten to point out that these evaluations are based on presently available data. History has shown (and will undoubtedly repeat itself) that major mineral discoveries will be made in areas previously declared non-mineral by the government officials. For the economic well being of our country we must be allowed to search for and develop these hidden resources.

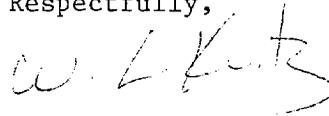
I note that the Arizona Wilderness Coalition has recommended not only Forest Service lands but also National Wildlife Refuges, certain BLM WSAs and certain rivers. We believe all of these should remain open to mineral entry.

Though in my personal viewpoint it would be a mistake to designate more wilderness areas in Arizona, most logical choices would be those that are currently indicated as low mineral potential by the Arizona Mining Association.

Finally it would seem appropriate to include a clause in any new wilderness bill that would allow private companies to conduct mineral exploration that doesn't detract from the wilderness qualities. We have proven such can be done by our exploration over the last several years in the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness.

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss Arizona lands with you and your staff.

Respectfully,



W. L. Kurtz

WLK/cg

bcc: RLBrown
FTGraybeal
JLWoods
JBHowerton
JDSell
JRStringham
KBennett

ASARCO

Exploration Department
R. L. Brown
Vice President

August 9, 1983

Mr. J. D. Sell, Manager
Southwestern Exploration Div.
Tucson Office

Dear Mr. Sell:

Please note the attached letter signed by I would judge the entire Arizona Congressional Delegation. It serves notice that the Arizona Delegation intends to bring RARE II to a head.

I wish you and Jim Stringham to get together and to prepare a map showing those proposed Wilderness areas which are known by us to be mineral in character.

We should at all times and in respect of all jurisdictions maintain our posture that no land should ever be withdrawn from staking. However some mistakes are worse than others, and in our view the lesser mistake, which can possibly be prevented, would be to include known mineral lands in Arizona Wilderness. We should therefore make what facts we have about the possible mineral character of some RARE II lands known to the Arizona Delegation.

I am not sure how these recommendations should be conveyed to the Arizona Delegation. There is no mention of hearings in the letter. Failing hearings, we can simply send copies of the map to each of the signatories of the incoming letter with an appropriate covering letter. Please note the deadline is September 1.

Yours very truly,



R. L. Brown

Attachment

cc: WLKurtz)
JRStringham) w/att.
JBHowerton)
JLWoods wo/att.

RECEIVED

AUG 15 1983

S. W. U. S. EXPL. DIV.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

August 2, 1983

Jim Woods
ASARCO, Inc./Legal Department
120 Broadway
New York, NY 10271

Dear Mr. Woods:

Four years ago, the U.S. Forest Service recommended future classifications for Arizona's roadless national forest lands. There has been no legislation by Congress yet to finalize and establish those recommendations statutorily. We feel there are now several reasons to initiate such action.

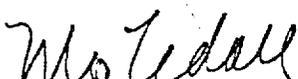
Recently, the Ninth Circuit Court decision in California vs Bergland was upheld on appeal. This ruled the Environmental Impact Statements upon which Forest Service recommendations are based invalid. At any time, a court order could place similar Arizona National Forest roadless lands into wilderness status whether appropriate or not, without either your input or Congressional action.

We believe it is important that all who are concerned about the status or use of the extensive national forests in Arizona, be involved in how these lands will be managed in the future.

Therefore, we are seeking the advice and counsel of miners, lumbermen, recreationalists, scientists, ranchers, sportsmen and any other interested group. We solicit your recommendations for classifications of RARE II roadless inventory areas in Arizona. We ask that you submit your proposals before September 1, 1983 in hopes that we will be able to develop a legislative proposal before the end of the year.

We realize that this is an ambitious schedule, but we wish to act quickly in the best interests of all Arizonans. Your cooperation and assistance is desired and appreciated.

Sincerely,



Morris K. Udall



Barry Goldwater

Dennis De Concini
Dennis DeConcini

Bob Stump
Bob Stump

Eldon Rudd
Eldon Rudd

John McCarr
John McCarr

James F. McNulty
James F. McNulty

ASARCO

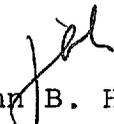
Washington Office

August 12, 1983

Mr. R. L. Brown
NEW YORK OFFICE

I have your note to Mr. Sell with enclosed letter relative to Arizona RARE II. The signatories are indeed the entire Arizona congressional delegation.

The person to whom I would normally speak about such matters is away until next week but I have heard of no hearings and it would appear that at this time the delegation itself is seeking enlightenment. If there were hearings, they would be under the auspices of the House Interior and Senate Natural Resources Committees and only Udall and McNulty would be officially involved.


John B. Howerton

cc: Messrs. R.J. Muth
J.L. Woods
W.L. Kurtz
J.R. Stringham
J.D. Sell

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1983
S. W. U. S. EXPL. DIV.

ASARCO

JDS Copies

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRK

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

Granville Recreation
Area - Arizona

T13S, R29E
Sec. 8,16,17

Cu-Ag mineralization reportedly
occur at depth.

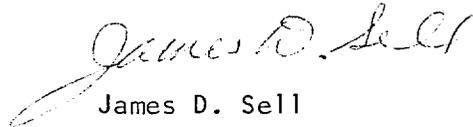
(Bureau of Reclamation)

T15S, R29E
Parts of:
Sec. 11,12,
13,14

Cu-Ag veins occur in and near
this withdrawal.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,



James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRK

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

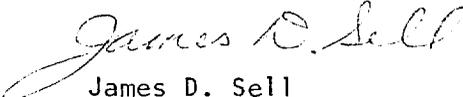
Willcox Dry Lake
Bombing Range - Arizona

NW/3 of
T15S, R25E;
W/2 of
T15S, R24E;
SW/4 of
T14S, R25E;
SE/8 of
T14S, R24E.

Anomalous uranium in phosphates in Playa Lake sediments; possible zeolites.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential FRK

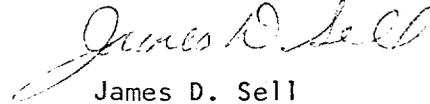
Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

Ft. Huachuca - Arizona	T23S, R20E Sec. 4,5,6 T22S, R20E Sec. 31,32, 33,34	Tungsten, copper, and molybdenum are known to occur in this withdrawal.
------------------------	--	---

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRIK

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

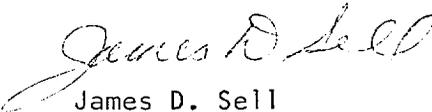
Military Reservation
or Corps of Engineering
Site - Arizona

*E Silver Bell
Waterman Mine*
T12S, R9E
SE/4 of Sec. 9
W/2, SW/4 of
Sec. 20,
N/3, NW/4 of
Sec. 30

Near Silver Bell Mine and has
potential for Cu-Mo-Ag-Zn.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRK

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

Luke Air Force Base
Range - Arizona

T10S, R18W &
T11S, R17W
Sec. 2,10

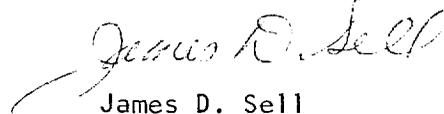
Cu, Au, Ag, Fe occur in irregular quartz veins/fissure zones in Mesozoic schist, gneiss and granite, and offer exploration potential.

T9S, R14W

Ag, Pb, Ba, Au-, Cu-, Mo-, F- are known to occur in fault breccia zones cutting Mesozoic schist and granitic gneiss and offer exploration potential.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRK

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

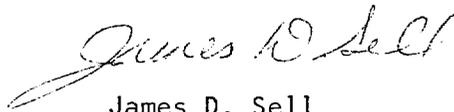
Luke Air Force Base
Range - Arizona

T9,10S, R3-5W
T7-9S, R1-3W

This general area has favorable rock types and geology for the possible occurrence of copper deposits.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,



James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRK

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

Army Yuma Test Station - Arizona	T8S, R20W Sec. 27,28,29, 32,33,34	Projection of mineralization in Sec. 26 & 35 (Au, Ag, Fe, Cu-, Mn-) in Mesozoic schist cut by dikes and irregular granite & pegmatite masses.
	T7,8S, R19,20W	Au, Ag, Cu, U scattered placers Au (Ag) from quartz veins in schist and gneiss ± Cu with pegmatites. Anomalous U in tuffs and lake beds.
	T1S, R15W Sec. 1 & Vicinity	Au & Ag, local oxide Cu and spotty Ag-Pb in lensing, irregu- lar masses & streaks with quartz, pyrolusite and brecciated wall rock, FeOx, barite in fault and shear veins cutting Tertiary andesite volcanics intruded by diorite porphyry.
	W/6 of T3,4S, R22W	Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Cu. Deeply oxidized, irregular spotty and lensing ore shoots in well defined fissure veins and fracture intersections in Cretaceous-Tertiary volcanics intruded by Laramide grano- diorite stocks.

Director of BLM
Page 2
February 28, 1983

Army Yuma Test
Station - Arizona
(continued)

SW/4 of T2S,
R22W

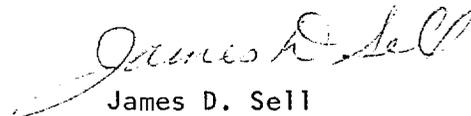
Manganese oxides in disconnected,
lenticular shoots with calcite
in brecciated Tertiary andesites.
Minor lead and zinc.

N/2 of T2N,
R20,21W

Spotty disseminated Hg with minor
base and precious metals in
fault/breccia zones in Mesozoic
metamorphic schists.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead
address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,



James D. Sell

James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

HER

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

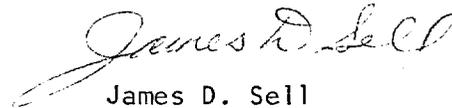
Florence Military
Reservation - Arizona

T4S, R9E
Sec. 1,12,13,
24,25
T4S, R10E
Sec. 3 to 7,
18,19

Copper with minor lead, zinc,
gold, silver, molybdenum.
Reservation is within a well
defined mineral belt that con-
tains major copper deposits.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

GJS

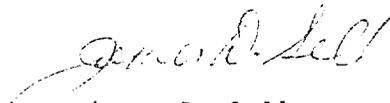
Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

29 Palms Marine Corps Base - California	T3N, R9E Sec. 17 & 20	Known gold prospects offer exploration potential.
	T6N, R7E Sec. 1-5, 9-15 17 & 23	Hydrothermally altered volcanic rock extends westward from Stedman Mining District (Au-Cu) and offers mineral potential.
	T7N, R7E Sec. 16, 17, 21, 27-29	
	T5N, R10E Sec. 27 & 33 T4N, R10E Sec. 3	Prospects, including the War Eagle Mine in the Lead Mountain Mining District (Ag, Pb) offer exploration potential.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,



James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

GJS

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

China Lake Naval
Weapons Center -
California

T29S, R44E
Sec. 22 & 35
T29S, R45E
Sec. 31
T30S, R45E
Sec. 5,8,21,28

Widely scattered Cu, Ag, Au,
Pb, Zn prospects offer explora-
tion potential.

T20S, R39E
Sec. 35 & 36
T20S, R40E
Sec. 15-22, 27-29,
31 & 35
T21S, R40E
Sec. 5,6,10,14,
22-24,34,36
T22S, R40E
Sec. 1,2,11,12

Geothermal potential, mercury
and precious metals potential.

T24S, R41E
Sec. 4-9, 16-18
T23S, R41E
Sec. 7-12, 14
T23S, R42E
Sec. 7,17,20

Prospects (Ag, Au, Cu, Pb) are
known to occur and offer explora-
tion potential.

Director of BLM
Page 2
February 28, 1983

China Lake Naval
Weapons Center -
California
(continued)

T25S, R44E
Sec. 23,25,26
T25S, R45E
Sec. 19,20,29-33
T26S, R44E
Sec. 1,2,10,11
T26S, R45E
Sec. 7,8,17,18,
20-22,29
T26S, R46E
Sec. 34,35
T28S, R45E
Sec. 4,5,8,9

Ag, Au, Pb, Cu prospects offer
exploration potential.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead
address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,



James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

GJS

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

Chocolate Mountains
Aerial Gunnery Range -
California

T11S, R18E
Sec. 32
T12S, R18E
Sec. 4, 10,
14, 15

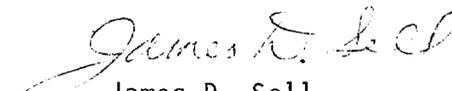
"Checkerboard" military with-
drawals around widely scattered
gold prospects near Mesquite
Mining District suggest explora-
tion potential.

T12S, R19E
Sec. 32-34
T13S, R19E
Sec. 5

Mesquite Mining District (lode
and placer Au) and recent
exploration projects in nearby
areas suggest exploration
potential.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

GJS

Dear Sir:

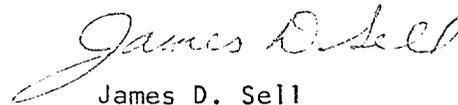
In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

Edwards Air Force Base, T9,10N, R9W
Flight Test Center -
California

Rogers Lake - possible borate
mineral potential.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

February 22, 1983

To: W. L. Kurtz

From: F. R. Koutz

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential - Southern Arizona

As requested in your memo of January 27 I have reviewed areas of critical mineral potential now under executive withdrawal for Southern Arizona. I have used the BLM Surface-Minerals Management Status Maps (1:100,000) where available. Xerox's of the applicable portions of these maps are attached.

Clifton AZ-NM: - Granville Recreation Area: Sec. 8,16,17; T13S, R29E
Known Cu-Ag mineralization at depth. *reportedly occur at depth*
- San Francisco River Canyon: Parts of Sec. 11,12,13 & 14;
T15S, R29E (Bureau of Reclamation) Cu-Ag veins on margin of Morenci
District. *occur in and near their withdrawal*

Willcox: Willcox Playa - Willcox Dry Lake Bombing Range: NW/3 T15S, R25E;
W/2 T15S, R24E, SW/4 T14S, R25E, SE/8 T14S, R24E. Anomalous uranium
in phosphates in Playa Lake sediments; possible zeolites.

Chiricahua Peak: - No withdrawals with known mineral potential.

Douglas: - No withdrawals with known mineral potential.

Mammoth: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area: Minor amounts of native Cu-chalcocite-malachite in volcanics at east end of Aravaipa Canyon (Sec. 24, T6S, R18E). (Nature Conservancy has a ranch on west end and I believe east end of the canyon and strongly controls access.) Also in a high potential Cu area: 8 miles W of Klondyke, near San Manuel, Mammoth, Copper Creek, Table Mtn.

Tucson: Withdrawal areas have no known mineral potential.

Ft. Huachuca: Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area: Map does not show federal mineral ownership, T18,19S, R14,15E. Between Pima District and Helvetia/Rosemont, east of Green Valley. (Titan Missile silos in area are not located, withdrawn?)

Nogales: On Ft. Huachuca: Sheelite Ridge and Canyon; Secs. 4,5,6; T23S, R20E and Sec. 31,32,33,34; T22S, R20E. ~~Scattered~~ Sheelite plus weak Cu-Mo in roof pendants and contact metasomatized Paleozoic. *Tungsten, copper, and molybdenum are known to occur in this withdrawal.*

Casa Grande: Withdrawn areas have no known mineral potential.

Silver Bell Mountains: Military Reservation or Corps of Eng. site; SE/4 Sec. 9, W/2, SW/4 20, N/3, NW/4 Sec. 30, T12S, R9E. 2 miles SE of Oxide Pit, 1 mile NE of Waterman Mtns. Potential ^{for} Cu-Mo-Ag-Zn. *Titan II site?*

Sells Quadrangle: No withdrawals shown.

BLM sheets were not available for most of eastern Yuma and western Pima Counties. The major withdrawn areas are the Luke (& Williams) AFB Ranges and the Army Yuma Test Station. The Cabeza Prieta, Kofa and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges and Organ Pipe National Monuments are not included. Review of the mining properties in Pima and Yuma Counties are included in Keith, S. B., 1974, Az. Bu. Mines Bull. 189, and 1978, Bull. 192. The only parts of the Luke AFB Range with significant mineral potential (and not also part of game ranges) are in Yuma Co. I will not subdivide Yuma and the new LaPaz Counties.

Luce AFB Range

- LaPosa (Wellington) District (T10S, R18W) Cu, Au, Ag, Fe, ^{occur in} lensing, irregular qtz. veins/fissure zones in Mesozoic schist, gneiss and granite with spotty oxidized Cu and Au plus small placer Au deposits. (Includes Sec. 2 & 10, T11S, R17W.) *and other exploration potential*

LAFB

- Mohawk Mtns. (T9S, R14W) Ag, Pb, Ba, Au, Cu, Mo, F. ^{are known to occur} Spotty Pb sulfide, siliceous Ag, and weakly oxidiz. Cu mineral in qtz. vn. in fault breccia zones cutting Mesozoic schist and granitic gneiss. *and other exploration potential.* Also lensing barite with minor fluorite in veins in Mesozoic gneiss.

Army Yuma Test Station (*being checked by Strigham*)

- Laguna District (Sec. 27,28,29,32,33,34; T8^S, R20W). Projection of mineralization in Sec. 26 & 35 (Au, Ag, Fe, Cu, Mn) Free Au with Ag and minor Cu in Fe and MnOx-rich brecciated qtz. veins ± siderite + gypsum; along fault or fracture zones in Mesozoic schist cut by dikes and irregular granite & pegmatite masses.

- Muggins District - General area of common corner T7,8S, R19,20W (Au, Ag, Cu, U) scattered placers Au (Ag) from qtz. vns. in schist and gneiss ± Cu with pegmatites. Anomalous U in tuffs and lake beds.

40

- Sheep Tank District - Sec. 1, T1S, R15W and vicinity (Au, Ag, Cu, Mn, Ba, Pb, (Be)) Sheep Tank Mine area. Au & Ag, local oxide Cu and spotty Ag-Pb in lensing, irregular masses & streaks with qtz., pyrolusite and brecciated wall rock, FeOx, barite in fault & shear veins cutting Tertiary andesite volcanics intruded by diorite porphyry. Intense silicif., chloritiz. and sericitiz. of wall rocks (production 17,400 tons, 1.2 Au & 2.3 Ag (oz/T)). (Sounds like a possible winner! We should check just east of here off Proving Grounds!) - *actually in Kofa Game Range*

- Silver and Eureka Districts (East Edge) Southern Trigo Mtns. (Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Cu). Deeply oxidized, irregular, spotty and lensing ore shoots in well defined fissure veins and fracture intersections in Cretaceous-Tertiary volcanics intruded by Laramide granodiorite stocks. Gangue is qtz., calcite, limonite, barite, fluorite. (W/6-T3,4S, R22W.)
- Trigo District (SW/4 T2S, R22W). Manganese oxides in disconnected, lenticular shoots with calcite in brecciated Tertiary andesites. Minor lead and zinc. Spotty placer Au.
- LaCholla District (Dome Rock Mtns.). Spotty disseminated Hg with minor base and precious metals in fault/breccia zones in Mesozoic metamorphic schists. Local Au placers. Local tetrahedrite-Au-quartz veins. *N/2, T20, R20, 21W*

(T9, 10S, R3-5W) (T9, 9S, R1-3W)

We have little information in our files on the part of Luke AFB Range in Maricopa Co., south of Gila Bend (Sauceda and Sand Tank Mtns.). There was quite a bit of ASARCO recon. work in the Sand Tank Mtns. area in the mid 1960's and 2 holes were drilled outside the Range (Freeman Pediment Drill Project - 1975). The AMS sheet shows a number of mine symbols with "Cu" labels and we have a 1927 report on a new Maricopa Copper Company 23 miles SE of Gila Bend. The Sand Tank Mtns. and the SE portion of the Sauceda Mountains have potential for porphyry copper systems.

Do

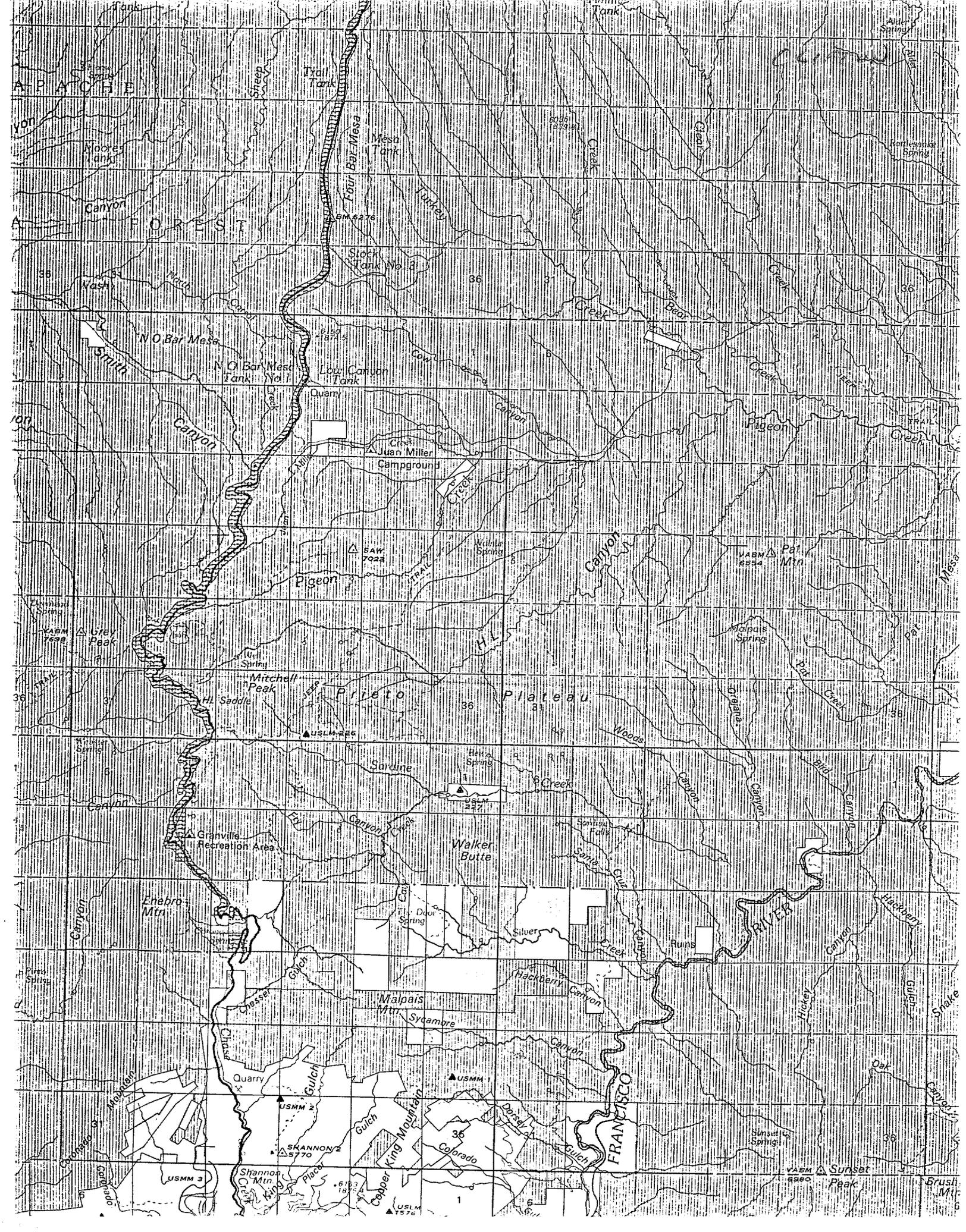
F. R. Koutz
F. R. Koutz /cg

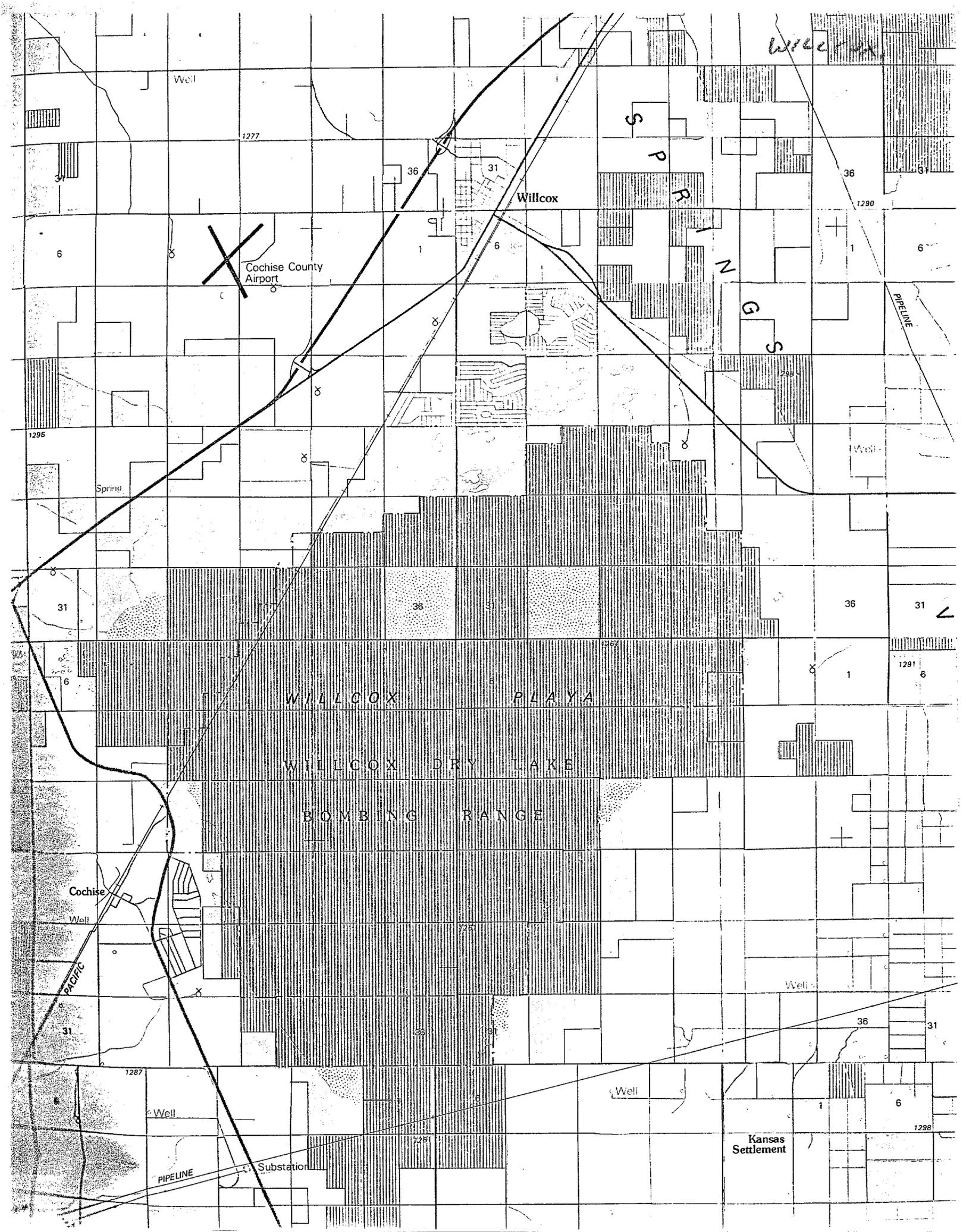
FRK/cg

Attachments

cc: JDS (w/o maps)

*This general area has
potential for copper and
gold. It is possible
to have a large
copper deposit*





Willcox

Well

1277

S
P
R
I
N
G

Willcox

Cochise County
Airport

G
S

PIPELINE

1296

Spring

Well

WILLCOX PLAYA

WILLCOX DRY LAKE

BOMBING RANGE

Cochise

Well

PACIFIC

Well

1287

Well

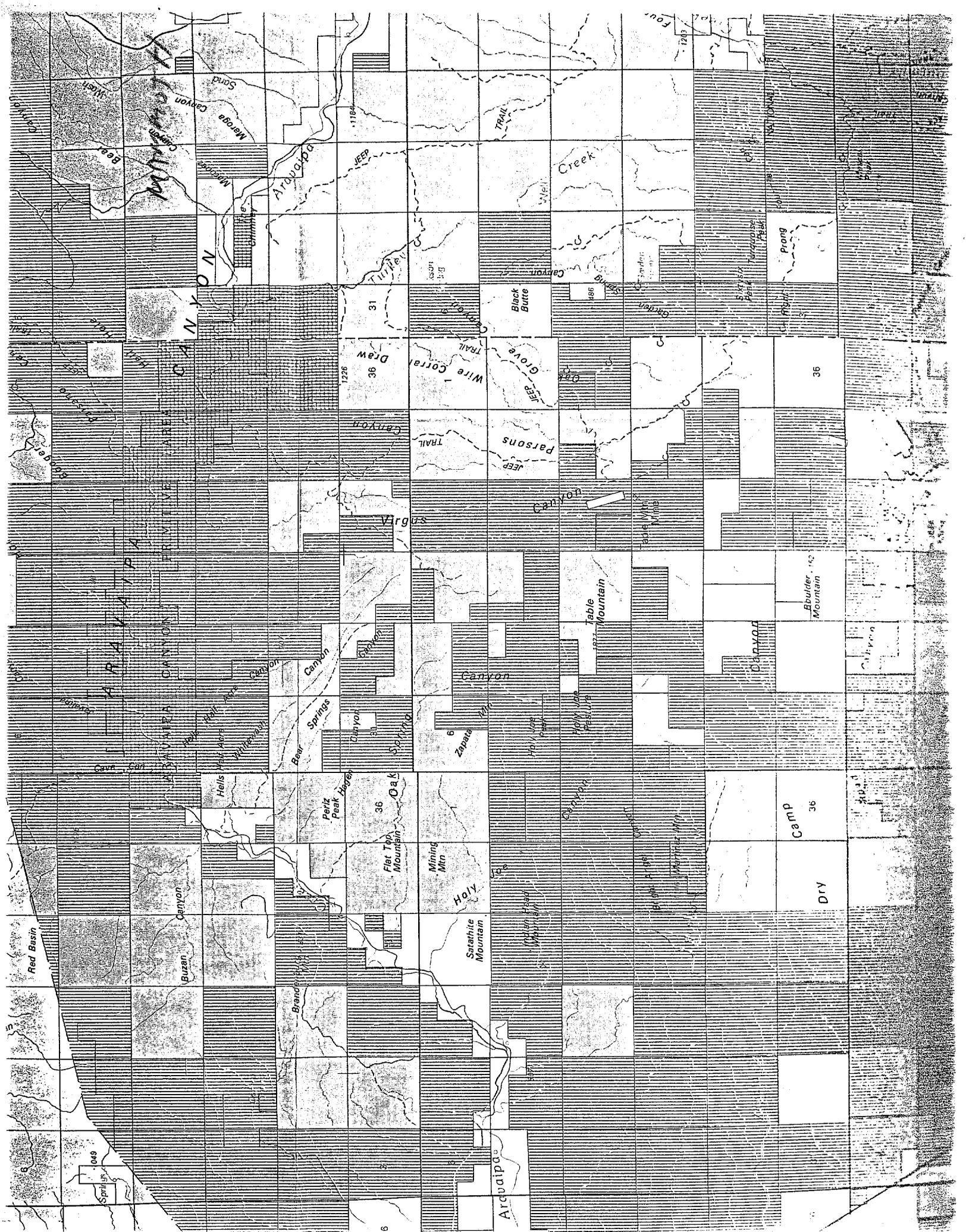
PIPELINE

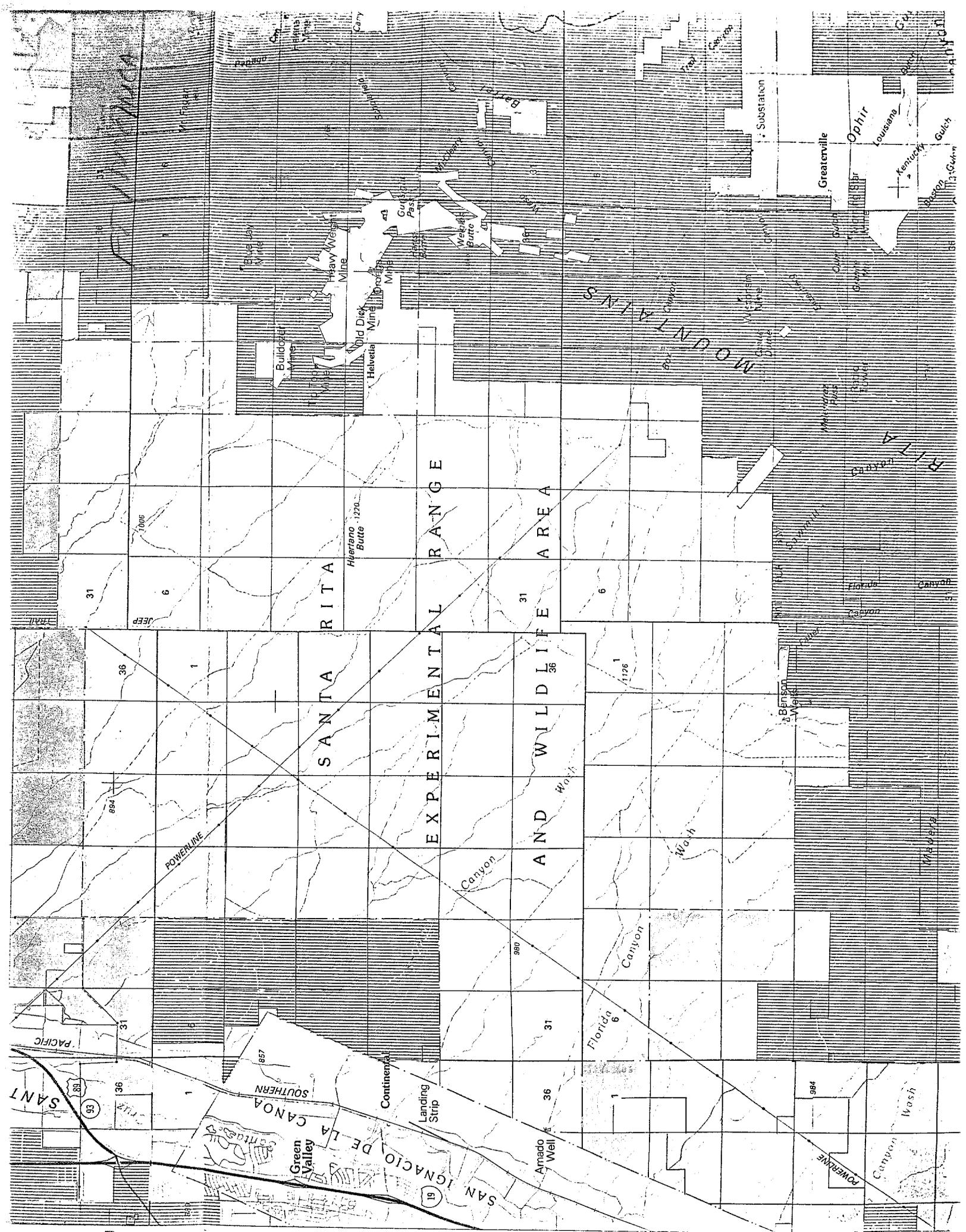
Substation

Well

Kansas
Settlement

1288





SANTA IGNACIA DE LA CANOA SOUTHERN RAILROAD
Green Valley
Landing Strip
Continent

SANTA RITA
EXPERIMENTAL RANGE
AND WILDLIFE AREA

MOUNTAINS

FLORIDA CANYON

FLORIDA CANYON

WASH

WASH

PACIFIC

POWERLINE

POWERLINE

93

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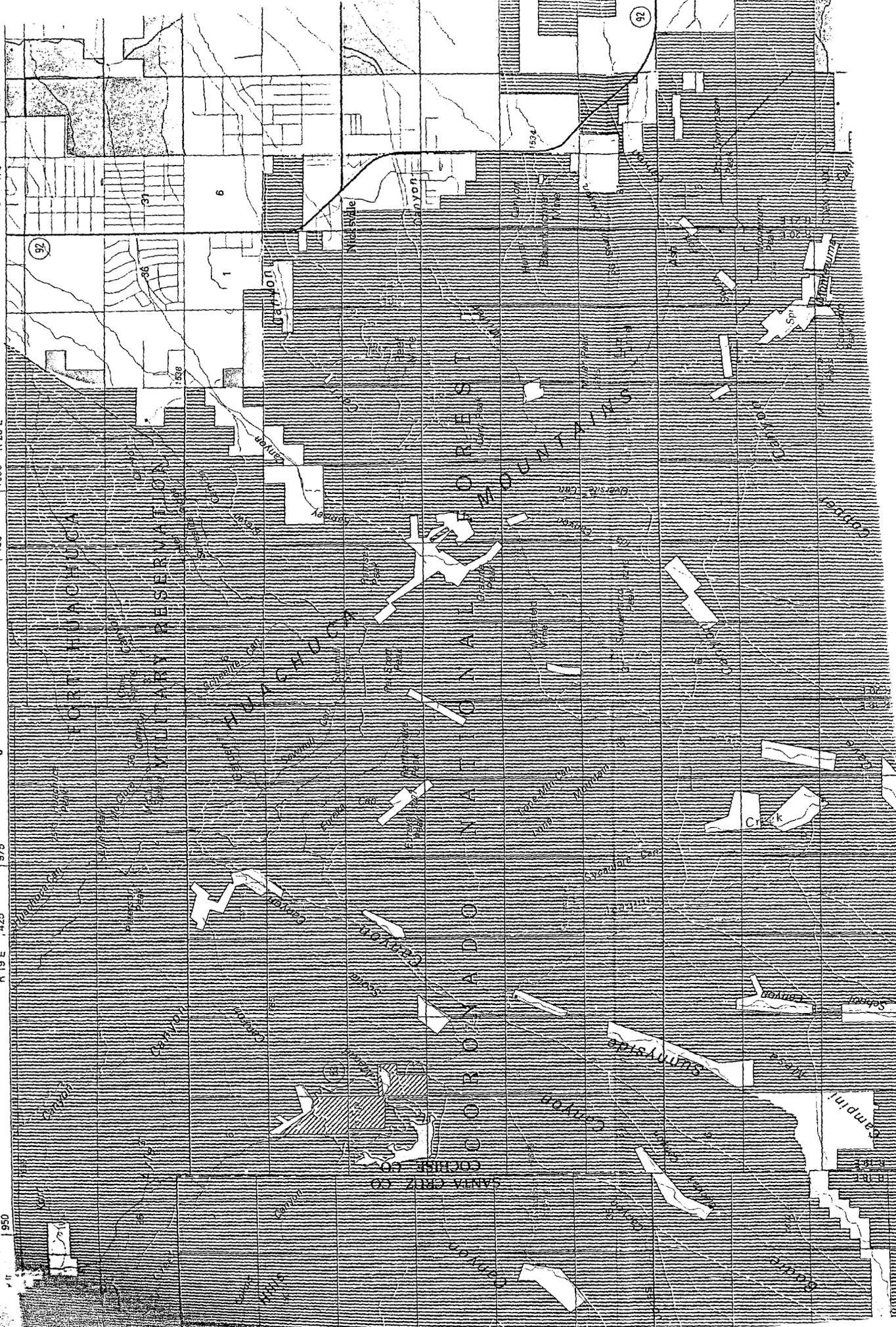
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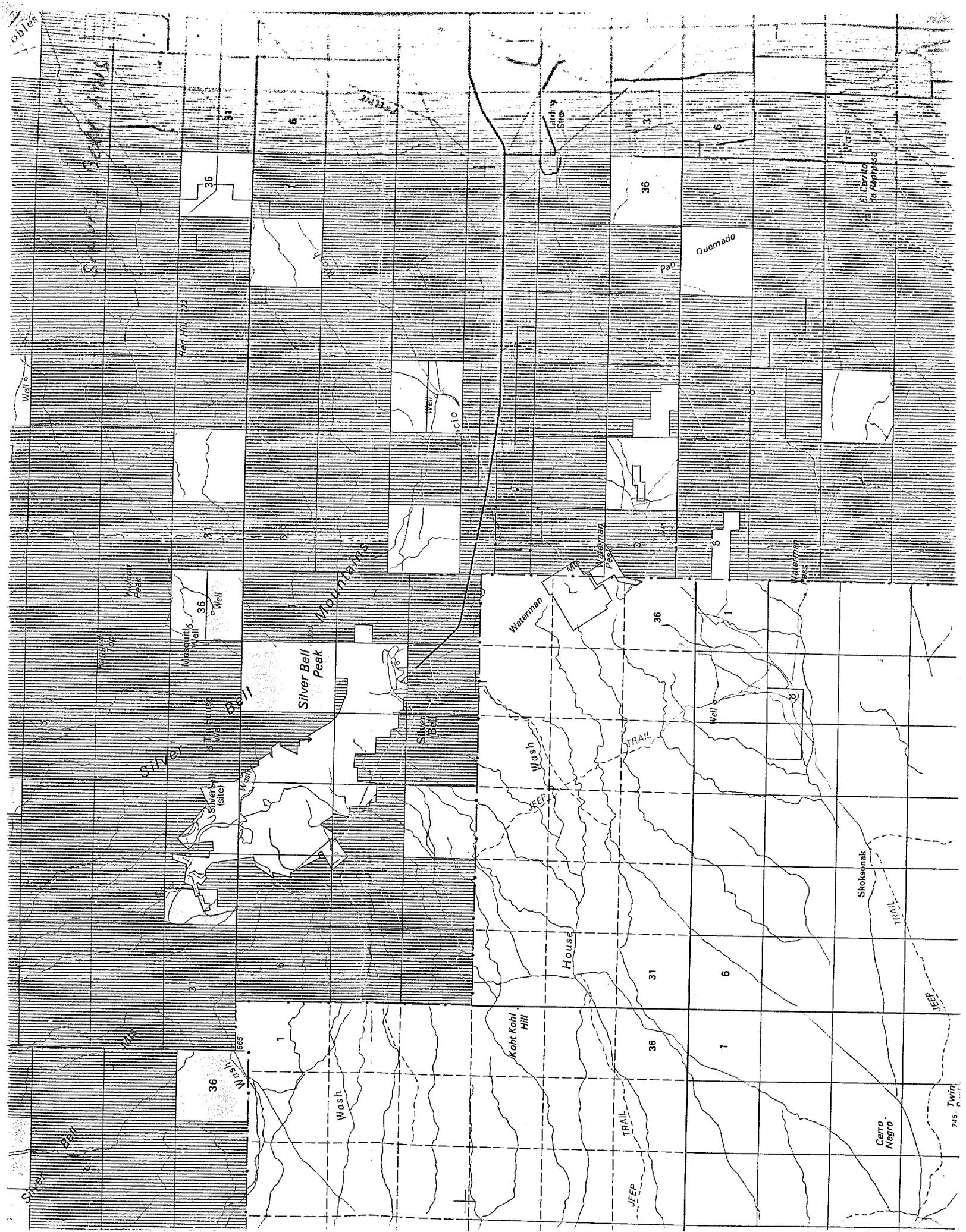
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Notes

R 19 E 425 975 1000 R 20 E 1025
56 57 15 475





obles

Silver Bell

1

36

31

6

Wash

1

Kohl Hill

36

House

31

JEEP TRAIL

36

1

6

Cerro Negro

Stoksonat TRAIL

36

31

745. Twin

Waterman

Silver Bell

36

Well

31

Silver Bell Peak

36

Well

31

Silver Bell

36

Well

31

Waterman

36

Well

31

Waterman Camp

36

Well

31

Waterman Pass

36

Well

31

Quemado

36

Well

31

El Cerro de Armas

36

Well

31

Scale

1665

36

31

6

1

36

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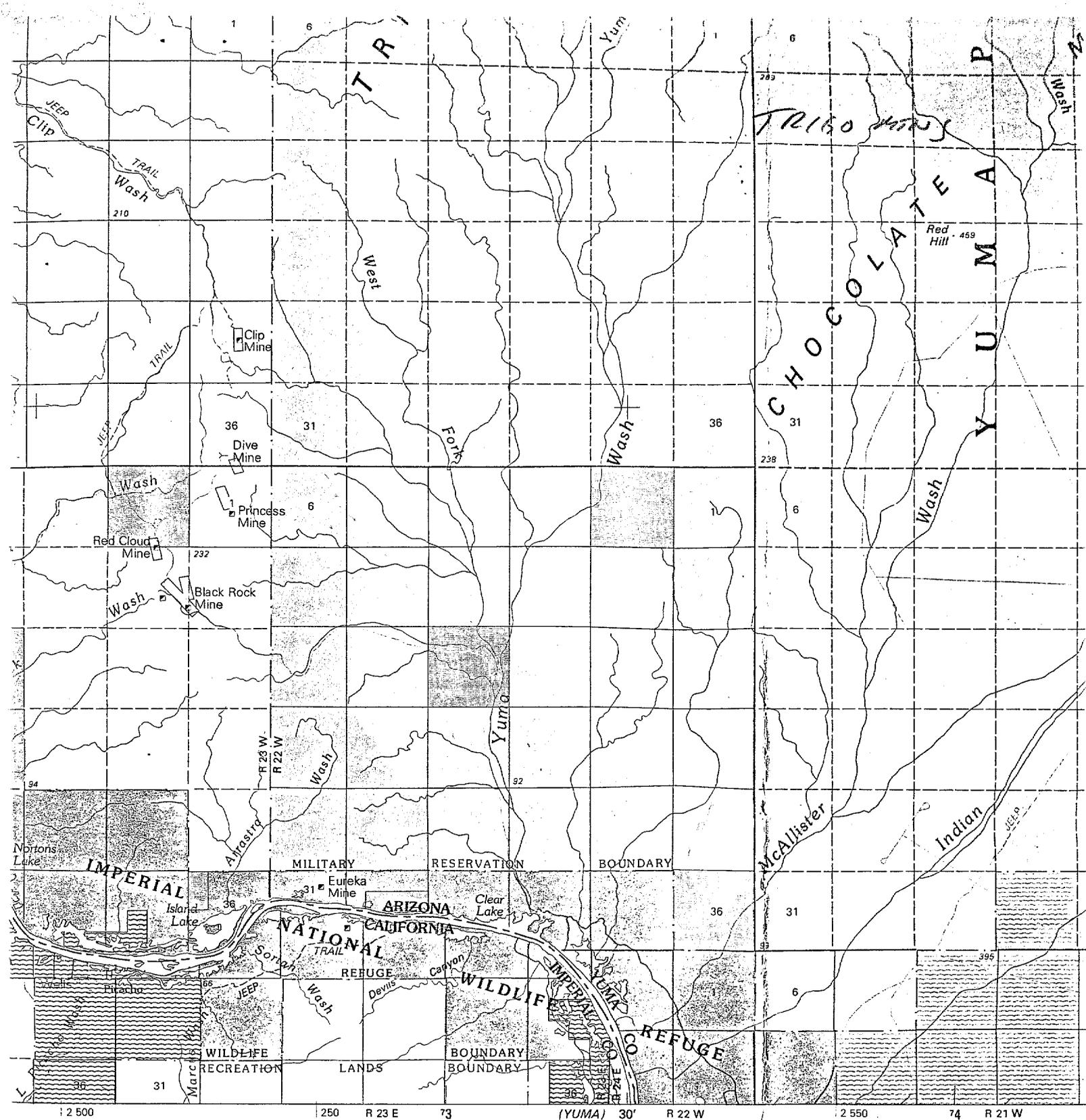
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6

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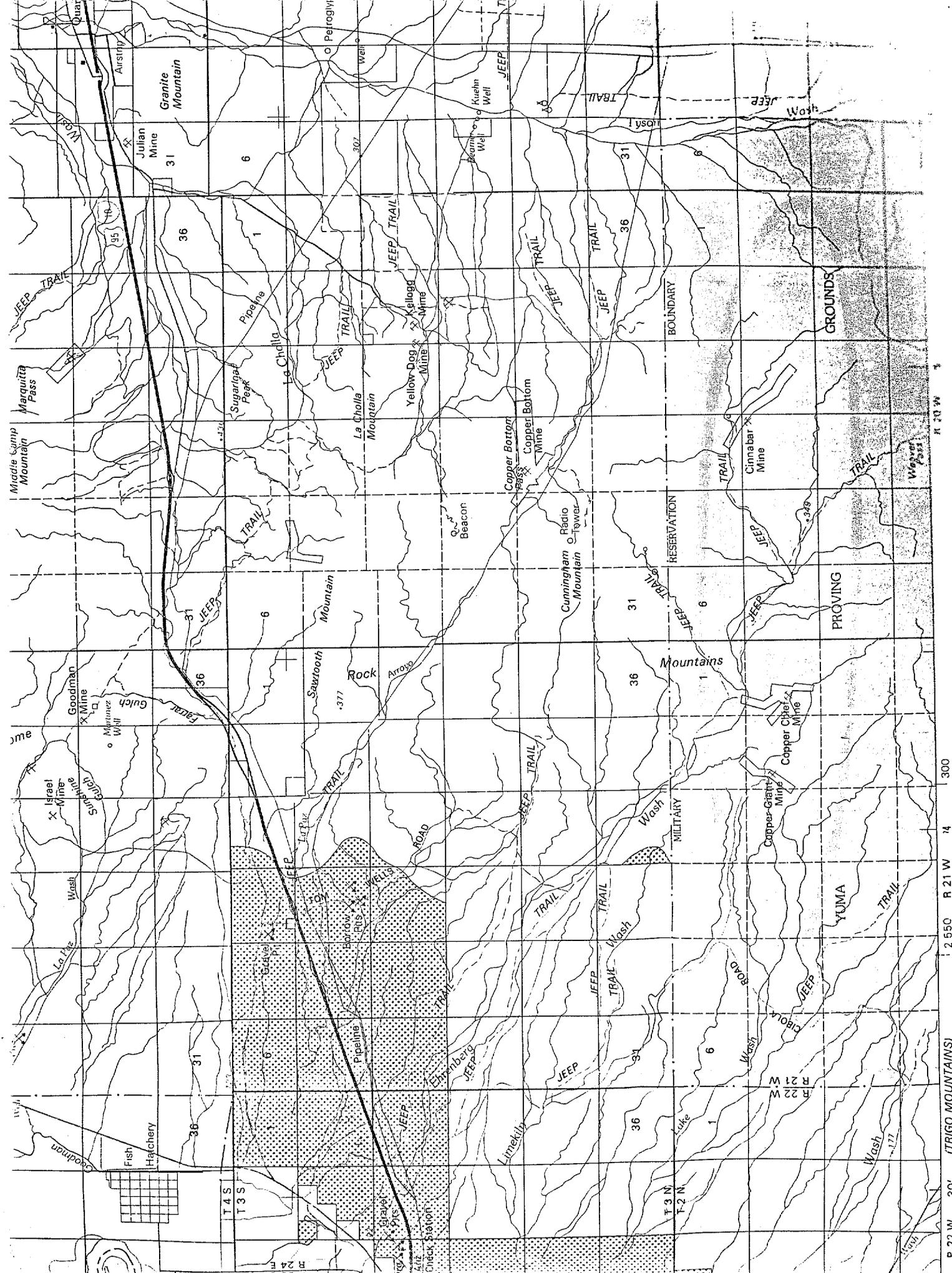


ELEVATIONS SHOWN IN METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048



BL 47115

P 22 W 30' (TRIGO MOUNTAINS) 2 550 R 21 W 14 300

Carol
color & section
on exhibit D (see 32 & 36)
as shown

Done on
this copy

ARIZONA

AREA

Location
All or part of
the following sections

Commodities and Potential

(A)

1. Florine Military Reservation
Gas Area

Sec. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 (T4S, R9E)
Sec. 3 to 7, 18, 19 (T4S, R10E)

Copper with minor lead, zinc, gold,
silver, molybdenum. Reservation is within
well defined
mineral belt that contains
major copper deposits

2. Water and Power Resources Service

Sec. 1, 4, 5, 7 to 15, 17, 18 (T4S, R11E)
Sec. 33 to 35 (T3S, R12E)
Sec. 1, 3 to 12, 17 to 21, 28 to 31, 33 (T4S, R12E)
Sec. 4, 5 (T4S, R12E)
Sec. 31 (T3S, R13E)
Sec. 3 to 9 (T4S, R13)

Copper with minor
lead, zinc, gold, silver,
molybdenum. Area is
within a well defined
mineral belt that
contains major copper deposits

Power Withdrawals and Classifications

Sec. 36 (T3S, R12E)
Sec 2 (T4S, R12E)

(B)

1. Water and Power Resources
Service

Sec. 1 (T2S, R11E) ✓
Sec. 4 to 6 (T2S, R12E)

"

2. Power Withdrawal and Classifications

Sec 12, 13, 24, 25, 36 (T2S, R12E) "

3. " " " " "

Sec 36 (T1S, R12E) "

mining and exploration occurring
in the area

4. " " " " "

Sec. 14, 15, 21, 22, 28, 29 (T1S, R13E) "

mining and exploration occurring
in the area

5. Recreation Center
Gas Area

Sec 28, 29, 32, 33 (T1S, R13E) "

mining and exploration occurring
in the area

(C)

① Water and Power Resources Service

Copper mineralization occurs

Sec. 1, 2, 3, 12 (T4S, R13E) in their own

Sec. 7, 18, 19, 20 (T4S, R14E)

v

② W+P

Sec. 17, 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, 31 (T4S, R16E) Copper mineralization and

Sec. 5 to 8 (T5S, R16E) mines occur in adjacent

areas and include concentrations

Power Withdrawal and Classifications Sec. 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 (T4S, R16E) sufficient areas for deep copper,

lead, zinc, gold, silver exploration

~~④ Recreation Area~~

~~Sec. 32, 33, 36 (T4N, R3W)~~

~~Copper mineralizations~~

~~All sections (T3N, R3W)~~

~~Numerous exploration~~

~~Sec. 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31 (T3N, R2W)~~

~~drill holes.~~

⑤

① Power Withdrawal and Classifications

Large copper mine in area

Sec. 3, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22 to 26 (T23N, R18W)

and various copper mineralizations

Sec. 18 (T23N, R17W)

drill projects suggest strong

Sec. 1 (T22N, R18W)

exploration potential on withdrawal

Sec. 5, 6 (T22N, R17W)

land

(F)

Power Withdrawals and Classifications

Power

Sec. 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23 (T19N, R20W)

Numerous precious metal mines, prospects in this area suggest strong potential on withdrawn lands.

(G)

Protective Withdrawal

Sec. 11, 14 (T7N, R13W)

Precious metal prospects and potential claims in this area.

February 18, 1983

To: W. L. Kurtz

From: H. G. Kreis

Areas of Critical
Mineral Potential

Areas of critical mineral potential are listed below and are shown on the attached maps.

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

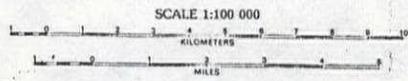
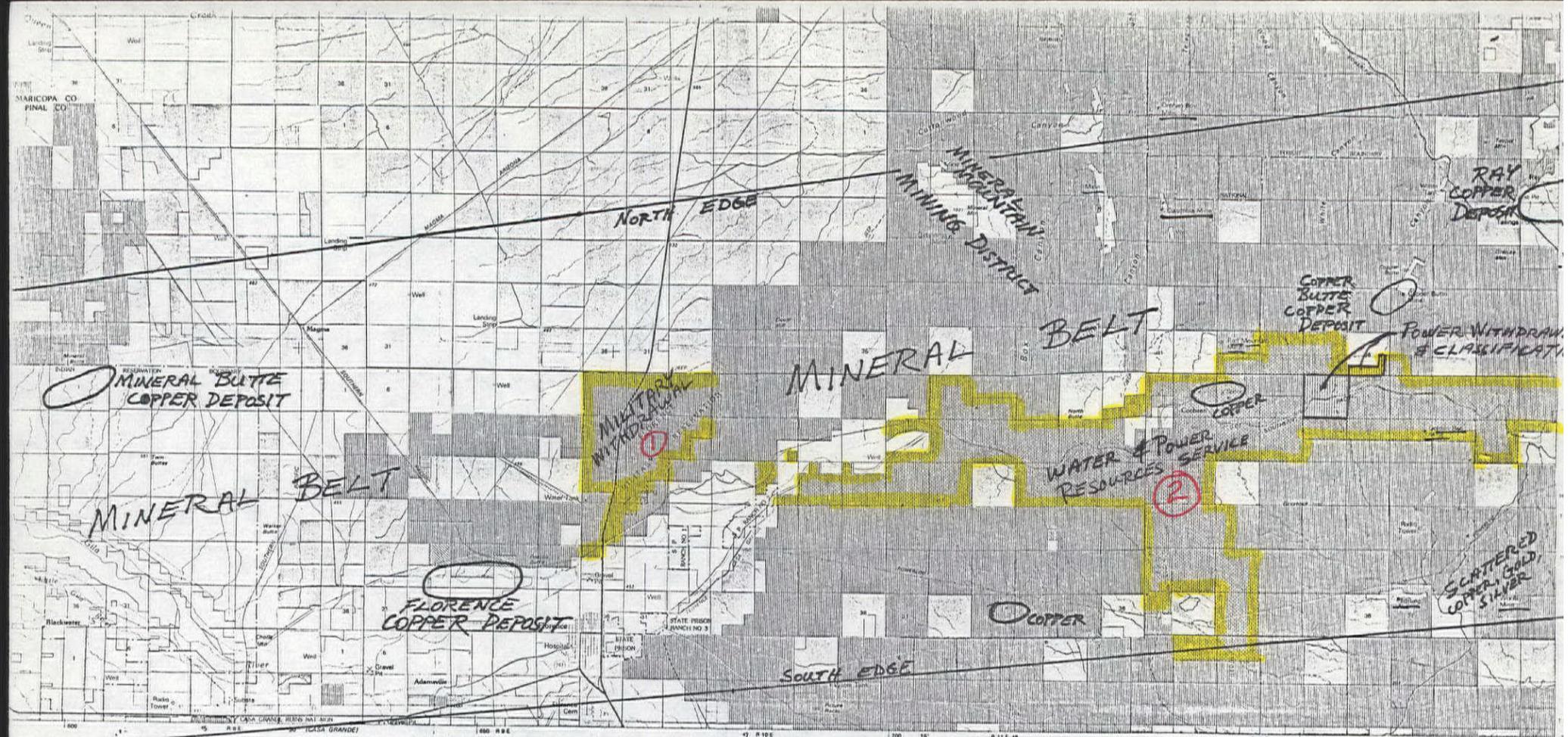
<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Township, Range</u>	<u>Minerals & Remarks</u>
A.	Florence to Ray Mineral Belt <i>Florence Military Reservation</i>	T3S, R8 to 13E T4S, R8 to 13E T R <i>see.</i>	Well defined mineral belt of large copper deposits with minor lead, zinc, gold, silver, and molybdenum.
B.	Superior Area	T1S, R12,13E T2S, R12,13E	Well defined mineral belt of large copper deposits with minor silver, gold, lead, & zinc.
C.	Riverside Area	Northeast Corner of T4S, R13E	Copper mineralization
C.	Christmas Mine Area	T4S, R15,16E	Large copper deposits with minor silver, gold, zinc.
D.	White Tank Mountain <i>Is This Federal Land?</i>	T3N, R3W	Promising copper-molybdenum prospect with numerous drill holes.
E.	Mineral Park, Kingman	T22N, R17,18W T23N, R17,18W	Large copper mine with molybdenum, gold, and silver. Numerous prospects & mines of gold, silver, lead, & zinc in the district.
F.	Oatman Mining District	T19,20N, R20W	Numerous gold and silver mines and prospects.

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Township, Range</u>	<u>Minerals & Remarks</u>
G.	Harcuvar Mountains	T7N, R13W	Numerous gold-copper mines and prospects.

H. G. Kreis
H. G. Kreis /cg

HGK/cg

Attachments



 WITHDRAWALS, ETC.

MESA, ARIZ.
 SW/4 MESA (NI 12-8) 1:250 000-SCALE MAP
 N3300-W11100/30x60

1979

EXHIBIT A

SURFACE-MINERALS MANAGEMENT STATUS

RAV
COPPER
MINE

W
M
M
M
M

WATER & POWER
RESOURCES
SERVICES
COPPER

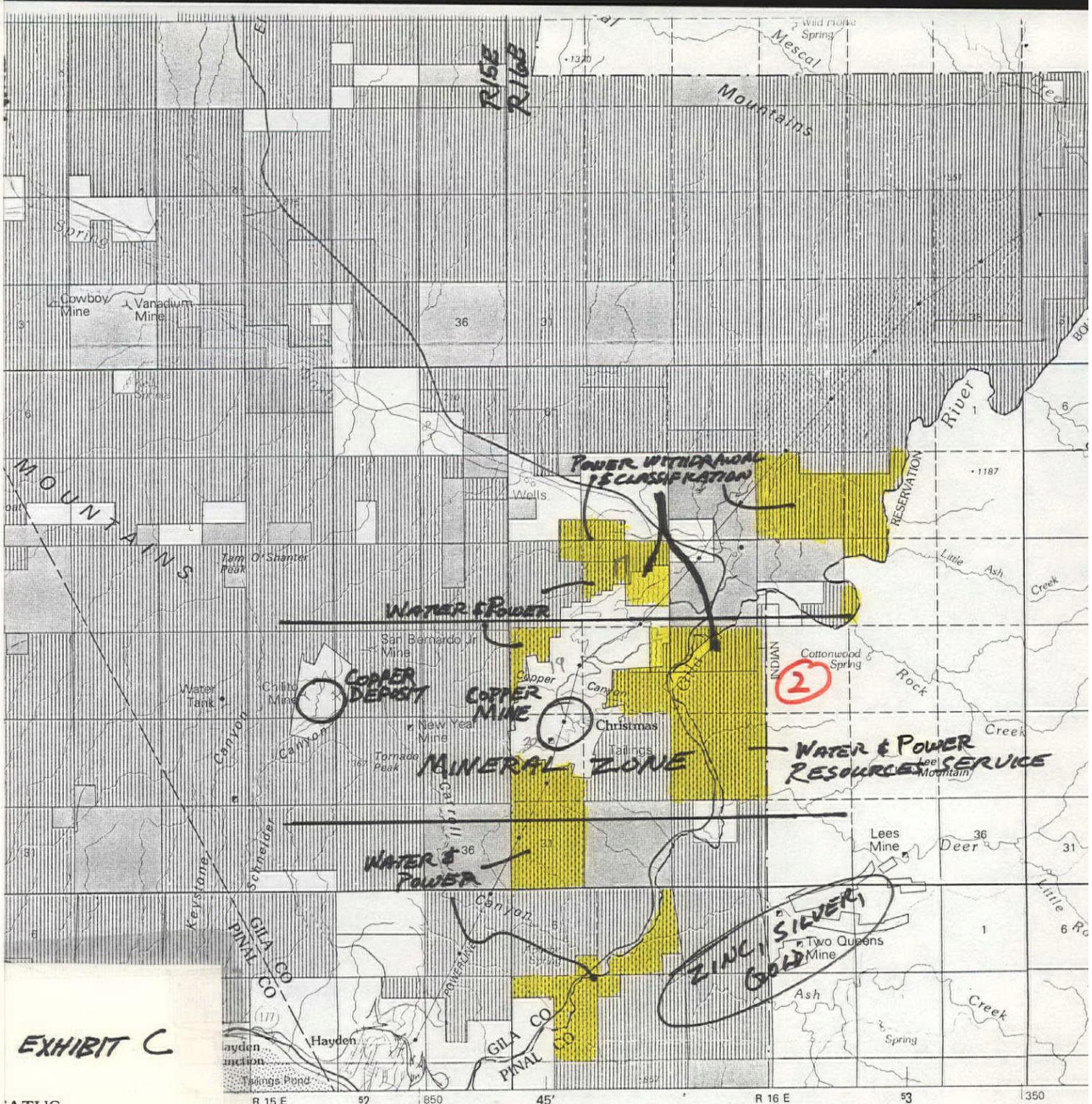
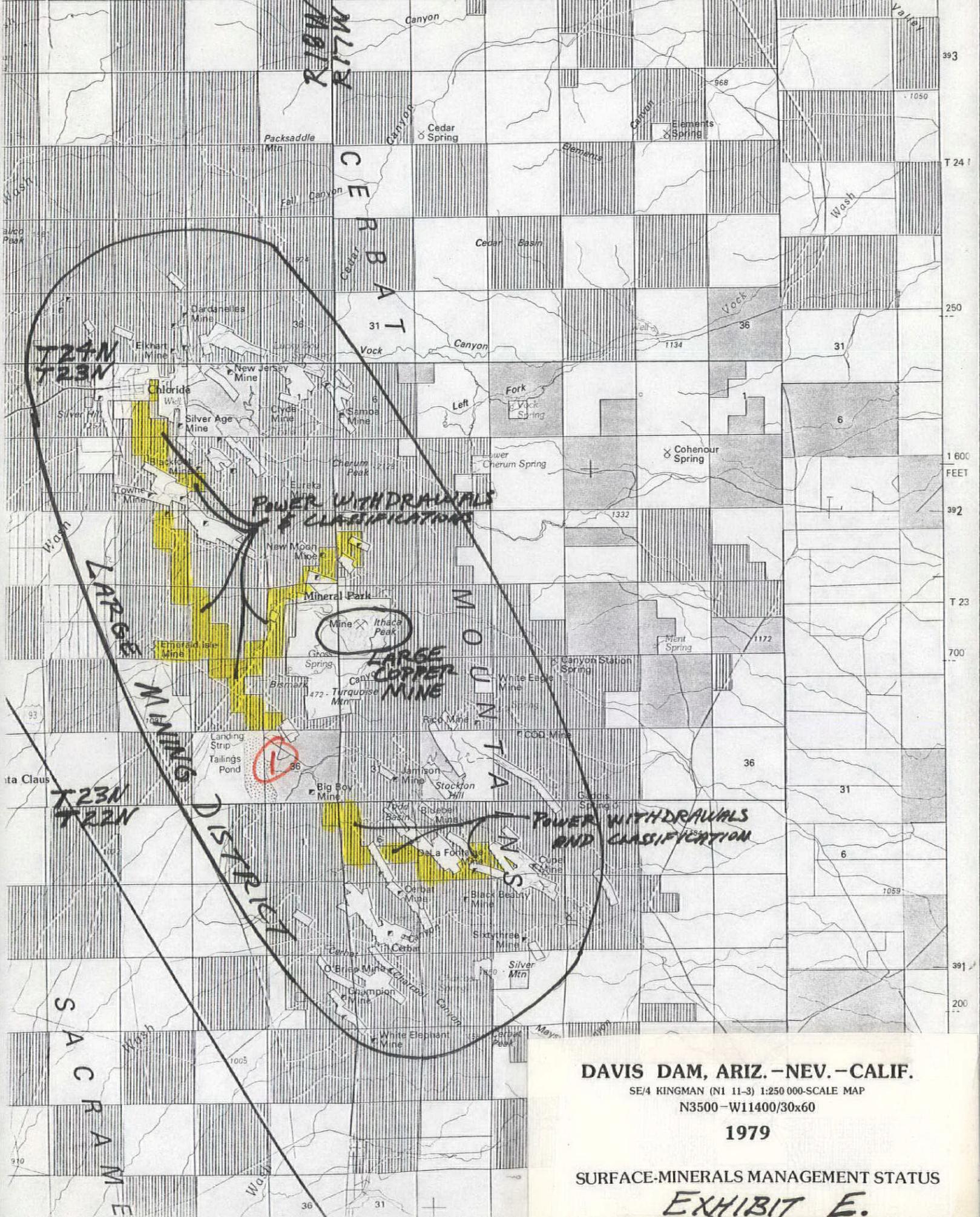


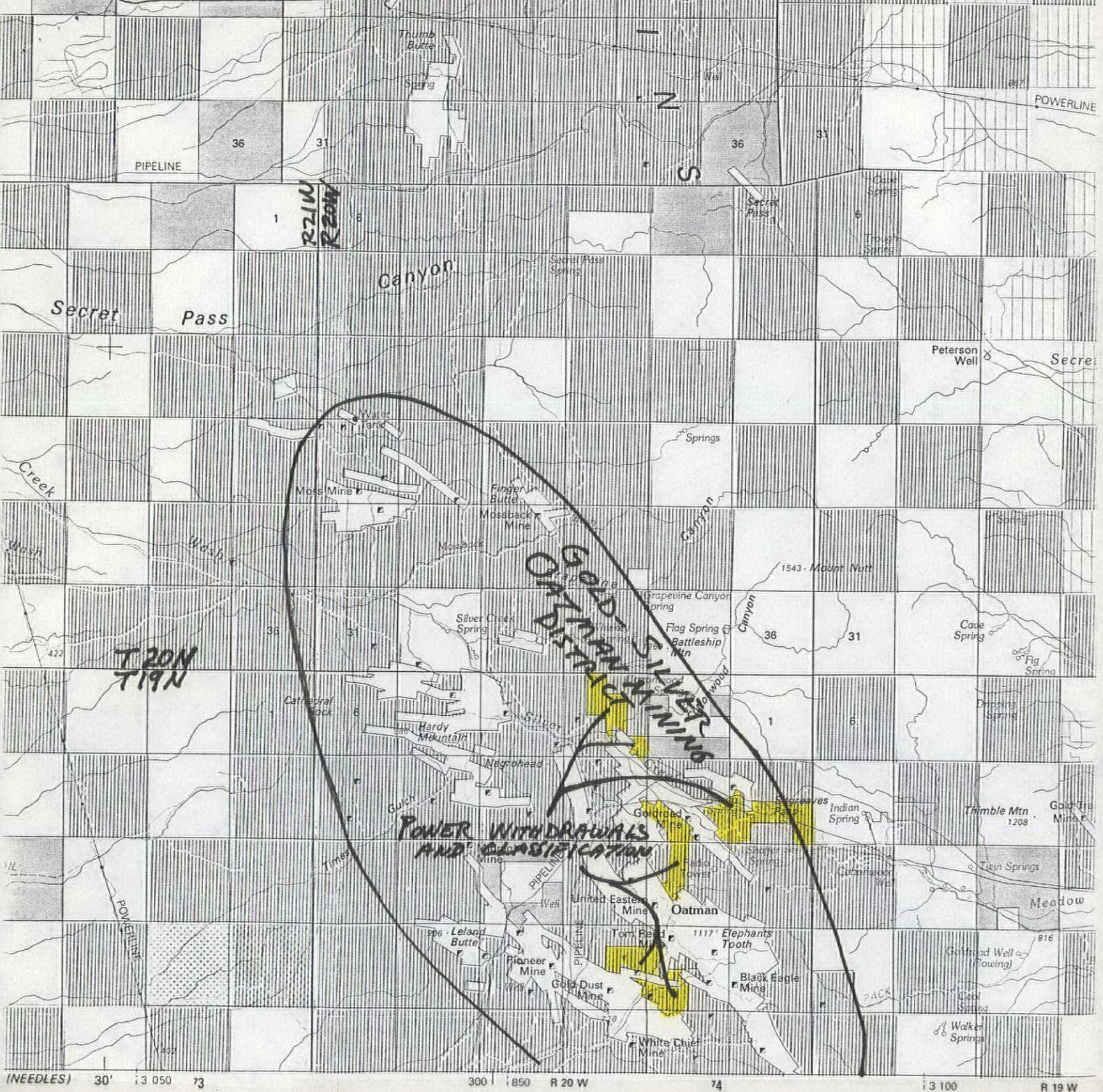
EXHIBIT C

ATUS



DAVIS DAM, ARIZ. - NEV. - CALIF.
 SE/4 KINGMAN (N1 11-3) 1:250 000-SCALE MAP
 N3500 - W11400/30x60
 1979

SURFACE-MINERALS MANAGEMENT STATUS
EXHIBIT E.



DAVIS DAM, ARIZ. - NEV. - CALIF.

SE/4 KINGMAN (N1 11-3) 1:250 000-SCALE MAP

N3500 - W11400/30x60

1979

SURFACE-MINERALS MANAGEMENT STATUS

EXHIBIT F.

525

R 13 W 26

550

0 FEET (CENTRAL)

(ALAMO LAKE)

R 12 W 30'

27

25

36

31

36

31

T8N
T7N

FEDERAL
AGENCY
PROTECTIVE
WITHDRAWAL



Critical
Mine

MOUNTAINS

Cunningham Pass

Centrod
Mine

1081 - Low Mtr

HARCUVAR

Bonanza
Mine

1408 - Harcuvar
Peak

Well

36

31

36

31

T7N
T6N

TRAIL

Cottonwood
Pass

Well

Sheba
Mine

621

Well

VALL

EN

SALOME, ARIZ.

NW/4 PHOENIX (NI 12-7) 1:250 000-SCALE MAP

N3330-11300/30x60

1978

SURFACE-MINERALS MANAGEMENT STATUS

EXHIBIT G

February 17, 1983

To: W. L. Kurtz

From: G. J. Stathis

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential (Administrative
Withdrawals) - Review of
Southern California within
SWED Boundaries

Notes

1. Quads referred to are 1:100,000 scale BLM Surface Management Status Maps or BLM Surface-Minerals Management Status Maps.
2. Quads examined and lacking nominations for critical mineral potential include: Amboy, Blythe, Davis Dam, Death Valley Jct., Eagle Mountain, El Centro, Ivanpah, Mesquite Lake, Needles, Owlshhead Mountains, Parker, San Bernardino, Soda Mountain, and Yuma.

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

- add A one sheet to.*
- A 1**
- a) Big Bear Lake Quad. - 29 Palms Marine Corps Base

Mining prospects (Au), East of Deadman Lake, T.3N.; R.9E., Sections 17 & 20 - San Bernardino County. *Known good prospects offer exploration potential*

- B-1**
- b) Cuddeback Lake Quad. - China Lake Naval Weapons Center

offer exploration potential
Widely scattered Cu, Ag, Au, Pb, Zn prospects, centering around Copper City. Pilot Knob on the north thru Granite Mtn. to Slocum Mtn. on the south.

T.29S., R.44E., Sections 22 & 35
T.29S., R.45E., Section 31
T.30S., R.45E., Sections 5, 8, 21, & 28
All in San Bernardino County.

- B-2**
- c) Darwin Hills Quad. - China Lake Naval Weapons Center

Coso Hot Springs area. Geothermal potential, mercury and precious metals *potential*

T.20S., R.39E., Sections 35 & 36
T.20S., R.40E., Sections 15-22; 27-29, 31, & 35
T.21S., R.40E., Sections 5, 6, 10, 14, 22-24, 34, & 36
T.22S., R.40E., Sections 1, 2, 11, & 12
All in Inyo County.

February 17, 1983

A-2

d) Newberry Springs Quad. - 29 Palms Marine Corps Base

Hydrothermally altered volcanic rock mapped by USGS extends westward from Stedman Mining District (Au-Cu). *and offers mineral potential.*

T.6N., R.7E., Sections 1-5, 9-15, 17, & 23

T.7N., R.7E., Sections 16, 17, 21, 27-29.

All in San Bernardino County.

B-3

e) Ridgecrest Quad. - China Lake Naval Weapons Center

Argus Range Area Prospects (Ag, Au, Cu, Pb) *are known to occur and offer exploration potential.*

T.24S., R.41E., Sections 4-9, 16-18

T.23S., R.41E., Sections 7-12, 14

T.23S., R.42E., Sections 7, 17, & 20

All in Inyo County.

B-4

China Lake NWC
Slate Range Area Prospects (Ag, Au, Pb, Cu) *prospects offer exploration potential*

T.25S., R.44E., Sections 23, 25, & 26

T.25S., R.45E., Sections 19, 20, 29-33

T.26S., R.44E., Sections 1, 2, 10, & 11

T.26S., R.45E., Sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 20-22, 29

T.26S., R.46E., Sections 34 & 35

T.28S., R.45E., Sections 4, 5, 8, & 9

All in San Bernardino County

C-1

f) Salton Sea Quad. - Chocolate Mtns. Aerial Gunnery Range

"Checkerboard" military withdrawals around widely scattered gold prospects near Mesquite Mining District. *suggest exploration potential*

T.11S., R.18E., Section 32

T.12S., R.18E., Sections 4, 10, 14, & 15

A-3

g) Sheep Hole Mtns. Quad. - 29 Palms Marine Corps Base

Prospects, including the War Eagle Mine in the Lead Mountain Mining District (Ag, Pb). *offer exploration potential.*

T.5N., R.10E., Sections 27 & 33

T.4N., R.10E., Section 3

C-2

h) Trigo Mountains Quad. - Chocolate Mtns. Aerial Gunnery Range

Mesquite Mining District (lode & placer Au). *and recent exploration projects in nearby areas suggest exploration potential*
Following sections are very close to newly discovered (Gold Fields Mining Corp.) disseminated gold deposit.

T.12S., R.19E., Sections 32-34

T.13S., R.19E., Section 5

D

i) Victorville Quad. - Edwards Air Force Base - Flight Test Center

Rogers Lake - possible borate mineral potential.

T.9 & 10N., R.9W. All in Kern County.

G. J. Stathis
G. J. Stathis

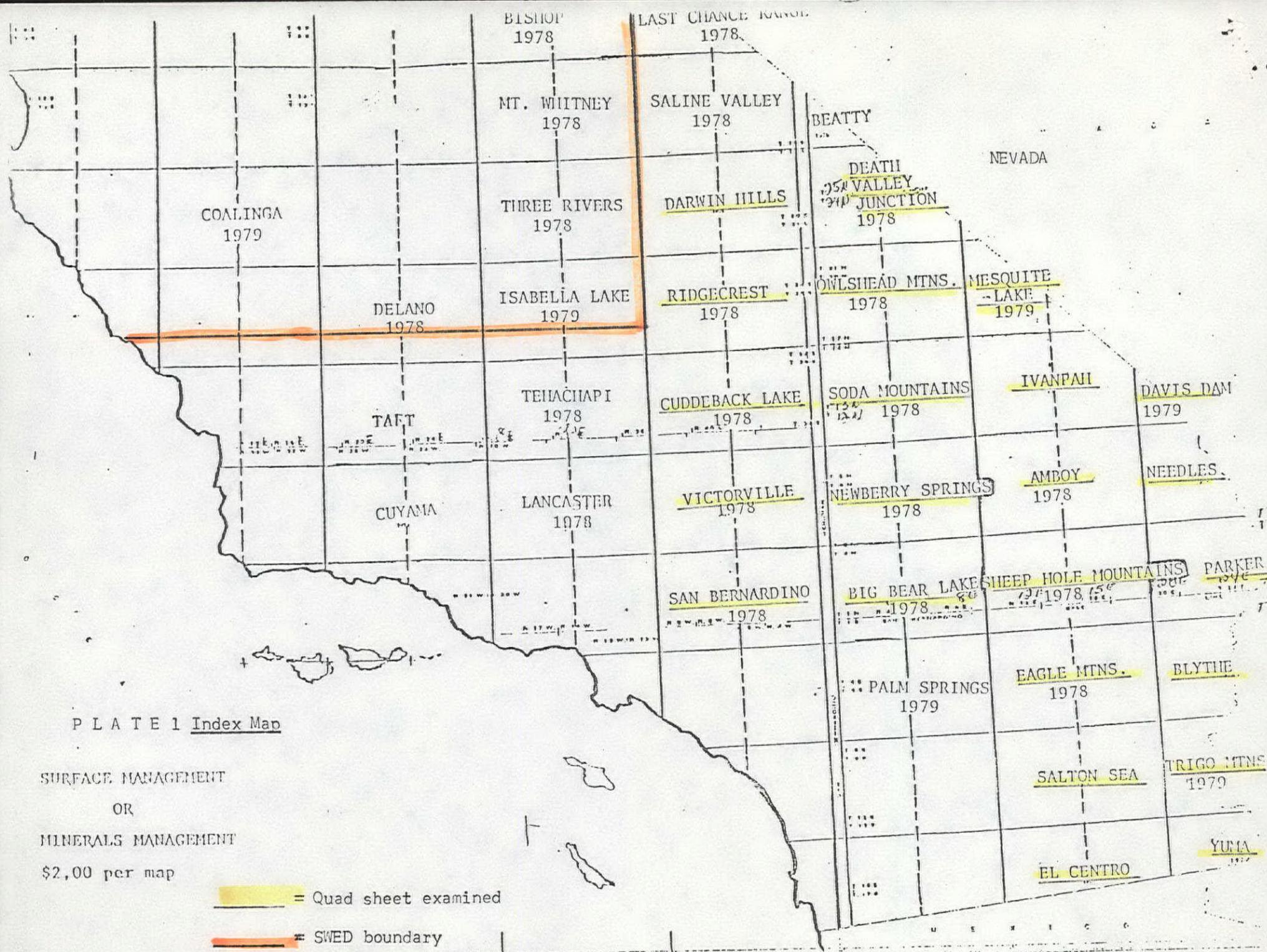


PLATE 1 Index Map

SURFACE MANAGEMENT
 OR
 MINERALS MANAGEMENT
 \$2,00 per map

- = Quad sheet examined
- = SWED boundary

WLC:
did you set enough
of what you wanted?

~~JAS~~

~~(J)~~

~~to give people the
general map of the area
to give people the
general area provide~~

- a) map geographical
- b) short statement of national
potential

February 7, 1983

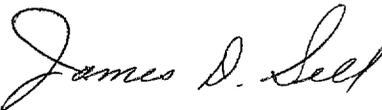
To: W. L. Kurtz

From: J. D. Sell

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

I submit the following list of areas:

- 1) White Tank Mountain County Regional Park, porphyry copper system with drill holes, Maricopa Co., AZ
- 2) Oak Flat Recreation Area, Forest Service, Pinal Co., AZ
- 3) Price porphyry copper system, Gila River Water-Power Withdrawal (US Reclamation & San Carlos Water Users), Pinal Co., AZ
- 4) Luke-Williams Air Force Base Range, Sierra Pinta & Gila Mountain portions, Yuma Co., AZ
- 5) North End Organ Pipe National Monument, Yuma Co., AZ
- 6) Yuma Test Station, Trigo Mountains & Red Buff areas, Yuma Co., AZ
- 7) Northern sections of 29 Palms Marine Corps Base, T6,7N, R5 thru 8E, Ludlow District, San Bernardino Co., CA
- 8) Eastern section of 29 Palms Marine Corps Base, T3,4,5N, R10-11E, Sheep Hole District, San Bernardino Co., CA
- 9) East side of China Lake Naval Center, west side of Argus Range, Argus District, T20 thru 26S, R42E, San Bernardino & Inyo Cos., CA
- 10) Northern and western sides of Las Vegas Bombing & Gunnery Range, NV (as you had mentioned).


James D. Sell, 

JDS/cg



January 27, 1983

J. C. Balla
J. D. Sell
D. M. Smith
P. G. Vikre

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

Your attention is directed to the December 3 and December 13, 1982 memoranda from the American Mining Congress on ACMP. We have experienced difficulty in acquiring a map that locates and identifies the types of withdrawals upon which the BLM wishes comments. The withdrawals upon which comments are requested are essentially executive withdrawals (Bombing and Gunnery Ranges, Military, recreation areas, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Forest Administrative areas, power sites, etc.).

We would like you and your staff to prepare the requested data from your personal knowledge without time consuming research. For example: a few obvious areas that Asarco has interest in would be Oak Flat Recreation area, Arizona; portions of Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range, such as, Cactus Range; Hills east of Goldfield and Climax stock; Peck Mountain Forest Lookout, Idaho; and Hayden Hill Forest Lookout, California.

I request that you provide and return your comments to me and Mr. Brown by the 21st of February so that we may finalize the comments to reach the BLM by March 7th.

WLK:mek

W. L. Kurtz

cc: R. L. Brown
J. R. Stringham

Note to PGV:

You might enlist the services of Hal Bonham who has considerable knowledge of the Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range.

**AMERICAN
MINING
CONGRESS**

FOUNDED 1897

SUITE 300
1920 N STREET NW
WASHINGTON
DC 20036

202/861-2800
TWX 710-822-0126

J. ALLEN OVERTON JR.
PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM

December 3, 1982

*should (or could?) this
be done on a blanket type
map of each
state showing
the greater
mineral belt
is, 5 A3
Rio Grande Rift
Zone 1
New Au
Cozy Au
etc?
JES*

TO: Public Lands Committee and Contacts
Coal Leasing Committee
State Mining Associations - Western

FROM: Thomas C. Nelson, Assistant to the President

RE: Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

J. R. S.

DEC 23 1982

In response to the President's mineral policy submitted to the Congress on April 5, 1982, the Bureau of Land Management, in the December 3, 1982 Federal Register (copy attached), issued a request for nominations from the public on "areas of critical mineral potential". The request, covering the western public lands states plus the Dakotas and less Alaska, lists the Federal lands excluded and the items to be covered in the nomination of areas. Nominations should be submitted to the Director of BLM by March 7, 1983.

We expect that BLM will issue some type of expanded guidelines internally; we will try to keep you informed of any further developments.

Attachment

*Agreed - this coverage should also
be site specific in regard to AREAS
concerning withdrawn lands WSA's,
Range II's & others. RBC*

RECEIVED

DEC - 9 1982

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

... distributed as another membership service by the American Mining Congress

nominate areas of high mineral interest which are formally segregated from the mining and mineral leasing laws, or areas which are administratively restricted from the mining and mineral leasing laws. This request is made in response to the President's April 5, 1982, "National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and Report to Congress". The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management will use these nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential" within certain withdrawn lands as part of a larger effort to return lands to multiple use, where appropriate.

DATE: Public nominations should be submitted by March 7, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send nominations to: Director (560), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dale Zimmerman, Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3557; Mr. Robert M. Anderson or Ms. Susan Marcus Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3207.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq) directed the President to present a program plan and report to the Congress regarding actions taken by the Administration to implement the Act. In preparation for the report, the President's Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment undertook a review of energy, minerals and materials policy issues, especially the increasing dependence of the United States and the free world upon foreign sources for strategic and critical minerals. On April 5, 1982, the President submitted his National Materials and Minerals program and Report to the Congress.

The national energy minerals policy as expressed in the report recognizes: (1) The critical role of energy and minerals to our economy, national defense, and standard of living; (2) the vast, unknown and untapped energy and mineral wealth of America and the need to keep the public's land open to appropriate energy and mineral exploration and development; (3) the critical role of the Federal Government in alerting the Nation to energy and minerals issues and in ensuring that national decisionmakers take into account the impact of their decisions on energy and minerals policy; and, (4) the need for long-term, high potential payoff research activity of wide generic application to improve and augment domestically available energy and minerals resources.

Over time, a large amount of this land has been withdrawn from energy and mineral entry by administrative actions. Indications are that some of this land may contain energy and mineral deposits. The public is requested to nominate those areas so that they can be evaluated by the Bureau to determine their energy and mineral potential in order to make more Federal land available for exploration and development. The Administration will focus immediate attention on those areas as it is part of the Federal Government's responsibility as steward of the public lands to remove obsolete restrictions that limit or preclude multiple use of the public lands, including energy and mineral exploration and development.

The Department of the Interior will use the nominations received pursuant to this notice to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential." It is not the purpose of the Areas of Critical Mineral Potential to formally classify lands but rather to identify areas which the BLM should consider in its withdrawal review program. Nominations are sought for any Federal lands or areas of Federal mineral interest in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, except as noted below. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau will use the information as additional input to its resource management planning. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by other Federal agencies, the Bureau will consult with the appropriate agency to identify opportunities to open the lands to energy and mineral exploration and development. Because of the complexity of native claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the remaining selection entitlements of the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, energy and mineral resources in Alaska are being evaluated under separate programs. Therefore, nominations for Areas of Critical Mineral Potential in Alaska will not be considered.

The following lands or land management systems are not included in this request, and nominations on these lands will not be considered:

1. Indian reservations and other Indian holdings;
2. National Wildlife Refuge System or other lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or by the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential".

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior is requesting the public to

3. National Park System/National Parks, Monuments, Historic Sites, etc.;
4. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
5. National System of Trails; and,
6. Designated Wilderness Areas.

Nominations requested from the public via this invitation are not limited to any specific energy or mineral resource. Nominations can be in the form of a letter and should be as specific as possible and include:

1. Minerals of interest (optional).
2. A map or land description by aliquot parts of the public land surveys or protracted surveys, showing the area nominated.
3. A brief statement of the rationale for the nomination (i.e. mineral occurrence or exploration potential).
4. A brief description of the nature and the effect of the withdrawal or segregation, if known.
5. The name, address, and phone number of the person who may be contacted by technical personnel of the Bureau of Land Management assigned to review the nomination.

Geologic maps, cross sections, and sample analyses may be included. Published literature and reports may be cited in support of nominations. Each nomination should be limited to a specific withdrawal or segregation.

Each nomination should be limited to no more than three typewritten pages but may contain maps, or bibliographic material in excess of that limit.

The principal authors of this request are Mr. William P. (Perry) Pendley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals and Dale Zimmerman, Assistant to the Deputy Director, Energy and Minerals Resources, Bureau of Land Management.

Dated: November 26, 1982.

Garrey E. Carruthers,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 82-33003 Filed 12-2-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M



**AMERICAN
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FOUNDED 1897
SUITE 300
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DC 20036
202/861-2800
TWX 710-822-0126
J. ALLEN OVERTON JR.
PRESIDENT

*Reply come from pages 211-3
on their comments*

WPK/JAS/RBC-JRS

I am checking with RLB on how

MEMORANDUM

December 13, 1982

*he wants to handle - in meantime
you might be compiling list of areas*

TO: Public Lands Committee and Contacts
Coal Leasing Committee
State Mining Associations - Noncoal Western

FROM: Thomas C. Nelson, Assistant to the President

RE: Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

On December 3, 1982, you were sent a copy of the Federal Register outlining the Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP) program. We promised to send you additional guidelines as they were issued.

Attached is a BLM fact sheet. Although it does not go much beyond the original issuance, it certainly is in a much more understandable form.

Attachment

- 1. Map of ACMP areas*
- 2. Map of already mined areas*

① State BLM office

*② Map of all undermined - Principal Fed Lands C, P, M
Federal Mineral
compiled by
USGS for BLM*

Jan 14 1983

RECEIVED

DEC 20 1982

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

cc: PGV Jan 21/83

FACT SHEET

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

... distributed as another
membership service by the
American Mining Congress

1. Q. - What is an area of critical mineral potential, or ACMP?
 - A. - An ACMP is an area identified by the public to have significant mineral potential. Significant, in this case, means that the mineral resources are important to the local, regional or the national economy, or could become important in the future.

2. Q. - Why is the Bureau of Land Management asking for nominations?
 - A. - The Bureau of Land Management is asking the public to identify ACMPs to help determine priorities for the review of areas currently withdrawn from the mining or mineral leasing laws. The BLM will use information obtained from the public through the ACMP identification process to evaluate the need for the BLM withdrawals as well as those of other agencies.

3. Q. - Why do I have to get my nomination in by March 7, 1983?
 - A. - Nominations arriving prior to March 7, 1983, will be promptly reviewed. For nominations on lands managed by the Bureau, the data could be treated as issues in the initial phase of our land-use planning program and may cause the re-opening of BLM's review on withdrawn lands. (A review of all Bureau-managed withdrawals will be completed by the end of 1982.) Nominations on lands managed by other agencies will cause the Bureau to begin negotiations with those agencies for the early review of withdrawals and administrative restrictions.

Nominations arriving after March 7, 1983, will also be reviewed, but they will be worked into the schedules of the Bureau and of other agencies as time and staffing permit.

4. Q. - Where should I send my nomination for an area of critical mineral potential?
 - A. - Send your nominations to: Bureau of Land Management (580)
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

The format given in the Federal Register notice and attached here should be used for nominations.

5. Q. - What areas may be nominated?

A. - Withdrawn areas in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, except for:

- Indian reservations and other Indian holdings
- National Wildlife Refuge System and other lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park System
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
- National System of Trails
- Designated Wilderness Areas

6. Q. - How large an area may I nominate?

A. - You can nominate all or part of a withdrawn area.

7. Q. - What does nominating an ACMP do to the area's land status?

A. - It, along with other supporting data, will help open areas, where appropriate, that are now closed to the mining and mineral leasing laws. It will not result in a separate land classification that carries any special legal rights.

8. Q. - How will nominations be evaluated?

A. - Nominations will be evaluated using the appropriate minerals expertise in the BLM, Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Minerals Management Service, and other agencies.

9. Q. - Why are nominations limited to withdrawn or administratively restricted areas?

A. - At this time, nominations are limited to withdrawn areas because that was the President's intent in his April 5, 1982, message to Congress.

Note 10. Q. - Will ACMPs be shown anywhere; i.e., maps, overlays?

A. - They will be shown on maps in BLM District or Area offices. The ACMP nominations will be part of the public record in these offices.

11. Q. - How will the public know when a withdrawal is revoked?

A. - Revocations of withdrawals are published in the Federal Register. Removal of other restrictions on mining will be on record in your local BLM office.

Nominations from the public via this invitation are not limited to any specific energy or mineral resource. Nominations can be in the form of a letter and should be as specific as possible and include:

1. Minerals of interest (optional).
2. A map or land description by aliquot parts of the public land surveys or protracted surveys, showing the area nominated.
3. A brief statement of the rationale for the nomination i.e., mineral occurrence or exploration potential.
4. A brief description of the nature and the effect of the withdrawal or segregation, if known.
5. The name, address and telephone number of the person who may be contacted by technical personnel of the Bureau of Land Management assigned to review the nomination.

Geologic maps, cross-sections and sample analyses may be included. Published literature and reports may be cited in support of the nominations. Each nomination should be limited to a specific withdrawal or segregation.

Each nomination should be limited to no more than three (3) typewritten pages, but may contain maps or bibliographic material in excess of that limit.

Send nominations to: Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
1800 C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

February 7, 1983

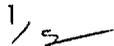
To: W. L. Kurtz

From: J. D. Sell

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

I submit the following list of areas:

- 1) White Tank Mountain County Regional Park, porphyry copper system with drill holes, Maricopa Co., AZ
- 2) Oak Flat Recreation Area, Forest Service, Pinal Co., AZ
- 3) Price porphyry copper system, Gila River Water-Power Withdrawal (US Reclamation & San Carlos Water Users), Pinal Co., AZ
- 4) Luke-Williams Air Force Base Range, Sierra Pinta & Gila Mountain portions, Yuma Co., AZ
- 5) North End Organ Pipe National Monument, Yuma Co., AZ
- 6) Yuma Test Station, Trigo Mountains & Red Buff areas, Yuma Co., AZ
- 7) Northern sections of 29 Palms Marine Corps Base, T6,7N, R5 thru 8E, Ludlow District, San Bernardino Co., CA
- 8) Eastern section of 29 Palms Marine Corps Base, T3,4,5N, R10-11E, Sheep Hole District, San Bernardino Co., CA
- 9) East side of China Lake Naval Center, west side of Argus Range, Argus District, T20 thru 26S, R42E, San Bernardino & Inyo Cos., CA
- 10) Northern and western sides of Las Vegas Bombing & Gunnery Range, NV (as you had mentioned).


James D. Sell, 

JDS/cg

February 8, 1983

To: F. R. Koutz
H. G. Kreis
G. J. Stathis
J. R. Stringham

From: Carol

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

J. D. Sell has asked me to send you the attached information on the above subject. JDS would like each of you to list any other areas you can think of and reply directly to W. L. Kurtz.

WLK has asked if any of you can provide a) map, geologic and b) short statement of mineral potential on the list of areas submitted by JDS as well as on the areas you submit.

Please note the February 21 deadline requested by WLK.



Carol Gregory

Attachments

February 22, 1983

To: W. L. Kurtz

From: F. R. Koutz

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential - Southern Arizona

As requested in your memo of January 27 I have reviewed areas of critical mineral potential now under executive withdrawal for Southern Arizona. I have used the BLM Surface-Minerals Management Status Maps (1:100,000) where available. Xerox's of the applicable portions of these maps are attached.

Clifton AZ-NM: - Granville Recreation Area: Sec. 8,16,17; T13S, R29E
Known Cu-Ag mineralization at depth.
- San Francisco River Canyon: Parts of Sec. 11,12,13 & 14;
T15S, R29E (Bureau of Reclamation) Cu-Ag veins on margin of Morenci
District.

Willcox: Willcox Playa - Willcox Dry Lake Bombing Range: NW/3 T15S, R25E,
W/2 T15S, R24E, SW/4 T14S, R25E, SE/8 T14S, R24E. Anomalous uranium
in phosphates in Playa Lake sediments; possible zeolites.

Chiricahua Peak: - No withdrawals with known mineral potential.

Douglas: - No withdrawals with known mineral potential.

Mammoth: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area: Minor amounts of native Cu-
chalcocite-malachite in volcanics at east end of Aravaipa Canyon
(Sec. 24, T6S, R18E). (Nature Conservancy has a ranch on west end
and I believe east end of the canyon and strongly controls access.)
Also in a high potential Cu area: 8 miles W of Klondyke, near San
Manuel, Mammoth, Copper Creek, Table Mtn.

Tucson: Withdrawal areas have no known mineral potential.

Ft. Huachuca: Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area: Map does
not show federal mineral ownership, T18,19S, R14,15E. Between Pima
District and Helvetia/Rosemont, east of Green Valley. (Titan Missile
silos in area are not located, withdrawn?)

Nogales: On Ft. Huachuca: Sheelite Ridge and Canyon; Sec. 4,5,6; T23S,
R20E and Sec. 31,32,33,34; T22S, R20E. Shattered Sheelite plus weak
Cu-Mo in roof pendants and contact metasomatized Paleozoic.

Casa Grande: Withdrawn areas have no known mineral potential.

Silver Bell Mountains: Military Reservation or Corps of Eng. site; SE/4 Sec. 9, W/2, SW/4 20, N/3, NW/4 Sec. 30, T12S, R9E. 2 miles SE of Oxide Pit, 1 mile NE of Waterman Mtns. Potential Cu-Mo-Ag-Zn.

Sells Quadrangle: No withdrawals shown.

BLM sheets were not available for most of eastern Yuma and western Pima Counties. The major withdrawn areas are the Luke (& Williams) AFB Ranges and the Army Yuma Test Station. The Cabeza Prieta, Kofa and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges and Organ Pipe National Monuments are not included. Review of the mining properties in Pima and Yuma Counties are included in Keith, S. B., 1974, Az. Bu. Mines Bull. 189, and 1978, Bull. 192. The only parts of the Luke AFB Range with significant mineral potential (and not also part of game ranges) are in Yuma Co. I will not subdivide Yuma and the new LaPaz Counties.

- LaPosa (Wellington) District (T10S, R18W) Cu, Au, Ag, Fe: Lensing, irregular qtz. veins/fissure zones in Mesozoic schist, gneiss and granite with spotty oxidized Cu and Au plus small placer Au deposits. (Includes Sec. 2 & 10, T11S, R17W.)
- Mohawk Mtns. (T9S, R14W) Ag, Pb, Ba, Au-, Cu-, Mo-, F-. Spotty Pb sulfide, siliceous Ag, and weakly oxidiz. Cu mineral in qtz. vn. in fault breccia zones cutting Mesozoic schist and granitic gneiss. Also lensing barite with minor fluorite in veins in Mesozoic gneiss.

Army Yuma Test Station

- Laguna District (Sec. 27,28,29,32,33,34; T8W, R20W). Projection of mineralization in Sec. 26 & 35 (Au, Ag, Fe, Cu-, Mn-) Free Au with Ag and minor Cu in Fe and MnOx-rich brecciated qtz. veins ± siderite + gypsum; along fault or fracture zones in Mesozoic schist cut by dikes and irregular granite & pegmatite masses.
- Muggins District - General area of common corner T7,8S, R19,20W (Au, Ag, Cu, U) scattered placers Au (Ag) from qtz. vns. in schist and gneiss ± Cu with pegmatites. Anomalous U in tuffs and lake beds.
- Sheep Tank District - Sec. 1, T1S, R15W and vicinity (Au, Ag, Cu, Mn, Ba, Pb, (Be)) Sheep Tank Mine area. Au & Ag, local oxide Cu and spotty Ag-Pb in lensing, irregular masses & streaks with qtz., pyrolusite and brecciated wall rock, FeOx, barite in fault & shear veins cutting Tertiary andesite volcanics intruded by diorite porphyry. Intense silicif., chloritiz. and sericitiz. of wall rocks (production 17,400 tons, 1.2 Au & 2.3 Ag (oz/T)). (Sounds like a possible winner! We should check just east of here off Proving Grounds!)

- Silver and Eureka Districts (East Edge) Southern Trigo Mtns. (Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Cu). Deeply oxidized, irregular, spotty and lensing ore shoots in well defined fissure veins and fracture intersections in Cretaceous-Tertiary volcanics intruded by Laramide granodiorite stocks. Gangue is qtz., calcite, limonite, barite, fluorite. (W/6 T3,4S, R22W.)
- Trigo District (SW/4 T2S, R22W). Manganese oxides in disconnected, lenticular shoots with calcite in brecciated Tertiary andesites. Minor lead and zinc. Spotty placer Au.
- LaCholla District (Dome Rock Mtns.). Spotty disseminated Hg with minor base and precious metals in fault/breccia zones in Mesozoic metamorphic schists. Local Au placers. Local tetrahedrite-Au-quartz veins.

We have little information in our files on the part of Luke AFB Range in Maricopa Co., south of Gila Bend (Sauceda and Sand Tank Mtns.). There was quite a bit of ASARCO recon. work in the Sand Tank Mtns. area in the mid 1960's and 2 holes were drilled outside the Range (Freeman Pediment Drill Project - 1975). The AMS sheet shows a number of mine symbols with "Cu" labels and we have a 1927 report on a new Maricopa Copper Company 23 miles SE of Gila Bend. The Sand Tank Mtns. and the SE portion of the Sauceda Mountains have potential for porphyry copper systems.

F. R. Koutz
F. R. Koutz /cg

FRK/cg

Attachments

cc: JDS (w/o maps)

February 17, 1983

To: W. L. Kurtz
From: G. J. Stathis

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential (Administrative
Withdrawals) - Review of
Southern California within
SWED Boundaries

Notes

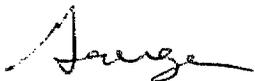
1. Quads referred to are 1:100,000 scale BLM Surface Management Status Maps or BLM Surface-Minerals Management Status Maps.
2. Quads examined and lacking nominations for critical mineral potential include: Amboy, Blythe, Davis Dam, Death Valley Jct., Eagle Mountain, El Centro, Ivanpah, Mesquite Lake, Needles, Owlshead Mountains, Parker, San Bernardino, Soda Mountain, and Yuma.

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

- a) Big Bear Lake Quad. - 29 Palms Marine Corps Base
Mining prospects (Au), East of Deadman Lake, T.3N.; R.9E., Sections 17 & 20 - San Bernardino County.
- b) Cuddeback Lake Quad. - China Lake Naval Weapons Center
Widely scattered Cu, Ag, Au, Pb, Zn prospects centering around Copper City. Pilot Knob on the north thru Granite Mtn. to Slocum Mtn. on the south.
T.29S., R.44E., Sections 22 & 35
T.29S., R.45E., Section 31
T.30S., R.45E., Sections 5, 8, 21, & 28
All in San Bernardino County.
- c) Darwin Hills Quad. - China Lake Naval Weapons Center
Coso Hot Springs area. Geothermal potential, mercury and precious metals.
T.20S., R.39E., Sections 35 & 36
T.20S., R.40E., Sections 15-22; 27-29, 31, & 35
T.21S., R.40E., Sections 5, 6, 10, 14, 22-24, 34, & 36
T.22S., R.40E., Sections 1, 2, 11, & 12
All in Inyo County.

- d) Newberry Springs Quad. - 29 Palms Marine Corps Base
Hydrothermally altered volcanic rock mapped by USGS extends westward from Stedman Mining District (Au-Cu).
T.6N., R.7E., Sections 1-5, 9-15, 17, & 23
T.7N., R.7E., Sections 16, 17, 21, 27-29.
All in San Bernardino County.
- e) Ridgecrest Quad. - China Lake Naval Weapons Center
Argus Range Area Prospects (Ag, Au, Cu, Pb)
T.24S., R.41E., Sections 4-9, 16-18
T.23S., R.41E., Sections 7-12, 14
T.23S., R.42E., Sections 7, 17, & 20
All in Inyo County.

Slate Range Area Prospects (Ag, Au, Pb, Cu)
T.25S., R.44E., Sections 23, 25, & 26
T.25S., R.45E., Sections 19, 20, 29-33
T.26S., R.44E., Sections 1, 2, 10, & 11
T.26S., R.45E., Sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 20-22, 29
T.26S., R.46E., Sections 34 & 35
T.28S., R.45E., Sections 4, 5, 8, & 9
All in San Bernardino County
- f) Salton Sea Quad. - Chocolate Mtns. Aerial Gunnery Range
"Checkerboard" military withdrawals around widely scattered gold prospects near Mesquite Mining District.
T.11S., R.18E., Section 32
T.12S., R.18E., Sections 4, 10, 14, & 15
- g) Sheep Hole Mtns. Quad. - 29 Palms Marine Corps Base
Prospects, including the War Eagle Mine in the Lead Mountain Mining District (Ag, Pb).
T.5N., R.10E., Sections 27 & 33
T.4N., R.10E., Section 3
- h) Trigo Mountains Quad. - Chocolate Mtns. Aerial Gunnery Range
Mesquite Mining District (lode & placer Au). Following sections are very close to newly discovered (Gold Fields Mining Corp.) disseminated gold deposit.
T.12S., R.19E., Sections 32-34
T.13S., R.19E., Section 5
- i) Victorville Quad. - Edwards Air Force Base - Flight Test Center
Rogers Lake - possible borate mineral potential.
T.9 & 10N., R.9W. All in Kern County.



G. J. Stathis

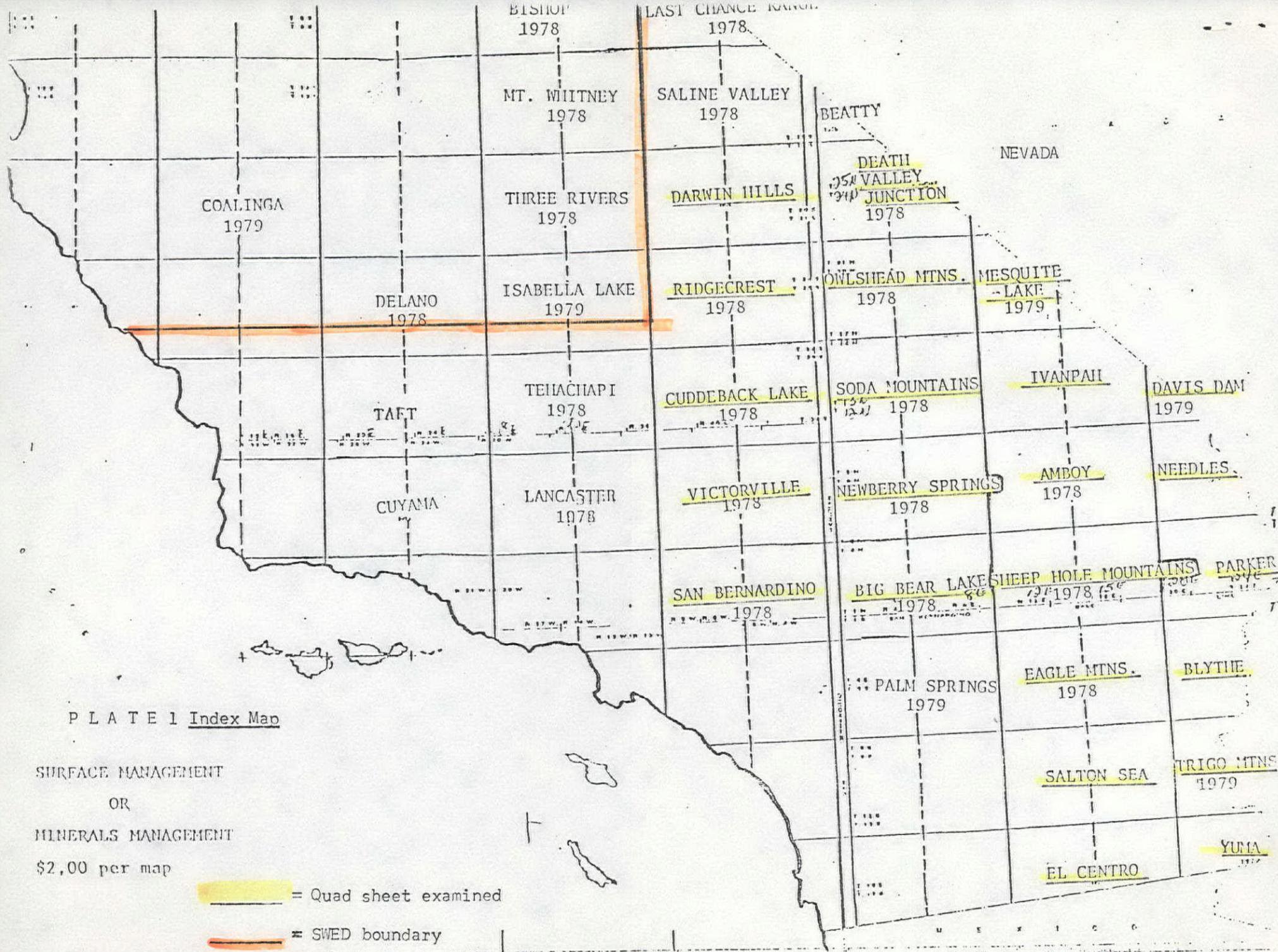


PLATE 1 Index Map

SURFACE MANAGEMENT

OR

MINERALS MANAGEMENT

\$2.00 per map

= Quad sheet examined

= SWED boundary

ASARCO

GJS/FRK/HKX - I'm w... of news
JDS would have given you if he were here.

Rocky Mountain
Exploration Division

Kurtz

February 9, 1983

JDS
info

TO: D. I. Fletcher

FROM: D. M. Smith, Jr.

Administrative Withdrawals
BLM Call for Nominations

It appears that the only significant withdrawals subject to possible nomination as areas of minerals interest are associated with the Fort Bliss Military Reservation, White Sands Missile Range, and the Jornada Range Reserve. Together, these cover a huge area incorporating all or part of several mining districts.

You should acquire such maps (e.g., BLM Surface-Minerals Management Maps) and data as are necessary to define areas of interest for hard-rock exploration, as well as to make the necessary geologic inference required to substantiate any area worthy of nomination.

Please have your nominations written up and documented by maps as needed for review by me on or before February 18th.

D.M. Smith, Jr.
Douglas M. Smith, Jr.

DMS:1b

cc: WLKurtz ✓

RECEIVED

FEB 11 1983

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

ASARCO

JRS

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

December 22, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

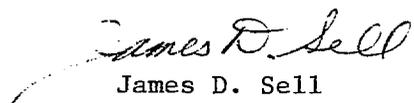
Dear Sir:

As brought to my attention by Mr. Ron Loomis, BLM Staff, Safford District, Arizona, I wish to correct two descriptions in my letters dated February 28, 1983.

- A. Granville Recreation Area - Arizona
T13S should read T3S
- B. Willcox Dry Lake Bombing Range - Arizona
W/2 of T15S, R24E should read E/2

Please make these corrections on your file copies and thank your Safford staff.

Sincerely,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

cc: Ron Loomis
BLM
425 E. Fourth Street
Safford, AZ 85546

August 30, 1983

To. J. R. Stringham
F. R. Koutz

From: J. D. Sell

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential
Southern Arizona

Mr. Ron Loomis, BLM staff, 425 E. Fourth Street, Safford, AZ 85546, phone (602) 428-4040, called on 8/29/83 to say that the ASARCO letter(s) of 2/28/83 (signed by me) that are within the Safford District had been referred to his office and that he thinks the following errors are present and that we might want to send a correction letter.

- A) Granville Recreation Area - Arizona. T13S; Loomis says this should be T3S. *yes*
- B) (Bureau of Reclamation). T15S, R29E; Loomis says that there is "no withdrawal" in this T-R. *Some N Monument in 28E*
- C) Willcox Dry Lake Bombing Range - Arizona. W/2 of T15S, R24E; Loomis believes this should be E/2 of T15S, R24E. *yes*
- D) Ft. Huachuca - Arizona. OK as Loomis sees it.

Please check for the errors and correct for me to resend.

James D. Sell
James D. Sell

JDS/cg

Attachments

ASARCO

JRS
JDS
3/1/83

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRK

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

Granville Recreation
Area - Arizona

T13S, R29E
Sec. 8,16,17

Cu-Ag mineralization reportedly
occur at depth.

(Bureau of Reclamation)

T15S, R29E
Parts of:
Sec. 11,12,
13,14

Cu-Ag veins occur in and near
this withdrawal.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead
address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,



James D. Sell

JDS/cg

ASARCO

Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

FRK

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

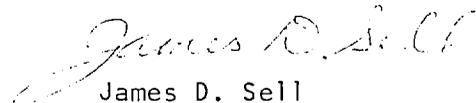
Willcox Dry Lake
Bombing Range - Arizona

NW/3 of
T15S, R25E;
W/2 of
T15S, R24E;
SW/4 of
T14S, R25E;
SE/8 of
T14S, R24E.

Anomalous uranium in phosphates in Playa Lake sediments; possible zeolites.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,


James D. Sell

JDS/cg

February 22, 1983

To: W. L. Kurtz

From: F. R. Koutz

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential - Southern Arizona

As requested in your memo of January 27 I have reviewed areas of critical mineral potential now under executive withdrawal for Southern Arizona. I have used the BLM Surface-Minerals Management Status Maps (1:100,000) where available. Xerox's of the applicable portions of these maps are attached.

Clifton AZ-NM: - Granville Recreation Area: Sec. 8,16,17; T13S, R29E
Known Cu-Ag mineralization at depth. *1970's work*
- San Francisco River Canyon: Parts of Sec. 11,12,13 & 14;
T15S, R29E (Bureau of Reclamation) Cu-Ag veins on margin of Morenci
District. *2000 ft. in and near area but not known*

Willcox: Willcox Playa - Willcox Dry Lake Bombing Range: NW/3 T15S, R25E,
W/2 T15S, R24E, SW/4 T14S, R25E, SE/8 T14S, R24E. Anomalous uranium
in phosphates in Playa Lake sediments; possible zeolites.

Chiricahua Peak: - No withdrawals with known mineral potential.

Douglas: - No withdrawals with known mineral potential.

Mammoth: Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area: Minor amounts of native Cu-
chalcocite-malachite in volcanics at east end of Aravaipa Canyon
(Sec. 24, T6S, R18E). (Nature Conservancy has a ranch on west end
and I believe east end of the canyon and strongly controls access.)
Also in a high potential Cu area: 8 miles W of Klondyke, near San
Manuel, Mammoth, Copper Creek, Table Mtn.

Tucson: Withdrawal areas have no known mineral potential.

Ft. Huachuca: Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area: Map does
not show federal mineral ownership, T18,19S, R14,15E. Between Pima
District and Helvetia/Rosemont, east of Green Valley. (Titan Missile
silos in area are not located, withdrawn?)

Nogales: On Ft. Huachuca: Sheelite Ridge and Canyon; Sec. 4,5,6; T23S,
R20E and Sec. 31,32,33,34; T22S, R20E. Scattered Sheelite plus weak
Cu-Mo in roof pendants and contact metasomatized Paleozoic.
Top of ridge. Copper and silver in roof pendants and contact metasomatized Paleozoic.

Casa Grande: Withdrawn areas have no known mineral potential.

FRK - these were your areas, please remit further
input as request for my review & transmittal.
JDS 1/12



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Yuma District Office
Post Office Box 5680
Yuma, Arizona 85364-0697

IN REPLY
REFER TO: 3800 (YDO)

JAN 10 1984

Mr. James D. Sell
Manager, Exploration Department
ASARCO, Inc.
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

This office has received a list of areas in our jurisdiction which have been nominated as Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP) by ASARCO. A check of the land status of these areas indicates that some of the areas are not eligible for nomination. These areas, along with the reasons for exclusion, are listed below:

1. Section 1, T. 15, R. 15 W. This township is part of the KOFA National Wildlife Refuge. Lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System were excluded in the request for nominations.
2. Section 29, 32 & 33, T. 8 S., R. 20 W. These sections are not withdrawn and are thus excluded from the request for nominations.

All other nominated areas are withdrawn from mineral entry by reclamation withdrawals or are part of the U.S. Army's Yuma Proving Ground. These areas can be considered for designation as ACMPs.

In order to designate a nomination as an ACMP, BLM minerals specialists (with cooperation from other government minerals professionals) review minerals data (provided by the nominator) for (a) new data on the mineral character of the nominated area, or; (b) a new analysis or interpretation of existing data on the area. A nomination that meets either of these criteria may be designated as an ACMP.

Please submit to this office mineral data, which in view of the above criteria, support ASARCO's nominations. Any data you submit will be treated as confidential data, in accordance with the Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, and will not be subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act. Contact Julio Dominguez, Yuma District Mining Engineer, at the above address if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

J. Darwin Snell
District Manager

Enclosures

RECEIVED

JAN 11 1984

S. W. U. S. EXPL. DIV.

nominate areas of high mineral interest which are formally segregated from the mining and mineral leasing laws, or areas which are administratively restricted from the mining and mineral leasing laws. This request is made in response to the President's April 5, 1982, "National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and Report to Congress". The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management will use these nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential" within certain withdrawn lands as part of a larger effort to return lands to multiple use, where appropriate.

DATE: Public nominations should be submitted by March 7, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send nominations to: Director (580), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dale Zimmerman, Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3557; Mr. Robert M. Anderson or Ms. Susan Marcus Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3207.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq) directed the President to present a program plan and report to the Congress regarding actions taken by the Administration to implement the Act. In preparation for the report, the President's Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment undertook a review of energy, minerals and materials policy issues, especially the increasing dependence of the United States and the free world upon foreign sources for strategic and critical minerals. On April 5, 1982, the President submitted his National Materials and Minerals program and Report to the Congress.

The national energy minerals policy as expressed in the report recognizes: (1) The critical role of energy and minerals to our economy, national defense, and standard of living; (2) the vast, unknown and untapped energy and mineral wealth of America and the need to keep the public's land open to appropriate energy and mineral exploration and development; (3) the critical role of the Federal Government in alerting the Nation to energy and minerals issues and in ensuring that national decisionmakers take into account the impact of their decisions on energy and minerals policy; and, (4) the need for long-term, high potential payoff research activity of wide generic application to improve and augment domestically available energy and minerals resources.

Over time, a large amount of this land has been withdrawn from energy and mineral entry by administrative actions. Indications are that some of this land may contain energy and mineral deposits. The public is requested to nominate those areas so that they can be evaluated by the Bureau to determine their energy and mineral potential in order to make more Federal land available for exploration and development. The Administration will focus immediate attention on those areas as it is part of the Federal Government's responsibility as steward of the public lands to remove obsolete restrictions that limit or preclude multiple use of the public lands, including energy and mineral exploration and development.

The Department of the Interior will use the nominations received pursuant to this notice to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential." It is not the purpose of the Areas of Critical Mineral Potential to formally classify lands but rather to identify areas which the BLM should consider in its withdrawal review program. Nominations are sought for any Federal lands or areas of Federal mineral interest in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, except as noted below. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau will use the information as additional input to its resource management planning. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by other Federal agencies, the Bureau will consult with the appropriate agency to identify opportunities to open the lands to energy and mineral exploration and development. Because of the complexity of native claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the remaining selection entitlements of the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, energy and mineral resources in Alaska are being evaluated under separate programs. Therefore, nominations for Areas of Critical Mineral Potential in Alaska will not be considered.

The following lands or land management systems are not included in this request, and nominations on these lands will not be considered:

1. Indian reservations and other Indian holdings;
2. National Wildlife Refuge System or other lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or by the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential".

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior is requesting the public to

3. National Park System/National Parks, Monuments, Historic Sites, etc.;
4. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
5. National System of Trails; and,
6. Designated Wilderness Areas.

Nominations requested from the public via this invitation are not limited to any specific energy or mineral resource. Nominations can be in the form of a letter and should be as specific as possible and include:

1. Minerals of interest (optional).
2. A map or land description by aliquot parts of the public land surveys or protracted surveys, showing the area nominated.
3. A brief statement of the rationale for the nomination (i.e. mineral occurrence or exploration potential).
4. A brief description of the nature and the effect of the withdrawal or segregation, if known.
5. The name, address, and phone number of the person who may be contacted by technical personnel of the Bureau of Land Management assigned to review the nomination.

Geologic maps, cross sections, and sample analyses may be included. Published literature and reports may be cited in support of nominations. Each nomination should be limited to a specific withdrawal or segregation.

Each nomination should be limited to no more than three typewritten pages but may contain maps, or bibliographic material in excess of that limit.

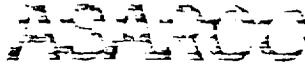
The principal authors of this request are Mr. William P. (Perry) Pendley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals and Dale Zimmerman, Assistant to the Deputy Director, Energy and Minerals Resources, Bureau of Land Management.

Dated: November 26, 1982.

Garrey E. Carruthers,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 82-33003 Filed 12-2-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M



Exploration Department
 Southwestern United States Division
 James D. Sell
 Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
 Bureau of Land Management
 18th & C Streets, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
 Potential

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

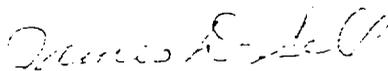
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Army Yuma Test
Station - Arizona | T8S, R20W
Sec. 27, 28, 29,
32, 33, 34 | Projection of mineralization in
Sec. 26 & 35 (Au, Ag, Fe, Cu-,
Mn-) in Mesozoic schist cut by
dikes and irregular granite &
pegmatite masses. |
| 2 | | T7, 8S, R19, 20W | Au, Ag, Cu, U scattered placers
Au (Ag) from quartz veins in
schist and gneiss ± Cu with
pegmatites. Anomalous U in
tuffs and lake beds. |
| 3 | | T1S, R15W
Sec. 1 &
Vicinity | Au & Ag, local oxide Cu and
spotty Ag-Pb in lensing, irregu-
lar masses & streaks with quartz,
pyrolusite and brecciated wall
rock, FeOx, barite in fault and
shear veins cutting Tertiary
andesite volcanics intruded by
diorite porphyry. |
| 4 | | W/6 of T3, 4S,
R22W | Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Cu. Deeply
oxidized, irregular spotty and
lensing ore shoots in well
defined fissure veins and
fracture intersections in
Cretaceous-Tertiary volcanics
intruded by Laramide grano-
diorite stocks. |

Director of BLM
Page 2
February 28, 1993

- | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|--|
| 5 | Army Yuma Test
Station - Arizona
(continued) | SW/4 of T2S,
R22W | Manganese oxides in disconnected,
lenticular shoots with calcite
in brecciated Tertiary andesites.
Minor lead and zinc. |
| 6 | | N/2 of T2N,
R20,21W | Spotty disseminated Hg with minor
base and precious metals in
fault/breccia zones in Mesozoic
metamorphic schists. |

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead
address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,



James D. Sell

JDS/cg

February 10, 1984

To: J. D. Sell

From: F. R. Koutz

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential
Follow-up II
Southern & Western Arizona

These notes are in response to your (and the BLM's) request for more data on ACMPs I originally listed in my February 22, 1983 memo. I did not spend much time coming up with these areas--most come from the published literature--but here are the data including rumors on which I based the selections.

Granville Recreation Area (Sec. 8,16,17; T3S, R29E). When working for PD in 1973 I used to drive through here several times/week on the way to the Upper Eagle Creek water well project. There are a number of faults in the Granville area through Ordovician Longfellow Limestone and Pennsylvanian Tule Springs Limestone as well as the Pinal Schist. Some of the faults (the Apache Fault for one) contain minor jasperoid-pyrite with local silver-rich chalcocite now mostly malachite. I don't know how much these structures have been tested by drilling but O. B. Willis has shipped Au-Ag bearing silica flux and metallurgical limestone from the vicinity to PD and Inspiration. This mineralization would be similar but less well developed than the Stevens vein-type mineralization in Garfield Gulch several miles to the south which showed little or no alteration of the carbonate wall rock (at least to Lindgren in 1905 and me in 1973 but I bet you could find some). Mike Pawlowski, PD Small Mines Div. Geologist (Morenci) has mentioned to me that Willis had been running a 15,000 ton cyanide leach pad from Au-Ag jasperoid (from his "Fry" claims) several years ago when gold prices were higher and recovered "considerable" Au. He had some problems with the state water pollution people which, with high costs, forced him to shut down. The Granville area has been one of contention between local cabin owners with the USFS for 15 some years, similar to Madera Canyon and Summerhaven. The old town of Granville was never incorporated so the USFS was running people out in the 1960's and tearing down their cabins. The only reference to mineralization that I know of is in USGS P.P. 43 which lists minor silver deposits worked in 1879 before better diggings were found in the main Morenci District. I believe I've seen some references to Granville in Ghost Town books and the Greenlee County Historical Society in Clifton but almost nothing (including Asarco files) on the mineralization. We spent some time looking for metallurgical limestone in the area in 1973. All open ground is also staked by Willis and Don Grady according to the BLM microfiche. Phelps Dodge has also spent considerable time over the last 5-8 years evaluating the margins of the district and should know the potential of the area if the USFS is interested.

Willcox Dry Lake - whatever part is really withdrawn. From 1975-1977 a number of uranium companies explored the Playa lakes for phosphate type uranium with track-etch cups, pits and track drills and possibly a few deeper holes (by ARCO uranium) near the Willcox playa. These included GIAP (Italian) and Urangeschelshaft (German) plus Hanna for sure. Chuck Douthitt (ex-Exxon) who worked for Hanna, mentioned a number of these details to me in 1976. Many drill samples/water well cuttings were also x-rayed for zeolites. I believe most of this exploration was unsuccessful but a number of uranium anomalies (how strong?) were located.

All the Yuma (+ LaPaz) County nominations came from Ariz. BG&MT Bull. 192 (1978) "Index of Mining Properties in Yuma County, Arizona." I can add little to these from personal knowledge except the whole region, including pediments, is being explored for detachment/thrust zone localized Au mineralization which usually has higher-grade Au-Ag-Cu (\pm Pb, Zn, Mn), higher-angle veins associated with them and are a partial guide (look for the old mines) to detachment zone areas to first prospect. Most of recent Au discoveries in this region--Mesquite, Pichacho, Moon Mountains, Socorro Reef, etc.--are of this type. I intend to follow up in the files, literature and field a number of these areas near the Yuma Test Station and can write more at that time. — *BUT I'm NOT HOT to give away my FINDINGS TO the FEDS!*



F. R. Koutz

FRK/cg

cc: JRS

File: Granville, Greenlee Co. (Morenci-General)
Willcox Area, Cochise Co., AZ

Fleet - Another one for you to rattle with. Send by me before mailing.

*Just
Copy 1/14*



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SAFFORD DISTRICT OFFICE
425 E. 4th Street
Safford, Arizona 85546
(602) 428-4040

IN REPLY
REFER TO:
3030 (043)

JAN 12 1984

Mr. James D. Sell
ASARCO Inc.
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

Thank you for your nominations of "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential" (ACMP). Two of the areas nominated lie within the jurisdiction of the Safford District Office. In order to meet criteria for designation as an ACMP, nominations must either provide new data, or a new analysis or interpretation of existing data. Your nominations of the Willcox Dry Lake Bombing Range and the Granville Recreation Area referred to anomalous uranium and reported copper-silver mineralization at depth. However, no data or analysis was provided that would lead to designating the areas as ACMP's.

If you have any information to support your ACMP nominations, please provide it to this office at your earliest convenience. The information will be held confidential in accordance with the Materials and Minerals Policy, Research, and Development Act of 1980. If you have any questions in this regard, please contact Ron Loomis of this office.

Sincerely,

Lester K. Rosenkrance
Lester K. Rosenkrance
District Manager

RECEIVED

JAN 16 1984

S. W. U. S. EXPL. DIV.



IN REPLY
REFER TO: 3800 (YDO)

Mr. James D. Sell
Manager, Exploration Department
ASARCO, Inc.
P.O. Box 5747
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

This office has received a list of areas in our jurisdiction which have been nominated as Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP) by ASARCO. A check of the land status of these areas indicates that some of the areas are not eligible for nomination. These areas, along with the reasons for exclusion, are listed below:

1. Section 1, T. 15, R. 15 W. This township is part of the KOFA National Wildlife Refuge. Lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System were excluded in the request for nominations.
2. Section 29, 32 & 33, T. 8 S., R. 20 W. These sections are not withdrawn and are thus excluded from the request for nominations.

All other nominated areas are withdrawn from mineral entry by reclamation withdrawals or are part of the U.S. Army's Yuma Proving Ground. These areas can be considered for designation as ACMPs.

In order to designate a nomination as an ACMP, BLM minerals specialists (with cooperation from other government minerals professionals) review minerals data (provided by the nominator) for (a) new data on the mineral character of the nominated area, or; (b) a new analysis or interpretation of existing data on the area. A nomination that meets either of these criteria may be designated as an ACMP.

Please submit to this office mineral data, which in view of the above criteria, support ASARCO's nominations. Any data you submit will be treated as confidential data, in accordance with the Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, and will not be subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act. Contact Julio Dominguez, Yuma District Mining Engineer, at the above address if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

J. Darwin Snell
District Manager

Enclosures

RECEIVED

JAN 11 1984

S. W. U. S. EXPL. DIV.

*FRK - these were your areas, please remit further
input as request for my review & transmittal.
JDS 1/12*

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Yuma District Office
Post Office Box 5680
Yuma, Arizona 85364-0697

*FRK → JDS
Make sure you and/or me
review any data before
JAN 10 1984
it is sent to USDI*

nominate areas of high mineral interest which are formally segregated from the mining and mineral leasing laws, or areas which are administratively restricted from the mining and mineral leasing laws. This request is made in response to the President's April 5, 1982, "National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and Report to Congress". The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management will use these nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential" within certain withdrawn lands as part of a larger effort to return lands to multiple use, where appropriate.

DATE: Public nominations should be submitted by March 7, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send nominations to: Director (580), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dale Zimmerman, Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3557; Mr. Robert M. Anderson or Ms. Susan Marcus Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3207.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq) directed the President to present a program plan and report to the Congress regarding actions taken by the Administration to implement the Act. In preparation for the report, the President's Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment undertook a review of energy, minerals and materials policy issues, especially the increasing dependence of the United States and the free world upon foreign sources for strategic and critical minerals. On April 5, 1982, the President submitted his National Materials and Minerals program and Report to the Congress.

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Over time, a large amount of this land has been withdrawn from energy and mineral entry by administrative actions. Indications are that some of this land may contain energy and mineral deposits. The public is requested to nominate those areas so that they can be evaluated by the Bureau to determine their energy and mineral potential in order to make more Federal land available for exploration and development. The Administration will focus immediate attention on those areas as it is part of the Federal Government's responsibility as steward of the public lands to remove obsolete restrictions that limit or preclude multiple use of the public lands, including energy and mineral exploration and development.

The Department of the Interior will use the nominations received pursuant to this notice to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential." It is not the purpose of the Areas of Critical Mineral Potential to formally classify lands but rather to identify areas which the BLM should consider in its withdrawal review program. Nominations are sought for any Federal lands or areas of Federal mineral interest in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, except as noted below. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau will use the information as additional input to its resource management planning. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by other Federal agencies, the Bureau will consult with the appropriate agency to identify opportunities to open the lands to energy and mineral exploration and development. Because of the complexity of native claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the remaining selection entitlements of the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, energy and mineral resources in Alaska are being evaluated under separate programs. Therefore, nominations for Areas of Critical Mineral Potential in Alaska will not be considered.

The following lands or land management systems are not included in this request, and nominations on these lands will not be considered:

1. Indian reservations and other Indian holdings;
2. National Wildlife Refuge System or other lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or by the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential".

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior is requesting the public to

3. National Park System/National Parks, Monuments, Historic Sites, etc.;
4. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
5. National System of Trails; and,
6. Designated Wilderness Areas.

Nominations requested from the public via this invitation are not limited to any specific energy or mineral resource. Nominations can be in the form of a letter and should be as specific as possible and include:

1. Minerals of interest (optional).
2. A map or land description by aliquot parts of the public land surveys or protracted surveys, showing the area nominated.
3. A brief statement of the rationale for the nomination (i.e. mineral occurrence or exploration potential).
4. A brief description of the nature and the effect of the withdrawal or segregation, if known.
5. The name, address, and phone number of the person who may be contacted by technical personnel of the Bureau of Land Management assigned to review the nomination.

Geologic maps, cross sections, and sample analyses may be included. Published literature and reports may be cited in support of nominations. Each nomination should be limited to a specific withdrawal or segregation.

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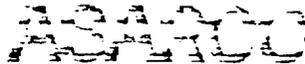
The principal authors of this request are Mr. William P. (Perry) Pendley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals and Dale Zimmerman, Assistant to the Deputy Director, Energy and Minerals Resources, Bureau of Land Management.

Dated: November 20, 1982.

Garrey E. Carruthers,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 82-33003 Filed 12-2-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M



Exploration Department
Southwestern United States Division
James D. Sell
Manager

February 28, 1983

Director (580)
Bureau of Land Management
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Areas of Critical Mineral
Potential

Dear Sir:

In response to the BLM call for nomination of "areas of critical mineral potential" we nominate the following area:

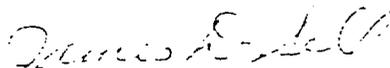
1	Army Yuma Test Station - Arizona	T8S, R20W Sec. 27,28,29, 32,33,34	Projection of mineralization in Sec. 26 & 35 (Au, Ag, Fe, Cu-, Mn-) in Mesozoic schist cut by dikes and irregular granite & pegmatite masses.
2		T7,8S, R19,20W	Au, Ag, Cu, U scattered placers Au (Ag) from quartz veins in schist and gneiss ± Cu with pegmatites. Anomalous U in tuffs and lake beds.
3		T1S, R15W Sec. 1 & Vicinity	Au & Ag, local oxide Cu and spotty Ag-Pb in lensing, irregu- lar masses & streaks with quartz, pyrolusite and brecciated wall rock, FeOx, barite in fault and shear veins cutting Tertiary andesite volcanics intruded by diorite porphyry.
4		W/6 of T3,4S, R22W	Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Cu. Deeply oxidized, irregular spotty and lensing ore shoots in well defined fissure veins and fracture intersections in Cretaceous-Tertiary volcanics intruded by Laramide grano- diorite stocks.

Director of BLM
Page 2
February 28, 1993

- | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|--|
| 5 | Army Yuma Test
Station - Arizona
(continued) | SW/4 of T2S,
R22W | Manganese oxides in disconnected,
lenticular shoots with calcite
in brecciated Tertiary andesites.
Minor lead and zinc. |
| 6 | | N/2 of T2N,
R20,21W | Spotty disseminated Hg with minor
base and precious metals in
fault/breccia zones in Mesozoic
metamorphic schists. |

If you should have any questions, please contact me at the letterhead
address or telephone number.

Sincerely yours,



James D. Sell

JDS/cg



**AMERICAN
MINING
CONGRESS**

FOUNDED 1897
SUITE 300
1920 N STREET NW
WASHINGTON
DC 20036
202/861-2800
TWX 710-822-0126
J. ALLEN OVERTON JR.
PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM

April 10, 1984

~~WJK~~ - JDS - JRS

copy
copy for
map files
JAS

TO: Public Lands Committee and Contacts
State Mining Associations-Noncoal, Western

FROM: Thomas C. Nelson, Assistant to the President

RE: Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP)

This memo constitutes a progress report on the Bureau of Land Management ACMP program, a program of citizen nominations of areas of high mineral interest that are now withdrawn from mineral access.

More than 250 nominations have been received by the Bureau. Almost half the nominations concern areas within wilderness study areas. BLM assures us that the information included in nominations will be considered in making wilderness suitability recommendations.

Although identification of an ACMP by the Bureau does not reflect a suitability-nonsuitability judgment, if your company has interest within a wilderness study area, the ACMP route is an approach that certainly should be explored.

Although originally intended to close last month, the ACMP nominations will be received by the Bureau until further notice. The format for making nominations along with a detailed description of ACMPs is contained in the attached Federal Register notice of December 3, 1982.

Attachment

RECEIVED

APR 16 1984

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

... distributed as another membership service by the American Mining Congress

Social Security Administration

Reallotment of Funds for 1982; Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

AGENCY: Social Security Administration, HHS

ACTION: Notice of final determination of funds available for reallotment.

SUMMARY: Section 2607 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8626) permits the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to reallot unused Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds among LIHEAP grantees. Procedures established by the Department at 45 CFR 98.81 require each grantee to report to us by August 1 of each year the amount of funds available for reallotment. Grantees reported that no FY 1982 funds are available for reallotment. Therefore, we have determined that no Fiscal Year 1982 funds will remain unused in that fiscal year, with the exception of funds to be held available by grantees for use in Fiscal Year 1983, pursuant to Section 2607(b)(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Accordingly, we will not undertake the reallotment of Fiscal Year 1982 funds.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Norman L. Thompson, Director, Office of Energy Assistance, (202) 245-2030.

Dated: November 29, 1982.

John A. Svahn,
Commissioner of Social Security.

(FR Doc. 82-33078 Filed 12-2-82; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 4190-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential".

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior is requesting the public to

nominate areas of high mineral interest which are formally segregated from the mining and mineral leasing laws, or areas which are administratively restricted from the mining and mineral leasing laws. This request is made in response to the President's April 5, 1982, "National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and Report to Congress". The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management will use these nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential" within certain withdrawn lands as part of a larger effort to return lands to multiple use, where appropriate.

DATE: Public nominations should be submitted by March 7, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send nominations to: Director (580), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

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4. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
5. National System of Trails; and,
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3. A brief statement of the rationale for the nomination (i.e. mineral occurrence or exploration potential).
4. A brief description of the nature and the effect of the withdrawal or segregation, if known.
5. The name, address, and phone number of the person who may be contacted by technical personnel of the Bureau of Land Management assigned to review the nomination.

Geologic maps, cross sections, and sample analyses may be included. Published literature and reports may be cited in support of nominations. Each nomination should be limited to a specific withdrawal or segregation.

Each nomination should be limited to no more than three typewritten pages but may contain maps, or bibliographic material in excess of that limit.

The principal authors of this request are Mr. William P. (Perry) Pendley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals and Dale Zimmerman, Assistant to the Deputy Director, Energy and Minerals Resources, Bureau of Land Management.

Dated: November 28, 1982.

Garrey E. Carruthers,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 82-33063 Filed 12-2-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-34-21



W.K.K. - ER - JB
copy for HGR & GJS. 9/4/84
United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.



THOMAS C. NELSON
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS
1920 N STREET NW, SUITE 300
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

202/861-7518

Instruction Memorandum No. 84-600
Expires 9/30/85

J.R.S.

SEP - 4 1984

To: All State Directors, except Alaska and Eastern States

From: Director

ASARCO Incorporated

Subject: Policy on Purpose, Logistics, and Identification,
of Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

SEP 4 1984

SW Exploration

We have been successful in our effort to achieve better public participation through the Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP) concept. More than 100 letters, containing 272 nominations have been received to date. As the ACMP nominations are integrated into the Bureau's land management programs, questions have arisen as to their purpose, logistics, and identification. This memorandum attempts to answer these questions and further clarify the ACMP concept.

1. Purpose: ACMP nominations provide a means for the public to tell us about withdrawn or restricted areas where the public would like fewer restrictions on mineral entry. The nominations also assist the Bureau in making its decisions on these areas.

In the Wilderness Study Program ACMP nominations are part of the minerals data used to provide minerals input into our suitability recommendations. They are used along with other minerals data to determine mineral potential. They are also part of the public comment we receive, which informs us about the objective data and subjective views people have on wilderness study areas. The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines compile all minerals information, including ACMP nominations, as part of their mineral surveys of preliminarily suitable wilderness study areas. ACMP nominations do not alter the wilderness study process nor do they automatically affect an area's wilderness suitability. The information contained in an ACMP nomination may bring new data on minerals to our attention. These new data may affect how we regard the minerals information that is weighed with other resource information in making our wilderness suitability recommendations.

2. Logistics: All transmittals or inquiries from the Washington Office about ACMPs will be sent through each Deputy State Director for Minerals. Tracking ACMPs will also be the responsibility of that Deputy State Director, or his delegate. State Office minerals personnel are primarily responsible for coordination between minerals, withdrawal/withdrawal review, and wilderness staffs. The State Office Minerals Divisions will transmit ACMP nominations to the appropriate District Offices.

3. Identification: ACMPs will now be 'identified' rather than 'designated.' Other agencies expressed concern that the word 'designate' may be perceived to have legal connotations. In deference to this concern, the term 'designation' is now replaced by 'identification.' All maps and other references to ACMPs should be changed to reflect this new terminology.

The process the Bureau uses to identify ACMPs needs to be clarified. That is, how does an ACMP nomination become identified by the Bureau as an ACMP? First, the nomination is reviewed by the State or District Office minerals staff to determine whether it is in an area excluded from ACMP nomination. These excluded areas are listed in the Federal Register, December 3, 1982, pages 54557-8, and in a copy of that Federal Register notice enclosed with IM 83-583. If the nomination is in an excluded area, the nominator should be so notified.))

If the nomination is not in an excluded area, a determination must be made as to whether the nomination contains data or interpretations that were not previously evaluated in our withdrawal, wilderness, or other land-use management program. If the nomination contains no new information or interpretations, the nominator should be thanked for their information or expression of interest, and the nomination should be put in the appropriate withdrawal, wilderness, or other case-type file. These nominations are not identified by the Bureau as ACMPs. An important exception to this part of the ACMP screening process may occur when more than one nomination is received on the same, or part of the same, area. This expression of interest may indicate strong public concern about the area's availability to mineral entry, irrespective of the mineral potential. The Bureau must be sensitive to public concerns about land management while realizing that ACMP nominations may represent only one of many opinions on a given area. Therefore, where more than one nomination is received on an area, an ACMP may be identified by the State Director or his designate due to the expressed public interest, even though the overlapping nominations do not contain new information or interpretations. As with other identified ACMPs, the identification will not, by itself, affect the Bureau's wilderness or withdrawal decisionmaking processes. However, the public concerns will be weighed with other factors and information as the Bureau develops its land-use management recommendations for the area. } H H N

The remaining nominations containing new information or new interpretations are then identified as ACMPs. They should be noted as such on the maps required by IM 83-583. The nominator should be notified of the Bureau's identification. If the area is withdrawn or restricted and other agencies are involved, these agencies should be encouraged to give the ACMP priority in withdrawal review. The nominating letter should be placed in the wilderness, withdrawal, or other appropriate case-type file, and noted as an identified ACMP. The information or interpretations should be used by the Bureau in its wilderness suitability or withdrawal recommendation process.

Arnold E. Petty
Arnold E. Petty
Acting Associate Director

575



**AMERICAN
MINING
CONGRESS**

FOUNDED 1897
SUITE 300
1920 N STREET NW
WASHINGTON
DC 20036
202/861-2800
TWX 710-822-0126
J. ALLEN OVERTON JR.
PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM

April 10, 1984

TO: Public Lands Committee and Contacts
State Mining Associations-Noncoal, Western

FROM: Thomas C. Nelson, Assistant to the President

RE: Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP)

This memo constitutes a progress report on the Bureau of Land Management ACMP program, a program of citizen nominations of areas of high mineral interest that are now withdrawn from mineral access.

More than 250 nominations have been received by the Bureau. Almost half the nominations concern areas within wilderness study areas. BLM assures us that the information included in nominations will be considered in making wilderness suitability recommendations.

Although identification of an ACMP by the Bureau does not reflect a suitability-nonsuitability judgment, if your company has interest within a wilderness study area, the ACMP route is an approach that certainly should be explored.



Although originally intended to close last month, the ACMP nominations will be received by the Bureau until further notice. The format for making nominations along with a detailed description of ACMPs is contained in the attached Federal Register notice of December 3, 1982.

Attachment

ASARCO Incorporated

SEP 4 1984

SW Exploration

... distributed as another membership service by the American Mining Congress

Social Security Administration

Reallotment of Funds for 1982; Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

AGENCY: Social Security Administration, HHS

ACTION: Notice of final determination of funds available for reallotment.

SUMMARY: Section 2807 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8626) permits the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to reallot unused Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds among LIHEAP grantees. Procedures established by the Department at 45 CFR 96.81 require each grantee to report to us by August 1 of each year the amount of funds available for reallotment. Grantees reported that no FY 1982 funds are available for reallotment. Therefore, we have determined that no Fiscal Year 1982 funds will remain unused in that fiscal year, with the exception of funds to be held available by grantees for use in Fiscal Year 1983, pursuant to Section 2607(b)(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Accordingly, we will not undertake the reallotment of Fiscal Year 1982 funds.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Norman L. Thompson, Director, Office of Energy Assistance, (202) 245-2030.

Dated: November 29, 1982.

John A. Svahn,

Commissioner of Social Security.

[FR Doc. 82-33078 Filed 12-2-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4180-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential".

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior is requesting the public to

nominate areas of high mineral interest which are formally segregated from the mining and mineral leasing laws, or areas which are administratively restricted from the mining and mineral leasing laws. This request is made in response to the President's April 5, 1982, "National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and Report to Congress". The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management will use these nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential" within certain withdrawn lands as part of a larger effort to return lands to multiple use, where appropriate.

DATE: Public nominations should be submitted by March 7, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send nominations to: Director (580), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dale Zimmerman, Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3557; Mr. Robert M. Anderson or Ms. Susan Marcus Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3207.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq) directed the President to present a program plan and report to the Congress regarding actions taken by the Administration to implement the Act. In preparation for the report, the President's Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment undertook a review of energy, minerals and materials policy issues, especially the increasing dependence of the United States and the free world upon foreign sources for strategic and critical minerals. On April 5, 1982, the President submitted his National Materials and Minerals program and Report to the Congress.

The national energy minerals policy as expressed in the report recognizes: (1) The critical role of energy and minerals to our economy, national defense, and standard of living; (2) the vast, unknown and untapped energy and mineral wealth of America and the need to keep the public's land open to appropriate energy and mineral exploration and development; (3) the critical role of the Federal Government in alerting the Nation to energy and minerals issues and in ensuring that national decisionmakers take into account the impact of their decisions on energy and minerals policy; and, (4) the need for long-term, high potential payoff research activity of wide generic application to improve and augment domestically available energy and minerals resources.

Over time, a large amount of this land has been withdrawn from energy and mineral entry by administrative actions. Indications are that some of this land may contain energy and mineral deposits. The public is requested to nominate those areas so that they can be evaluated by the Bureau to determine their energy and mineral potential in order to make more Federal land available for exploration and development. The Administration will focus immediate attention on those areas as it is part of the Federal Government's responsibility as steward of the public lands to remove obsolete restrictions that limit or preclude multiple use of the public lands, including energy and mineral exploration and development.

The Department of the Interior will use the nominations received pursuant to this notice to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential." It is not the purpose of the Areas of Critical Mineral Potential to formally classify lands but rather to identify areas which the ELM should consider in its withdrawal review program. Nominations are sought for any Federal lands or areas of Federal mineral interest in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, except as noted below. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau will use the information as additional input to its resource management planning. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by other Federal agencies, the Bureau will consult with the appropriate agency to identify opportunities to open the lands to energy and mineral exploration and development. Because of the complexity of native claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the remaining selection entitlements of the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, energy and mineral resources in Alaska are being evaluated under separate programs. Therefore, nominations for Areas of Critical Mineral Potential in Alaska will not be considered.

The following lands or land management systems are not included in this request, and nominations on these lands will not be considered:

1. Indian reservations and other Indian holdings;
2. National Wildlife Refuge System or other lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or by the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service;

3. National Park System/National Parks, Monuments, Historic Sites, etc.;
4. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
5. National System of Trails; and,
6. Designated Wilderness Areas.

Nominations requested from the public via this invitation are not limited to any specific energy or mineral resource. Nominations can be in the form of a letter and should be as specific as possible and include:

1. Minerals of interest (optional).
2. A map or land description by aliquot parts of the public land surveys or protracted surveys, showing the area nominated.
3. A brief statement of the rationale for the nomination (i.e. mineral occurrence or exploration potential).
4. A brief description of the nature and the effect of the withdrawal or segregation, if known.
5. The name, address, and phone number of the person who may be contacted by technical personnel of the Bureau of Land Management assigned to review the nomination.

Geologic maps, cross sections, and sample analyses may be included. Published literature and reports may be cited in support of nominations. Each nomination should be limited to a specific withdrawal or segregation.

Each nomination should be limited to no more than three typewritten pages but may contain maps, or bibliographic material in excess of that limit.

The principal authors of this request are Mr. William P. (Perry) Pendley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals and Dale Zimmerman, Assistant to the Deputy Director, Energy and Minerals Resources, Bureau of Land Management.

Dated: November 26, 1982.

Garrey E. Carruthers,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 82-33003 Filed 12-3-82; 9:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M



**AMERICAN
MINING
CONGRESS**

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DC 20036
202/861-2800
TWX 710-822-0126
J. ALLEN OVERTON JR.
PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM

WLM - SDS
note that ACMP are
considered eligible by

April 10, 1984 APR 20 1984
J.M.C. FILE

TO: Public Lands Committee and Contacts
State Mining Associations-Noncoal, Western

FROM: Thomas C. Nelson, Assistant to the President

RE: Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP)

This memo constitutes a progress report on the Bureau of Land Management ACMP program, a program of citizen nominations of areas of high mineral interest that are now withdrawn from mineral access.

More than 250 nominations have been received by the Bureau. Almost half the nominations concern areas within wilderness study areas. BLM assures us that the information included in nominations will be considered in making wilderness suitability recommendations.

Although identification of an ACMP by the Bureau does not reflect a suitability-nonsuitability judgment, if your company has interest within a wilderness study area, the ACMP route is an approach that certainly should be explored.

Although originally intended to close last month, the ACMP nominations will be received by the Bureau until further notice. The format for making nominations along with a detailed description of ACMPs is contained in the attached Federal Register notice of December 3, 1982.

Attachment

ASARCO Incorporated

APR 23 1984

SW. Exploration

... distributed as another membership service by the American Mining Congress

Social Security Administration

Reallotment of Funds for 1982; Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

AGENCY: Social Security Administration, HHS

ACTION: Notice of final determination of funds available for reallotment.

SUMMARY: Section 2607 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8628) permits the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to reallot unused Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds among LIHEAP grantees. Procedures established by the Department at 45 CFR 98.81 require each grantee to report to us by August 1 of each year the amount of funds available for reallotment. Grantees reported that no FY 1982 funds are available for reallotment. Therefore, we have determined that no Fiscal Year 1982 funds will remain unused in that fiscal year, with the exception of funds to be held available by grantees for use in Fiscal Year 1983, pursuant to Section 2607(b)(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Accordingly, we will not undertake the reallotment of Fiscal Year 1982 funds.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Norman L. Thompson, Director, Office of Energy Assistance, (202) 245-2030.

Dated: November 29, 1982.

John A. Svaha,
Commissioner of Social Security.

(FR Doc. 82-33078 Filed 12-2-82; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 4190-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Areas of Critical Mineral Potential

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential".

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior is requesting the public to

nominate areas of high mineral interest which are formally segregated from the mining and mineral leasing laws, or areas which are administratively restricted from the mining and mineral leasing laws. This request is made in response to the President's April 5, 1982, "National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and Report to Congress". The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management will use these nominations to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential" within certain withdrawn lands as part of a larger effort to return lands to multiple use, where appropriate.

DATE: Public nominations should be submitted by March 7, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send nominations to: Director (580), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dale Zimmerman, Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3557; Mr. Robert M. Anderson or Ms. Susan Marcus Bureau of Land Management (202)343-3207.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq) directed the President to present a program plan and report to the Congress regarding actions taken by the Administration to implement the Act. In preparation for the report, the President's Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment undertook a review of energy, minerals and materials policy issues, especially the increasing dependence of the United States and the free world upon foreign sources for strategic and critical minerals. On April 5, 1982, the President submitted his National Materials and Minerals program and Report to the Congress.

The national energy minerals policy as expressed in the report recognizes: (1) The critical role of energy and minerals to our economy, national defense, and standard of living; (2) the vast, unknown and untapped energy and mineral wealth of America and the need to keep the public's land open to appropriate energy and mineral exploration and development; (3) the critical role of the Federal Government in alerting the Nation to energy and minerals issues and in ensuring that national decisionmakers take into account the impact of their decisions on energy and minerals policy; and, (4) the need for long-term, high potential payoff research activity of wide generic application to improve and augment domestically available energy and minerals resources.

Over time, a large amount of this land has been withdrawn from energy and mineral entry by administrative actions. Indications are that some of this land may contain energy and mineral deposits. The public is requested to nominate those areas so that they can be evaluated by the Bureau to determine their energy and mineral potential in order to make more Federal land available for exploration and development. The Administration will focus immediate attention on those areas as it is part of the Federal Government's responsibility as steward of the public lands to remove obsolete restrictions that limit or preclude multiple use of the public lands, including energy and mineral exploration and development.

The Department of the Interior will use the nominations received pursuant to this notice to identify "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential." It is not the purpose of the Areas of Critical Mineral Potential to formally classify lands but rather to identify areas which the BLM should consider in its withdrawal review program. Nominations are sought for any Federal lands or areas of Federal mineral interest in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, except as noted below. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau will use the information as additional input to its resource management planning. For Areas of Critical Mineral Potential managed by other Federal agencies, the Bureau will consult with the appropriate agency to identify opportunities to open the lands to energy and mineral exploration and development. Because of the complexity of native claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the remaining selection entitlements of the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, energy and mineral resources in Alaska are being evaluated under separate programs. Therefore, nominations for Areas of Critical Mineral Potential in Alaska will not be considered.

The following lands or land management systems are not included in this request, and nominations on these lands will not be considered:

1. Indian reservations and other Indian holdings;
2. National Wildlife Refuge System or other lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or by the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service;

3. National Park System/National Parks, Monuments, Historic Sites, etc.;
4. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
5. National System of Trails; and,
6. Designated Wilderness Areas.

Nominations requested from the public via this invitation are not limited to any specific energy or mineral resource. Nominations can be in the form of a letter and should be as specific as possible and include:

1. Minerals of interest (optional).
2. A map or land description by aliquot parts of the public land surveys or protracted surveys, showing the area nominated.
3. A brief statement of the rationale for the nomination (i.e. mineral occurrence or exploration potential).
4. A brief description of the nature and the effect of the withdrawal or segregation, if known.
5. The name, address, and phone number of the person who may be contacted by technical personnel of the Bureau of Land Management assigned to review the nomination.

Geologic maps, cross sections, and sample analyses may be included. Published literature and reports may be cited in support of nominations. Each nomination should be limited to a specific withdrawal or segregation.

Each nomination should be limited to no more than three typewritten pages but may contain maps, or bibliographic material in excess of that limit.

The principal authors of this request are Mr. William P. (Perry) Pendley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals and Dale Zimmerman, Assistant to the Deputy Director, Energy and Minerals Resources, Bureau of Land Management.

Dated: November 28, 1982.

Garrey E. Carruthers,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

(FR Doc. 82-33003 Filed 12-3-82; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 4310-04-M



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Phoenix District Office
2015 West Deer Valley Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85027

IN REPLY REFER TO:
3000(028)
ACMP f24-15

AUG 1 1984

Mr. James D. Sell
Exploration Manager
ASARCO, Inc.
P. O. Box 5747
Tucson, AZ 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

We received your nomination for an Area of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP) located in the Florence Military Reservation withdrawn under Executive Order 1633, dated October 28, 1912 and identified as follows:

T. 4 S., R. 9 E., G&SRM
Section 1, 12, 13, 24, 25

T. 4 S., R. 10 E., G&SRM
Sections 3 - 7, 18, 19

In May, 1983, a mineral report concerning the mineral potential of the Florence Military Reservation was written by the District Mineral staff. This report was prepared for withdrawal review conducted in 1983. Inquiry was made of Mr. Bill Kurtz, of your company. He explained that several holes were drilled on your claim group east of the reservation. He also stated that ASARCO let their claims lapse. The recommendation of the mineral report was to allow for a ten rather than twenty year interim in the future for withdrawal review in light of potential volatile market conditions for copper.

In order to designate a nomination as ACMP, BLM mineral specialists (with cooperation from other government mineral professionals) review minerals data (provided by the nominator) for (a) new data on the mineral potential of the nominated area, or; (b) a new analysis or interpretation of existing data on the area. A nomination that meets either of these criteria may be designated as an ACMP.

RECEIVED

AUG - 3 1984

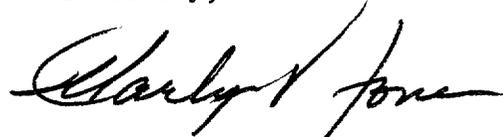
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

Page 2

Please submit to this office mineral data, which in view of the above criteria, support your nomination. Any data you submit will be treated as confidential data, in accordance with the Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, and will not be subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act. If you have any questions, contact Mr. Paul J. Buff, Assistant District Manager, Mineral Resources, at (602) 863-4464 or at the above address.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Marlyn V. Jones".

Marlyn V. Jones
District Manager

cc: Commander, Arizona National Guard
5636 E. McDowell Road
Phoenix, AZ 85008

ASO, (920)



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Phoenix District Office
2015 West Deer Valley Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85027

IN REPLY REFER TO:

3000(028)
ACMP #24-16

AUG 13 1984

Mr. James D. Sell
Exploration Manager
ASARCO, Inc.
P. O. Box 5747
Tucson, AZ 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

We received your nomination for an Area of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP) located in the Yuma Test Station, Kofa Wildlife Refuge, and in lands not identified as withdrawn from mineral entry. The following described lands are not withdrawn and, therefore, are excluded from designation as an ACMP:

T. 8 S., R. 20 W., G&SRM
Sections 27 - 29, 32 - 34
Approximately 3,840 acres

The following described lands are identified as part of the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge and your nomination of these lands are excluded from consideration:

T. 1 S., R. 15 W., G&SRM
Section 1: All
Approximately 640 acres

The following described lands which you nominated are located in the Yuma District and, therefore, subject to their action:

T. 2. S., R. 22 W., G&SRM
T. 3 S., R. 22 W., G&SRM
T. 4 S., R. 22 W., G&SRM
T. 2 N., R. 20 W., G&SRM
T. 2 N., R. 21 W., G&SRM

The following lands which you described are within the Yuma Test Station and subject to nomination of an ACMP:

T. 7 S., R. 19 W., G&SRM
Sections 1 - 36

RECEIVED

AUG 15 1984

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

T. 8 S., R. 19 W., G&SRM
Sections 1 - 18, 20 - 23
Section 19: Lots 1, 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 24: W $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 27: N $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 28: N $\frac{1}{2}$

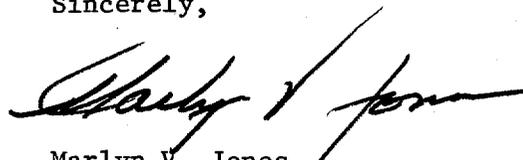
T. 7 S., R. 20 W., G&SRM
Sections 13, 14, 22 - 27, 34 - 36

In order to designate a nomination as ACMP, BLM mineral specialists (with cooperation from other government mineral professionals) review minerals data (provided by the nominator) for (a) new data on the mineral potential of the nominated area, or; (b) a new analysis or interpretation of existing data on the area. A nomination that meets either of these criteria may be designated as an ACMP.

Please submit to this office mineral data, which in view of the above criteria, support your nomination. Any data you submit will be treated as confidential data, in accordance with the Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, and will not be subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act. If you have any questions, contact Mr. Paul J. Buff, Assistant District Manager, Mineral Resources, at (602) 863-4464 or at the above address.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Marlyn V. Jones
District Manager

cc: Commander, Yuma Proving Ground
ASO, (920)



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO:

3000(028)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Phoenix District Office
2015 West Deer Valley Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85027

863-4444

October 25, 1984

Mr. James D. Sell
Exploration Manager
ASARCO, Inc.
P. O. Box 5747
Tucson, AZ 85703

Dear Mr. Sell:

We have received six nominations for Areas of Critical Mineral Potential (ACMP) from you for the following withdrawals: 1) Yuma Test Station; 2) Florence Military Reservation; 3) U. S. Air Force installation in T. 12 S., R. 9 E.; 4) Luke Air Force Base Range; 5) Fort Huachuca Military Reservation; and 6) U. S. Forest Service Picnic and Campground in T. 1 S., R. 13 E. In order for us to perform an evaluation of these areas for identification as ACMPs, we need additional information as requested by letters sent to you during July and August. If we don't receive the additional information by November 15, 1984 we will not be able to consider these areas for ACMP status.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Paul J. Buff
Assistant District Manager
Mineral Resources

11/7/84
Offered to let them look at the site, assays, core, etc. of A-4
No notes or copies ^{to be} taken at ~~site~~ core-assay review. This to be
provided if he will be able to use such visual information
as a positive input for an ACMP at Oak Flat.
He will confirm with his people.
However, their rules state that physical information on the
area in question is the main point for a ACMP.

RECEIVED

OCT 26 1984

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

August 23, 1985

FILE MEMORANDUM

Area of Critical Mineral Potential
A Review by BLM
Oak Flat Recreation Area
Superior East Project
Pinal County, AZ

On August 23, 1985, J.R. Stringham, W.D. Gay, and J.D. Sell met with Paul J. Buff, Assistant District Manager, Supervisory Geologist, Bureau of Land Management, 2015 W. Deer Valley Road, Phoenix, AZ 85027, Phone: (602) 863-4464.

The Oak Flat Recreation Area was nominated by Asarco to be within an "area of critical mineral potential" in a letter to the Director (580), BLM, on February 28, 1983.

On October 25, 1984, Asarco received a letter from Mr. Buff requesting additional data. On November 7, 1984, I called Mr. Buff and offered to let him review the site, assays, core, etc., under the restriction that all information was confidential. At that time he stated that "... physical information on the parcel in question is the main point for a ACMP."

On August 20, 1985, Mr. Buff called and requested a meeting to review the Asarco information around the Oak Flat Recreation Area.

On August 23, 1985, Mr. Buff arrived at the SWED office for that review with Stringham, Gay and Sell.

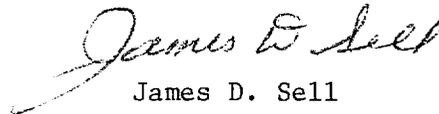
The claim map of Superior East area, graphic logs of holes A-4 and A-7, and assay results of holes A-4 and A-7, were provided for review.

Mr. Buff took about a page of notes, mainly the assays and intervals.

I also discussed and broadly pointed out the probable continuity of minerals between A-4 and A-7, in the Whitetail Conglomerate, and the same with the Magma mineralization in limestone and that found in the limestones cut by A-4.

My impression was that Mr. Buff was "positive" in his thinking about mineralization and continuity and that mining below Oak Flat would have no impact on the surface use of Oak Flat. Mr. Buff did mention that this type of information is stored in a confidential room with only 5 people having access (in title names, as the individuals come and go in several of the titles!). (He mentioned that Asarco and Peabody Coal data on Indian lands are stored in the confidential room.)

What will result from the meeting is unknown and was unstated.


James D. Sell

JDS:mek

cc: F. T. Graybeal
W. L. Kurtz
J. R. Stringham
W. D. Gay

Paul J Buff Assistant District Manager
Supervisory Geologist, Phoenix, AZ
2015 W. Deer Valley Rd 85027

602 863 4464

ASSAY RESULTS DRILL HOLE A-4
SUPERIOR EAST PROJECT

ASARCO Sample No. Rotary Cuttings	Depth (cont'd.):	Interval	Total Cu, %	Oxide Cu, %	Weighted Average	Au & Ag
A-4-36	3138-3170	32'	0.05		TW 455 ft. @ 0.06% Cu	
A-4-37	3170-3200	30'	0.05			
A-4-38	3200-3229	29'	0.03			
A-4-39	3229-3259	30'	0.03			
A-4-40	3259-3289	30'	0.05			
A-4-41	3289-3321	32'	0.04			
A-4-42	3321-3343	22'	0.05			
A-4-43	3343-3363	20'	0.07			
A-4-44	3363-3384	21'	0.05			
A-4-45	3384-3405	21'	0.09			
A-4-46	3405-3424	19'	0.07			
A-4-47	3424-3444	20'	0.05			
A-4-48	3444-3467	23'	0.06			
A-4-49	3467-3488	21'	0.08			
A-4-50	3488-3509	21'	0.06			
A-4-51	3509-3529	20'	0.05			
A-4-52	3529-3549	20'	0.08			
A-4-53	3549-3569	20'	0.08			
A-4-54	3569-3593	24'	0.07			

Note: The following samples were cut from core taken during the above rotary drilling intervals

A-4-C1	2708-2716	8'	0.05
A-4-C2	2716-2737	21'	0.05
A-4-C3	3092-3119	27'	0.05

Continuous Core Samples:

A-4-C131	3593-3610	17'	0.09	TW 1,487 ft. @ 0.08% Cu
A-4-C132	3690-3710	20'	0.05	
A-4-C133	3790-3810	20'	0.05	
A-4-C134	3890-3910	20'	0.06	
A-4-C135	3990-4010	20'	0.18	
A-4-C136	4090-4110	20'	0.09	
A-4-C138	4290-4310	20'	0.05	
A-4-C139	4390-4410	20'	0.05	
A-4-C140	4490-4510	20'	0.04	
A-4-C141	4590-4610	20'	0.16	

ASSAY RESULTS DRILL HOLE A-4
SUPERIOR EAST PROJECT

ASARCO Sample No. Core Samples	Depth (cont'd.):	Interval	Total Cu, %	Oxide Cu, %	Weighted Average	Au & Ag
A-4-C142	4690-4710	20'	0.06			
A-4-C143	4790-4810	20'	0.04			
A-4-C126	4890-4910	20'	0.20			
A-4-C127	4990-5010	20'	0.07			
A-4-C128	5010-5030	20'	0.07			
A-4-C129	5030-5050	20'	0.07			
A-4-C130	5050-5070	20'	0.06			
A-4-C 4	5070-5080	10'	0.03	0.01		
A-4-C 5	5080-5090	10'	1.36	1.01		
A-4-C 6	5090-5100	10'	1.24	0.93		
A-4-C 8	5100-5120	20'	1.17	0.66		
A-4-C 9	5120-5140	20'	0.31	0.07		
A-4-C 10	5140-5160	20'	0.93	0.34		
A-4-C 11	5160-5180	20'	0.57	0.27		
A-4-C 12	5180-5195	15'	0.19	0.04		
A-4-C 7	5195-5215	20'	1.38	0.90		
A-4-C 13	5215-5230	15'	0.93	0.49		
A-4-C 14	5230-5250	20'	0.83	0.59		
A-4-C 15	5250-5270	20'	0.97	0.35		
A-4-C 16	5270-5290	20'	0.81	0.46		
A-4-C 17	5290-5310	20'	0.91	0.44		
A-4-C 18	5310-5330	20'	1.22	0.65		
A-4-C 19	5330-5350	20'	0.79	0.40		
A-4-C 20	5350-5370	20'	0.15	0.10		
A-4-C 21	5440-5460	20'	0.06			
A-4-C 22	5520-5540	20'	0.05			
A-4-C 23	5630-5640	10'	0.03			
A-4-C 24	5640-5650	10'	0.27			
A-4-C 25	5650-5660	10'	0.65			
A-4-C 26	5660-5670	10'	0.04			
A-4-C 27	5670-5680	10'	0.04			
A-4-C 28	5680-5700	20'	1.42			
A-4-C 29	5700-5710	10'	0.77			
A-4-C 30	5710-5720	10'	0.57			
A-4-C 31	5720-5730	10'	1.18			
A-4-C 32	5730-5740	10'	0.13			
A-4-C 33	5740-5750	10'	0.75			
A-4-C 34	5750-5760	10'	0.25			
A-4-C 35	5760-5770	10'	1.40			
A-4-C 36	5770-5780	10'	1.40			
A-4-C 37	5780-5790	10'	0.62			
A-4-C 38	5790-5800	10'	0.06			
A-4-C 39	5800-5810	10'	1.23			

TW

— 130 ft. @ 0.86% Cu — 330 ft. @ 0.08% Cu — 270 ft. @ 0.89% Cu —

Composite -
0.002 oz/ton
Au, 0.10 oz/
ton Ag

ASSAY RESULTS DRILL HOLE A-4
SUPERIOR EAST PROJECT

ASARCO Sample No. Core Samples	Depth (cont'd.):	Interval	Total Cu, %	Oxide Cu, %	Weighted Average	Au & Ag
A-4-C40	5810-5820	10'	0.27		160 ft. @ 0.16% Cu	
A-4-C41	5820-5830	10'	0.09			
A-4-C42	5830-5840	10'	0.03			
A-4-C43	5840-5850	10'	0.03			
A-4-C44	5850-5860	10'	0.04			
A-4-C45	5860-5870	10'	0.07			
A-4-C46	5870-5880	10'	0.03			
A-4-C47	5880-5890	10'	0.03			
A-4-C48	5890-5900	10'	0.04			
A-4-C49	5900-5910	10'	0.16			
A-4-C50	5910-5920	10'	0.06			
A-4-C51	5920-5930	10'	0.08			
A-4-C52	5930-5940	10'	1.07			
A-4-C53	5940-5950	10'	0.14			
A-4-C54	5950-5960	10'	0.16			
A-4-C55	5960-5970	10'	0.25			
A-4-C56	5970-5980	10'	0.47			
A-4-C57	5980-5990	10'	0.63			
A-4-C58	5990-6000	10'	0.13			
A-4-C59	6000-6010	10'	0.19			
A-4-C60	6010-6020	10'	0.39			
A-4-C61	6020-6030	10'	3.81			
A-4-C62	6030-6040	10'	1.91			
A-4-C63	6040-6050	10'	0.11			
A-4-C64	6050-6060	10'	0.04			
A-4-C65	6060-6070	10'	0.18			
A-4-C66	6070-6080	10'	0.94			
A-4-C67	6080-6090	10'	2.15			
A-4-C68	6090-6100	10'	1.91			
A-4-C69	6100-6110	10'	2.04			
A-4-C70	6110-6120	10'	2.38			
A-4-C71	6120-6130	10'	1.32			
A-4-C72	6130-6140	10'	0.36			
A-4-C73	6140-6150	10'	0.19			
A-4-C74	6150-6160	10'	0.29			
A-4-C75	6160-6170	10'	0.26			
A-4-C76	6170-6180	10'	0.44			
A-4-C77	6180-6190	10'	0.60			
A-4-C78	6190-6200	10'	0.14			
A-4-C79	6200-6210	10'	0.45			
A-4-C80	6210-6220	10'	0.76			
A-4-C81	6220-6230	10'	0.47			
A-4-C82	6230-6240	10'	0.65			
A-4-C83	6240-6250	10'	0.38			
A-4-C84	6250-6260	10'	0.19			
A-4-C85	6260-6270	10'	0.31			
A-4-C86	6270-6280	10'	0.36			
A-4-C87	6280-6290	10'	0.23A-			
A-4-C88	6290-6300	10'	0.30			
A-4-C89	6300-6310	10'	0.26			
A-4-C90	6310-6320	10'	0.19			
A-4-C91	6320-6330	10'	0.11			

TW

160 ft. @ 0.16% Cu
170 ft. @ 1.12% Cu
190 ft. @ 0.35% Cu

ASSAY RESULTS DRILL HOLE A-4
SUPERIOR EAST PROJECT

ASARCO Sample No. Core Samples (cont'd.):	Depth	Interval	Total Cu, %	Oxide Cu, %	Weighted Average	Au & Ag
A-4-C92	6330-6340	10'	1.05			
A-4-C93	6340-6350	10'	0.68			
A-4-C94	6350-6360	10'	1.09			
A-4-C95	6360-6370	10'	0.59			
A-4-C96	6370-6380	10'	1.06			
A-4-C97	6380-6390	10'	8.15	1.17		
A-4-C98	6390-6400	10'	13.20	5.47		
A-4-C99	6400-6410	10'	8.65	7.72		
A-4-C100	6410-6420	10'	0.10			
A-4-C101	6420-6430	10'	0.24			
A-4-C102	6430-6440	10'	0.57			
A-4-C103	6440-6450	10'	1.09			
A-4-C104	6450-6460	10'	0.57			
A-4-C105	6460-6470	10'	0.84			
A-4-C106	6470-6480	10'	0.36			
A-4-C107	6480-6490	10'	1.26			
A-4-C108	6490-6500	10'	0.72			
A-4-C109	6500-6510	10'	1.16			
A-4-C110	6510-6520	10'	0.69			
A-4-C111	6520-6530	10'	0.28			
A-4-C112	6530-6540	10'	2.55			
A-4-C113	6540-6550	10'	0.09			
A-4-C114	6550-6560	10'	0.47			
A-4-C115	6560-6570	10'	0.07			
A-4-C116	6570-6580	10'	1.58			
A-4-C117	6580-6590	10'	0.14			
A-4-C118	6590-6600	10'	0.20			
A-4-C119	6600-6610	10'	0.81			
A-4-C120	6610-6620	10'	0.05			
A-4-C121	6620-6630	10'	0.04			
A-4-C122	6630-6640	10'	0.03			
A-4-C123	6640-6650	10'	0.04			
A-4-C124	6650-6660	10'	0.05			
A-4-C125	6660-6664	4'	0.05			

<p>Lms Slide Block</p> <p>Lms bx</p> <p>Lms & Lms bx</p> <p>Tw</p> <p>fault</p> <p>Intrusive</p>	<p>30 ft. @ 0.59% Cu</p> <p>120 ft. @ 3.04% Cu</p> <p>210 ft. @ 2.14% Cu</p> <p>90 ft. @ 0.81% Cu</p> <p>30 ft. @ 0.21% Cu</p> <p>84 ft. @ 0.16% Cu</p>	<p>Mo, %</p> <p>.0044</p> <p>.0122</p> <p>.0045</p> <p>.0026</p> <p>.0018</p> <p>.0023</p> <p>.0012</p> <p>.0040</p> <p>.0023</p>	<p>Composite</p> <p>5003 oz/ ton Au,</p> <p>0.13 oz/ ton Ag</p> <p>Composite .002 oz/ ton Au, 0.10 oz/ ton Ag</p>
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Note: 5080-6540 = 1460 feet of 0.76% Cu
5680-6540 = 860 feet of 0.98% Cu

Assay Results
Hole A-7
Superior East Project

Sample Number	Unit	Footage	Amer. Anal. Reas. Lab.		Southwestern Assayers	
			Total Copper	Weighted Average	Total Copper %	Weighted Average
A-7-1		2555-2577	60	2445 to 3150 705' @ 60 ppm		
-2		3200-3210	908			
-3		3300-3310	319			
-4	Tw	3400-3410	572	3150 to 3682		
-5		3500-3510	379	532' @ 806 ppm		
-6		3550-3560	224			
-7		3560-3570	2100			
-8		3600-3610	1138			
-9	Slide	3700-3710	1576	3682 to 3730 48' @ 1576 ppm		
-12		3790-3795	670			
-10		3795-3805	660			
-13		3805-3810	583	3730 to 4275		
-11	Tw	3900-3910	128	545' @ 454 ppm		
-14		4000-4010	230			
-15		4100-4110	492			
-16		4200-4210	588			
-17	Slide?	4300-4310	390	4275 to 4332 57' @ 390 ppm		
-18		4400-4410	2000			
-19		4500-4510	279	4332 to 4695		
-20	Tw	4600-4610	784	363' @ 823 ppm		
-21		4680-4690	329			
-22		4690-4695	626			
			as % below		as % below	
-23		4695-4700	0.50		0.52	
-24		4700-4710	0.67	4695 to	0.62	4695 to
-25		4710-4720	0.59	4750	0.60	4750
-26	Tw	4720-4730	1.47	55' @	1.64	55' @
-27		4730-4740	2.83	1.17%	2.92	1.24%
-28		4740-4750	0.62		0.77	
-29		4750-4760	0.04		0.05	
-30		4760-4770	0.12	4750 to	0.18	4750 to
-31		4770-4780	0.08	4800	0.07	4800
-32		4780-4790	0.06	50' @	0.08	50' @
-33		4790-4800	0.20	0.10%	0.12	0.10%

Sample Number	Unit	Footage	Amer. Anal. Reas. Lab.		Southwestern Assayers	
			Total Copper	Weighted Average	Total Copper %	Weighted Average
A-7-34	Tw	4800-4810	1.09		0.38	
-35		4810-4820	0.62		0.63	
-36		4820-4830	0.31	4800 to	0.36	4800 to
-37		4830-4840	1.79	4910	2.13	4910
-38		4840-4850	1.97	110' @	1.72	110' @
-39		4850-4860	1.61	1.46%	1.82	1.51%
-40		4860-4870	1.83		1.99	
-41		4870-4880	1.46		1.54	
-42		4880-4890	1.48		1.72	
-43		4890-4900	2.03		2.17	
-44		4900-4910	1.83	4910 to	2.17	4910 to
-45		4910-4920	0.24	4960	0.25	4960
-46		4920-4930	0.20	50' @	0.10	50' @
-47		4930-4940	0.09	0.16%	0.08	0.13%
-48		4940-4950	0.04		0.04	
-49		4950-4960	0.22		0.16	
-50		4960-4970	1.34		0.92	
-51		4970-4980	0.52		0.60	
-52		4980-4990	0.37		0.33	
-53		4990-5000	0.18	4960 to	0.22	4960 to
-54		5000-5010	0.29	5070	0.27	5070
-55		5010-5020	0.29	110' @	0.26	110' @
-56		5020-5030	1.30	0.70%	1.04	0.58%
-57		5030-5040	0.68		0.67	
-58		5940-5050	1.46		0.67	
-59		5050-5060	1.04		0.85	
-60		5060-5070	0.28		0.50	
-61		5070-5080	0.18	5070 to	0.16	5070 to
-62	5080-5090	0.30	5120	0.23	5120	
-63	5090-5100	0.24	50' @	0.32	50' @	
-64	5100-5110	0.40	0.31%	0.36	0.32%	
-65	5110-5120	0.41		0.52		
			as ppm below			
-66		5120-5130	835			
-67		5130-5140	280			
-68		5140-5150	471			
-69		5150-5160	471			
-70		5160-5170	442			
-71		5170-5180	452			
-72		5180-5190	350	5120 to		
-73		5190-5200	554	5360		
-74		5200-5210	367	240' @		
-75		5210-5220	504	583 ppm		
-76		5220-5230	495			
-77		5230-5240	684			
-78		5240-5250	938			

Sample Number	Unit	Footage	Amer. Anal. Reas. Lab.		Amer. Anal. Reas. Lab.	
			Total Copper	Weighted Average	Total Zinc ppm	Weighted Average
A-7-79	Tw	5250-5260	as ppm below			
-80		5260-5270	628			
-81		5270-5280	601			
-82		5280-5290	692			
-83		5290-5300	580			
-84		5300-5310	583			
-85		5310-5320	832			
-86		5320-5330	888			
-87		5330-5340	765			
-88		5340-5350	616			
-89		5350-5360	421			
-90			5360-5370	553		
-91			5370-5380	1059		311
-92			5380-5390	1076		414
-93		5390-5400	1498		489	
-94		5400-5410	1419		404	
-95		5410-5420	2300		399	
-96		5420-5430	1710		428	
-97		5430-5440	1990		535	
-98		5440-5450	965		578	
-99		5450-5460	1410		1690	
-100		5460-5470	1630	5360 to	2500	
-101		5470-5480	1100	5610	1820	
-102		5480-5490	720	250' @	1380	
-103		5490-5500	1290	1380 ppm	1350	
-104		5490-5500	543		1227	
-105		5500-5510	738		1700	
-106		5510-5520	835		1630	
-107		5520-5530	616		1018	
-108		5530-5540	823		1685	
-109		5540-5550	903		2900	
-110		5550-5560	1198		3400	
-111		5560-5570	1947		3900	
-112		5570-5580	1705	1977	3400	
-113		5580-5590	3600		2800	
-114		5590-5600	515		1140	
		5600-5610	2900		1575	
-115	Ps	5610-5620	10,600		1425	
-117		5620-5630	1210		590	
-118		5630-5640	6700		1470	
-119		5640-5650	1590		597	
-120		5650-5660	709		384	
-121		5660-5663	629		740	
-122		5663-5670	508		354	
-123		5670-5680	495		330	
-116		5680-5690	736		2800	

Synopsis:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Footage</u>	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Total Copper</u>	<u>Weighted Average</u>
Tw	2445-3150	705	60 ppm	2445 to 5610 3165 ft. @ 1550 ppm or 0.155%
	3150-3682	532	806 ppm	
	3682-3730	48	1576 ppm	
	3730-4275	545	454 ppm	
	4275-4332	57	390 ppm	
	4332-4695	363	823 ppm	
	4695-4750	55	1.17%	
	4750-4800	50	0.10%	
	4800-4910	110	1.46%	
	4910-4960	50	0.16%	
	4960-5070	110	0.70%	
	5070-5120	50	0.31%	
	5120-5360	240	583 ppm	
	5360-5610	250	1380 ppm	
Ps	5610-5690	80	2823 ppm	2823 ppm

Various Combinations:

Tw	2445-5610 or	3165	0.16%
Tw	2445-4695	2250	0.05%
Tw	4695-5610 or	915	0.43%
Tw	4695-5120 or	425	0.78%
Tw	4695-5070 5070-5210 or	375 540	0.84% 0.12%
Tw	4695-4910	215	1.07%



PACIFIC LEGAL FOUNDATION

JDS
JES WLK WDG
FILE

ASARCO Incorporated

JAN 22 1987

January 1, 1987

SW Exploration

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JOHN F. OTTO
President
Freeport Company

JOHN P. POLLOCK
Rodi, Pollock, Peltker
Galbraith & Phillips

MARC SANDSTROM
Senior Executive Vice President
General Counsel
Great American First Savings Bank

MICHAEL T. THOMAS
Robertson, Monagle & Eastaugh

EUGENE von WENING, JR.
Senior Vice President
Turner Construction Company
Chairman, Turner International Industries

BROOKS WALKER, JR.
Chairman
United States Leasing
International, Inc.

ROBERT W. WALKER, Chairman
Blue Shield of California (Retired)

RONALD A. ZUMBRUN
President and CEO
Pacific Legal Foundation

WILDERNESS MYSTERY EXPLAINED

Dear Colleague:

This January when the new Congress convenes it will consider a host of proposals to create new wilderness areas throughout the United States. The relentless push for our constantly expanding wilderness system gives rise to what should be called, for lack of any better term, the great wilderness mystery. The mystery is this: What logic drives the crusade for the exponential growth of wilderness?

The wilderness mystery and its corollaries can be especially baffling at times. For example, with the myriad of statutes and regulations designed to protect the public land from overuse and irresponsible development why must all uses and development be prohibited? Or, if wilderness designation is designed to protect the land for future generations, and the present generation is prevented from using these areas, does that mean that wilderness designations must be withdrawn in the future so that future generations can enjoy the land being preserved today? And finally, will we ever run out of land suitable for wilderness designation?

Examples of the exponential growth of wilderness are everywhere. This term an effort will be made to designate the 1.5 million acre coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. When the refuge was created in 1980, Congress declined to place the area into wilderness; instead, it directed the Secretary of Interior to study the area's oil and gas potential. The draft study is now out, and it describes the resource potential as "clearly the most outstanding oil and gas frontier remaining in the United States." With North Slope production about to decline this is crucial. Yet many members of Congress have already signed on the effort for wilderness designation.

In the December issue of Sierra Club's magazine, Sierra, the cover story blesses the awesome Cranston Southern California 4.5 million acre wilderness and

January 1, 1987

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park bill as the next holy crusade for the California environmental movement. And, as a further example of preservationism run amok, some of the public land with the richest hard rock mineral potential in Nevada, Colorado, and Idaho has been proposed as wilderness.

Understanding the mystery behind this push for more and more wilderness is crucial if we are to inject rationality into the debate. Interestingly, the solution to the great wilderness mystery is simple if the wilderness ethic is understood and what may be called the public land wilderness theorem is followed:

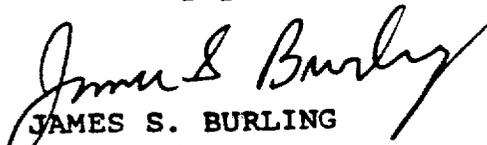
1. The simplest and best way to preserve an ecosystem is through wilderness designation.
2. Every unique ecosystem must be preserved.
3. Every ecosystem is unique.
4. Every area of public land constitutes an ecosystem.
5. Therefore, every area of public land must be designated as wilderness.

This wilderness theorem may seem absurd, but it explains the motivations of the more radical advocates of wilderness preservation.

It is not the position of Pacific Legal Foundation that wilderness areas are necessarily unwise. Indeed, there are areas where the nation's best interest may be served by wilderness designation. However, in PLF's involvement in public lands issues and litigation it is our position that a balance must be achieved between essential resource development and protection of the environment and habitat. Therefore, PLF will submit comments to the Interior Department in favor of arctic coastal plain oil and gas leasing. And PLF will continue to fight for loggers and miners in Alaska, California, Oregon, and throughout the United States whenever the ability to conduct environmentally sensitive resource development is threatened.

In sum, the push for wilderness should not sacrifice our strategic and national security interests because all land and ecosystems are not threatened by regulated resource development and all public land should not be designated as wilderness. If common sense is not followed, we may find the answer to the wilderness mystery of little interest when confronted by the wilderness paradox: What use is a wilderness area if we are too poor to enjoy it?

Sincerley yours,


JAMES S. BURLING
Attorney

Enclosure

xc for RLB &
WKR ✓

Doug

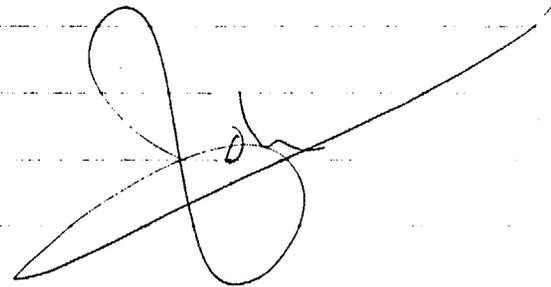
Here is the data on the
"Foundation's" proposed Mining Law.

There are some provisions in
it that are objectionable to me,
but there are some in the
current law I dislike.

As I said, for the time
being MEC will serve only as
a listening board, offering
constructive comments on
their proposals. In the
meantime, the Foundation is
to provide us with what
evidence they have that their
will be an effort to
change the existing Law, and
what input they have on
Interior's attitude and ^{that of} ~~an~~

key members of Congress.

After we have this "fact
sheet" from the Foundation we
shall circulate copies of the
finalized proposed new Law
and solicit comments on MEC's
position i.e. pro or con.
Whatever the decision of the
majority of the members is,
that is the position the
group will support.



SDS/w297

WHAT SHOULD A MODEL BILL CONTAIN?

In the drafting of an actual new law to modernize the Mining Law of 1872 along the lines of the foregoing "Blueprint for Revision," every effort should be made to accommodate, as equitably as possible, the legitimate (and sometimes conflicting) interests of miners (large and small), environmentalists, Federal and State governments, and the national interest. Also, the new law should be as complete as possible, replacing or codifying existing statutes dealing with hardrock mining so that "it can all be found in one place." This description of a "model bill" for a "new law" describes how those things might be accomplished.

EXISTING CLAIMS

The new law should deal up front with existing claims. In general, for both constitutional and political reasons these should be "grandfathered," so that the rights attendant upon the old claims can continue to be pursued under the old law. An important exception would be to substitute the new law's more realistic requirements for expenditures for assessment work at an early date (possibly phasing them in).

LANDS AND MINERALS SUBJECT TO LOCATION

Regarding ACCESS, the new law should make clear that public lands open to entry under the old law would continue to be open to "location" under the new law. In addition,

"acquired lands" under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture which are presently leasable (some 44.2 million acres), and all other acquired lands as to which no authority to dispose of the minerals exists (some 15.6 million acres, including 13.5 million under jurisdiction of the Department of Defense) should be made available for location under the new law. An additional 2 million acres of public domain lands not within the mining law states would also be made available.

The new law should specify what minerals are to be subject to "location". Included would be all metallic minerals, as well as nonmetallic minerals, such as diamonds, that are not of wide occurrence or localized marketability. Excluded would be minerals that are presently salable or leasable, and the distinction between common varieties of such minerals and those of "distinct and special value" would be eliminated.

"LOCATION" OF CLAIMS

There should be a Title of the new law governing the "location" of mining claims, the rights of locators, and procedures for locating.

Under it, only U.S. citizens and U.S. corporations would be entitled to locate and hold claims; non-citizens who have declared their intention to become citizens would no longer qualify.

Locators of mining claims would have the exclusive right to explore for, patent, develop, mine, produce and dispose of all minerals subject to location within the vertical planes extended downward along all boundaries of their claims (not just the end lines, as under existing law.) In addition, they would have the right of possession and use of so much of the surface within the boundary lines of their claims as is reasonably necessary for mining and processing operations, this right, however, being subject to the provisions of Section 6 of the Act of August 13, 1954, ("The Multiple Mineral Development Act") and Section 4 of the Act of July 23, 1955 ("The Multiple Surface Use Act").

The new law would provide that mining claims and the rights incident thereto are real property and, except as otherwise limited by the new law itself, fully alienable.

Under existing law, a claim owner can follow a located mineral vein beyond the claim boundaries (other than end lines) by asserting extralateral rights; these rights would be abolished by the new law (except to the extent grandfathered). It may be well to note here that the nature and extent of a patent is to be revised in accordance with the "Blueprint," by limiting it to the minerals only (not the land surface) and to a term of years (not perpetuity). However, the new law would give the locator of a claim the right to use the land surface to the extent reasonably necessary to carry on the mining, processing and removal operations, subject to the provisions of the laws cited.

The new law also should make the exercise of the locator's rights subject to the authority of the Secretary, under FLPMA and other applicable laws, to manage the public lands so as to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation and to afford environmental protection. It would require that a plan of operation, including provision for reclamation, must be approved prior to any activity likely to result in more than negligible disturbance of the land, and it would empower the Secretary to require a bond or other undertaking to assure compliance. This is not intended to change existing law (other than BLM's 5-acre exemption in 43 C.F.R. §3089) but simply to make clear that the Secretary's authority to manage the public lands and to enforce environmental laws is integral to mining law.

The new law would provide that all mining claims located after the effective date of this Act shall be of one type. The distinctions among claims as lode, placer, tunnel and mill sites that were established by the Mining Law of 1872 would be abolished, and extralateral rights would be discontinued. Future claim locations would have to conform as nearly as practicable to the U.S. system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys or protracted surveys. This is intended not only to reduce costs but to eliminate fractional claims, overlapping claims, problems of geographic location, and other confusions and conflicts that have often arisen from lack of uniformity in the siting and description of claims. In general, each claim shall be

approximately square and no more than one-sixteenth of a section on surveyed land or 40 acres on unsurveyed land. Under present law, a claim is generally twenty acres, but can vary considerably.

Currently, the specifics of mining claim location are governed by state laws. The new law should bring about greater uniformity. Thus, with respect to claims on surveyed lands, it would require that the boundaries of each claim conform to the lines of the public land survey, and further that the description of the boundary lines by reference to the township, range, section and legal subdivision of said survey shall determine the claim's boundaries on the ground.

This should make the mapping of such claims more orderly. In 1872 public land surveys were very limited. The rectangular system of surveys has now been extended over 1.4 billion acres of the original 1.8 billion-acre Public Domain area. Of the 374 million acres of land remaining to be surveyed at the close of the fiscal year 1985, approximately 76 percent are in Alaska. The remaining unsurveyed land lies exclusively in eleven Western states; the largest unsurveyed area is located in Nevada, where approximately 19 million acres are unsurveyed.

Under the new law, mining claims located on unsurveyed lands would have to be placed in approximate north to south and east to west directions and the boundary lines as marked on the ground by the corner monument of the claim would control as against any description of the claim. Again,

this is intended to enhance orderliness and to minimize boundary disputes.

The new law should describe in detail how a mining claim location shall be made. It would provide (1) for the erection of corner monuments (which would be biodegradable) and for their markings and (2) for the posting of a location notice on the northwest corner, and it would detail the information required to be included in the location notice. It would further require (3) the filing of a signed identical copy of the location notice in a BLM office designated by the Secretary after payment of a filing fee of not less than \$25 for each claim, and it would provide that failure so to file within 90 days after the posting of the location notice shall render the claim null and void and forfeit all rights thereunder. At present, the filing fee is \$10.00 for the equivalent claim size, which was set by regulation in 1978; prior to that, there was no filing fee.

There should be a provision that the locator or owner of a claim, in stating the number of acres in the claim, shall be entitled to rely on the accuracy of records and plats maintained by BLM for administering the public lands. At present, acreage figures for a claim depend upon a survey; this subsection entitles the claim locator to rely on BLM records and plats.

There should also be a provision that, once all the acts prescribed have been properly completed, the rights of the locator shall be deemed to have been established with

respect both to the United States and to all other persons.

The new law would spell out how amendments to location notices and mining claims must be done. This is intended to make possible the adjustment of a mining claim for a technical location correction, without having to file a new claim as is usually done under current law to avoid losing the claim.

An important element of the new law would be to provide for the locations of a group of contiguous claims by a single locator, to be called a group claim. A group claim must embrace one complete surveyed section (or 640 acres of unsurveyed land), and the requirements as to posting, marking and the contents and filing of location notices should be spelled out in detail. This would correct a defect of existing law; using groups of claims is a practical requirement of modern exploration, and this would simplify the group of claims and make them easier to locate on the ground, thus reducing unnecessary cost of exploration.

MAINTENANCE OF CLAIMS

A key Title of new law would cover the maintenance of mining claims. In establishing assessment work or diligence requirements, it would clarify, modernize and codify historic requirements for the continued holding of a claim, provide for due and proper diligence, and reduce the need for unnecessary disturbance of land imposed by current law as a condition of holding a claim.

First, there would be a provision that no less than the amounts to be prescribed in the new law must be expended, during each calendar year, for each acre within a claim, for "assessment work." Assessment work includes labor, materials, surveys or any activity reasonably related to the effort to discover or develop mineral deposits or to reclaim or restore land disturbed by exploration or mining. For purposes of assessment work, an "assessment block" may be designated by the claimant, which block cannot exceed one mile square. Any assessment work performed within this block (but not work performed outside) can constitute work requirement for all claims within the block. The claims need not be contiguous for this purpose, nor does the assessment work have to benefit each and every claim, as is required currently. Also, expenditures in excess of the amount required in one calendar year may be applied to meet the requirements for up to 3 succeeding years. (This also is new and expands the credit allowed for a major expenditure on one claim at one time, to take account of modern technology. It also reduces the need for disturbance of land simply to meet holding requirements that bring little benefit to the claim.)

The minimum annual expenditures for assessment work would be fixed as follows: for an individual 40-acre claim or group of 40-acre claims up to 16 claims within one mile square, \$15 per acre during each of the first 10 years of assessment work and \$30 per acre each year thereafter; and

for a group of more than 16 claims larger than one mile square, \$15 per acre during each of the first 5 years of assessment work and \$30 per acre each year thereafter. This differential is to discourage the holding of excess property. Under the 1872 mining law, the minimum expenditure has been a mere \$5 per acre per year. (However, since 1978 Alaska has imposed \$10 per acre per year on tentatively selected state lands.) The expenditures required by a model bill would more accurately reflect true exploration expenditures.

There should be a provision requiring the amount of assessment work on claims smaller than 40 acres to be the same as for 40-acre claims.

All assessment work requirements would apply in the year of location of a claim, unless the date of location is on or after July 1. This is in deference to the realities of field requirements in some geographic areas. A July 1 date, plus the 90-day filing period to be provided below, can delay the possibility of exploration beyond the available field season.

The model bill would afford claim owners the election to pay cash into the U.S. Treasury in lieu of, but equal to, the amounts required and not expended for assessment work. This new provision serves the dual purpose of avoiding "make work" in order to maintain a mining claim and at the same time assuring proper holding costs. Credit for any excess payment could apply to meeting expenditure requirements for up to 3 succeeding years. After 10 years, cash payment in

lieu of assessment work becomes mandatory. This is to encourage early physical exploration, and to discourage needless disturbance on property that has been explored for 10 years.

A section of the new law would concern proof of labor, i.e., how to prove that the assessment work requirements have actually been met. In general, that section would be not so much new law as making clear and uniform what has become often uncertain and varied. Under it, the owner of a mining claim would be required to file with BLM each year on or before December 31 an affidavit that the required expenditures for assessment work (or payment in lieu thereof) have been made for that year. The information that must be contained in that affidavit should be detailed, and the claim owner would be required to preserve documentary proof of those expenditures for five years after the expenditure, and to make it available to BLM upon written request at any time during that period. Failure to furnish adequate documentation of the timely performance of required assessment work, unless shown to the Secretary to be justifiable, shall result in forfeiture of the claim. After 5 years, however, an affidavit of expenditure shall be conclusive, in absence of fraud. There should be a provision that any person making false statements in the required documentation or affidavit shall forfeit all rights in any claim owned by such person, and such person shall thereafter be barred from acquiring any right or interest under the new law. This puts teeth into

the requirement for honesty in affidavits of performance of assessment work.

Where a claim owner elects to make payment in lieu of assessment work, such payment should be made at the time of filing the affidavit.

The new law should provide for deferment of or exemption from diligence requirements in certain circumstances (there are no such provisions currently). In cases such as lack of right of way, or other legal impediments to the claimant's right to enter his claim, the Secretary could grant deferment of assessment work requirements and of payment in lieu thereof until the impediment is removed. During a period when access to a claim is denied or withheld by an officer or agency of the U.S., the Secretary would be required to exempt the owner from assessment work requirements or payments in lieu thereof.

However, the deferred amounts of annual expenditures for assessment work or payment in lieu thereof would accrue throughout the period of deferment, and thereafter, until they are fully expended or paid, the claim owner must add the accrued expenditures or payments to those then required, at annual rates at least equal thereto.

A claimant who has received or petitioned for a deferment or exemption would have to file a notice thereof annually in the same time, place and manner as required for filing a proof of labor affidavit, and the information to be included in such filing should be specified in the model bill.

Any deferment or exemption would be in addition to any relief available under any other Act of Congress.

The penalty for late filing of the affidavit regarding assessment work required or, if applicable, the notice of deferment or exemption, would be as follows: if the filing is not made, the Secretary must give notice to the claim owner that rights in the claim shall be forfeited, and the claim would be void after 30 days from the issuance of such notice; however, if the claim owner makes the required filing within said 30 days, his rights in the claim shall be preserved and the claim shall remain valid, provided, that the claim owner pays a cash penalty in addition to, and equal to 50% of the amount of, the assessment work expenditure or payment in lieu thereof required for the year to which the late filing applies, even if assessment work expenditure, or payment in lieu thereof, is itself deferred or exempt for that year.

Another section, having to do with penalty for forfeiture, would prescribe that a claim owner who forfeits or relinquishes his or her rights in a claim for any reason shall be precluded, for the next ensuing year, from locating, directly or indirectly, a new claim on the same land (this is new). If he or she relocates a claim after one year but before five years after the date of forfeiture, the amount of annual expenditures for assessment work or payment in lieu thereof required in the year of relocation and each year thereafter will be the same as if the claim owner had never forfeited the claim.

The model bill would establish a Mineral Information Program, whose purpose is to add to the government's knowledge regarding the mineral resources of the public lands, while protecting the confidentiality of privileged or proprietary information in order not to discourage exploration for minerals needed by the national economy. In brief, claim owners would be required to submit to the Secretary all non-interpretive raw data, including a map of drill holes and sample points showing relative location on claim, geologic logs and depth information, and geological, geophysical and geochemical survey reports obtained from exploring, developing or producing any mineral pursuant to the new law. Assay and other processed, analyzed and interpreted information is excluded. This information must be supplied after the 10th assessment year, or when the claim is relinquished or abandoned or declared invalid in a validity proceeding.

Such information received by the Secretary shall not be released to the public while the claims are in good standing, and whenever a Federal employee reveals information in violation of the aforesaid regulations, the claim owner, or anyone to whom that owner sold the information under promise of confidentiality, may commence a civil action for damages against the Federal government, and in any such action the government may not raise the defense of sovereign immunity or any claim that the employee who released the information was acting outside the scope of his employment in so doing.

A claim owner's failure to provide the required information

would result in forfeiture of the claim, and a claim owner who failed to provide the information required upon forfeiture or relinquishment would be barred by the Secretary from acquiring any right or interest under this law for such period as the Secretary determines is appropriate in the circumstances. Any bond provided by the claimant cannot be released until the information satisfactory to the Secretary has been received.

Regarding the validity of claims, the new law should provide that a mining claim properly located on lands available for location and on which there is no pre-existing valid claim shall be valid with respect to the U.S. and all other persons, and the claim shall carry all the rights provided by this law so long as the owner maintains the claim in accordance with this law. "Discovery" and "pedis possessio" would no longer be required for unpatented claims.

PATENTS

One of the key Titles of the new law would be that covering mineral patents. The first section would provide that a claim owner would be entitled to a patent (1) upon submission of satisfactory proof that the claim contains a "valuable deposit" of one or more minerals locatable under the new law, and (2) upon compliance with this Title.

A valuable deposit would be defined as one capable of being mined, removed and marketed at a prospective profit in the foreseeable future under either existing average or

forecasted market conditions, without reliance upon speculative technological breakthroughs or possible government price support programs, if the land claimed has a present (even though not profitable) value for mining purposes. The prospective profitability may be based on the existence of deposits only part of which are within the claim. Existence of a valuable deposit may be established by actual physical exposure of the mineral and inference based on relevant geological and geophysical data, and where a patent is sought for more than one claim in a group of claims under the same ownership, physical exposure will not be required on any claim within the group as to which the Secretary determines that circumstances justify reliance on proof by geological inference alone.

This section would make several changes in existing law. Notably, it would broaden the definition of "valuable deposit" to include one that could be mined profitably under average, and not just existing, market conditions; it would no longer require profitability to be based only on deposits totally within the claim boundaries; it would permit inference based on geological data to be taken into account in establishing the existence of a deposit, and it would no longer necessitate physical exposure on every claim in a group under the same ownership as a condition of patent.

The next section would delineate (and limit) patent rights. Under it, a patent would transfer, for thirty years, title to all locatable minerals found within the vertical

planes extended downward along the boundaries of a claim, plus the right to use so much of the surface area within the claim boundaries as is necessary to develop and mine the minerals by any appropriate mining technique, including surface mining methods. The 30-year limit on the patent can be extended but only for so long as minerals are being produced, or where the Secretary, upon showing satisfactory to him, extends the term of the patent as provided elsewhere in the bill. In addition, the owner of a claim qualifying for a patent would have the right to select open and unreserved federal lands outside the claim boundaries that said owner demonstrates are reasonably necessary for "ancillary uses" such as milling, processing, mining and related operations that are not required for other uses determined by the Secretary to be of greater public value. The duration of ancillary uses would be coterminous with the mineral patent(s) to which they relate. Also, except as limited by other laws, the Secretary would have to grant such rights of way over adjoining and nearby federal lands as might be required for access to and development of minerals patented under this Title.

That section would thus make a basic change in the Mining Law of 1872, under which a patent conveys all the land surface within the claim boundaries along with the minerals and also conveys title to the claimant in perpetuity. By limiting the patent to a term of years and to the minerals themselves (plus a right to use the surface but only to the

extent necessary for mining), this bill would remove the bases for some of the most persistent criticisms of the 1872 law. In addition, "ancillary uses" of other Federal lands by the claim owner would be subject to the Secretary's determination that those lands are not required for other uses of greater public value.

An ensuing section, payment for patent, would prescribe that the holder of a mineral patent shall pay fair market rental (a) for lands used for ancillary uses and (b) for the surface of the patented claim used in exploiting the minerals. Any surface resources, including nonlocatable minerals and vegetative materials, taken from the land within the claim boundaries in the course of mining or related activities would have to be paid for at fair market value.

The next section would deal with mine plans. Noting that all patents are issued subject to the Secretary's authority to manage the public lands to the same degree and in the same manner as provided for unpatented claims, it would require that the Secretary shall review and approve a mine plan for the development and reclamation of a claim prior to permitting its development. The issuance of a patent to the minerals would be a prerequisite for approval of the mine plan. The patentee would have 10 years from the date of issuance of the patent to prepare and file for approval a mine plan, including feasibility study, in preparation for production. The Secretary would be required to develop procedures for timely processing of applications

for approval. Failure to apply for an approved mine plan within said ten years would result in forfeiture of the claim owner's rights, and the Secretary would have to cancel the patent after 30 days notice.

The new law thus would strongly affirm the government's authority over the public lands and, by requiring approved mine plans covering both development and reclamation, would give the Secretary continuing control over the use of land whether under claim or patent. The purpose is to eliminate abuses of the land that allegedly have occurred under the 1872 Act.

The next section would pertain to surveys and is important in clarifying and specifying how to identify claims geographically. It would require that, prior to applying for a patent, the owner of a mining claim that is located on unsurveyed land or whose exterior boundaries do not conform to the lines of the public land survey, shall obtain a survey of the claim made by a surveyor appointed by the United States Chief Cadastral Engineer and certified as correct by that officer or his delegate. No survey would be required of a claim located on surveyed lands, the exterior boundaries of which conform to the lines of the public land survey. If the exterior boundaries of a claim located on surveyed land conform or can be made to conform as intended to the lines of the public land survey, the description of the claim by reference to the township, range, section and legal subdivision of the public land survey would at all times after patent

constitute the highest authority as to what claim is patented. For a claim located on unsurveyed lands or whose boundaries cannot be made to conform to the public land survey, the monuments on the ground marking the boundaries of the claim as shown on the approved survey plat would at all times after patent constitute the highest authority as to what claim is patented. Where a claim owner seeks to patent a contiguous group of claims that has previously been located as provided earlier for group locations, and a survey is required, only the posted external boundaries of the group would need to be surveyed, except to the extent necessary to delimit lands contained within the group that are unavailable for location.

Another section would prescribe mineral patent procedure. It would state that, in order to obtain a patent, a claim owner must file, in the office designated by the Secretary (1) an application, under oath, describing the boundaries of the claim or claims, (2) the affidavit of at least 2 persons that a notice of the application has been conspicuously posted on the land itself, (3) a copy of said notice, and (4) satisfactory evidence that the claim owner is qualified to hold claims and that the particular claim or claims meet all requirements of the new law for locating, maintaining and patenting claims.

The section would further require the authorized officer to publish notice, weekly for eight successive weeks, that the application for a patent has been made; it would prescribe

the method therefor and also require the claim owner, at the end of the publication period, to file an affidavit that the notice has been posted on the land during that period.

Next, if no adverse claim has been filed by the end of the publication period and if the claim owner otherwise meets the requirements of this law, he or she would be entitled to a patent to the claim upon payment of the prescribed amounts and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard.

Also, the application for patent and the affidavits required of the claim owner could be made by an authorized agent conversant with the facts.

There would be a requirement that the costs of processing a patent application, including the costs of any necessary survey, be borne by the applicant according to a fee schedule established by the Secretary.

There would be a provision that if a claim owner fails to meet the requirements for a patent, he may continue to maintain the claim under the applicable Title of this bill.

Another section would provide for the issuance to a claim owner of a special use permit for lands selected for ancillary uses (such as milling, processing, etc.) upon specified conditions. The procedures should be set out.

Another section, on adverse claims, would provide an opportunity, during the 8-week period of publication of a patent or permit application, for an adverse claimant to file a claim. It must be filed under oath and show the

nature, boundaries and extent of the adverse claim. Thereupon the patent or permit proceedings would be stayed until the controversy is settled or decided in court or the adverse claim waived. The adverse claimant would have to commence court proceedings within 30 days of filing his claim and prosecute same with reasonable diligence, and failure to do so would constitute a waiver of his claim. After final court judgment, the winning party could proceed to patent the minerals (or obtain the ancillary permit) without further notice.

Patent termination would be covered, first, by providing that, upon failure to pay any rentals when due, the Secretary shall give 30 days notice of cancellation, and the patent owner can preserve his right only by paying, within said 30 days, the rents due plus an additional 50% of that amount. (This, of course, would be new, since existing law requires no rental fees to be paid by a patent owner.) Next, there would be a provision that failure by the patent owner to comply with the patent terms, an approved mine plan, or any of the provisions of the new law or of regulations thereunder shall subject the patent to cancellation by appropriate court proceedings. This, too, represents new law. Next, there would be provision that cessation of production after the end of the primary term (30 years?) of a patent shall terminate the patent 60 days after the Secretary issues notice to that effect, unless production is resumed prior to that time. Production from one patented claim within a

group of patented claims would satisfy this requirement. This would be new, since under existing law a patent has no term. In addition, the Secretary, upon a showing satisfactory to him, could extend the primary term after cessation of production. Further, a patent holder would have a right to relinquish it at any time after 60 days notice to the Secretary. Existing law has no provision for relinquishing or forfeiting a patent. Similarly, it should be provided that the forfeiture or relinquishment of a mineral patent results in the forfeiture or relinquishment of any permit for related ancillary uses. Next, the forfeiture penalties applicable under an earlier section to unpatented claims would be applied to patented claims. This, too, is new law. And it should be made explicit that forfeiture does not abrogate reclamation requirements.

A concluding Title would cover the EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS. It would repeal various statutes (which would be enumerated) except to the extent that the new law provides for grandfathering certain rights. It would further declare that the new law preempts the laws and regulations of the states respecting location and maintenance of mining claims, but that nothing in the new law exempts mining claim owners from federal, state and local laws relating to the protection of the environment and nonmineral resources.

Statutes to be repealed are: (List)

CHECKLIST OF MAJOR PROVISIONS

FOR MODEL MINING LAW BILL

I. Existing Claims

A. Grandfather: 1872 Mining law still applicable except assessment work requirements which will be governed by new law.

B. Exceptions:

1. Claims for common variety-type minerals as defined in new law (see III below); claimants will be afforded a reasonable period to apply for patent under 1872 law (5 years) after which such minerals may be disposed of only by sale as provided by the Mineral Materials Act of July 31, 1947 (30 USC § 601 et seq); existing claimants have preference right in bidding for mineral materials.
2. Tunnel sites eliminated after 5 years.
3. Millsites eliminated after 5 years. New law applicable to all appropriations for milling, processing or other uses incident to mining.

C. Relocation: Holder of mining claim, mill site or tunnel site given exclusive right to relocate under new law for 5 years. Retain existing configuration of claims to extent conformity to new location requirements prevented by pattern of ownership on ground.

II. Lands Open to Location: Same as now plus expand to include acquired lands.

III. Minerals Subject to Location

- A. Hardrock, metallics and scarce nonmetallics.
- B. All common variety-type minerals (sand, stone, clay etc.) specifically identified and excluded (including bentonite, diatomaceous earth etc.); "distinct and special value" distinction eliminated.
- C. Currently leasable minerals will continue to be leasable.

IV. Rights of Locators

- A. Exclusive right to locatable minerals within boundaries of claim (NB: extralateral rights eliminated); other minerals (leasable saleable) remain subject to disposition under applicable laws.
- B. Federal surface management authority remains the same except regulatory (BLM) 5-acre exemption from plan of operations requirement eliminated.

V. Uniformity of Claims

- A. One type of claim: placer, lode, millsite distinctions and tunnel site designation eliminated.
- B. Maximum size: quarter-quarter section or 40 acres.
- C. If land within public land survey grid, location must conform if possible; survey description controls if discrepancy between it and boundaries marked on ground.
- D. If unsurveyed, locate in cardinal directions; boundaries on ground control if conflict with description.

VI. Location Procedure

- A. Corner monuments.
- B. Location notice at northwest corner.
- C. 90 day filing period.
- D. \$25 fee per claim.

VII. Maintenance of Claims (Diligence)

- A. Assessment work includes any activity reasonably related to effort to discover or develop mineral deposits or to reclaim or restore lands disturbed thereby.

B. Assessment work amounts

Many claim blocks less than 640 acres will be located, I don't know if blocks particularly claims change over the years

1. For claim or claim group encompassing fewer than 640 acres: \$15 per acre first five years; \$30 per acre thereafter.
2. For claim group larger than 640 acres: \$20 for five years, then \$40.
3. The amount of assessment work required of claims less than 40 acres in size is the same as for 40 acre claims.

C. Group Assessment work

1. Work credit can be spread among group of claims controlled by single operator up to the equivalent of one surveyed section in size (640 acres, if unsurveyed).
2. Claims need not be contiguous and proof of benefit to claims receiving credit not required.

D. Excess expenditures can be applied to meet requirements for up to 3 succeeding years.

E. Assessment work requirement applies in year of location unless claim located on or after July 1, in which case it begins the following year.

F. Payment-in-lieu option first 10 years, thereafter cash payment becomes mandatory, regardless of amount of assessment work done.

G. Assessment work on calendar year basis.

VIII. Proof of Labor

A. Annual filing of Proof of Labor Affidavit on or before December 31; reasonable filing fee required.

B. Claimant retain documentary proof of expenditures for 5 years.

1. Failure to provide sufficient documentation to managing agency upon request subjects claim to forfeiture.
2. Absent fraud, assessment work affidavit conclusive after 5 years.
3. Penalty for fraud: forfeiture of claim and claimant barred from holding any claim under mining law.

IX. Deferment of or Exemption from Assessment Work

- A. Deferment if impediment to working claim (e.g. access over surrounding private lands blocked); amounts required accrue and must be expended or paid when impediment removed at rate equal to and in addition to expenditure requirement for year in which impediment removed and subsequent years, until fully expended or paid.
- B. Exemption if U.S. is cause of impediment.
- C. Annual filing of notice of deferment or exemption required.

X. Penalty for Late Filings

- A. Failure to file affidavit of expenditure or notice of deferment or exemption will result in forfeiture after 30 days notice from managing agency.
- B. Late filing within 30-day notice period accepted upon additional cash payment of 1/2 of expenditure amount required for year in question.

XI. Penalty for Forfeiture: Claimant precluded from relocating same land for period of one year.

XII. Mineral Information Program

- A. Claim holders must submit specified non-interpretive raw data (including map of drill holes and sample points, geologic logs and depth information and geological, geophysical and geochemical survey reports) to appropriate agency following the 10th assessment year or upon forfeiture or relinquishment of a claim; assay and other interpreted information is expressly excluded.
- B. Safeguards to protect confidentiality of information submitted while claim in good standing will be provided.
- C. Failure to provide required information shall result in forfeiture of claim and may bar claimant from holding any mining claims in future.

XIII. Validity of Claims

A. Compliance with location, maintenance and filing requirements establishes validity of claimant's possessory rights.

1. Discovery requirement and pedis-possessio doctrine eliminated for unpatented claims.

with withdrawal?

2. Long term withdrawal (for initial period of more than 5 years) will void a claim unless a patent is issued upon application made within 180 days; a claim may be maintained during short term withdrawal under the assessment work exemption provision.

Required or actually filed

3. Compensation: In the event a claim is voided by a withdrawal, the claimant will be entitled to recover required assessment work expenditures or payments-in-lieu thereof made during the previous 10 years.

XIV. Patent

A. Test: valuable deposit.

1. New Definition: Prospective profitability under average or forecasted market conditions.

2. Claims may be aggregated to meet test.

3. Proof by physical exposure and, at discretion of Secretary, geological inference (if patent sought for more than one claim).

B. Rights

1. Mineral ownership.

2. Use of surface, subject to federal surface management regulations.

eliminate 30 yrs

3. Duration: 30 years and so long thereafter as produce in paying quantities.

4. Special use permit for additional land for mining, milling and processing operations; same duration as related mineral patent.

5. Necessary rights of way for access and development.

- C. Payment: Fair market value for surface use of patented lands and lands held under special use permit; also fair market value for any surface resources used, such as timber, sand & gravel.
- D. Mine Plan
 - 1. Patent is prerequisite to mining.
 - 2. Claimant has 10 years after patent issued to apply for approval of mine plan for development and reclamation of claim; penalty for failure to file timely application is cancellation of patent and forfeiture of claim.
- E. Survey required unless conform to public land survey; also survey to extent necessary to exclude lands unavailable for location and patent.
- F. Procedure
 - 1. Application.
 - 2. Posting.
 - 3. Publication.
 - 4. Payment (FMV for surface).
 - 5. Processing costs paid by applicant.
- G. If patent denied, claim still valid.
- H. Adverse claims resolved judicially.
- I. Termination
 - 1. Failure to pay rent: Notice and cancellation of patent unless pay 50% penalty.
 - 2. Judicial cancellation for failure to comply with terms of patent, mine plan or law.
 - 3. Cessation of paying production unless requirement suspended by Secretary.
 - 4. Voluntary relinquishment.

XV. State Location and Mining Claim Maintenance Laws Preempted; Federal, State and local Environmental and Resource Protection Laws Unaffected.

301 W. Golf View Drive
Tucson, AZ 85704

December 9, 1986

Mr. Bill Carter, Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
2015 W. Deer Valley Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85027

Reference: Arizona Wilderness
Study Area 2-197
Ragged Top

Dear Mr. Carter:

This study area should not be included in the wilderness preservation system for the following reasons:

1. It is surrounded by an open pit mine within about 2 miles, a natural gas line about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, and a frequently used county road about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west. All of the aforementioned would tend to render Ragged Top a low order area for wilderness.
2. It is in a mineral potential area.
3. Although public comment indicated it was an area of excellent wildlife population, no figures were presented to verify this claim.
4. The size of the study area is so small that it would not serve a sufficient amount of recreational activities for the costs that would be incurred.
5. It is about 6 miles west of an urban sprawl area. This urban area, in the not too distant future, is going to move westerly.

I recommend that this area (Ragged Top) be looked at very closely and that emotional desires not overcome practical solutions.

Very truly yours,


William D. Gay

bl.cc: R.L. Brown
W.L. Kurtz
J.D. Sell

2-11-86

Memorandum to: Mr. J. Sell

Re: Phoenix Resource Area Meeting (2-10-86)

In summary the meeting ~~is~~ was the very beginning of the planning process and will require about 2 1/2 years to finish.

Attending were about 20 people plus 6 BLM people.

The program was based on two (2) charts; the first being the attached Xerox copy which was followed 1 thru 9. No. 1 being the point at which we are now. The second chart was the five (5) points which we discussed 2/6/86.

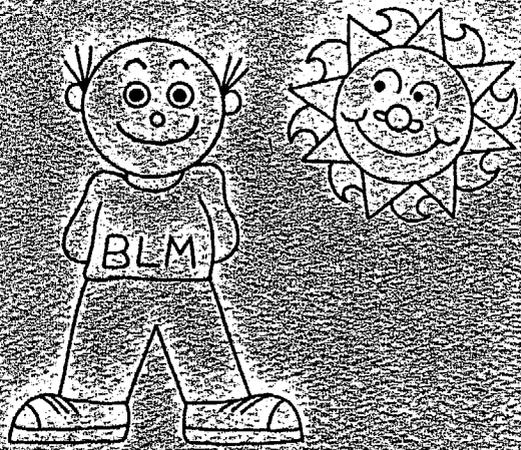
Some areas have ... ready been designated and the one of importance to us is near Silver Bell ~~is~~ - an endangered cacti. Also, it was inferred the area around Silver Bell is scenic, historical etc. --- we will surely have to defend our mineral potential around that area.

In conclusion the various people attending were ~~egress~~ aggressive in discussing, Eco-systems, plant and animal inventory -- etc. NO PRO PRO MINERAL PEOPLE.

I suggest our statements from ~~be~~ 2/6/86 be sent in as we agreed on. ...

Special management areas - any areas that requires special management --- does not preclude minerals. Usually a single purpose area, but in some cases can be muti-use.

W. D. May



WHAT IS BLM?

The Bureau of Land Management is an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Nationwide, BLM is responsible for managing over 350 million acres of public land, mostly in the West and Alaska.

In 1976, Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that directed BLM to manage the public lands for a variety of uses and to protect the natural resources of the lands to ensure their continuing supply. The law also directed BLM to manage the public lands as a permanent trust for all Americans.

WHAT ARE THE PUBLIC LANDS?

The public lands managed by BLM are what remains of the original public domain, the land acquired by the United States as the nation grew across the continent in the nineteenth century. Much of the original public domain was given by the government to citizens for homesteads, given to railroads to encourage construction, given to states for the support of education, and set aside as national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges. Still, other lands were withdrawn for military uses and for Indian reservations.



WHERE ARE THE PUBLIC LANDS IN ARIZONA?

The 12½ million acres of public land in Arizona are scattered throughout the state, generally in desert areas. The largest concentrations of public land are in western, northwestern, and southeastern Arizona.

HOW IS BLM ORGANIZED?

The line of authority in BLM extends from the Secretary of the Interior (a member of the President's cabinet) to the Director of BLM in Washington, to State Directors in nearly all of the western states. Each state is divided into several districts. A District Manager is in charge. And, each district is divided into two or more "Resource Areas," each headed by an Area Manager. For planning purposes, a Resource Area may be divided into two Planning Areas.

Beyond the "line" officers, other BLM employees serve as staff to the managers. These other employees offer clerical support and expertise in various specialties such as range management, minerals, forestry, wildlife habitat, planning, recreation, soils, fire management, and water resources.

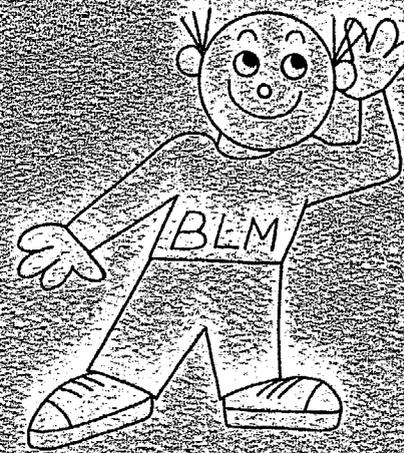
HOW DOES BLM PLAN FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS?

Through its "planning process," BLM seeks to accommodate the uses the public wants to make of the lands while complying with the law and policy established by Congress and the executive branch of the federal government.

One BLM planner suggests thinking of the planning process as a funnel. Into the top of the funnel go goals for the land, data on what exists on the land, information on how people now use the land, and the public's desires for future uses. Out of the bottom of the funnel comes a land management decision, which the BLM staff then carries out.

WHAT ARE THE "RESOURCES" BLM PLANNING CONSIDERS?

The resources and resource uses on the public lands include livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, wild horse and burro herds, recreational opportunities (such as hiking, hunting, horseback riding, rockhounding, fishing, and off-road vehicle driving), mineral and energy development, wilderness protection, utility uses and rights-of-way, and soil and watershed protection and development. There are other resources, some peculiar to particular places. You can help BLM identify those places and their special resources.



WHAT ARE THE STEPS IN THE BLM PLANNING PROCESS?

There are nine steps, and throughout BLM looks to you for information, interest, and participation. The planning process is designed to let you become involved in the fundamental land management planning for the public lands. BLM needs your perspective so that its planning truly reflects public sentiment and needs in particular planning areas.

Here are the nine steps.

1. ISSUE IDENTIFICATION OR SCOPING

In this first step BLM comes to the public to listen, to find out what issues are of concern. BLM asks: "What's important to you in this planning area? What problems and opportunities do we have now and in the future?"

2. DECIDING PLANNING CRITERIA

This helps set the standards for planning, including determining how detailed inventories of particular resources will be. For example, if there is little public concern for recreational development, then BLM can devote more time and money to inventorying resources for which there's more concern. Public sentiment can direct the emphasis and content of the land-use plan that is eventually written.

3. INVENTORY: WHAT'S THERE?

Based on the issues identified in Step 1, and following the criteria set in Step 2, BLM specialists inventory the resources in the planning area, how they're used, and what condition they're in. The public can also provide resource information that BLM may not have.

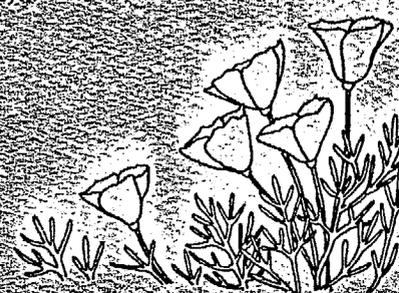
4. "MANAGEMENT SITUATION ANALYSIS" — BLM DOES ITS HOMEWORK

This step involves technical analysis of the data gathered in the inventory. BLM specialists sift through the numbers and translate them into words to put the data into a meaningful context. The analysis also addresses the capabilities and demands on the resources.

5. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

At this point, BLM uses the data analyzed in the "Management Situation Analysis" to identify alternative uses of each resource. Options range from planning for "full production" to "complete protection" of a particular resource. There is a range of alternatives between these two extremes, including continuing present management. The public helps identify the conflicts between resource use alternatives.

For example, consider an area with a herd of cattle. Alternatives include managing for the maximum number of cattle, managing for the present herd size, decreasing it slightly, or managing for no cattle at all. With each of these alternatives there may be conflicts with other resource uses. If we managed for the maximum number of cattle, would there be enough forage for the wildlife and wild horses that now graze the area, too? Or, if we managed for the alternative of the maximum number of wild horses for the area, what effect would that have on the livestock industry? These are the kinds of questions you can help identify.



6. WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS AND COSTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES? — MORE BLM HOMEWORK

The BLM must now assess the effects of the alternative resource uses, and their costs.

7. SELECTION OF THE "PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE"

BLM will also make a recommendation for the "preferred" alternative, the one that seems to best meet the needs of the public, the law, and the land. An assessment of all the alternatives and BLM's recommendation for the "preferred alternative" are reported to the public in a "Draft Plan and Environmental Impact Statement." This report is subject to public review and comment that may present new information, point out problems in the BLM recommendation, and suggest other alternatives as better choices.

8. THE DECISION

The public comment is now analyzed by BLM, and the Final Environmental Impact Statement is written. The final statement responds to the public comment, and announces the alternative selected to be carried out as the "Resource Management Plan." The District Manager then sends the Final Environmental Impact Statement to the State Director for approval.

9. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Once the plan is approved by the State Director, it's time to begin carrying it out. The BLM requests funding to implement the plan, and lists the specific jobs needed to do that. BLM also schedules a review of the plan every five years to see if it is still workable as time goes on. Meanwhile, the public monitors how BLM does the job it planned to do. A plan cannot be fully carried out, of course, unless Congress appropriates money to do the job.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

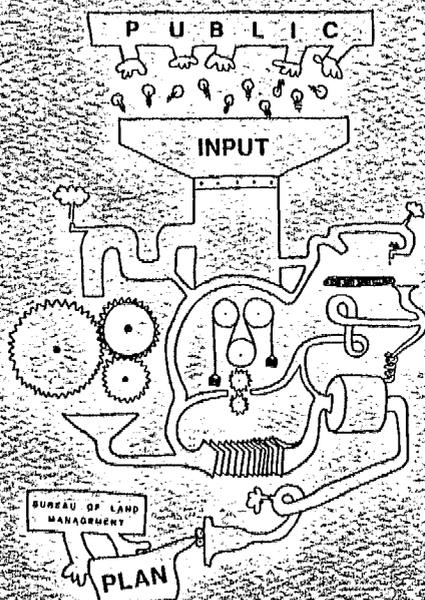
Planning for the management of the public lands affects all of us. Your participation in the planning is important, not only to yourself, but also to your children and your children's children. Join BLM planning work as early as you can. Your ideas and effort throughout will make a difference.

For more information on the BLM planning process, contact the district planning coordinator in the BLM office nearest you. BLM planning is also explained in detail in Part 1600 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

BLM OFFICES IN ARIZONA

Arizona Strip District 196 E. Tabernacle, P.O. Box 250 St. George, Utah 84770 (801) 673-3545	Safford District 425 E. Fourth St. Safford, Arizona 85546 (602) 428-4040
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Phoenix District 2929 W. Clarendon Ave. Phoenix, Arizona 85017 (602) 241-2501	Yuma District 2480 Fourth Avenue, P.O. Box 5680 Yuma, Arizona 85364 (602) 726-2612
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PREPARED IN COOPERATION
WITH
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF ARIZONA

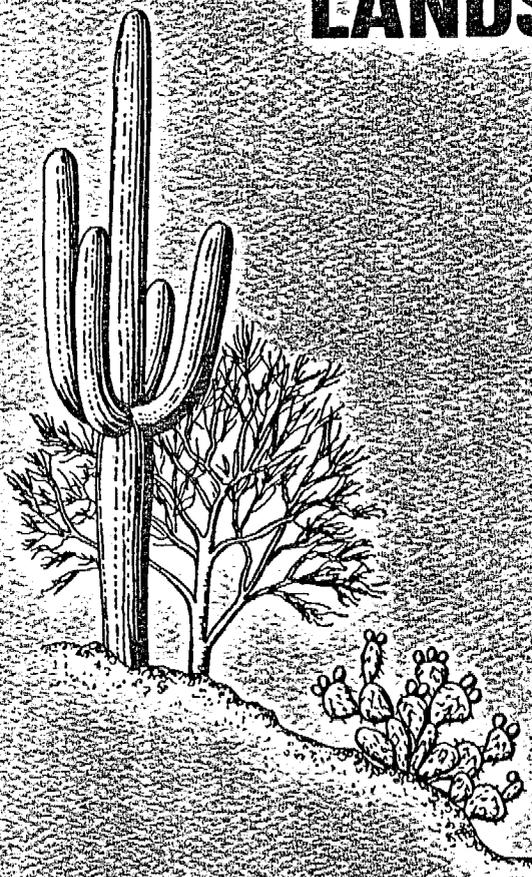


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2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

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PLANNING FOR YOUR PUBLIC LANDS



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

JDS
TES

~~WLR~~

no need here, p. 1

MAY 16 1989

SW Exploration

I have nothing to say Re: mineral potential; just small size, near ranches, near existing mining operation.

May 16, 1989

I would say TES's men should carry the day

KURTZ 5/17/89

MEMO TO: T. E. Scartaccini, General Manager, SWMD
J. D. Sell, Manager, SED

RE: Arizona Wilderness Congressional Hearings

It is imperative that Asarco prepare written and oral testimony for the upcoming Congressional hearings on Arizona wilderness. These hearings will focus on specific areas that could eventually be designated as wilderness. The Silver Bell area, better known as the "Ragged Top WSA" is an area of specific interest to Asarco. Although the AMA will provide written and oral testimony, it will be up to individual companies to testify on areas of specific concern to them.

Attached is a map of the Silver Bell Wilderness and information on the hearings. I urge you to call ASAP to reserve a time to testify. If the hearing in Phoenix is closed, I would recommend reserving time at the L. Havasu hearing.

Stuart A. Bengson
Agronomist

SAB/kh

Attach.

news

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Morris K. Udall, Chairman

House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

FOR RELEASE: April 28, 1989

CONTACT: Ken Burton 202-225-2844
Mark Trautwein 202-225-8331

WILDERNESS HEARINGS SET FOR PHOENIX, LAKE HAVASU CITY

Hearings will be held in Phoenix on June 9 and in Lake Havasu City on June 10 on proposed wilderness legislation for Arizona, Congressman Morris K. Udall, D-Arizona, chairman of the House Interior Committee, announced today.

The Phoenix hearing will be held in the Prescott Room at the Phoenix Civic Center, and the Lake Havasu City hearing, at the Nautical Inn. Both will be before the Interior Committee's Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands and will convene at 9 a.m.

"These hearings are part of the process of gathering public opinion that the Arizona congressional delegation started two years ago," Udall said. "We now have written proposals from conservationists, miners, ranchers, fish and wildlife managers and many others. Hopefully, Arizonans will expand on their ideas during these hearings."

The Arizona delegation is considering recommendations by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for wilderness designations for the areas under their jurisdiction. Pursuant to a 1976 law, BLM has inventoried 2.1 million acres of roadless lands in the state and recommended that just over 1 million acres be managed as wilderness. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service studied the four wildlife in the mid-1970s. President Gerald Ford recommended that 1.5 million acres of these refuges be designated as wilderness in 1975. All the lands studied must be managed as wilderness until a final determination on their status is made by Congress.

"Everyone in Arizona will benefit from the bill that comes out of this process," Udall said. "We will protect the wild lands so vital to our natural heritage and return the rest to multiple use." Although no Arizona wilderness legislation has yet been written, it is expected that one or more bills will be introduced in the Congress prior to the hearings.

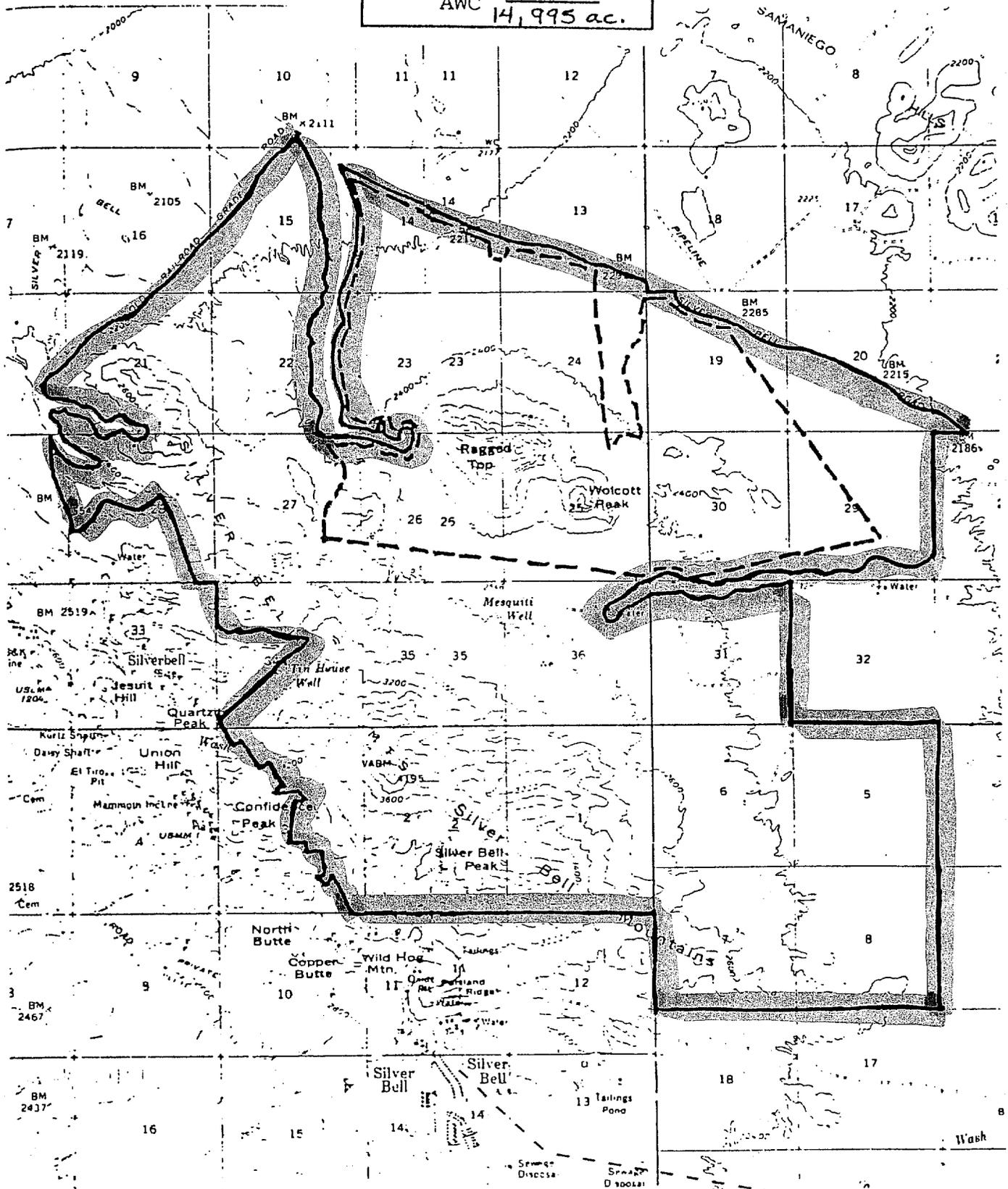
Persons wishing to testify at the Phoenix hearing on June 9 should contact Mark Trautwein, House Interior Committee, 1324 Longworth HOB, Washington, D.C. 20515 (202-225-8331).

Persons wishing to testify at the Lake Havasu City hearing should contact Stan Sloss, Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, Room 812, HOB Annex 1, Washington, D.C. 20515 (202-226-7736).

To accommodate a larger number of witnesses, individuals will be asked to limit oral testimony to three minutes. Remarks written for the record may be as extensive as desired.

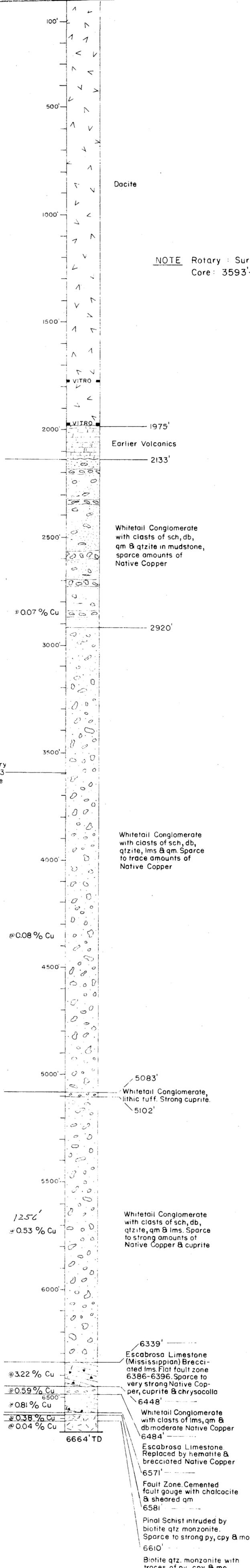
NOTE WILDERNESS
BOUNDARY EXPANDED
OUT FROM ORIGINAL
BLM STUDY AREA!

2-197
Ragged Top
WSA -----
AWC _____
14,995 ac.



A-4

Collar Elev. 4090



NOTE Rotary : Surface - 3593' (May 1 - July 21, 1971)
 Core : 3593' - 6664' (August 17 - November 4, 1971)

NOTE:
 5080-6540 = 1460 ft. @ 0.76 % Cu
 5680-6540 = 860 ft. @ 0.98 % Cu

T 1 S, R 13 E
 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 27
 GRAPHIC LOG & ASSAY RESULTS
 of
 DRILL HOLE A-4
 SUPERIOR EAST PROJECT
 GILA & PINAL COUNTIES, ARIZONA
 SCALE 1" = 300'

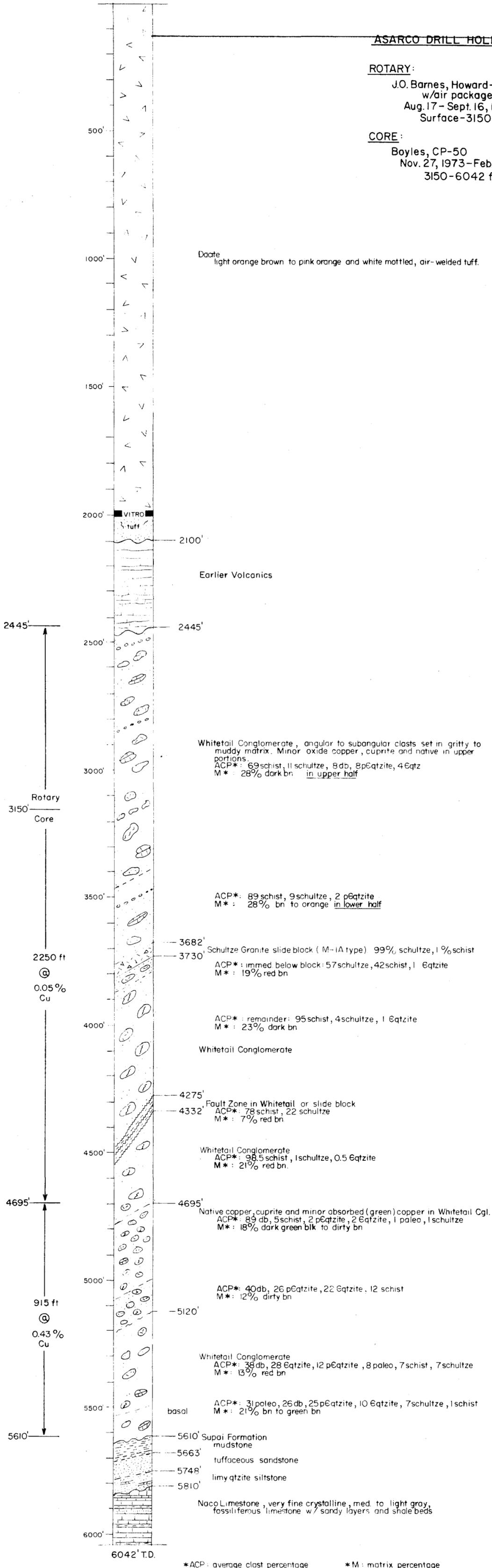
R.B.C. Dec. 2, 1971

A-7
Collar Elev. 4215 ft.

ASARCO DRILL HOLE A-7 *Elev. 4090*

ROTARY:
J.O. Barnes, Howard-Turner
w/air package
Aug. 17 - Sept. 16, 1973
Surface-3150 ft.

CORE:
Boyles, CP-50
Nov. 27, 1973 - Feb. 9, 1974
3150-6042 ft.



*ACP: average clast percentage *M: matrix percentage

T. I. S., R. 13 E.
NE 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 of Sec. 28
GRAPHIC LOG & ASSAY RESULTS
of
DRILL HOLE A-7
SUPERIOR EAST PROJECT
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA
SCALE: 1" = 300'

*NOTE: Individual assays found on log sheets,
and assay report dated April 8, 1974.*