

Appeal from decision of Utah State Office, Bureau of Land Management, declaring unpatented mining claims abandoned and void. U MC 167179 through U MC 167186.

Affirmed.

1. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: Recordation of Affidavit of Assessment Work or Notice of Intention to Hold Mining Claim -- Mining Claims: Recordation

Under sec. 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. § 1744 (1976), the owner of a mining claim located on or before Oct. 21, 1976, must file in the local office where the location notice is recorded and in the proper office of the Bureau of Land Management a notice of intention to hold or evidence of performance of annual assessment work on the claim on or before Oct. 22, 1979, and prior to Dec. 31 of each year thereafter. This requirement is mandatory and failure to comply is deemed conclusively to constitute an abandonment of the claim by the owner and renders the claim void.

2. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: Recordation of Mining Claims and Abandonment -- Mining Claims: Abandonment

The conclusive presumption of abandonment which attends the failure to file an instrument required by 43 U.S.C. § 1744 (1976) is imposed by the statute itself. A matter of law, it is self-operative and does not depend upon any act or decision of an administrative official. In enacting the statute, Congress did not invest the Secretary with authority to waive or

excuse noncompliance with the statute, or to afford claimants any relief from the statutory consequences.

3. Administrative Procedure: Adjudication -- Evidence: Generally -- Evidence: Presumptions --Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: Recordation of Affidavit of Assessment Work or Notice of Intention to Hold Mining Claim -- Mining Claims: Abandonment

Although at common law, abandonment of a mining claim can be established only by evidence demonstrating that it was the claimant's intention to abandon it and that he in fact did so, in enacting the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. § 1744 (1976), Congress specifically placed the burden on the claimant to show, by his compliance with the Act's requirements, that the claim has not been abandoned and any failure of compliance produces a conclusive presumption of abandonment. Accordingly, extraneous evidence that a claimant intended not to abandon his claim may not be considered in such cases.

4. Notice: Generally -- Regulations: Generally -- Statutes

All persons dealing with the Government are presumed to have knowledge of relevant statutes and duly promulgated regulations

APPEARANCES: Thomas B. Page, for appellant.

OPINION BY ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE HENRIQUES

Page Investment Company has appealed the decision of the Utah State Office, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), dated March 17, 1983, which declared the unpatented Scheelite Queen, Scheelite Queen #1, #2, #3, #4, and Granit #1, #2, and #3 lode mining claims, U MC 167179 through U MC 167186, abandoned and void for failure to file on or before October 22, 1979, and on or before December 30, 1981, evidence of annual assessment work or a notice of intention to hold the claims, as required by section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. § 1744 (1976), and 43 CFR 3833.2.

Appellant states it has complied with all requirements of the mining laws. It has never had any intention to abandon these claims, and it has done and recorded the annual assessment work each year. Copies of proofs of labor recorded in Millard County, Utah, August 29, 1979, and August 28, 1981, accompanied the notice of appeal. Appellant does not allege that a copy of each proof of labor was transmitted to BLM.

[1] Under section 314 of FLPMA, the owner of a mining claim located on or before October 21, 1976, must file a notice of intention to hold the claim or evidence of the performance of annual assessment work on the claim in the proper BLM office on or before October 22, 1979, and on or before December 30, of every calendar year thereafter. This requirement is mandatory, not discretionary, and failure to comply is conclusively deemed to constitute an abandonment of the claim by the owner and renders the claim void. Lynn Keith, 53 IBLA 192, 88 I.D. 369 (1981); James V. Brady, 51 IBLA 361 (1980).

[2, 3] The Board responded to arguments similar to those presented here in Lynn Keith, *supra*. With respect to the conclusive presumption of abandonment and appellant's argument that the intent not to abandon was manifest, we stated:

The conclusive presumption of abandonment which attends the failure to file an instrument required by 43 U.S.C. § 1744 (1976) is imposed by the statute itself, and would operate even without the regulations. See Northwest Citizens for Wilderness Mining Co., Inc. v. Bureau of Land Management, Civ. No. 78-46 M (D. Mont June 19, 1979). A matter of law, the conclusive presumption is self-operative and does not depend upon any act or decision of an administrative official. In enacting the statute, Congress did not invest the Secretary of the Interior with authority to waive or excuse noncompliance with the statute, or to afford claimants any relief from the statutory consequences. Thomas F. Byron, 52 IBLA 49 (1981).

* * * Appellant also argues that the intention not to abandon these claims was apparent * * *. At common law, evidence of the abandonment of a mining claim would have to establish that it was the claimant's intention to abandon and that he in fact did so. Farrell v. Lockhart, 210 U.S. 142 (1908); 1 Am. Jur. 2d, Abandoned Property §§ 13, 16 (1962). Almost any evidence tending to show to the contrary would be admissible. Here, however, in enacted legislation, the Congress has specifically placed the burden on the claimant to show that the claim has not been abandoned by complying with the requirements of the Act, and any failure of compliance produces a conclusive presumption of abandonment. Accordingly, extraneous evidence that a claimant intended not to abandon may not be considered. [Emphasis in original.]

53 IBLA 196-97, 88 I.D. at 371-72.

74 IBLA 165

[4] Those who deal with the Government are presumed to have knowledge of the law and the regulations duly promulgated pursuant thereto. Federal Crop Insurance Corp. v. Merrill, 332 U.S. 380 (1947); Donald H. Little, 37 IBLA 1 (1978); 44 U.S.C. §§ 1507, 1510 (1976). The responsibility for complying with the recordation requirements rested with appellant.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to the Board of Land Appeals by the Secretary of the Interior, 43 CFR 4.1, the decision appealed from is affirmed.

Douglas E. Henriques
Administrative Judge

We concur:

C. Randall Grant, Jr.
Administrative Judge

Anne Poindexter Lewis
Administrative Judge

