

**Editor's note: Reconsideration denied by Order dated Oct. 6, 1983**

EDMUND G. RICH

IBLA 83-707

Decided August 26, 1983

Appeal from decision of California State Office, Bureau of Land Management, declaring unpatented mining claims abandoned and void. CA MC 44531 through CA MC 44542 and CA MC 60452.

Affirmed.

1. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: Recordation of Affidavit and 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 Federal lands must file a notice of intention to hold this claim or evidence of performance of assessment work on the claim prior to Dec. 31 of each calendar year. The evidence of assessment work or the notice of intention to hold the mining claim must be filed both in the office where the location notice for the claim is recorded and in the proper office of the Bureau of Land Management. This requirement is mandatory, not discretionary. Filing of evidence of assessment work only in the county recording office does not constitute compliance with the recordation requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, or those in 43 CFR 3833.2-1.

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 and administrative official. In enacting the statute, Congress did not invest the Secretary with the authority to waive or excuse noncompliance with the statute, or to afford claimants any relief from the statutory consequences.

APPEARANCES: Edmund G. Rich, pro se.

OPINION BY ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE HENRIQUES

By decisions of June 3, 1983, the California State Office, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), declared the unpatented Copper Queen No. 2, the Copper Queen Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Copper Queen No. 7, Bronze #1 through #4, #6, #7, and Bronze No. 10 lode mining claims, and Richville #2 placer mining claim, CA MC 44531 through CA MC 44542 and CA MC 60452, abandoned and void because no proof of labor or notice of intention to hold these claims for 1981 was filed with BLM by December 30, 1981, 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.

Appeal has been taken by Edmund G. Rich, who states that he thought the 1981 proofs of labor had been sent to BLM after recordation in San Bernardino County, California.

The case records reflect that proofs of labor were filed with BLM in 1979, 1980, and 1982. There is no evidence of the receipt of any proof of labor in 1981.

[1] Section 314 of FLPMA requires the owner of an unpatented mining claim located on Federal lands to file both in the office where the location notice is of record and in the proper office of BLM evidence of assessment work performed on the claim or a notice of intention to hold the claim prior to December 31 of every calendar year. The statute also provides that failure to file such instruments within the prescribed time periods shall be deemed conclusively to constitute an abandonment of the claim. As no proof of labor or notice of intention to hold the claims for 1981 was filed timely with BLM, BLM properly deemed the claims to be abandoned and void. Shamrock Mining, Inc., 75 IBLA 110 (1983); J & B Mining, Co., 65 IBLA 335 (1982); Margaret E. Peterson, 55 IBLA 136 (1981). The responsibility for complying with the recordation requirements of FLPMA rests with the owner of the unpatented mining claim. This Board has no authority to excuse lack of compliance, or to extend the time for compliance, or to afford any relief from the statutory consequences. Lynn Keith, 53 IBLA 192, 88 I.D. 369 (1981).

[2] 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 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 claimant any relief from the statutory consequences. Lynn Keith, *supra* at 196, 88 I.D. at 371-72.

The regulations define "file" to mean "being received and date stamped by the proper BLM office." 43 CFR 1821.2-2(f); 43 CFR 3833.1-2(a). Filing is accomplished only when a document is delivered to and received by the

proper BLM office. The filing requirement is imposed by statute, and this Board has no authority to waive it. Lynn Keith, supra.

BLM has stated that it did not receive the 1981 proof of labor for the claims. Appellant has not shown anything to the contrary. Therefore, it must be found that BLM was not acting improperly in its decision declaring the claims abandoned and void under the terms of FLPMA.

Appellant may wish to consult with BLM about the possibility of relocating the claims.

Accordingly, 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.

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Douglas E. Henriques  
Administrative Judge

We concur:

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Gail M. Frazier  
Administrative Judge

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Anne Poindexter Lewis  
Administrative Judge

