

Appeal from decision of California State Office, Bureau of Land Management, declaring unpatented mining claim abandoned and void. CA MC 51893.

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 Claim: 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 the claim or evidence of performance of assessment work on the claim prior to Dec. 31 of each calendar year. The evidence of assessment work to 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 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.

APPEARANCES: Edward H. Beck, pro se.

OPINION BY ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE HENRIQUES

By decision of May 25, 1983, the California State Office, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), declared the unpatented Alta Consolidated placer mining claim, CA MC 51893, abandoned and void because no proof of labor or notice of intention to hold the claim 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. The decision also returned the 1982 proof of labor as being submitted too late.

Appeal has been taken by Edward H. Back who states the 1981 proof of labor had been sent by regular mail in December 1981 to BLM after recordation in Nevada County, California.

The case record reflects that proofs of labor were filed timely with BLM in 1979 and 1980. There is no evidence of the receipt of any proof of labor in 1981. The 1982 proof of labor was received by BLM January 3, 1983, bearing a post mark of December 31, 1982, at Grass Valley, California.

[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 claim. Appellant has not shown anything to the contrary. Therefore, it must be found that BLM was not acting improperly in its decision declaring the claim abandoned and void under the terms of FLPMA.

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

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.

Douglas E. Henriques
Administrative Judge

We concur:

James L. Burski
Administrative Judge

Gail M. Frazier
Administrative Judge

