



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Alaska Federal Mining Claim Information

2019 Guide



Mission Statement

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Cover

Clockwise from top left: Prospecting, Placer Mining, Dredging, Reclamation.
Photos by Joe Kurtak/BLM

The mention of any trade names or commercial products in this report does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the federal government.

For more information regarding federal mining claims in Alaska, go to
<http://www.blm.gov/alaska/mining>

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General Overview

Who can file a claim?

Any citizen of the United States may locate a federal mining claim on federal public lands that are available for mineral entry. A corporation organized under state laws may also locate a federal mining claim. The federal government considers corporations to have the same standing as its citizens.



Family gold panning downstream from the Jack Wade Dredge in Chicken, Alaska. The dredge was removed in 2007.

The Claim

A federal mining claim is a particular parcel of federally administered land that is valuable for a specific mineral deposit or deposits. This is a parcel for which an individual has asserted a right of possession.

The right of possession is restricted to the exploration, extraction, and development of a mineral deposit. It does not include abandoned equipment, artifacts, or old buildings unless these have been purchased from past owners of these items.

Federal mining claims and sites are considered real property. Interests in these claims may be bought, sold, transferred, leased, rented, willed or inherited. If a claim or site meets all federal and state requirements, the claimant has a possessory right to develop and extract minerals found on the mining claim. A possessory right is much like an easement, where the United States holds paramount title. This remains true until a person is issued a mineral patent, when title to the lands and minerals are passed to the patentee. However, a patent moratorium has been in effect since 1994, and the federal government will not issue any new federal patents until the moratorium ends.



Example of a miner's sign in Hope, Alaska.

The public has the conditional right to cross mining claims or sites for recreational and other purposes; or to access federal lands beyond claim boundaries. Although this right of access to a mining claim or site across federal lands exists, it does not mean that the claimant has a right to cause undue degradation of the surface resources.

Permanent or mobile structures and equipment storage on a mining claim or site requires prior approval from an authorized federal official.

Mining claim rights are valid against a challenge by the United States and other claimants only after the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit.

Valuable Deposit

Although federal statutes do not describe what constitutes a “valuable mineral deposit” under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, several government judicial and administrative decisions adopted an “economic” definition of locatable minerals. This definition resulted in a test, the “prudent man rule,” that makes use of the concept of an “economic ore body.” In 1894, a Department of the Interior Land Decision, *Castle v. Womble*, 19 LD 455 (1894), states “...where minerals have been found and the evidence is of such character that a person of ordinary prudence would be justified in the further expenditure of his labor and means, with a reasonable prospect of success in developing a valuable mine, the requirements of the statutes have been met.”



Pan full of gold!

Since that time, the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) significantly refined the “prudent-man test” by defining “presently marketable at a profit.” This definition requires that a claimant “show that at present, considering historical price and cost factors and assuming that they will continue, there is a reasonable likelihood of success that a paying mine can be developed” [*Pacific Coast Molybdenum*, 78 IBLA 16, 29, 90 I.D. 352, 360 (1983)]. This new definition responds to the large fluctuations in mineral commodity prices that occur during the preceding five years. This is why a claimant is not stuck with the latest market price of a commodity, but instead may average prices over time.

Staking the Claim

Federal law simply specifies that claim boundaries must be distinctly and clearly marked and readily identifiable on the ground. Mining laws allow states to establish their own laws for how mining claims and sites are located. When staking a claim, you must comply with both federal and state requirements. Most states have mining claim statutes and regulations that add to the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, and outline the actual staking and recording of mining claims. These staking requirements usually include the placement, size, and acceptable materials for a corner post or discovery monument.



Field crew collecting data.

The Alaska Statutes staking requirements include:

1. Posting at the northeast corner of the claim a plain sign or notice containing
 - a. the name or number of the claim;
 - b. the name of the locator or locators;
 - c. the date of the location;
 - d. the number of feet in length and width claimed; and
2. Erecting at each corner or angle of the claim substantial monuments or posts not less than three feet in height nor less than three inches in diameter hewn and marked with the name of the claim, the position or number of the monument and the direction of the boundary lines, and by cutting out, blazing or marking the boundary lines so that they can be readily placed.

You can find these requirements at Alaska Statutes 27:10.030 for lode claims and 27:10.040 for placer claims.

Recording the Claim

You must record mining claims and sites in both the local recording district and the proper BLM state office. You must file your location notice with the BLM no later than 90 (ninety) calendar days after the date of location.

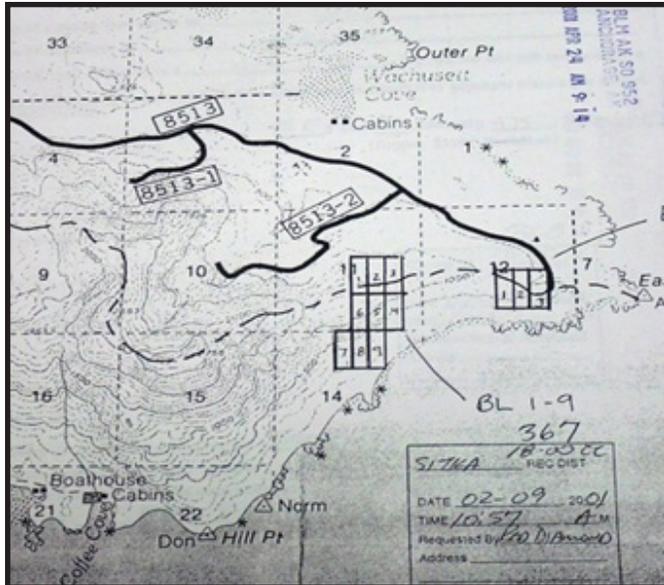
The BLM does not require any specific form for claim information, nor does the BLM produce or distribute a form for this purpose. The information to submit to the BLM must include the date of location, the name and address of the owner(s), the name of the claim/site, the type of claim/site, the acreage claimed, a description of the parcel on the ground (township, range, section, quarter section, and/or a metes and bounds description), and a map. Miners may use the State of Alaska form, since it meets federal requirements, and because the State recorder's office has strict requirements about formatting with a one-inch top margin. This handbook includes an example of a location notice.

Location notice from 1923.

When filing a claim, claimants must pay all fees to the BLM when they file.

Location Map

To aid the BLM in determining the location and land status of a claim, the BLM requires a location map that shows the claim. The State of Alaska's "Mining Claim Location/Notice Certificate" form (page 19) has space on the bottom for the claimant to show the location of their claim.



Claim location map.

In Alaska, BLM requests that claimants include the Geographical Position System (GIS) coordinates of their claim corners, but there are no legal requirements to provide this additional information.

Please note that the BLM requests copies of officially recorded notices or certificates of location for each claim recorded (or to be recorded) with the State of Alaska. This means the claimant can file a location notice not yet recorded with the State, but should provide the BLM with a copy of the recorded document at a later date.

The Paper Record Process

This is how BLM-Alaska's internal mining claim recording process works:

1. The claimant files location notices, amendments, or other related mining documentation in the BLM's Public Information Center (Public Room). You can do this either in person or by mail. The public room date stamps these documents to record the official filing date with BLM-Alaska.
2. BLM sends a copy of the document back to the claimant to show receipt of the filings. For time-sensitive documents, such as small miner waivers or assessment affidavits, the BLM recommends that the claimant send those documents to the BLM by certified mail.
3. Any fees paid are receipted. The receipt(s) and documents are sent to the BLM's Mineral Law Specialist, who then adjudicates the filing and claim status. The specialist creates the mining claim case file. Once the BLM determines that the certificate/notice of location meets all requirements, the BLM updates the Alaska Land Information System or ALIS database. The ALIS database is the official electronic record of the mining claim(s). The public can access this data through an external website, the "Alaska Case Retrieval Enterprise System (ACRES)". The Mineral Law Specialist enters the claim locations into the database and retains the case file. You can find ACRES at http://sdms.ak.blm.gov/acres/acres_menu



BLM Alaska State Office Public Information Center in Anchorage

Adjudicative Review

The BLM reviews and adjudicates all minerals documents for compliance with applicable laws and regulations. This process includes, but is not limited to, checking:

- Date of location and filing of documentation, and whether these documents are filed within 90 days of location
- Name of the claim or site
- Name, address, and proper signatures of each locator
- Type of claim or site (lode, placer, mill site or tunnel site)
- Legal description of the land where the claim is located, described to quarter section (quarter section, section, township, range and meridian)
- Drawing of claim location/map of claim
- Correct payment, when applicable
- Whether the land is under federal jurisdiction and is available for mineral entry;
- Complies with rules for title evidence
- The allowable acreage per claimant for association claims

NOTES:

1. If the mining claim is an association placer, the maximum acreage allowed is 160 acres with at least 8 locators, 20 acres per claimant.
2. A corporation is considered an individual claimant; therefore, as an individual claimant, it is allowed 20 acres per claim.

Fees and Filings

NEW FILINGS: You must pay the following fees for each federal mining claim and site:

- \$40 location fee
- \$165 maintenance fee for every 20 acres or portion thereof for association placer claims. All lode claims, mill and tunnel sites are \$165 per claim or site.
- \$20 service charge.

The assessment year begins and ends on September 1 (from September 1 to September 1 of any given year). The maintenance fee applies to the assessment year for locations filed **PRIOR** to September 1, except for claims located **PRIOR** to September 1 at the end of one assessment year; but **FILED** with the BLM **AFTER** September 1 in the next assessment year. In this case, the BLM charges maintenance fees for both the assessment year the claim is located and the assessment year the claim is filed.

If a claimant holds ten or fewer claims nationwide, the claimant may file a waiver for a second maintenance fee, but claimants must file the waiver at the same time as filing the location notice. A “notice of intent to hold” must be filed by December 30 of the calendar year immediately following the filing of the maintenance fee waiver.

MAINTENANCE FEE: You must pay all maintenance fees in advance for the upcoming assessment year at the BLM-Alaska Office recording your claim/site, on or before September 1 of each year. You must include a **list of the claim names and BLM serial numbers with the payment**. You can file at one of two BLM-Alaska Public Information Centers:

1. Anchorage, BLM-Alaska State Office Public Information Center, 222 W. 7th Avenue (Anchorage Federal Building and Courthouse, first floor) (907) 271-5960.
2. Fairbanks, BLM-Alaska Fairbanks District Office Public Information Center, 222 University Avenue. (907) 474-2200.

These two Public Information Centers receive and record documents, filings, and fees for all federal mining claims or sites located in Alaska.

MAINTENANCE FEE WAIVER: Miners with 10 or fewer federal claims or sites *nationwide* may file a **maintenance fee waiver certificate** with the BLM on or before September 1 of each year. You need to file this waiver certificate, like the maintenance fee, in advance for the upcoming assessment year that begins on September 1. If you elect to file this waiver, you must certify that you hold interest in no more than 10 mining claims or sites nationwide on the date your filing is due. In cases where there are multiple owners, each owner must sign the waiver. The BLM will not accept copies of the signed waiver, it must be the originally signed document.

Maintenance fee waiver certificates must be filed with the BLM on or before September 1. If September 1 falls on a day the office is closed, the next business day is the deadline. If you mail the waiver to the BLM, the BLM will only accept it if the postmark is on or before September 1.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK: When you file a maintenance fee waiver by September 1, you must also file an “affidavit of annual labor” with the BLM on or before December 30. When you file the affidavit, include a payment of \$15 per claim or site with your filing. You must also record the affidavit of annual labor at the local recording district.

Affidavits or “notices of intent to hold” must be filed with the BLM on or before December 30. If December 30 falls on a day the office is closed, the next business day is the deadline. The BLM will not accept mailed affidavits or “notices of intent to hold” unless the postmark shows December 30 or earlier.

These are mandated filing deadlines by law and are very unforgiving. If you miss a filing deadline, the BLM issues a decision declaring the claim forfeited by operation of law. This decision is appealable to IBLA, but in most cases, unless the miner can prove a filing was

made on time, the IBLA will normally uphold the decision of forfeiture. If an appeal is filed with the IBLA, the BLM loses jurisdiction of the case. Jurisdiction remains with the IBLA until the IBLA renders a decision for the appeal. At the time of filing, all required fees must be paid, or the documents will not be accepted.

Transfers of Ownership

When an owner of an unpatented federal mining claim sells, assigns, or conveys all or any part of their interest in the claim, it is the grantee's responsibility to file the recorded transfer document (Transfer of Interest or Quitclaim Deed) with the proper BLM Office (with the Alaska State Office or Fairbanks Public Room). The BLM will not accept a transfer unless the transfer document was first recorded in the local recording district. This handbook includes an example of a mining quitclaim deed. The transfer document must identify the grantor's name and signature, the name and address of the new owner, the claim or site name(s), and their respective BLM serial number(s). The BLM has a \$15 nonrefundable processing fee per grantee for each claim or site listed on the document.



Mining Claim for sale sign.

Amendments and/or Relocation



BLM staff looking for claim corner monuments.

You can make an amendment to a location filed for an active federal mining claim or site at any time. However, you must file the amendment at the local recording district before filing it with the appropriate BLM Office. The deadline to file is within 90 days of recording. You can create the amendment on the same type of form as you used for the original location notice, with "Amended" added to the title of the location notice. An amended location relates back to the original date that the mining claim or site was located. The BLM charges a \$15 nonrefundable processing fee to file an amendment.

Amendments:

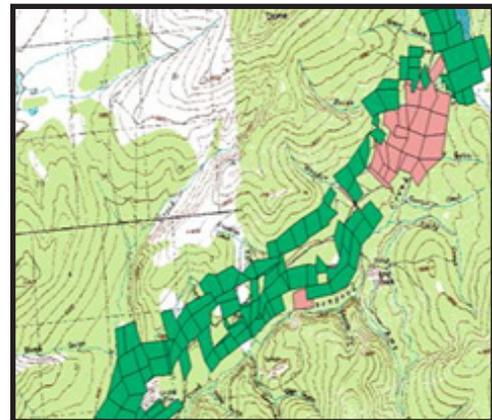
1. Correct or clarify omissions or defects in the original location notice
2. Correct legal descriptions, due to an error made on the original location notice **(the location on the ground cannot be changed)**
3. Change the claim name

A **relocation**, on the other hand, is treated as a new location that essentially covers the same land as a prior mining claim or site. The BLM assigns a relocation with a new serial number and posting date. The discovery date may remain the same as the original notice and may use the original boundary markings and monuments. The fees for a relocation are the same as a new location.

A relocation may not be established by the use of an amended location notice, but requires a new, original notice or certificate as prescribed by state law. A relocation generally occurs when a miner fails to timely file the required annual filings, the claim was on federal land that is available for mineral entry, and the miner wants to stake a new claim over the old location.

HELPFUL AIDS

There are many helpful databases to help you in determining mining claim locations. The federal website shows federal mining claims on a USGS quad map (figure on right). This database is the Spatial Data Management System or SDMS:
<http://sdms.ak.blm.gov/isdms/imf.jsp?site=sdms>



BLM's SDMS mapping website.

When using SDMS, be sure to turn on the federal mining claims layer. The SDMS database for mining claims is updated regularly.

The State of Alaska's website shows both federal and state mining claims (see figure on next page). Each time the BLM updates the SDMS, the BLM gives the data for federal mining claims to the State.

Additional websites that may be helpful include:

Investigate that Claim Before Buying, Alaska Division of Natural Resources fact sheet:
http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/factsht/mine_fs/investig.pdf

Fact Sheet indices for the Alaska Division of Natural Resources:
<http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/factsht/>

State land records on the State of Alaska website for state and federal mapped claims:
<http://dnr.alaska.gov/MapAK/>

Alaska Department of Natural Resources Recorder's Office, also eRecording for some districts:
<http://dnr.alaska.gov/ssd/recoff/searchRO.cfm>

Alaska Miners Association:
<http://www.alaskaminers.org/>

Hein Online (view *Federal Register* notices and the CFRs):

<http://heinonline.org/HOL/Welcome?collection=cfr>

U.S. Government Printing Office Federal Digital System (view *Federal Register* notices, CFRs, legislation, and more):

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/home.action>

Data portal to research federal plats, abstracts, and the SDMS:

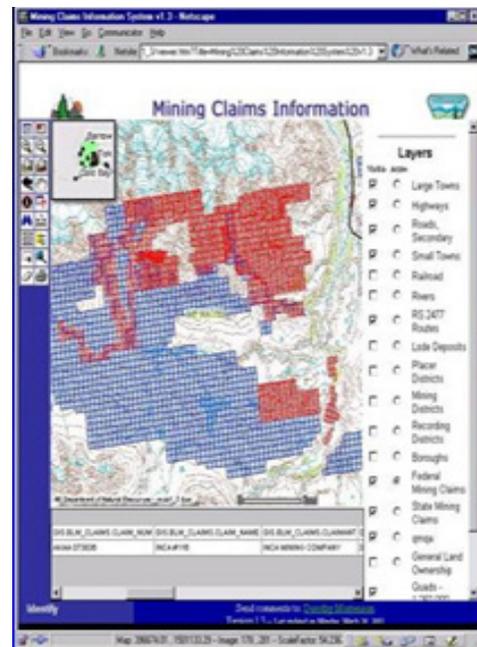
<https://sdms.ak.blm.gov/sdms/>

Alaska Division of Natural Resources Public Information Center:

<http://dnr.alaska.gov/commis/pic/index.htm>

Federal website for case abstracts, the Alaska Case Retrieval Enterprise System or ACRES:

https://sdms.ak.blm.gov/acres/acres_menu



State of Alaska mapping website.

Surface Management on BLM-Managed Lands

The BLM regulates surface management for mining activity on lands administered by the BLM under 43 CFR 3800 series. If a claim is located within another agency's jurisdiction, such as U.S. Forest Service lands, there are different regulations for surface management and, miners need to check with the agency for proper filing procedures.

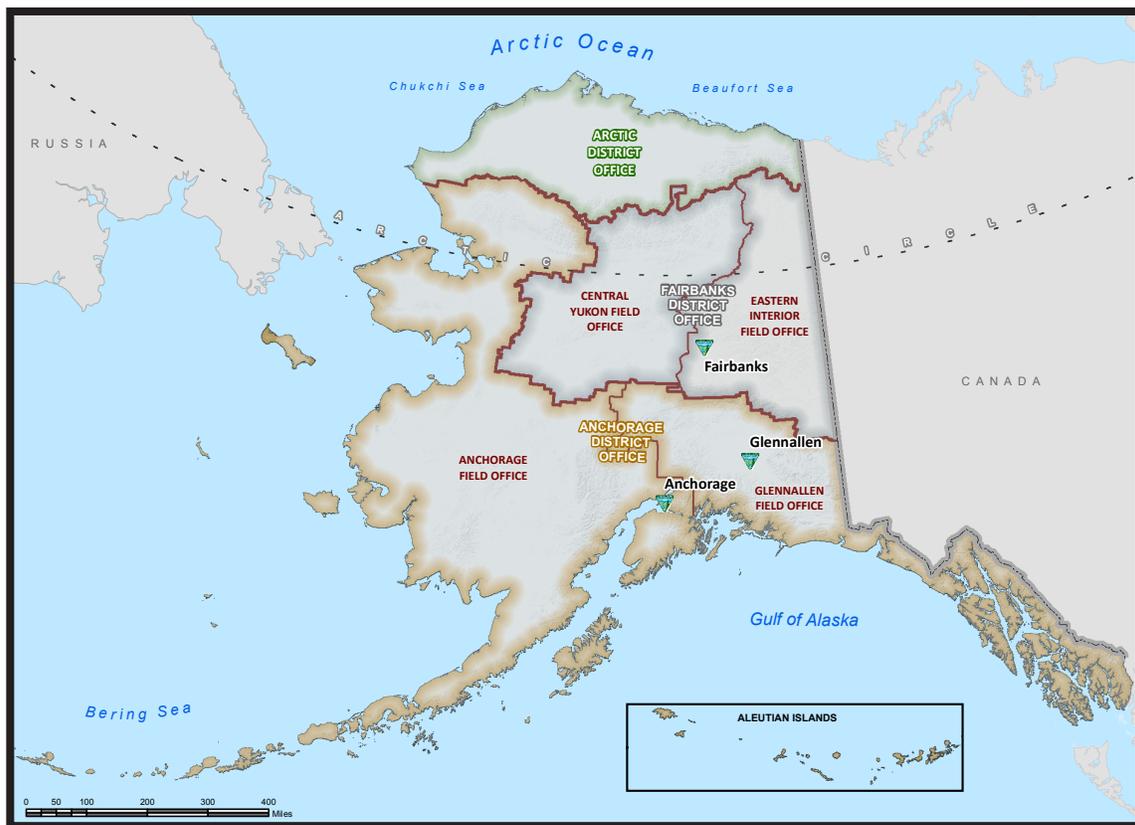
The miner has the right to use as much of the surface of the claim or site as is reasonably necessary for mining and milling purposes, including: (1) access across federally managed surface to and from the claim or site, (2) use of as much of the timber and other surface resources as is necessary for the mining operation, and (3) construction of fences and gates to protect the immediate area of operations and equipment. Also allowed are temporary and permanent structures for storing equipment, housing for full-time employees, and testing and processing facilities.

1. **Casual Use:** The lowest level of mining activity is "casual use," which identifies a miner or weekend prospector who creates only negligible surface disturbance.
2. **Notice-Level Surface Disturbance:** The second level of activity is notice-level surface disturbance, where five (5) acres (or less) is disturbed per year.

The Notice-Level Surface Disturbance level requires a notice advising the BLM of the anticipated work at least 15 days before beginning work. This notice needs to be filed with the appropriate Field Office. Upon receipt within 15 days BLM will notify you

if your notice is incomplete. If the BLM does not take any action within 15 calendar days, you may begin. **Bonding is required.**

3. **Detailed Plan of Operation:** Before beginning any mining operations involving more than five (5) acres, you must file a detailed plan of operation for reviews and approval by the appropriate BLM-Alaska Field Office (see map below). A review and adequacy required under the National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA is required for notice and plan-level operations. **Bonding is required to ensure funds are available for reclamation.** If, or when, a mining claim or claims are closed, the surface management file remains open to ensure reclamation is completed and the BLM authorized officer has approved it.



Administrative Boundaries of BLM-Alaska Field Offices

BONDING:

For BLM-managed lands, miners may use the State of Alaska bond pool through the State of Alaska's Alaska Placer Mining Application (APMA) for notices and plans. You may also use personal and/or surety bonds. Before applying for the APMA, it is best to contact the local surface manager to help you determine the best approach towards filing a notice or plan for the operation.

You can find the application for the APMA here:
<http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/forms/13apma/index.cfm>

Reclamation



Area that has been successfully reclaimed.

Satisfactory reclamation should emphasize three major objectives:

1. The productivity of the reclaimed land should at least equal that of the pre-mined surface. This does not necessarily mean that the site must be restored to an approximation of its original condition, or that surface uses after mining will be the same as those that existing before mining. As an example, an area used for marginal grazing prior to mining may be reclaimed to a useful and attractive recreational complex or perhaps a housing area.
2. Satisfactory reclamation should leave the mined area in a condition that will not contribute to environmental degradation, either in the form of air or water-borne materials or from chemical pollution.
3. The reclaimed area should be esthetically acceptable and safe for intended uses.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS UNDER 43 CFR 3809:

3809.601 What types of enforcement action may the BLM take if I do not meet the requirements of this subpart?

The BLM may issue various types of enforcement orders, including the following:

- A. **Noncompliance order:** *If your operations do not comply with any provision of your notice, plan of operations, or requirement of this subpart, the BLM may issue you a noncompliance order; and*
- B. **Suspension order:** *(1) The BLM may order a suspension of all or any part of your operations.*



Problems encountered over the years on mine sites include petroleum products left or improperly stored from past operations.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES UNDER 43 CFR 3809:

3809.700 What criminal penalties apply to violations of this subpart?

The criminal penalties established by statute for individuals and organizations are as follows:

- A. **Individuals:** If you knowingly and willfully violate the requirements of this subpart, you may be subject to arrest and trial under section 303(a) of federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1733(a)). If you are convicted, you will be subject to a fine of not more than \$100,000 or the alternative fine provided for in the applicable provisions of 18 U.S.C. 3571, or imprisonment not to exceed 12 months, or both, for each offense; and
- B. **Organizations:** If an organization or corporation knowingly and willfully violates the requirements of this subpart, it is subject to trial and, if convicted, will be subject to a fine of not more than \$200,000, or the alternative fine provided for in the applicable provisions of 18 U.S.C. 3571.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:

3809.116 As a mining claimant or operator, what are my responsibilities under this subpart for my project area?

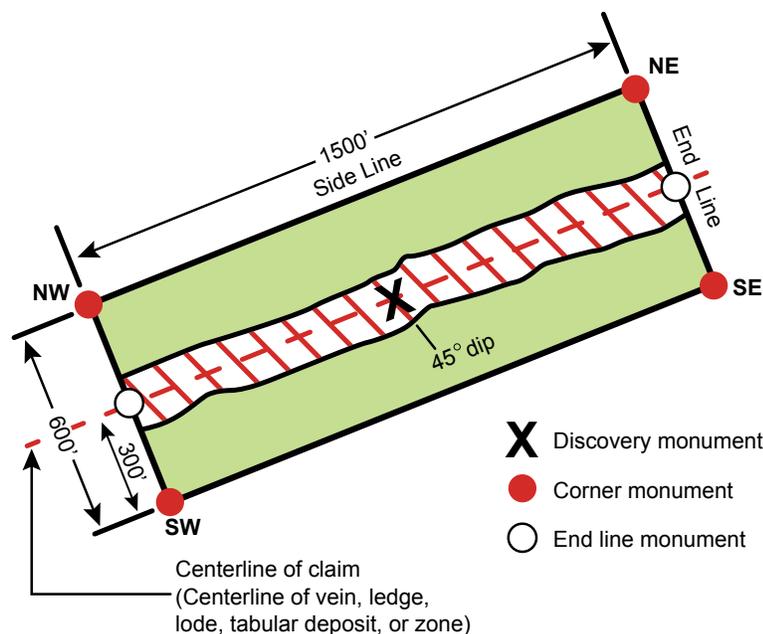
- Mining claimants and operators (if other than the mining claimant) are liable for obligations under this subpart that accrue while they hold their interests.



Improperly stored equipment can cause compliance problems.

Types of Federal Mining Claims and Sites

LODE CLAIMS: Deposits subject to lode claims include classic veins or lodes having well defined boundaries. They also include rock bearing valuable in-place minerals and broad zones of mineralized rock. Examples include quartz or other veins bearing gold or other metallic minerals and large volume but low grade disseminated metallic deposits. Lode claims are usually described as parallelograms with the longer side lines parallel to the vein or lode (see figure below). Descriptions are by metes and bounds surveys (giving length and direction of each boundary line). Federal statute limits their size to a maximum of 1,500 feet in length along the vein or lode. Their width is a maximum of 600 feet, 300 feet on either side of the centerline of the vein or lode. The end lines of the lode claim must be parallel to qualify for underground extralateral rights. Extra lateral rights involve the rights to minerals that extend at depth beyond the vertical boundaries of the claim.



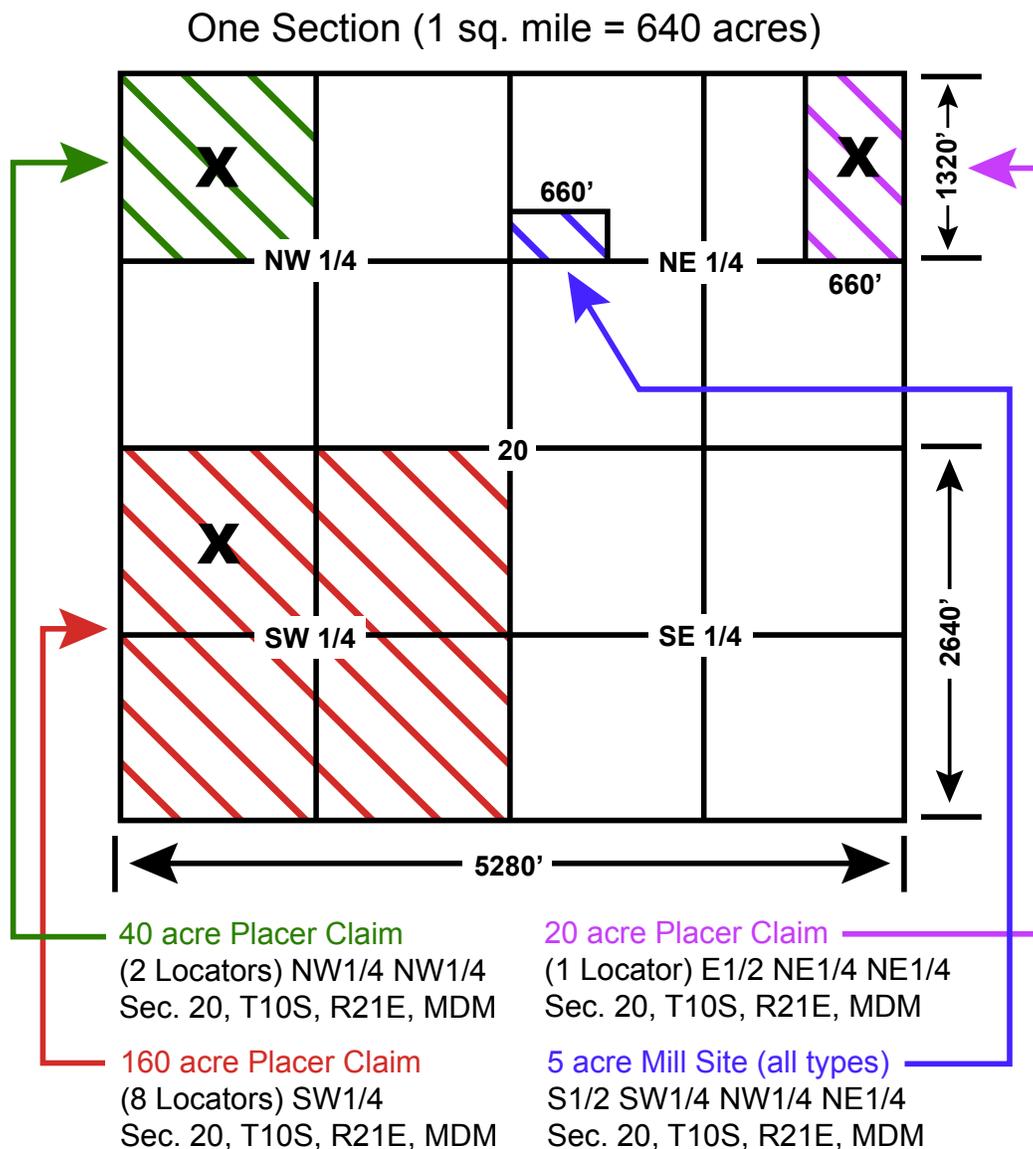
Example of Methods of Monumenting Mining Claims Drawing of an ideal lode mining claim (Metes and Bound survey method)

PLACER CLAIMS: Mineral deposits subject to placer claims include all those deposits not subject to lode claims. Originally, these included only deposits of unconsolidated materials, such as sand and gravel, containing free gold or other minerals. By congressional acts and judicial interpretations, many nonmetallic bedded or layered deposits, such as gypsum and high calcium limestone, are also considered placer deposits.

Placer claims, where practicable, are located by legal subdivision (for example: Township 10 South, Range 11 East, Section 9, SE1/4). The maximum size of a placer claim is 20 acres per locator. An association of two locators may locate 40 acres, and three may locate 60 acres, etc. The maximum area of an association placer claim is 160 acres for eight or more persons.

The maximum size of a placer claim for corporations is 20 acres per claim. Corporations may not locate association placer claims unless they are in association with other private individuals or other corporations as co-locators.

MILL SITES: A mill site must be located on non-mineral land. Its purpose is to either (1) support a lode or placer mining claim operation or (2) support itself independent of any particular claim. A mill site must include the erection of a mill or reduction works and/or may include other uses reasonably incident to the support of a mining operation. Descriptions of mill sites are by metes and bounds surveys or legal subdivision. The maximum size of a mill site is 5 acres (see figure below).



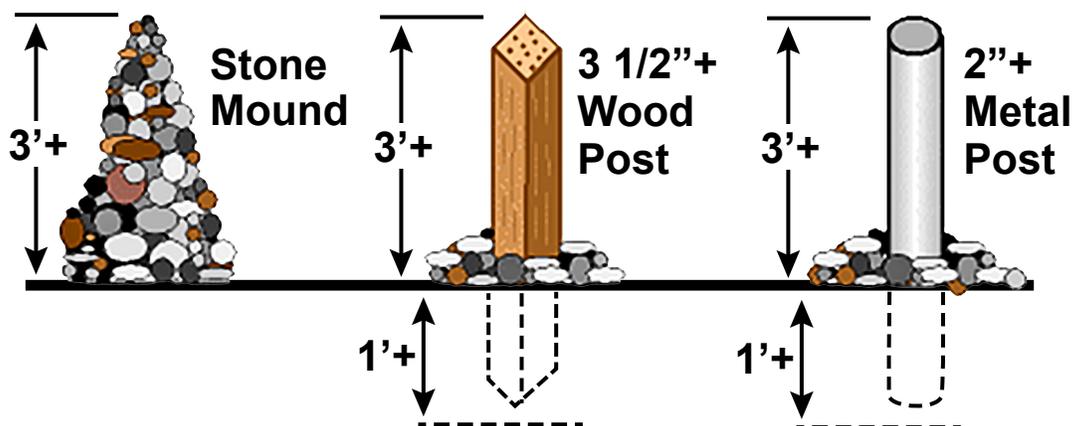
Drawing of a section of land (Mount Diablo Meridian [MDM], T10S, R21E, Section 20) showing types of placer mining claims (PMC) and a mill site (MS).

TUNNEL SITES: A tunnel site is where a tunnel is run to develop a vein or lode. It may also be used for the discovery of unknown veins or lodes. To stake a tunnel site, two stakes are placed up to 3,000 feet apart on the line of the proposed tunnel. Recordation is the same as a lode claim. Some States require additional centerline stakes (for example, in Nevada centerline stakes must be placed at 300-foot intervals).

An individual may locate lode claims to cover any or all blind (not known to exist) veins or lodes intersected by the tunnel. The maximum distance these lode claims may exist is 1,500 feet on either side of the centerline of the tunnel. This, in essence, gives the mining claimant the right to prospect an area 3,000 feet wide and 3,000 feet long. Any mining claim located for a blind lode discovered while driving a tunnel relates back in time to the date of the location of the tunnel site.

Most State laws require conspicuous and substantial monuments for all types of claims and sites.

NOTE: Other states have other requirements for monuments. However, it is BLM policy to not use perforated or uncapped pipe as a monument. Methods of Describing Placer Mining Claims and Mill Sites examples:



Examples of stone, wood, and metal monuments.

Federal Lands Open to Mining

There are federally administered lands in 19 States where you may locate a mining claim or site. These States are Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In these States, the BLM manages the surface of public lands and the Forest Service manages the surface of National Forest System lands. The BLM is responsible for the subsurface on both public lands and National Forest System lands.

You may prospect and locate claims and sites on lands open to mineral entry. Claims may not be staked in areas closed to mineral entry by a special act of Congress, regulation, or public land order. These areas are withdrawn from the operation of the mining laws.

Brief Overview of Federal Mining Law History

The history leading to passage of the Mining Law of May 10, 1872 extends back to the 16th century and reflects both our English and Spanish heritage.

On the east coast, during the settlement of the colonies the traditions developed from what were originally known as “Crown grants”, where settlers were given a grant for land development. The grant tended to reserve precious metal to the government much like the “Crown grants” reserved precious metals for the ruler or monarch. This grant system formed the basis for the early traditions regarding mineral rights.

However, on the west coast and western states the mining customs and traditions more closely followed the Spanish Royal Codes of 1783. These codes allowed for the acquisitions of mineral rights by miners and provided provisions for the settlement of disputes between mining claimants.

There were occasions when Congress passed leasing or sales acts relating to gold, silver, lead and iron that were administered by the War Department. But, for the most part, there were no federal laws regulating mining. It was not until the California gold rush that major conflicts began to occur between these two mining traditions. When eastern investors began financing large mine developments such as the Comstock Lode silver mine in Nevada and the California Mother Lode, a gold mine the west; the question of security of title and legal possession arose and became a major political issue in Congress.

Even with this political focus, for the next twenty years or so Congressional policy for the public land centered more on encouraging westward migration of settlers and development of western lands instead of the regulation of mining. A series of congressional statutes were passed which included agricultural entry laws, homestead acts, and other acts that were designed to emphasize mineral exploration and development.

It was not until 1866 that the first mining law was passed. The Lode Law of 1866 (RS 2318; 30 USC 21 et seq.) provided for the entry and location of lode claims, assessment work, and patenting of lode claims. Four years later, the Placer Act was passed (RS 2329; 30 USC 35 et seq.) which allowed for the entry location and patenting of placer claims on non-agricultural land by legal description.

In 1872, these two acts were consolidated, with amendments, into the General Mining Law of May 10, 1872 (RS 2319-2339; 30 USC 21-54)

Over the years the General Mining Law has had several major amendments, the most predominant are:

- ***The Mineral Land Leasing Act of February 25, 1920.*** This act removed oil, gas, coal, sodium, potash, oil shale, and several other minerals from the mining law and made them subject to leasing only.
- ***The Act of July 23, 1955*** (PL-167), (30 USC 611-615) which removed common variety minerals, such as sand, gravel, cinders, and other aggregates from the mining laws and made them salable under the Minerals Material Act of 1947.
- ***FLPMA*** – the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, which among other things established a Federal mining claim recordation system with several penalties for noncompliance, a surface management/ reclamation requirement, and special patent consideration for specifically identified areas.

However, The General Mining Laws of 1872, along with these and other amendments have never been replaced and still remain the core basis for our actions and the way we do business today.

Chronological Development of the Significant Federal Mining Statutes

From “MINING LAW from Location to Patent”, by Terry S. Maley, 1985
(Reproduced by permission)

Act of March 3, 1807; 2 Stat. 448

Lead mines and sections contiguous to each are reserved for future disposal; mines discovered after the date of the act may be leased for a limited term.

Act of February 15, 1811; 2 Stat. 617

Salt springs and lead mines are reserved from sale in Louisiana.

Act of May 6, 1812; 2 Stat. 728

Salt springs and lead mines are reserved from sale in the territories of Michigan, Illinois, and Louisiana.

Act of March 25, 1816; 3 Stat. 260

Lead mines and salt springs on lands ceded to the United States are reserved from use except under presidential authority.

Act of April 20, 1832; 4 Stat. 505

Salt springs and hot springs are reserved to the United States in the territory of Arkansas. The Governor may lease such deposits.

Act of July 11, 1846; 9 Stat. 37

Reserved lead mines may be sold in Illinois, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Act of March 1, 1847; 9 Stat. 146

The Secretary of the Interior is to conduct geological surveys in Michigan to identify lands containing valuable ores. Such mineral lands are to be sold under supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Act of March 3, 1847; Stat. 179

Mineral lands in Wisconsin may be surveyed and sold.

Act of September 26, 1850; 9 Stat. 472

Mineral lands in the District of Michigan and the Chippewa District in Wisconsin are open to public sale.

Act of February 27, 1865; 13 Stat. 440

Mining titles may be recovered through possessory actions.

Act of March 3, 1865; 13 Stat. 529

Coal lands may be disposed from public lands. For actual coal mining operations, up to 160 acres of land may be acquired at a minimum rate of \$20 per acre.

Act of July 26, 1866; 14 Stat. 251

All mineral lands of the public domain are declared open to exploration and occupation. The act provides for the location of lode mining claims and, upon expenditure of at least \$1,000 in improvements, a patent may be purchased at the rate of \$5.00 per acre. The law allowed only one location per lode and limited each location to 200 feet along the lode or vein.

Act of July 9, 1870; 16 Stat. 217

This act amends the Act of July 26, 1866 to include placer locations. It allows placer claims to conform to legal subdivision on surveyed lands. Placer claims may not exceed 160 acres for any one person or association of persons. Payment for patent of placer claims is made at the rate of \$2.50 per acre.

Act of May 10, 1872; 17 Stat. 91

This act is the well known General Mining Law of 1872. It replaced much of the 1866 and 1870 laws. The 1872 law declared "all valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States...to be free and open to exploration and purchase." It authorized placer and lode mining claims to be located by a procedure that is largely unchanged to this day. The act also requires that not less than \$100 worth of work be performed on each claim per year. Patents may be issued for land containing "valuable deposits" up on expenditure of \$500 worth of work.

Act of February 18, 1873; 17 Stat. 465

The states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were excepted from the mining laws.

Act of March 3, 1873; 17 Stat. 607

Entry may be made on vacant coal lands belonging to the United States.

Act of May 5, 1876; 19 Stat. 394

Mineral lands in Missouri and Kansas are excluded from the mining laws.

Act of March 3, 1879; 20 Stat. 394

The office of Director of the Geological Survey is established. Among other things, duties include geology and mineral resource studies and classification of the public lands.

Act of March 3, 1881; 21 Stat. 505

If title to mineral lands is contested, patent is not issued until title is perfected.

Act of March 3, 1891; 26 Stat. 1104

The President was authorized to appoint a mine inspector for each territory of the United States for the purpose of mine safety.

Act of August 4, 1892; 27 Stat. 348

Land chiefly valuable for building stone may be located with placer mining claims.

Act of May 14, 1898; 30 Stat. 413

This act provides procedure for affidavits of location including filing, publishing and posting of notices in Alaska.

Act of May 14, 1898; 30 Stat. 415

Canadians are given the same mining rights in Alaska as United States citizens are given in Canada.

Act of June 6, 1900; 31 Stat. 327

Mining laws of the United States are extended to Alaska. The act specifies a 90-day time period and place for filing notices of location for mining claims in Alaska.

Act of January 31, 1901; 31 Stat. 745

Salt deposits may be located and purchased under the placer mining laws.

Act of February 12, 1903; 32 Stat. 825

Assessment work performed on any one of a group of contiguous placer claims for oil lands will be credited to the claim group, but not to exceed five claims.

Act of April 28, 1904; 3 Stat. 525

Procedure is given for locating coal lands in Alaska.

Act of May 28, 1908; 35 Stat. 424

United States is given preference right to purchase coal in Alaska, if needed by the Army or Navy.

Act of March 3, 1909; 35 Stat. 844

If entry is made under nonmineral land laws on lands later classified as valuable for coal, the entryman may use such coal for domestic purposes but the coal is reserved to the United States.

Act of May 16, 1910; 36 Stat. 369

Bureau of Mines is established with duties covering health and safety, conservation, research and prevention of waste.

Act of June 25, 1910; 35 Stat. 847 (Pickett Act)

The President is authorized to temporarily withdraw lands: but metalliferous minerals in withdrawn lands are to be open to exploration and purchase under the mining laws.

Act of March 2, 1911; 36 Stat. 1015

If lands located under the mining laws are found to contain oil or gas after patent issues, the patent is not revoked.

Act of July 17, 1914; 38 Stat. 509

Lands withdrawn and classified as valuable for phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil or asphalt may be patented subject to a mineral reservation to the United States.

Act of August 25, 1914; 38 Stat. 708

This act is concerned with temporary agreements between the Secretary of the Interior and applicants for patent on withdrawn lands in which there has been a discovery of oil and gas.

Act of February 25, 1920; 41 Stat. 437

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 provided that deposits of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium could be acquired through a leasing system. This law specifies, among other things, royalty rates, rental rates, lease size, and term required for each kind of leasable mineral. The law also provides for issuance of prospecting permits prior to lease issuance and competitive bidding for certain deposits.

Act of April 17, 1926; 44 Stat. 301

This act authorizes prospecting permits and preference –right leases for sulphur on public lands in New Mexico and Louisiana.

Act of June 8, 1926; 44 Stat. 710

The Secretary of the Interior may lease deposits of gold, silver or quicksilver deposits with preference to the grantee of lands that did not convey minerals.

Act of June 25, 1926; 44 Stat. 768

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce are authorized to aid owners of private potash rights in exploration for such deposits. Upon production from such deposits, royalty shall be paid to the United States.

Act of February 7, 1927; 44 Stat. 1057

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant prospecting permits and preference-right leases for chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, borates, silicates or nitrates of potash. This law amends the Act of February 25, 1920.

Act of May 21, 1930; 46 Stat. 373

Oil and gas deposits may be leased under Rights-of-Way.

Act of April 23, 1932; 47 Stat. 136

Public lands withdrawn under the reclamation laws may be open to location and patent under the general mining laws with certain rights reserved to the United States.

Act of May 2, 1932; 47 Stat. 14

States that made lieu lands selections because the original grant lands were classified as valuable for minerals and hence, not available, may relinquish the lieu selections and acquire the mineral lands if still available.

Act of May 4, 1934; 48 Stat. 663

The general mining laws of the United States are extended to Alaska.

Act of June 16, 1934; 48 Stat. 977

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 is amended that if water in sufficient quality and quantity is discovered while drilling an oil and gas well that land is to be reserved as a water hole.

Act of August 25, 1937; 50 Stat. 808

This act authorizes issuance of oil and gas prospecting permits and leases to applicants by listed serial numbers.

Act of June 7, 1939; 53 Stat. 811

The President is authorized to stockpile strategic and critical minerals and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to investigate and develop new sources of such minerals.

Act of May 7, 1941; 55 Stat. 177

This coal mine safety act authorizes inspectors of coal mines and the distribution of health and safety information.

Act of May 9, 1942; 56 Stat. 273

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to lease deposits of silica and other nonmetallic minerals in lands previously withdrawn by Executive Order No. 5105 of May 3, 1939.

Act of September 27, 1944; 58 Stat. 745

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to dispose of land, stone, and gravel on public lands.

Act of August 8, 1946; 60 Stat. 950

Reduction of royalties and assignments on oil and gas leases are dealt with in this law.

Act of July 31, 1947; 61 Stat. 681

The Materials Act of 1947 authorizes disposal of materials including, but not limited to, sand, stone, gravel, and common clay on public lands through a sales system. If the appraised value of the material exceeds \$1,000.00, it must be disposed by competitive bidding. The law also provides for free use of material by government agencies, municipalities or non-profit organizations, if the material is not to be used for commercial purposes.

Act of August 7, 1947; 61 Stat. 913

The Acquired Lands Act authorizes mineral leasing on acquired lands.

Act of June 21, 1949; 63 Stat. 214

Deferment of assessment work on mining claims may be approved if the claimant is unable to obtain access.

Act of June 30, 1950; 64 Stat. 311

Development of mineral resources is extended to certain public lands which were not open to such development at the date of this act.

Act of July 16, 1952; 66 Stat. 692

This act amends the Coal Mine Safety Act of May 7, 1941 by increasing the scope and authority of the 1941 act. The 1952 act also creates a Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

Act of May 22, 1953; 67 Stat. 29

The Submerged lands Act of 1953, among other things, grants title of lands beneath navigable waters to the respective states. The act also confirms the seaward boundary of the coastal states to extend three miles from the coastline of the state.

Act of August 7, 1953; 67 Stat. 462

The Outer continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 extends the jurisdiction of the United States to include that part of the continental shelf outside of the three mile zone. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant mineral leases on the Outer Continental Shelf through a competitive bidding system.

Act of August 12, 1953; 67 Stat. 539

This act validates certain mining claims that were located on lands which at the time of location, were under a prospecting permit or mineral lease. In the event a mineral patent should issue, a mineral reservation is made to the United States.

Act of August 13, 1954; 68 Stat. 708

This act permits multiple development of both leasable and locatable minerals on the same tract of lands under the mineral leasing and mining laws. If a mineral patent should issue, a reservation is made to the United States for the leasable minerals.

Act of August 30, 1954; 68 Stat. 934

The Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to issue permits for exploration and mining of fissionable materials on public lands.

Act of July 23, 1955; 69 Stat. 367

Common varieties of sand, gravel, cinders, pumice, pumicite and clay are removed from the category of locatable minerals and are placed under the Materials Act of 1947. This 1955 act also provides for multiple use of the lands and surface resources on mining claims.

Act of August 11, 1955; 69 Stat. 679

This act permits mining claims to be staked for uranium on lands classified or known to be valuable for coal.

Act of August 11, 1955; 69 Stat. 681

Approximately seven million acres of land that had previously been withdrawn or reserved for power development were restored to mining location.

Act of July 20, 1956; 70 Stat. 592

Reserved mineral deposits are subject to disposal under this law by mineral patent if located prior to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

Act of July 3, 1958; 72 Stat. 323

This act provides that oil and gas leases may be issued pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for both lands beneath non-tidal, navigable, Alaskan waters.

Act of August 21, 1958; 72 Stat. 700

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to develop a program to encourage exploration for mineral reserves by private industry.

Act of August 23, 1958; 72 Stat. 829

The period for doing assessment work is changed so that each year for assessment work begins on September 1 instead of July 1.

Act of September 2, 1958; 72 Stat. 1701

Geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys may be used to fulfill the annual labor requirements. These surveys may be used for two consecutive years, but may not exceed five years and must be conducted by qualified experts.

Act of March 18, 1960; 74 Stat. 7

This act provides for location and patent of up to 5 acres of nonmineral lands in connection with a placer mining claims.

Act of September 1, 1960; 74 Stat. 785

This amendment to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 specifies new requirements for the leasing act minerals, including maximum leasehold per state, application procedures, assignment procedures.

Act of September 2, 1960; 74 Stat. 781

Extension of primary term of noncompetitive oil and gas leases is authorized in this law.

Act of August 17, 1961; 75 Stat. 384

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell lands in Alaska with known coal, oil or gas deposits.

Act of September 26, 1962; 76 Stat. 652

Petrified wood is defined and removed from the category of locatable minerals. Limited quantities of petrified wood may be obtained from the public lands on a free-use basis.

Act of October 23, 1962; 76 Stat. 1127

The Mining Claim Occupancy Act of 1962 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to convey up to fee simple title to residential occupants of unpatented mining claims on which valuable improvements have been made.

Act of August 31, 1964; 78 Stat. 710

The Secretary of the Interior may authorize collective prospecting, development or operation of coal areas to conserve coal resources.

Act of September 16, 1966; 80 Stat. 772

Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act was passed to increase requirements for mine safety.

Act of December 24, 1970; 84 Stat. 1566

The Geothermal Steam Act authorized the leasing of geothermal resources and associated byproducts in public lands through competitive and noncompetitive leasing systems.

Act of September 3, 1974; 88 Stat. 1079

The Geothermal Energy Research, Development, Demonstration Act of 1974 was passed to promote the development and utilization of geothermal resources.

Act of August 4, 1976; 90 Stat. 1083

The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975 substantially changed the procedure for leasing coal on Federal lands.

Act of September 28, 1976; 90 Stat. 1342

This act withdraws certain national parks and monuments, places a moratorium on exploration and development activity and establishes new recordation requirements for mining claims.

Act of October 21, 1976; 90 Stat. 2743

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 specifically affects locatable minerals by changing withdrawal procedures, requiring recordation of mining claims with the BLM and authorizing regulations for surface protection of the public lands.

Act of August 3, 1977; 91 Stat. 445

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 established a new Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) in the Department of the Interior. This law requires reclamation of all surface mined coal lands.

Act of November 9, 1977; 91 Stat. 1290

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 repealed the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Act of 1966 and amended the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. Responsibilities for enforcement of mine health and safety laws were transferred from the Department of the Interior (MESA) to the Department of Labor where it is called the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

Act of September 18, 1978; 92 Stat. 629

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 establishes new policies and procedures for managing the oil and natural gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Act of June 28, 1980; 94 Stat. 553

The Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act was passed by Congress to establish an interim legal regime under which technology can be developed and the exploration and recovery of hard mineral resources of the deep seabed can take place.

General Information Contacts

Public Information Center, Anchorage 907-271-5960
Anchorage Federal Building and Courthouse
222 W. 7th Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99513

Public Information Center, Fairbanks 907-474-2200 or 1-800-437-7021
222 University Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99709

BLM-Alaska Surface Management Contacts

Anchorage State Office Mining Contact:

- Joe Galluzzi 907-271-3236

Anchorage District Office Mining Contacts:

- Anchorage Field Office &
Glennallen Field Office:
Rick Tankersley 907-267-1256
- Nome Field Station:
Tom Sparks 907-443-2177

Fairbanks District Office Mining Contacts:

- Eastern Interior Field Office (Steese and the 40 mile):
Sharon Tingue 907-474-2344
- Central Yukon Field Office:
Tim Hammond 907-474-2210

BLM Alaska Mineral Law Adjudicators

Julie McLane (Anchorage) 907-271-3197

Mining Claim Fee Requirements

MINING CLAIM FEES

DOCUMENT REQUIRED	DUE DATE	FEES (per claim)
Notice/Certificate of Location	Within 90 Calendar days of Claim Location	\$20 - Processing Fee \$40 - Location Fee * \$165 - Maintenance Fee Total Fees Due - \$225 per claim

* All association placer mining claims are subject to the maintenance fee schedule listed on the following page.

NOTES:

1. For those claims located **PRIOR** to September 1, or the end of one assessment year but filed with the BLM **AFTER** September 1, the beginning of the next assessment year; maintenance fees charged will apply to both the assessment year located and the assessment year filed.
2. Forward recorded copies of the Location Notice and the Annual Affidavit of Labor to the BLM for inclusion in the mining claim case file.

WAIVER FROM PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE FEE

(You **must** own 10 or fewer claims per person and/or sites per person - **NATIONWIDE**)

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED	DUE DATES (on or before)	FEES (per claim)
Form 3830-2 Small Miner Waiver	September 1	No Fees
Affidavit of Assessment *	December 30	\$15
Notice of Intent to Hold **	December 30	\$15

* Affidavit of Assessment, along with the appropriate processing fee – May be submitted with the Maintenance Fee Waiver Certification.

** Notice of Intent to Hold – Must be filed the first calendar year in which claims are located, and may be submitted with waiver form .

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE FEE

All maintenance fees must be paid on or before September 1 of each calendar year. **Claimants are responsible for providing a list of claims and a list of the BLM serial numbers with payment of the maintenance fees. Failure to do so may result in forfeiture of the claim(s).**

ACREAGE IN THE CLAIM	MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT DUE
<= 20 acres	\$165.00
<= 20 acres and <= 40 acres	\$330.00
>= 40 acres and <= 60 acres	\$495.00
>= 60 acres and <= 80 acres	\$660.00
>= 80 acres and <= 100 acres	\$825.00
>= 100 acres and <= 120 acres	\$990.00
>= 120 acres and <= 140 acres	\$1,115.00
>= 140 acres and <= 160 acres	\$1,320.00

Key: <= means “less than or equal to”; > means “more than.”

TRANSFER OF INTEREST / AMENDED NOTICE OF LOCATION

DOCUMENT REQUIRED	DUE DATE	PROCESSING FEE
Copy of Recorded Quitclaim Deed	No required due date	\$15 per claim, per grantee
Copy of Recorded Amended Notice of Location	Within 90 days of recording Amended Notice in proper recorder’s office	\$15 per claim, per amendment

AFFIDAVITS OF ASSESSMENT AND QCD’S MUST BE NOTARIZED PRIOR TO RECORDING WITH THE STATE OF ALASKA

NOTES:

1. For each mining claim or site transferred, the cost is \$15 per claim per grantee/transferee.
2. Quit Claim Deeds and Amendments must be recorded at the local **recording district in which the claims are located before filing with the BLM.**

Examples of Mining Claim Forms

Revised 2/10
DNR 10-162V
MTRSC

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE MINING LOCATION NOTICE / CERTIFICATE
(FOR MTRSC CLAIMS ONLY)



CLAIM NAME/NUMBER: Must be included

DISCOVERY DATE: _____

LOCATOR INFORMATION:

(The locator is the owner. Print the Name / Address below where correspondence should be sent):

POSTING DATE: ***** _____

SIZE OF CLAIM ****** (check one)

1. Owner's Name: Legal name only

FULL Quarter Section (160 acres):: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Quarter-Quarter Section (40 acres) _____

City, State Zip: _____

RECORDING DISTRICT: _____

Contact Phone: Important information

ADDITIONAL LOCATOR'S / OWNER'S (PRINT)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Give the complete legal description below.

2. Owner's Name: _____

Meridian: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Township: _____

City, State Zip: _____

Range: _____

Contact Phone: _____

Section: _____

3. Owner's Name: _____

Quarter Section: Required by regulations

Mailing Address: _____

Qtr-Qtr Section (if 40 acres) _____ of _____

City, State Zip: _____

CREEK NAME: (optional)

Contact Phone: _____

ALL OWNERS OR THEIR AGENTS MUST SIGN:

CLAIM SKETCH:

I hereby certify that, on the date above, a location notice was posted on the monument at the NE corner of this claim, to the best of my knowledge, in accordance with applicable State statutes and regulations.

(See instructions on reverse side.)

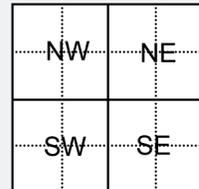
Optional In place of the claim sketch below, a separate map showing the location of this site is:

1. Owner / Agent: _____

Attached to this certificate.

Claim Sketch

2. Owner / Agent: _____



3. Owner / Agent: _____

Attached to the certificate for the following claim:

Print

Agent's Name: _____

1 IN = 1 ML

Attach an extra sheet for Additional Owners and Signatures

- \$140.00 Qtr Section of a Township First Rental.
 - \$ 35.00 Qtr-Qtr Sec. of a Township First Rental.
- Due Within 45 Days Of Posting.**

Div of Mining, Land & Water Use:

ADL

***** POSTING DATE: **Must be filed with BLM within 90 days of this date**

****** SIZE OF CLAIM: **Acreage or dimensions must be identified**

You may download State forms from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/forms/>

Be sure to indicate the type of claim, federal regulations require a legal description to the quarter section:

- See “Mining Claim Fee Requirements” for fees
- The BLM will accept a document that has (or will be) recorded with the State of Alaska. If recorded after filing with the BLM, please provide the BLM with a copy of the recorded document.
- These descriptions must be filed with the BLM WITHIN 90 calendar days of claim location.

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE MINING LOCATION NOTICE / CERTIFICATE
(FOR MTRSC CLAIMS ONLY)



CLAIM NAME/NUMBER: _____

DISCOVERY DATE: _____

LOCATOR INFORMATION:

(The locator is the owner. Print the Name / Address below where correspondence should be sent):

1. Owner's Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State Zip: _____

Contact Phone: _____

POSTING DATE: _____

SIZE OF CLAIM (check one)

FULL Quarter Section (160 acres): _____

Quarter-Quarter Section (40 acres) _____

RECORDING DISTRICT:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
Give the complete legal description below.

Meridian: _____

Township: _____

Range: _____

Section: _____

Quarter Section: _____

Qtr-Qtr Section (if 40 acres) _____ of _____

ADDITIONAL LOCATOR'S / OWNER'S (PRINT)

2. Owner's Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State Zip: _____

Contact Phone: _____

3. Owner's Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State Zip: _____

Contact Phone: _____

CREEK NAME: (optional)

ALL OWNERS OR THEIR AGENTS MUST SIGN:

I hereby certify that, on the date above, a location notice was posted on the monument at the NE corner of this claim, to the best of my knowledge, in accordance with applicable State statutes and regulations.

1. Owner / Agent: _____

2. Owner / Agent: _____

3. Owner / Agent: _____

Print

Agent's Name: _____

Attach an extra sheet for Additional Owners and Signatures

\$140.00 Qtr Section of a Township First Rental.

\$ 35.00 Qtr-Qtr Sec. of a Township First Rental.

Due Within 45 Days Of Posting.

CLAIM SKETCH:

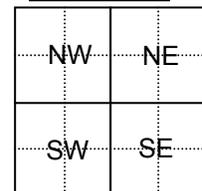
(See instructions on reverse side.)

Optional In place of the claim sketch below, a separate map showing the location of this site is:

Attached to this certificate.

Attached to the certificate for the following claim:

Claim Sketch



1 IN = 1 MI

Div of Mining, Land & Water Use:

ADL

Print

Clear

Form 3830-2
(January 2017)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAINTENANCE FEE WAIVER CERTIFICATION

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004-0114
Expires: January 31, 2020

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2

1. This small miner waiver is filed for the assessment year beginning on September 1, _____ and ending on September 1, _____.
2. The undersigned and all related parties owned ten or fewer mining claims, mill, or tunnel sites located and maintained on Federal lands in the United States of America on September 1, _____.
3. The undersigned have performed the assessment work required by law for each mining claim listed prior to filing this waiver and understand that by filing this form, the undersigned must file an affidavit of assessment work with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) by the December 30th following the filing of this waiver.
4. The undersigned understand that if the assessment work obligation has not yet come due under 30 U.S.C. 28 (for those claims in their first assessment year only), a notice of intent to hold reciting this condition must be recorded by the December 30th following the filing of this waiver.
5. The undersigned understand that mill and tunnel sites may also be listed on this waiver and be waived from payment of the maintenance fee, and that a notice of intent to hold for these sites is required to be filed with the BLM by the December 30th following the filing of this waiver.
6. The undersigned understand and acknowledge that pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1212 and 18 U.S.C. 1001, the filing or recording of a false, fictitious, or fraudulent document with the BLM may result in a fine of up to \$250,000, a prison term not to exceed five years, or both.
7. The mining claims, mill or tunnel sites for which this waiver from payment of the maintenance fees is requested are:

CLAIM OR SITE NAME	BLM RECORDATION SERIAL NUMBER
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

The owner(s) (claimants) of the above mining claims and sites are:

_____	_____	_____	_____
(Owner's Name - Please Print)	(Owner's Signature)		
_____	_____	_____	_____
(Owner's Mailing Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

_____	_____	_____	_____
(Owner's Name - Please Print)	(Owner's Signature)		
_____	_____	_____	_____
(Owner's Mailing Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

_____	_____	_____	_____
(Owner's Name - Please Print)	(Owner's Signature)		
_____	_____	_____	_____
(Owner's Mailing Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

_____	_____	_____	_____
(Owner's Name - Please Print)	(Owner's Signature)		
_____	_____	_____	_____
(Owner's Mailing Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

(Continued on page 2)

Federal Mining Claims Information for Alaska

(Owner's Name - Please Print)	(Owner's Signature)		
(Owner's Mailing Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
(Owner's Name - Please Print)	(Owner's Signature)		
(Owner's Mailing Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
(Owner's Name - Please Print)	(Owner's Signature)		
(Owner's Mailing Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
(Owner's Name - Please Print)	(Owner's Signature)		
(Owner's Mailing Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

18 U.S.C. 1001 and 43 U.S.C. 1212 make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This certification is made under the provisions of 43 U.S.C. § 1744 and 30 U.S.C. §28-28k and the regulations thereunder (43 CFR Part 3830).
2. The claimant(s) must fill in the dates in paragraph 1 for the beginning and ending of the assessment year for which this waiver is sought.
3. The claimant(s) must fill in the date in paragraph 2 for the beginning of the assessment year for which this waiver is sought.
4. All claim and site names and BLM serial numbers must be listed for the mining claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites for which the waiver is sought.
5. All owners of the mining claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites and their addresses must be given.
6. This waiver form must be signed by all the claimants or their designated agent, in original form. If an agent is designated, a notarized designation of agent, signed by all of the claimants with proper address given, must be submitted with this waiver.
7. This form must be filed no later than September 1st for the upcoming assessment year in the BLM State Office where the mining claims or sites are recorded, or the waiver cannot be granted by the BLM. (Example: To obtain a waiver for the assessment year 2012, which begins on September 1, 2011, you must qualify for and file for a waiver no later than September 1, 2011, in the proper BLM State Office.)
8. For all mining claims which require assessment work, you must record an affidavit of labor on or before the December 30th immediately following the filing of this waiver. For all other mining claims or sites waived, you must record a notice of intent to hold on or before the December 30th immediately following the filing of this waiver.
9. Mill and tunnel sites may also be listed on this waiver and be waived from payment of the maintenance fee. A notice of intent to hold for these sites is required to be filed by the December 30th following the filing of this waiver.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTICES

The Privacy Act and 43 CFR 2.223(d) require that you be furnished the following information in connection with the information requested by this form.

AUTHORITY: 30 U.S.C. 28f and 43 CFR part 3835 permit collection of the information requested by this form.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The BLM will use the information you provide to verify that the owner(s) (claimants(s)) of a mining claim has/have complied with 30 U.S.C. 28f and 43 CFR part 3835 and is/are entitled to perform assessment work in lieu of paying the maintenance fee for the mining claims listed on this form.

ROUTINE USES: The BLM will only disclose this information in accordance with the provisions at 43 CFR 2.231(b) and (c).

EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Disclosure of the requested information is required by 30 U.S.C. 28f and 43 CFR part 3835 for those claimants qualified to request the small miner waiver allowed. Failure to submit all the requested information or to complete this form will delay the BLM's processing of the form and may preclude the BLM's acceptance of the maintenance fee waiver request, which may result in forfeiture of the mining claim or site by the claimant.

The Paperwork Reduction Act requires us to inform you that:

The BLM collects this information to determine whether or not you are qualified for waiver of maintenance fees.

Submission of the requested information is necessary to obtain or retain a benefit.

You do not have to respond to this or any other Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

BURDEN HOURS STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 20 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. You may submit comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (1004-0114), Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer (WO-630), Mail Stop 401 LS, 1849 C St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

Form 3830-4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO.: 1004-0114
Expires:

AFFIDAVIT OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK

WHEN RECORDED, MAIL DOCUMENT TO:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

FOR COUNTY RECORDER'S USE

No. of Claims _____

x \$15/claim

Total due BLM \$ _____

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

1. The undersigned certifies that at least \$100 per claim was expended for development, labor and improvements, or equivalent value added, as the annual assessment work for the assessment year ending September 1, _____ for the following contiguous unpatented mining claim(s), located in the County of _____, in the State of _____.

BLM Serial No.	Name of Claim	Tp	Rg	Sec	Mer	County Recordation Book and Page No.	Date

(Continued on page 2)

2. Type of labor and improvements (specify what was done and give the total value for that labor and improvement to show at least \$100 for each claim). If a geological, geochemical, or geophysical survey was performed, as per 30 U.S.C. 28-1, reference the title of the report of survey, give cost and date of the survey and report, and indicate it was filed with the County Recorder:

Description of Work Performed	Value of Work Performed	Date Work Was Performed

3. Name and mailing address of each person who performed the labor and improvements:

Name (please print)

Current Mailing Address (please print)

4. Name and mailing address of each person who holds and claims the subject mining claim(s) for the valuable minerals contained therein. Be sure to indicate if there is a change of address:

Name (please print)

Current Mailing Address (please print)

5. The undersigned testifies that on the date of _____, 20____, all monuments required by law were erected upon the subject claim(s), and all notices required by law were posted on the subject claim(s) or copies thereof were in place, and at said date, each corner monument bore or contained

markings sufficient to appropriately designate the corner of the claim to which it pertains and the name of the claim(s).

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of _____ that the foregoing statements are true and correct:

(Signature of person responsible for above statement) Date: _____

Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 43 U.S.C. 1212 make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Notary Block

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me, this _____ day of _____ 20_____

By: _____
(Signature of Affiant)

Title: _____

My Commission Expires: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This is an optional form that may be used to satisfy the requirements for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under the provisions of 43 U.S.C. §1744 and 30 U.S.C. §28-28d and the regulations thereunder (43 CFR part 3835). Since local and State laws may vary, you should contact your local and State agencies where the claims are located to ensure all applicable laws and requirements are satisfied.
2. The claimant(s) must fill in the date in paragraph 1 for the applicable assessment year and the county and state where the claims are located.
3. All claim names, BLM serial numbers, legal descriptions, and original county recording information must be listed for the claims pertaining to this assessment notice.
4. The claimant(s) must complete paragraph 2 listing all labor or improvements which was performed on or did benefit the subject mining claims. The value and date of the labor or improvements must also be listed. The total amount of labor or improvements can be listed, but the total expenditure must equal at least \$100 for each claim.
5. The names and current mailing addresses of the person(s) performing the labor shall be listed in paragraph 3.
6. The name and current mailing address of each owner (claimant) of the claims shall be listed in paragraph 4. The mailing address shall be the owner's address and not the address of an agent or anyone representing the claimant. Be sure to note if there has been a change of address.
7. Paragraph 5 shall be completed to show the date it was verified that all monuments required by law were properly erected, all notices were posted, and that corners were appropriately designated for all claims listed.
8. An exact legible reproduction or duplicate (other than microfilm or other electronic media) of this affidavit or another type of affidavit of assessment work that you file or will file in the county where each claim is located, must be filed with the BLM on or before December 30 of the calendar year in which the assessment year ends. For mill or tunnel sites, a separate notice of intent to hold must be filed with the BLM on or before December 30. Requirements for filing a notice of intent to hold can be found at 43 CFR 3835.33.
9. A processing fee of \$15 for each claim listed must be remitted to the BLM along with this or any other affidavit of assessment work.

NOTICES

THE PRIVACY ACT and 43 CFR 2.223(d) require that you be furnished with the following information in connection with the information requested by this form.

AUTHORITY: 30 U.S.C. §28-28d and 43 CFR part 3835 permit collection of the information requested by this form.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The BLM will use the information you provide to document compliance with 43 U.S.C. 1744 and that assessment work has been completed in accordance with 30 U.S.C. § 28-28d and 43 CFR part 3835 in lieu of paying the maintenance fee for the mining claims listed on this form.

ROUTINE USES: The BLM will only disclose this information in accordance with the provisions at 43 CFR 2.231(b) and (c).

EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Disclosure of the requested information is required by 30 U.S.C. § 28-28d and 43 CFR part 3835 for claimants qualified to perform assessment work in lieu of paying the maintenance fee. Failure to submit all the requested information or to complete this form will delay the BLM's processing of the form and may preclude the BLM's acceptance of the assessment work information, which may result in forfeiture of the mining claim(s) by the claimant.

THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT requires us to inform you that:

Use of this form is optional. You must perform assessment if a waiver to pay the maintenance fee has been requested. This form is provided to help you attest that annual assessment work has been completed in lieu of paying the maintenance fee for your claim(s). Submission of the requested information is necessary to obtain or retain a benefit.

You do not have to respond to this or any other Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

BURDEN HOURS STATEMENT: The estimated public reporting burden for this form is 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. You may submit comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (1004-0114), Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer (WO-630), 1849 C Street, N.W., Room 2134LM, Washington, D.C. 20240.

*You may download this form from the State of Alaska website:

<http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/forms/>

- See “Mining Claim Fee Requirements” for fees
- All transfers/QCDs must be recorded in the local recording district prior to filing with the BLM.

You may use the following **optional** forms when paying maintenance fees for placer or lode claims and tunnel or mill sites.

There are no recording requirements for these forms in Alaska.

Fees changed July 2019. See page 28.

Official forms with new fee changes have not been created yet. Please fill out forms correctly with the new fee amounts.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This is an optional form that may be used to satisfy the requirements for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under the provisions of 43 U.S.C. §1744 and 30 U.S.C. §28f and the regulations thereunder (43 CFR part 3834). Since local and State laws may vary, you should contact your local and State agencies where the claims are located to ensure all applicable laws and requirements are satisfied.
2. This form should be used to pay the maintenance fee for placer mining claims only. To pay the maintenance fee for lode mining claims, mill sites or tunnel sites, use Form 3830-5.
3. Complete the section for the number of claims and the amount being remitted to the BLM.
4. Enter the year in paragraph 2 for the applicable assessment year.
5. List all mining claim names and the BLM serial number associated to the claim if the BLM has notified you what the serial number is. Every attempt should be made to include the current BLM serial number for each claim listed. List the acreage for each claim and the amount due based on the acreage. See the chart below for amounts due.
6. The maintenance fee for placer mining claims is paid for every 20 acres of the claim **or portion thereof**. When making a maintenance fee payment for your placer claim, you should make your payment in accordance with the following chart:

Number of acres in the claim	Maintenance Fee Payment Due Per Claim
<= 20 acres	\$155
> 20 acres but <= 40 acres	\$310
> 40 acres but <= 60 acres	\$465
> 60 acres but <= 80 acres	\$620
> 80 acres but <= 100 acres	\$775
> 100 acres but <= 120 acres	\$930
> 120 acres but <= 140 acres	\$1,085
> 140 acres but <= 160 acres	\$1,240
> 160 acres	Contact the BLM

**See page 28
for July 2019
Fee amounts**

Legend: > means greater than; < means less than; = means equal to

7. The name and current mailing addresses of the person paying the maintenance fee(s) should be listed at the top of the form. If this is a change of address for a claimant, that should also be noted.
8. If needed, an additional sheet can be used to continue listing claim names, BLM serial numbers, acres in claim, payment due or the name and current mailing address of additional claimants.
9. If paying by credit card, you must complete the following credit card information on page 4: (a) exact name on the face of the credit card; (b) amount paid; (c) type of card; (d) credit card number; (e) expiration date of the card; and (f) telephone number. You must also sign page 4 to show authorization to charge the credit card.

NOTICES

THE PRIVACY ACT and 43 CFR 2.48(d) require that you be furnished with the following information in connection with the information requested by this form.

AUTHORITY: 30 U.S.C. 28f and 43 CFR part 3834 permit collection of the information requested by this form.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The BLM will use the information you provide to record the annual maintenance fee payment for the claims listed and to verify that payment has been made in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 28f and 43 CFR part 3834.

ROUTINE USES: The BLM will only disclose this information in accordance with the provisions at 43 CFR 2.56(b) and (c).

EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Disclosure of the requested information is required by 30 U.S.C. 28f and 43 CFR part 3834 for claimants paying the annual maintenance fee. The use of this specific form when paying the maintenance fee is optional. However, when paying the maintenance fee, it is the requested information on this form that is required to be submitted along with the fee. Failure to submit all the required information will delay the BLM's processing of the information and may preclude the BLM's acceptance of the maintenance fee payment, which may result in forfeiture of the mining claim(s) by the claimant.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FOR CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS:

Exact name as shown on credit card: _____

Amount Paid: \$ _____

Type of Card: VISA MASTERCARD DISCOVER AMERICAN EXPRESS

CREDIT CARD NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Expiration Date: _____ Telephone No.: _____

Signature: _____

Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 43 U.S.C. 1212 make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

NOTE TO BLM EMPLOYEES: DETACH THIS PAGE BEFORE FILING THIS FORM IN APPLICABLE CASE FILES.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This is an optional form that may be used to satisfy the requirements for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under the provisions of 43 U.S.C. §1744 and 30 U.S.C. §28f and the regulations thereunder (43 CFR part 3834). Since local and State laws may vary, you should contact your local and State agencies where the claims are located to ensure all applicable laws and requirements are satisfied.
2. This form should be used to pay the maintenance fee for lode mining claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites only. To pay the maintenance fee for placer mining claims, use Form 3830-5a.
3. Complete the section for the number of claims and the amount being remitted to the BLM.
4. Enter the year in paragraph 2 for the applicable assessment year.
5. List all mining claim or site names and the BLM serial number associated to the claim or site, if the BLM has notified you what the serial number is. Every attempt should be made to include the current BLM serial number for each claim or site listed.
6. The name and current mailing addresses of the person paying the maintenance fee(s) should be listed at the top of the form. If this is a change of address for a claimant, that should also be noted.
7. If needed, an additional sheet can be used to continue listing claim and site names and BLM serial numbers, or the name and current mailing address of additional claimants.
8. If paying by credit card, you must complete the following credit card information on page 3: (a) exact name on the face of the credit card; (b) amount paid; (c) type of card; (d) credit card number; (e) expiration date of the card; and (f) telephone number. You must also sign on page 3 to show authorization to charge the credit card.

NOTICES

THE PRIVACY ACT and 43 CFR 2.48(d) require that you be furnished with the following information in connection with the information requested by this form.

AUTHORITY: 30 U.S.C. 28f and 43 CFR part 3834 permit collection of the information requested by this form.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The BLM will use the information you provide to record the annual maintenance fee payment for the claims and sites listed and to verify that payment has been made in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 28f and 43 CFR part 3834.

ROUTINE USES: The BLM will only disclose this information in accordance with the provisions at 43 CFR 2.56(b) and (c).

EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Disclosure of the requested information is required by 30 U.S.C. 28f and 43 CFR part 3834 for claimants paying the annual maintenance fee. The use of this specific form when paying the maintenance fee is optional. However, when paying the maintenance fee, it is the requested information on this form that is required to be submitted along with the fee. Failure to submit all the required information will delay the BLM's processing of the information and may preclude the BLM's acceptance of the maintenance fee payment, which may result in forfeiture of the mining claim(s) or site(s) by the claimant.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FOR CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS:

Exact name as shown on credit card: _____

Amount Paid: \$ _____

Type of Card: VISA MASTERCARD DISCOVER AMERICAN EXPRESS

CREDIT CARD NUMBER

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Expiration Date: _____ Telephone No.: _____

Signature: _____

Title 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 43 U.S.C. 1212 make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

NOTE TO BLM EMPLOYEES: DETACH THIS PAGE BEFORE FILING THIS FORM IN APPLICABLE CASE FILES.



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

Fact Sheet
Investigate that Claim Before You Buy!
Division of Mining, Land & Water
June, 2015

All of a sudden you have the opportunity to invest in a gold mine – Gold! In Alaska yet! The Last Frontier! A dream come true! Sounds great, **BUT...**

At the risk of shattering your aspirations, we suggest taking the time to sit down, collect your senses, and most of all, **hold on to your money** until you have educated yourself as to what you may be getting into. If you don't, your dream could become a nightmare!

As a prospective claim buyer or investor, **investigate the facts!** Keep in mind the old Latin phrase: "caveat emptor" – **Let the buyer beware.**

First of all:

- Realize there is no occupation man is so anxious to enter into, *with so little knowledge*, as mining!
- In Alaska, there are two sets of mining regulations to become familiar with, State and Federal, depending on who manages the land on which a claim may be located. Regulations differ considerably and can be confusing.
- Alaska land status is complex and can lead to problems also. Besides State and Federal ownership, you may encounter private and Native Corporation ownership of land.
- Easily accessible areas, with a history of mining, are, for the most part, already claimed – some more than once! The "unexplored frontier", often associated with Alaska, is largely a myth.
- **The following tasks must be done to locate and maintain a mining claim on Alaska State land:**
 - The claim must be properly staked according to statutes and regulations;
 - A certificate of location must be recorded in the Recording District Office in which the claim is located within 45 days of posting the claim in the field;
 - The first year's rental must be paid with 45 days of posting the claim;
 - Annual rental must be paid each year thereafter;
 - Labor must be performed and an affidavit of annual labor recorded each year in the Recording District Office in which the claim is located.
 - If there is mineral production from the claim any state production royalty due must be paid.
- **If any of the above actions has not been accomplished, and done properly, the status of the claim is in serious question.**

Hopefully you haven't made that investment yet and still have time to investigate the facts. To do this, gather some basic information:

ASK THE SELLER:

1. Is the claim State or Federal? What is the claim name and number? If it is a state claim ask for the ADL (Alaska Division of Lands) number. This is the identifying number for state records regarding the claim, and will help you research claim history, status, staking and maintenance.
2. Who is the owner of record? Claims can have more than one owner. In such cases, remember if only the interest of one owner is being transferred, you will be a partner with other owners of record.
3. Ask for a **recorded copy** of the claim location certificate. A recorded copy of the claim location certificate will have on it the Recording District Office stamp, date of recording, and document number or book and page number.
4. Whether Annual Labor or assessment work has been accomplished on a continuing basis; was acceptable; and has been properly recorded and filed according to State or Federal regulations. (NOTE: Again, regulations vary considerably here! Detailed information can be obtained by contacting the appropriate information source for State and Federal claims.) *****Be careful of claims**

offered for sale after September 1. This is the end of the annual labor year on both State and Federal claims. Assessment work must have been accomplished for any specific year prior to that date and recorded no later than November 30th for the State claims and December 30th for Federal claims. Have the seller show you a properly recorded affidavit.

5. Whether the claim is in conflict with other mineral locations. Claim conflicts do occur and often end up in court when the parties involved cannot resolve the problem themselves.

You should verify the answers to the above questions through your own research (see below) or by engaging a professional agent to help guide you through the claim purchase.

Help is available! First, the Mining Section *strongly recommends* that you spend some serious time reading the Fact Sheets on the Mining Section page of the Alaska State website at <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mining/index.cfm>. Click on "Mining Fact Sheets" at the upper right side of the page. There are also helpful links to APMA Permitting and Forms. There are fact sheets for most aspects of mining in Alaska, including: Annual Labor, Annual Rental, Staking Requirements, MTRSC Claims, Generally Allowed Uses on State Land, Key Dates for Miners, and much more. From the Mining Section web page there is also a link to the "Mining Laws and Regulations Booklet." The booklet covers most laws pertinent to mining on Alaska State Land. The link is near the bottom left of the page. Check it out!

Several State and Federal agencies offer assistance to the would-be miner. Some sources of information are the State's Department of Natural Resources Public Information Centers (Anchorage and Fairbanks), or the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Public Information offices. See the contact information at the end of this Fact Sheet. For further information regarding mining claims on federal land please go to the following Bureau of Land Management (BLM) web pages:

http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS_REALTY_AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_/en/ery.Par.28664.File.dat/MiningClaims.pdf and
http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/mineral_resources/Mining_Claims.html.

Each state determines the laws for locating mining claims on federal lands within the state. The statutes for locating a federal mining claim in Alaska can be found at Alaska Statute (AS) 27.10. (See link on Mining Section web page, above.)

You can do a lot of research on state mining claims through the State of Alaska website. Alaska Mapper is a GIS based, layered mapping and information system that depicts all state mining claims and leases. You can find Alaska Mapper at <http://dnr.alaska.gov/MapAK/>. There are links to a User Guide and Support at the bottom of the first page of the site. Alaska Mapper includes a very handy set of query tools to obtain information on individual claims, leases, and other items. Once into a query, you can link to Land Administration System (LAS) Case Abstracts of the claim for further information. Personnel in the Public Information Centers in Anchorage and Fairbanks can assist in using Alaska Mapper.

A researcher can also find state mining claim data through the LAS Case File and Land Abstracts at <http://dnr.alaska.gov/projects/las/>. One can either access information using the ADL (Alaska Division of Lands) file type and number, or by meridian, township, range and section under "Display Land Information." Once into a case abstract you can: see the history of the claim; determine claim status (active or closed); and link to relevant recorded documents like the location certificate, quitclaim deeds, and annual labor affidavits.

The current status of a state mineral location can also be determined by contacting the Department of Natural Resources Public Information Centers in Anchorage or Fairbanks. If the mineral location is federal, contact the Bureau of Land Management Public Information Office in Anchorage if the claim number is preceded with an "A" or "AA"; or in Fairbanks if the claim number is preceded with an "F" or "FF". (See agency points-of contact page below.)

Other factors can enter into claim validity – factors that are often challenged in a court of law, especially if claim conflicts exist. These may include:

1. Whether the claim was located following the guidelines of appropriate State or Federal regulations, including:
 - Whether a “discovery” of a locatable mineral actually took place. The seller should be able to prove what type of discovery took place, i.e. geochemical sampling, panning, or drilling. If a visit to the location is possible, obtain permission to do your own sampling.
 - Whether the claim was actually staked in the field. Were posts or monuments erected and notice posted according to law? Or, was the claim “paper-staked”?
 - Whether the claim was properly recorded within 45 days of the date of staking in the District Recorder’s Office where it was located.
2. Whether annual labor has been done and properly recorded. Errors in the “essential facts” required on the annual labor affidavit are grounds for abandonment of the claim.
3. Whether annual rental has been paid in a timely manner. On State mining claims the rental year begins at noon on September 1 and ends at noon on September 1 of the following year. Payments must be received no later than November 30 of the same year. The penalty for failure to make a timely payment is **abandonment of the location**. See the Annual Rental Fact Sheet available on the Mining Section web page or at the Public Information Centers in Anchorage or Fairbanks.
 - **NOTE:** A word of caution, if the staking date of a mining claim on State land is prior to September 1 of a particular year, two annual rental payments will be required during that first year. The first is due no later than 45 days after the staking date of the location, and the second, no later than November 30.

As a buyer, there are other important concerns you should be aware of or have clarified before taking the big plunge of investing:

1. Is the seller legitimate and reputable? What is their mining, prospecting, or geological background? How can it be verified?
2. Have any valuable minerals ever been produced or found on the land? Historical and geological reports on most areas in the State are available through the State Division of Geological and Geophysical Survey or the U.S. Geological Survey. The USGS maintains the Alaska Resource Data Files (ARDF) at <http://ardf.wr.usgs.gov/>. The ARDF files contain descriptions of many of the mineral occurrences in Alaska, and are a good quick reference.
3. Can the seller produce proof that he has operated on the claim? Depending on the type of equipment used, permits are normally required before any type of mining operation can begin. Operators who have submitted Applications for Permits to Mine in Alaska (APMAs) for intended mining activity involving mechanized equipment can be confirmed through a State Division of Mining, Land and Water Permitting Office.
4. Be aware of what rights you have with a mining claim! A common **misconception** is that the ***buyer is actually buying the land. This is not true*** unless the mining property has been patented under Federal law and the owner has title to the land. (Patents are not issued under State mining laws.) Without a patent, the seller is only transferring their interest in the mineral rights to you. Ownership of the land remains with the State, Federal, or local government. As a claim owner, you have the right to possession and extraction of the minerals; but:
 - a. You may not use a mining claim for purposes other than mining. **Incompatible uses include residential use, placing any surface improvement** on the claim without written approval; and use of the claim to pursue recreational or business interests such as hunting, fishing, trapping, guiding, or outfitting.
 - b. **You may not restrict public access without written approval from the land manager.**

- c. If a third party has interest in the surface estate of a state mining claim, such as a grazing lease or surface ownership by a borough, you are required to reimburse the lessee or surface owner for damages caused by your use of the location for mining.
5. Is the claim compatible with the type of mining you intend to do? For example, if you intend to conduct suction dredging activities and the claim is located on a salmon spawning stream, be aware of the time frame restrictions as to when dredging can take place – generally from May 15 to July 15 annually. Note that on federal lands (federal mining claims), suction dredging is authorized at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.
6. Access – Are you familiar with the claim’s general location? Is there reasonably accessible? If travel “cross country” is involved, check land status along the route. Native corporation land, parks, refuges, stream crossings, area plans, type of equipment, time frame for intended travel, restrictive right-of-ways, etc., are potential problem areas. Charter flights to a “fly-in” only area can be expensive.
7. Water Rights – Are existing water rights associated with the claim? Water rights are registered with the State of Alaska and a certificate issued by the State’s Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, and Land & Water. Will they be transferred as part of the purchase? What is the availability of water in that particular stream during the course of a mining season?
8. What permitting requirements are there for mining activities, including transportation of equipment; exploration; or actual mining, in Alaska? It’s important to know any such activity must be fully permitted before “start-up” can begin.
9. Can mining even be conducted on your claim? In recent years, lawsuits against the State and Federal governments have restricted or stopped mining activity altogether in certain areas.

The above information should assist a potential claim buyer in understanding what they might be getting into and making a logical decision. Further assistance concerning specific subject areas can be obtained by contacting the agencies listed below.

SUBJECT AREA	STATE CONTACT	FEDERAL CONTACT
Mining Information Claim status Land status Forms General information	Department of Natural Resources Public Information Center 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1260 Anchorage, AK 99501-3557 Phone: 907-269-8400 3700 Airport Way Fairbanks, AK 99709-4699 Phone: 907-451-2705	Bureau of Land Management Public Room 222 West 7th Ave., #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7599 Phone: 907-271-5960
Mine Permitting	Department of Natural Resources Division of Mining, Land & Water 550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 900B Anchorage, AK 99501-3577 Phone: 907-269-8647 3700 Airport Way Fairbanks, AK 99503-5935 Phone: 907-451-2788	Bureau of Land Management Anchorage District Office 4700 BLM Road Anchorage, AK 99507-2591 Phone: 907-267-1246 Fairbanks District Office 222 University Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99709-3844 Phone: 907-474-2251
Water Rights	Department of Natural Resources Division of Mining, Land & Water 550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1020 Anchorage, AK 99501-3577 Phone: 907-269-8600	None – All water rights are issued through the State’s Department of Natural Resources.