

the patentee being substituted for the United States as lessor or permittor and the patentee being entitled to all revenues derived subsequent to the issuance of patent from any such lease or permit.

**Subpart 3814—Disposal of Reserved Minerals Under the Stockraising Homestead Act**

**§ 3814.1 Mineral reservation in entry and patent; mining and removal of reserved deposits; bonds.**

(a) Section 9 of the Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 864; 43 U.S.C. 299), provides that all entries made and patents issued under its provisions shall contain a reservation to the United States of all coal and other minerals in the lands so entered and patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same; also that the coal and other mineral deposits in such lands shall be subject to disposal by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the coal and mineral land laws in force at the time of such disposal.

(b) Said section 9 also provides that any person qualified to locate and enter the coal or other mineral deposits, or having the right to mine and remove the same under the laws of the United States, shall have the right at all times to enter upon the lands entered or patented under the Act, for the purpose of prospecting for the coal or other mineral therein, provided he shall not injure, damage, or destroy the permanent improvements of the entryman or patentee and shall be liable to and shall compensate the entryman or patentee for all damages to the crops on the land by reason of such prospecting. Under the Act of June 21, 1949 (30 U.S.C. 54), a mineral entryman on a stock raising or other homestead entry or patent is also held liable for any damage that may be caused to the value of the land for grazing by such prospecting for, mining, or removal of minerals except that vested rights existing prior to June 21, 1949, are not impaired.

(c) It is further provided in said section 9 that any person who has acquired from the United States the coal or other mineral deposits in any such

land or the right to mine and remove the same, may reenter and occupy so much of the surface thereof as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the coal, or other minerals, first, upon securing the written consent or waiver of the homestead entryman or patentee; or, second, upon payment of the damages to crops or other tangible improvements to the owner thereof under agreement; or, third, in lieu of either of the foregoing provisions, upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to the United States for the use and benefit of the entryman or owner of the land, to secure payment of such damages to the crops or tangible improvements of the entryman or owner as may be determined and fixed in an action brought upon the bond or undertaking in a court of competent jurisdiction against the principal and sureties thereon. This bond on Form 3814 must be executed by the person who has acquired from the United States the coal or other mineral deposits reserved, as directed in said section 9, as principal, with two competent individual sureties, or a bonding company which has complied with the requirements of the Act of August 13, 1894 (28 Stat. 279; 6 U.S.C. 6-13), as amended by the Act of March 23, 1910 (36 Stat. 241; 6 U.S.C. 8, 9), and must be in the sum of not less than \$1,000. Qualified corporate sureties are preferred and may be accepted as sole surety. Except in the case of a bond given by a qualified corporate surety there must be filed therewith affidavits of justification by the sureties and a certificate by a judge or clerk of a court of record, a United States district attorney, a United States commissioner, or a United States postmaster as to the identity, signatures, and financial competency of the sureties. Said bond, with accompanying papers, must be filed with the authorized officer of the proper office, and there must also be filed with such bond evidence of service of a copy of the bond upon the homestead entryman or owner of the land.

(d) If at the expiration of 30 days after the receipt of the aforesaid copy of the bond by the entryman or owner of the land, no objections are made by such entryman or owner of the land

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and filed with the authorized officer against the approval of the bond by them, he may, if all else be regular, approve said bond. If, however, after receipt by the homestead entryman or owner of the lands of copy of the bond, such homestead entryman or owner of the land timely objects to the approval of the bond by said authorized officer, the said officer will immediately give consideration to said bond, accompanying papers, and objections filed as aforesaid to the approval of the bond, and if, in consequence of such consideration he shall find and conclude that the proffered bond ought not to be approved, he will render decision accordingly and give due notice thereof to the person proffering the bond, at the same time advising such person of his right of appeal to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management from the action in disapproving the bond so filed and proffered. If, however, the authorized officer, after full and complete examination and consideration of all the papers filed, is of the opinion that the proffered bond is a good and sufficient one and that the objections interposed as provided herein against the approval thereof do not set forth sufficient reasons to justify him in refusing to approve said proffered bond, he will, in writing, duly notify the homestead entryman or owner of the land of his decision in this regard and allow such homestead entryman or owner of the land 30 days in which to appeal to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. If appeal from the adverse decision of the authorized officer be not timely filed by the person proffering the bond, the authorized officer will indorse upon the bond "disapproved" and other appropriate notations, and close the case. If, on the other hand, the homestead entryman or owner of the lands fails to timely appeal from the decision of the authorized officer adverse to the contentions of said homestead entryman or owners of the lands, said authorized officer may, if all else be regular, approve the bond.

(e) The coal and other mineral deposits in the lands entered or patented under the Act of December 29, 1916, will become subject to existing laws, as to purchase or lease, at any time after allowance of the homestead entry unless

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the lands or the coal or other mineral deposits are, at the time of said allowance, withdrawn or reserved from disposition.

[35 FR 9743, June 13, 1970, as amended at 41 FR 29122, July 15, 1976]

### § 3814.2 Mineral reservation in patent; conditions to be noted on mineral applications.

(a) There will be incorporated in patents issued on homestead entries under this Act the following:

Excepting and reserving, however, to the United States all the coal and other minerals in the lands so entered and patented, and to it, or persons authorized by it, the right to prospect for, mine, and remove all the coal and other minerals from the same upon compliance with the conditions, and subject to the provisions and limitations, of the Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 862).

(b) Mineral applications for the reserved deposits disposable under the Act must bear on the face of the same, before being signed by the declarant or applicant and presented to the authorized officer the following notation:

Patents shall contain appropriate notations declaring same subject to the provisions of the Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 862), with reference to disposition, occupancy, and use of the land as permitted to an entryman under said Act.

[35 FR 9743, June 13, 1970]

### Subpart 3815—Mineral Locations in Stock Driveway Withdrawals

SOURCE: 35 FR 9744, June 13, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 3815.1 Mineral locations.

Under authority of the provisions of the Act of January 29, 1929 (45 Stat. 1144; 43 U.S.C. 300), the rules, regulations, and restrictions in this section are prescribed for prospecting for minerals of the kinds subject to the United States mining laws, and the locating of mining claims upon discovery of such minerals in lands within stock driveway withdrawals made before or after May 4, 1929.