

pecting shall be allowed except under the national-forest rules and regulations, nor shall the locator prevent or obstruct other occupancy of the surface or use of surface resources under authority of national-forest regulations, or permits issued thereunder, if such occupancy or use is not in conflict with mineral development.

(June 10, 1949, ch. 190, §1, 63 Stat. 168.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The mining laws of the United States, referred to in text, are classified generally to Title 30, Mineral Lands and Mining.

§ 482k. Patents affecting forest lands

On and after June 10, 1949, all patents issued under the United States mining laws affecting lands within the above-described area shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and remove so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in extracting and removing and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national-forest rules and regulations, but each patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except under the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

(June 10, 1949, ch. 190, §2, 63 Stat. 168.)

§ 482l. Perfection of mining claims within forest

Valid mining claims within the said lands, existing on June 10, 1949, and thereafter maintained in compliance with the law under which they were initiated and the laws of the State of New Mexico, may be perfected under sections 482j to 482l of this title, or under the laws under which they were initiated, as the claimant may desire.

(June 10, 1949, ch. 190, §3, 63 Stat. 169.)

§ 482m. Teton National Forest in Wyoming; additional lands

The following-described lands of the Jackson Hole National Monument are made a part of the Teton National Forest and shall be administered hereafter in accordance with the laws applicable to said forest:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 45 north, range 113 west: Section 21, lot 5; section 22, lots 2 and 6; section 23, lot 3; section 26, lots 2, 3, 6, 7, southwest quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter and southwest quarter southeast quarter; section 27, lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, southeast quarter northeast quarter and south half; section 28, lot 1, southeast quarter northeast quarter and east half southeast quarter; section 29, lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, southwest quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter, south half northwest quarter, and north half southwest quarter; section 30, lot 7, south half northeast quarter, north half southeast quarter and southeast

quarter southeast quarter; section 31, lots 1 and 2; section 32, lots 2 and 5; section 33, east half northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 34, north half and north half south half; section 35, north half, containing in all two thousand eight hundred six and thirty-four one-hundredths acres, more or less.

(Sept. 14, 1950, ch. 950, §3, 64 Stat. 850.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Jackson Hole National Monument, referred to in text, was created in Wyoming by Presidential Proc. No. 2578, Mar. 15, 1943, 57 Stat. 731. For provisions transferring other lands of such former national monument, see sections 406d-1 and 673b of this title.

REVOCATION OF TEMPORARY WITHDRAWALS OF PUBLIC LANDS

Revocation of temporary withdrawals of public lands in aid of legislation pertaining to parks, monuments, etc., adjacent to Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming, see note under section 406d-1 of this title.

REPEAL OF INCONSISTENT LAWS

Repeal of laws inconsistent with act Sept. 14, 1950, see note set out under section 406d-1 of this title.

§ 482n. Coconino National Forest; mining rights; protection of scenic values

On and after May 24, 1949, mining locations made under the mining laws of the United States within the following-described lands within the Coconino National Forest, Coconino County, Arizona: Sections 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 27, 28, 29, 34, of township 19 north, range 6 east; and sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and 34 of township 18 north, range 6 east; and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, southeast quarter of section 8, sections 9, 10, 11, and 12, of township 17 north, range 6 east; Gila and Salt River base and meridian, shall confer on the locator the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land covered by the location as may be reasonably necessary to carry on prospecting, mining, and beneficiation of ores including the taking of mineral deposits and timber required by or in the mining and ore reducing operations, and no permit shall be required or charge made for such use or occupancy: *Provided, however,* That the cutting and removal of timber, except where clearing is necessary in connection with mining operations or to provide space for buildings or structures used in connection with mining operations, shall be conducted in accordance with the rules for timber cutting on adjoining national-forest land, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining and prospecting shall be allowed except under the national-forest rules and regulations, nor shall the locator prevent or obstruct other occupancy of the surface or use of surface resources under authority of national-forest regulations, or permits issued thereunder, if such occupancy or use is not in conflict with mineral development.

(May 24, 1949, ch. 136, §1, 63 Stat. 75.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The mining laws of the United States, referred to in text, are classified generally to Title 30, Mineral Lands and Mining.