

CHAPTER 69

MINES

ARTICLE 1

CREATION OF BUREAUS RELATING TO GEOLOGY AND MINES

69-1-1. Bureau of mines and mineral resources; creation; director.

A. There is established a bureau of mines and mineral resources of the state which is a department of the New Mexico institute of mining and technology and under the direction of its board of regents. The board shall appoint, as a director, a suitable person to be known as the director of the bureau of mines and mineral resources and, upon his nomination, such assistants and employees as the board deems necessary. The board may also determine the compensation of all persons employed by the bureau of mines and mineral resources, including the director, and may remove them at will.

B. The director of the bureau of mines and mineral resources shall be known as the state geologist.

History: Laws 1927, ch. 115, § 1; C.S. 1929, § 88-501; 1941 Comp., § 67-101; 1953 Comp., § 63-1-1; Laws 1989, ch. 17, § 1.

Cross-references. - For the New Mexico institute of mining and technology, see 21-11-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, designated the formerly undesignated provisions as Subsection A, while substituting "institute of mining and technology" for "School of Mines" in the first sentence and making minor stylistic changes throughout the subsection, and added Subsection B.

Law reviews. - For article, "Turgot's Brief on Mines and Quarries: An Early Economic Analysis of Mineral Land Tenure," see 25 Nat. Resources J. 267 (1985).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 167, 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 11.

69-1-2. Purposes and functions.

The objects and duties of the bureau of mines and mineral resources are as follows:

- A. to collect, to compile and to publish statistics relative to New Mexico, geology, mining, milling, metallurgy and oil and natural gas and the refining thereof;
- B. to collect typical geological and mineral specimens and samples of products; to collect photographs, models and drawings of appliances used in mines, mills, smelters, oil wells, natural gas wells and the refineries of oil and natural gas in New Mexico;
- C. to collect a library and bibliography of literature pertaining to the progress of geology, mining, milling, smelting and the production of oil and natural gas and refining the same in New Mexico;
- D. to study the geological formations of the state with special reference to their economic mineral resources, both metallic and nonmetallic;
- E. to examine the topography and physical features of the state with reference to their practical bearing upon the occupation of the people;
- F. to study the mining, milling, smelting operations and oil and natural gas production and the refining of the same carried on in the state with special reference to their improvement;
- G. to prepare and publish bulletins and reports with the necessary illustrations and maps, which shall embrace both a general and detailed description of the natural resources and geology, mines, mineral deposits, both metallic and nonmetallic, oil wells, natural gas wells, reduction plants, smelters, mills, oil refineries and natural gas refineries;
- H. to make qualitative examinations of rocks and mineral samples and specimens;
- I. to assist in the education of miners and prospectors through lectures and publications;
- J. to consider such other kindred, scientific and economic problems and questions as in the judgment of the board shall be deemed of value to the people of the state;
- K. to communicate special information on New Mexico geology, mining, both metallic and nonmetallic, oil and natural gas and to serve as a bureau of exchange and information on the mineral, oil and natural gas resources of New Mexico;
- L. to cooperate with the university of New Mexico, with the state mine inspector and with other departments of state government as may be mutually beneficial and to cooperate with the United States geological survey and with the United States bureau of mines in accordance with the regulations of those institutions;
- M. to coordinate with the mining and minerals division and the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources in the formulation of overall policy in the area of mining and minerals; and

N. to assist the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources with those projects which come within the expertise and jurisdiction of the bureau.

History: Laws 1927, ch. 115, § 2; C.S. 1929, § 88-502; 1941 Comp., § 67-102; 1953 Comp., § 63-1-2; Laws 1977, ch. 255, § 17; 1987, ch. 234, § 47.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 229, 230.

69-1-3 to 69-1-5. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1979, ch. 68, § 4, repeals 69-1-3 to 69-1-5 NMSA 1978, relating to the bureau of geology and the bureau of mine inspection. For present provisions, see 9-5A-7 NMSA 1978.

69-1-6. State mine inspector duties; status.

A. The state mine inspector is assigned to the New Mexico institute of mining and technology.

B. The board of regents of the New Mexico institute of mining and technology may recommend the names of qualified individuals to the governor for appointment as the state mine inspector.

C. In addition to those duties assigned to the state mine inspector by the board of regents of the New Mexico institute of mining and technology and by statute, the state mine inspector shall cooperate with the director of the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department to assist the director in the performance of the director's duties.

History: 1978 Comp., § 69-1-6, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 68, § 3; 1987, ch. 234, § 48; 1989, ch. 193, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to the duties of the state mine inspector, see 69-5-7 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1979, ch. 68, § 3, repealed former 69-1-6 NMSA 1978, relating to the designation of the chief of the bureau of mine inspection as the state mine inspector, and enacted a new 69-1-6 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "New Mexico institute of mining and technology" for "energy, minerals and natural resources department and is an assistant to the director of the mining and minerals department"; substituted the present language of Subsection B for "In addition to those duties

assigned to the inspector by the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources or the director of the mining and minerals division, the state mine inspector shall act on behalf of the division when exercising those powers and fulfilling those duties assigned by statute to the state mining inspector"; and added Subsection C.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 174.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-1-7. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 68, § 5 repeals 69-1-7 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 255, § 16, relating to the mining safety advisory board, effective April 1, 1985. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present provisions relating to the mining safety advisory board and its duties, see 69-8-3 and 69-8-4 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 2 OTHER FUNCTIONS OF THE BUREAU OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

69-2-1. Annual reports of progress and condition.

A. The board shall prepare an annual report showing the progress and condition of the bureau of mines and mineral resources, together with such other information as it deems necessary or useful or as the board may require.

B. The board shall provide the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources with a copy of the annual report.

History: Laws 1927, ch. 115, § 3; C.S. 1929, § 88-503; 1941 Comp., § 67-103; 1953 Comp., § 63-1-3; Laws 1977, ch. 255, § 18; 1987, ch. 234, § 49.

69-2-2. Publication of mining laws and regulations.

The board may, in its discretion, cause to be prepared and published a compilation of the mining laws and regulations of the state and is authorized to update and reprint the same at such intervals as it deems advisable to reflect any substantial changes in the law or regulations. The book shall be sold at such price as the board may determine.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-1-3.1, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 171, § 1.

69-2-3. [Reports of bureau; printing and sale.]

The regular and special reports of the bureau of mines and mineral resources shall be printed as the board may direct and the reports may be distributed or sold by the board as the interests of the state or science may demand. The monies now in the possession of the bureau, which have been obtained and those which are hereafter obtained from the sale of said reports, shall be used in such manner as the board of regents of the New Mexico school of mines [New Mexico institute of mining and technology] may direct.

History: Laws 1927, ch. 115, § 4; C.S. 1929, § 88-504; Laws 1935, ch. 19, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 67-104; 1953 Comp., § 63-1-4.

School of mines. - Except for financial transactions, see 21-11-2 NMSA 1978, the name of the New Mexico school of mines was changed to the New Mexico institute of mining and technology by N.M. Const., art. XII, § 11, as repealed and reenacted November 8, 1960.

69-2-4. [Materials distributed to educational institutions.]

All materials collected after having served the purpose of the bureau shall be distributed by the board to such educational institutions of the state as the board may direct.

History: Laws 1927, ch. 115, § 5; C.S. 1929, § 88-505; 1941 Comp., § 67-105; 1953 Comp., § 63-1-5.

69-2-5. [Funds for maintenance of bureau.]

The board may use of the funds appropriated for the maintenance of the New Mexico school of mines [New Mexico institute of mining and technology] such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of the bureau hereby created, not to exceed, however, such sums as may be appropriated for the New Mexico school of mines [New Mexico institute of mining and technology] from the fund provided by Section 35 of Senate Bill No. 2775 United States congress. (Public - No. 146 - 66th congress.)

History: Laws 1927, ch. 115, § 6; C.S. 1929, § 88-506; 1941 Comp., § 67-106; 1953 Comp., § 63-1-6.

Compiler's note. - For Section 35 of Senate Bill No. 2775, see 30 U.S.C. § 191.

School of mines. - See 69-2-3 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

69-2-6. [Annual appropriation for a cooperative geologic and ground water survey.]

That there is hereby appropriated for the New Mexico buureau [bureau] of mines and mineral resources twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) annually of the monies received by the state from the Mineral Leasing Land Act fund created by Section 35 of the act of congress approved February 25th, 1920, being Public Act No. 146, 66th congress (30 U.S.C. § 191). The monies appropriated hereunder shall be used to pay the expenses incurred in matching federal funds in connection with a cooperative geologic and ground water survey of the state.

History: Laws 1947, ch. 218, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 67-107; 1953 Comp., § 63-1-7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 72.

69-2-7. Geothermal energy source; reports.

A. Any person drilling a hole on state lands to a depth of ten feet or more who encounters, or whose drill cuts into a geothermal energy source of one hundred degrees centigrade or more shall, within ninety days from the date of the penetration, report in writing to the director the depth, location and nature of the geothermal energy source.

B. As used in this section:

(1) "geothermal energy" means the natural heat of the earth or the energy, in whatever form, below the surface of the earth present in, resulting from, or created by, or which may be extracted from, this natural heat;

(2) "state lands" includes all land owned by the state, all land owned by school districts, beds of navigable rivers and lakes, submerged lands and lands in which mineral rights or geothermal resources have been reserved to the state; and

(3) "director" means the director of the bureau of mines and mineral resources.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-1-8, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 143, § 1.

ARTICLE 3 MINING LOCATIONS AND OPERATIONS

69-3-1. Mining claim location and posting notice.

A. Any person or persons desiring to locate a mining claim upon a vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper or other valuable deposit must distinctly mark the location on the ground by four substantial posts or monuments, one at each corner of the claim, so that its boundaries may be readily traced, and post in some conspicuous place on such location, a notice in writing stating thereon the name or names of the locator or locators and his or their intention to locate

the mining claim, giving a description thereof by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim.

B. The locator shall, at the time of making location of any placer mining claim, cause a notice of the location to be placed at a designated corner of the claim so located, stating the name of the claim, the purpose and the kind of material for which the claim is located, the name of the person locating same, and, if located upon surveyed lands, the notice shall contain a description of the claim by its legal subdivision. If upon unsurveyed lands, the notice shall contain a description of the claim by metes and bounds, with reference to some known object or monument. And whether upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands, each corner of the claim shall be marked by a post at least four feet high, securely set in the ground, or by a substantial stone monument.

C. The date of posting of written notice on the location pursuant to Subsection A or B of this section is deemed to be the date of location. Within ninety days after the date of location, the locator of a lode or placer claim shall file for record in the office of the clerk of the county in which the claim is located, a written notice of location for the claim containing:

(1) the name of the claim;

(2) the name and current mailing address of the owner of the claim;

(3) an identification of the claim as either lode or placer;

(4) the date of location;

(5) a description reciting, to the extent possible, the section in which the claim is located and the approximate location of all or any part of the claim by quarter section. In addition, there shall be furnished the section, township and range; and

(6) either a topographic map published by the U.S. geological survey or copy of such map on which there shall be depicted the location of the claim, or a narrative or sketch describing the claim with reference by appropriate tie to some topographic, hydrographic or man-made feature. Such map, narrative description or sketch shall set forth the boundaries and positions of the individual claim with such accuracy as will allow the claim to be identified and located on the ground and shall be no larger than eight and one-half inches by fourteen inches. More than one claim may be shown on a single map or described in a single narrative or sketch if they are located in the same general area, so long as the individual claims are clearly identified.

D. Nothing in the requirement for a map or description found in this section shall require the locator or locators of a claim to employ a professional surveyor or engineer.

History: Laws 1876, ch. 38, § 1; C.L. 1884, § 1566; C.L. 1897, § 2286; Code 1915, § 3445; C.S. 1929, § 88-101; 1941 Comp., § 67-201; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-1; Laws 1981, ch. 310, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to recording unacknowledged mine location notices, see 14-8-5 NMSA 1978.

As to ejectment from mining claim, see 42-4-21 NMSA 1978.

As to mechanics lien on a mining claim, see 48-2-2 NMSA 1978 et seq.

As to recording royalty assignments, see 70-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Compiler's note. - For mining rights in Lincoln National Forest, see 16 U.S.C. §§ 482e to 482g; in Santa Fe National Forest, see 16 U.S.C. §§ 482j to 482l.

Record must conform to federal requirements. - As a preliminary or discovery notice of location is unknown to laws of New Mexico, a locator, as against a subsequent locator who enters peaceably, must post such a notice, as when a copy thereof is recorded, the record will meet the requirements of 30 U.S.C. § 28 as to location notice. *Deeney v. Mineral Creek Milling Co.*, 11 N.M. 279, 67 P. 724 (1902).

Compliance prerequisite to maintenance of claim absent possession. - If a person has complied with the requirements of this section and federal law, his claim is protected from intrusion by others, but he cannot deprive another of the right to locate upon the same ground unless he has complied with this section or is in actual possession of the land. *Blake v. Cavins*, 25 N.M. 574, 185 P. 374 (1919).

Noncompliance renders location void. - This section is supplemental to and not inconsistent with the federal mining laws and is valid, and a failure to comply substantially therewith renders the location void. *Upton v. Santa Rita Mining Co.*, 14 N.M. 96, 89 P. 275 (1907).

Failure to record notice of claim does not work forfeiture of the claim, or make it subject to relocation, and title is good as against one trying to locate the claim, and filing record, with knowledge of prior claim and work done. *Johnson v. Ryan*, 43 N.M. 127, 86 P.2d 1040 (1939); *Cravens v. Degner*, 34 N.M. 323, 281 P. 22 (1929).

Peaceable entry allowed on invalid location. - No right can be initiated on the public domain by a forcible or fraudulent entry even if the person in possession has an invalid claim. But this rule does not prevent a peaceable entry by a prospector when the first occupant has not made a valid location. *Adams v. Benedict*, 64 N.M. 234, 327 P.2d 308 (1958).

Possession dependent on diligent operation. - A prospector taking possession of land may hold it only for such time as he is diligently and persistently conducting his

operations in good faith with the intent to make a discovery of mineral. *Adams v. Benedict*, 64 N.M. 234, 327 P.2d 308 (1958).

Work stoppage by locator cuts off partner's legal title. - Ejectment to recover mining property in territory of New Mexico cannot be based on fact that relocators had acquired such property by a relocation pursuant to a conspiracy with partner of locator, whereby that partner, who was not a relocator, stopped necessary work on mine and abandoned possession thereof, as such facts do not give locator legal title thereto or any part thereof. *Lockhart v. Johnson*, 181 U.S. 516, 21 S. Ct. 665, 45 L. Ed. 979 (1901), modifying *Lockhart v. Wills*, 9 N.M. 344, 54 P. 336 (1898), appeal dismissed, 19 S. Ct. 878, 43 L. Ed. 1186 (1899).

Possessory title strength of all weighed. - The court must consider the strength of the possessory title of each of the adverse parties in an action to recover possession of a mining claim. *Winslow v. Burns*, 47 N.M. 29, 132 P.2d 1048 (1943).

Proof of superior title required. - In an action of ejectment to recover possession of a mine, on the ground of an alleged prior location, made under an Act of Congress of May 10, 1872 (30 U.S.C. § 23 et seq.) where relocators claim under a notice of relocation, and the only question was as to the performance by the locators of the annual labor required by said congressional act, an instruction to the jury that before locators can recover they must prove some title and right to possession, by a preponderance of the evidence, and that such right must be superior to that of relocators, is a proper instruction. *Wills v. Blain*, 5 N.M. 238, 20 P. 798 (1889).

Notice sufficient which with reasonable certainty identifies extent of claim. - In ejectment to recover possession of a mining claim, a location notice is sufficient which refers to certain natural objects and monuments with sufficient certainty to identify the claim, although it does not indicate whether such objects and monuments are of a permanent nature, when this can be shown by parol evidence, for the object of the notice is to advise the public with reasonable certainty of the location and extent of the claim and identify it. *Seidler v. LaFave*, 5 N.M. 44, 20 P. 789 (1889).

Relocation notice admits validity of original location. - The recitals in a notice of relocation of a mining claim may be construed as solemnly admitting the validity of an original location. *Wills v. Blain*, 5 N.M. 238, 20 P. 798 (1889).

Boundary marking relates back to posting of notice. - If the locator of a mining claim, after making his discovery and posting notice, marks the boundaries of his location within a reasonable time, the marking relates back to the time he posted a sufficient notice. *Winslow v. Burns*, 47 N.M. 29, 132 P.2d 1048 (1943).

Recording of names of locators of contiguous mines owned in common not required. - That names of the locators of mining claims must be recorded is a requirement of the statute which is of no significance, as they cannot modify congressional legislation as to a holding in common of all mines, which, if contiguous,

may be developed by work begun on one of the mines. *Eberle v. Carmichael*, 8 N.M. 169, 42 P. 95 (1895), writ of error dismissed, 177 U.S. 63, 20 S. Ct. 571, 44 L. Ed. 672 (1900).

Statute of frauds inapplicable. - Where each of three persons locates a different mine, under a parol agreement that all mines located by any should be owned in common by all, the agreement is not within the statute of frauds. *Eberle v. Carmichael*, 8 N.M. 696, 47 P. 717 (1896).

Law reviews. - For comment, "A Judicial Approach to Updating the Mining Laws of 1872-Pedis Possessio," see 10 Nat. Resources J. 385 (1970).

For comment, "Mining Law: Annual Assessment Work, New Directions; The Need to Include Antiquities Survey," see 20 Nat. Resources J. 933 (1980).

For note, "New Mexico Statute Eliminates Previous Mining Law Discovery Work Requirements," see 22 Nat. Resources J. 433 (1982).

For note, "Wide Pattern Pedis Possessio: The Expansion of Prediscovery Mineral Claim Protection in New Mexico," see 24 Nat. Resources J. 437 (1984).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 33 to 56.

Railroad company's right in respect of material or mineral within right-of-way, 21 A.L.R. 1131.

Escheat of mining claim transferred to alien, necessity of judicial proceedings, 23 A.L.R. 1247, 79 A.L.R. 1364.

Merger in deed of provisions of antecedent contract as to mining rights in other land of grantor, 84 A.L.R. 1030, 38 A.L.R.2d 1310.

Railroad company's right to remove, or permit removal of, materials, underneath its right-of-way, 94 A.L.R. 531, 149 A.L.R. 378.

Acquisition of title to mines or minerals, 35 A.L.R.2d 124.

Discovery of radioactive minerals within mining laws, 66 A.L.R.2d 560.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals, §§ 34 to 56.

69-3-2. Record books provided by county clerks; recording fees.

The county clerk of each county in the state shall provide, at the expense of their respective counties such book or books as may be necessary and suitable in which to

record notices, affidavits and other documents provided for by Sections 69-3-1 through 69-3-26 NMSA 1978. The county clerk shall impose the same fee for recording such notices, affidavits and other documents as is imposed in the county for recording other instruments such as deeds and maps.

History: Laws 1876, ch. 38, § 2; C.L. 1884, § 1567; C.L. 1897, § 2287; Code 1915, § 3446; C.S. 1929, § 88-102; 1941 Comp., § 67-202; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-2; Laws 1981, ch. 310, § 2.

Cross-references. - For recording unacknowledged mine location notices, see 14-8-5 NMSA 1978.

Law reviews. - For note, "New Mexico Statute Eliminates Previous Mining Law Discovery Work Requirements," see 22 Nat. Resources J. 433 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 49 to 56.

69-3-3, 69-3-4. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1981, ch. 310, § 7, repeals 69-3-3 and 69-3-4 NMSA 1978, relating to discovery shafts, effective May 20, 1981.

69-3-5. Penalty.

Any person who shall make or cause the making of a material misrepresentation of fact with the intent to defraud in a notice of claim shall forfeit his right to the claim to which the material misrepresentation relates, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor less than two hundred dollars (\$200) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three hundred sixty days nor less than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-2-3.2, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 61, § 2; 1981, ch. 310, § 3.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 176.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 241.

69-3-6. Penetration of water stratum by mine discovery or drill hole; plugging; report to state engineer and to director of the state bureau of mines and mineral resources; exceptions.

Any person drilling a mine lode discovery or mine drill hole to a depth of ten feet or more, who shall encounter or whose drill shall cut into a water body or water-bearing stratum, shall:

A. plug at a horizon and in the manner provided by the rules and regulations of the state engineer; and

B. within ninety days from the date of the discovery, report in writing the depth, location and manner of plugging the water body or water-bearing stratum to the state engineer at the state capitol and to the director of the state bureau of mines and mineral resources at Socorro, New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-2-3.3, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 108, § 1; 1967, ch. 128, § 1.

Cross-references. - For the appointment and qualifications of the state engineer, see 72-2-1 NMSA 1978.

69-3-7. Discovery of natural gas or hydrocarbons.

Any person drilling a mine lode discovery or mine drill hole to a depth of ten feet or more, who shall encounter natural gas or hydrocarbons in any form shall within ten days from the date of encountering natural gas or hydrocarbons report in writing to the state oil conservation commission the depth and location of the natural gas or hydrocarbons and thereafter within a reasonable time shall plug in accordance with the rules and regulations of the New Mexico oil conservation commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-2-3.4, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 108, § 2.

Oil conservation commission. - Laws 1977, ch. 255, § 4, establishes the "energy and minerals department." By § 9 of that act, the oil conservation commission is absorbed into the energy and minerals department.

69-3-8. [Exceptions.]

The provisions of this act [69-3-6 to 69-3-9 NMSA 1978] shall not include or be applicable to seismic, core or other exploratory holes or wells drilled in search of, or for the production of, natural gas or hydrocarbons in any form.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-2-3.5, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 108, § 3.

Cross-references. - As to regulation of oil and gas wells, see 70-2-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

69-3-9. Penalty.

Any person who fails or refuses to make any report required by this act [69-3-6 to 69-3-9 NMSA 1978] or who knowingly makes a false report of any information required by this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-2-3.6, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 108, § 4.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 176.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 241.

69-3-10. [Boundary posts.]

The surface boundaries of mining claims hereafter [hereafter] located shall be marked by four substantial posts or monuments, one at each corner of such claim, so as to distinctly mark the claim on the ground, so that its boundaries can be readily traced, and shall otherwise conform to Section 69-3-1 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 25, § 2; 1897, ch. 58, § 6; C.L. 1897, § 2299; Laws 1899, ch. 57, § 1; Code 1915, § 3448; C.S. 1929, § 88-104; 1941 Comp., § 67-204; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-4.

Relevant to ejectment. - In an action of ejectment between applicant for patent for a mining claim and an adverse claimant, court errs in omitting from instructions requirements of this section. *Deeney v. Mineral Creek Milling Co.*, 11 N.M. 279, 67 P. 724 (1902).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 47.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 46.

69-3-11. Relocation.

The relocation of any mining ground, which is subject to relocation, shall be made in the same way as an original location is required by law to be made.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 25, § 3; C.L. 1897, § 2300; Code 1915, § 3449; C.S. 1929, § 88-105; 1941 Comp., § 67-205; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-5; Laws 1981, ch. 310, § 4.

Fraudulent relocation. - A relocation by an agent in the name of a third party after neglecting to do the annual assessment work on the claim of his principal is fraud upon his principal. *Lockhart v. Washington Gold & Silver Mining Co.*, 16 N.M. 223, 117 P. 833 (1911); *O'Neill v. Otero*, 15 N.M. 707, 113 P. 614 (1910). See also *Lockhart v. Leeds*, 195 U.S. 427, 25 S. Ct. 76, 49 L. Ed. 263 (1904); *Lockhart v. Johnson*, 181 U.S. 516, 21 S. Ct. 665, 45 L. Ed. 979 (1901).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 76 to 80.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 43, 84 to 89.

69-3-12. Amended and additional location notices.

A. If at any time the owner of any mining claim heretofore or hereafter located, or his assigns, shall apprehend that the original notice of location is defective, erroneous or the requirement of law has not been complied with before filing, or shall be desirous of changing his surface boundaries or to take in any part of an overlapping claim which has been abandoned, such owner may file in the office where notices of location are by law required to be filed, an amended or additional notice of location, subject to the provisions of this article. Provided, that such additional or amended notice of location does not interfere with the existing right of others at the time of filing such notice; and no such amended or additional location, or record thereof, shall, by itself, preclude the claimant or his assigns from proving any such title as they may have held under the previous location.

B. The owner of an unpatented lode or placer claim existing on June 20, 1981 may file with the county clerk's office in the county in which the mining claim is located, a written notice of location containing the information required by Subsection C of Section 69-3-1 NMSA 1978 or a map conforming to the requirements of Paragraph (6) of Subsection C of Section 69-3-1 NMSA 1978. Such notice shall also recite the book and page of the recording of the original location notice and any additional or amended location notices, and such map shall state the name of the owner of the claims and the claim names for the claims referenced on the map.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 25, § 4; C.L. 1897, § 2301; Code 1915, § 3450; C.S. 1929, § 88-106; 1941 Comp., § 67-206; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-6; Laws 1981, ch. 310, § 5.

Cross-references. - As to recording unacknowledged, amended or additional location notices, see 14-8-5 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 56.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 45.

69-3-12.1. Annual labor and annual filings.

The owner of an unpatented lode or placer mining claim shall, prior to December 31 of each year following the calendar year in which such claim was located, file for record in the office of the clerk of the county in which the mining claim is located either a notice of intention to hold the mining claim (including but not limited to such notices as are provided by law to be filed when there has been a suspension or deferment of annual assessment work), an affidavit of assessment work performed thereon or for the benefit thereof, (stating, among other facts, that the assessment work was performed before 12:00 noon of September 1 of that calendar year) or a detailed report relating to geological, geophysical or geochemical surveys. An affidavit of assessment work shall set forth the time when such work was done and the amount, character and cost thereof, together with the name of the person who performed such work. The affidavit, when made and filed as herein provided, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. The failure to make and file the affidavit as herein provided, shall, in any contest, suit or proceeding touching the title to such claim, place the burden of proof upon the owner of the claim to show that the work has been done according to law.

History: 1978 Comp., § 69-3-12.1, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 310, § 6.

69-3-13. [Alteration, removal or destruction of location marks or notice; penalty.]

Any person who shall take down, remove, alter or destroy any stake, post, monument or notice of location upon any mining claim without the consent of the owner or owners thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars [(\$100)] or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 25, § 5; C.L. 1897, § 2302; Code 1915, § 3451; C.S. 1929, § 88-107; 1941 Comp., § 67-207; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 176.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 47.

69-3-14. [Defacing or changing location notice; penalty; correction of errors.]

Any person or persons, or the manager, officer, agent or employe of any person, firm, corporation or association, who shall in any manner alter, deface or change the location notice of any mining claim in this state, located under the laws of the United States and of this state, or any local regulations in force in the district wherein such claim is situated, thereby in any manner affecting the rights of any person, firm or corporation, to such claim or location, or the land covered thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars [(\$100)], nor more than five

hundred dollars [(\$500)], or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than sixty days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court trying the case. Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of such locator or locators, and his or their assigns, to correct errors in such notice and file amended location notices as provided in Section 69-3-12 NMSA 1978, and the laws of the United States: provided, such change shall not affect or change the date of such location notice, or affect the rights of any other person.

History: Laws 1897, ch. 58, § 3; C.L. 1897, § 2311; Code 1915, § 3452; C.S. 1929, § 88-108; 1941 Comp., § 67-208; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 176.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 45, 131.

69-3-15 to 69-3-17. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1981, ch. 310, § 7, repeals 69-3-15 to 69-3-17 NMSA 1978, relating to annual labor and evidence of assessment work, effective May 20, 1981. For present provisions, see 69-3-12.1 NMSA 1978.

69-3-18. [Abandonment of mining claims; methods; encumbered claims.]

In addition to the provision of law now in force in respect to the abandonment of mining claims, they may be abandoned in the following manner: the owner or owners of any mining claim, wishing to abandon the same, may sign and acknowledge in the same manner provided by law for the acknowledgment of deeds, and file for record in the office of the county clerk, a certificate describing the same, stating when and by whom located, the name of the claim, the book and page where the notice of location of such claim is recorded; that he or they give up and abandon such claim, and that the same is open and subject to relocation. Upon the filing of such certificate, the mining claim therein described shall be considered abandoned and open to relocation as if the same had never been located, and the owner or owners thereof forever estopped from claiming any right or interest therein under the location mentioned in said certificate; provided, that this provision for abandonment shall not apply to any claim or location upon which any mortgage, lien or other encumbrance exists.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 25, § 6; C.L. 1897, § 2303; Code 1915, § 3458; C.S. 1929, § 88-114; 1941 Comp., § 67-212; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-12.

Section merely recites common-law rule that upon effective abandonment of an entire claim the claim is open to relocation as if it had never been located. Laguna Dev. Co. v. McAlester Fuel Co., 91 N.M. 244, 572 P.2d 1252 (1977).

It has no applicability to abandonment by one cotenant of his interest in a mining claim, which is insufficient to work an abandonment as against remaining cotenants. Laguna Dev. Co. v. McAlester Fuel Co., 91 N.M. 244, 572 P.2d 1252 (1977).

Abandonment must be by owner or all co-owners. - This section clearly contemplates an effective abandonment of the entire mining claim by its owner or by all of its co-owners together. Laguna Dev. Co. v. McAlester Fuel Co., 91 N.M. 244, 572 P.2d 1252 (1977).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 61.

Validity and construction of statutes providing for reversion of mineral estates for abandonment or nonuse, 16 A.L.R.4th 1029.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 78.

69-3-19 to 69-3-21. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1981, ch. 310, § 7, repeals 69-3-19 to 69-3-21 NMSA 1978, relating to placer mining claims, effective May 20, 1981.

69-3-22. [Size of placer mining claims.]

The size of the claim or claims to be located under Sections 69-3-19 to 69-3-21 NMSA 1978, and the amount of annual assessment work to be done thereon in order to hold possession of and secure patent to the same shall be the same as provided by Revised Statutes of the United States.

History: Laws 1909, ch. 65, § 4; Code 1915, § 3462; C.S. 1929, § 88-118; 1941 Comp., § 67-216; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-16.

Compiler's note. - The applicable provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States are now found in 30 U.S.C. §§ 26, 27, 28, 28b, 29 to 35.

Sections 69-3-19 to 69-3-21 NMSA 1978, referred to in this section, were repealed by Laws 1981, ch. 310, § 7, effective May 20, 1981.

Law reviews. - For note, "New Mexico Statute Eliminates Previous Mining Law Discovery Work Requirements," see 22 Nat. Resources J. 433 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 49, 51.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 44, 67 to 77.

69-3-23. [Regulations by private landowners as to mining locations; recording; amending.]

The owner or owners of lands within this state, the title to which has been vested by letters patent from the United States government, may make and file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such lands are situated, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States and of this state, as they may see fit, governing the location and acquisition of mining claims thereon, which rules and regulations when so filed shall be binding upon all parties, and a copy thereof duly certified by the county clerk shall be received and admitted as evidence in any suit or proceedings relating to such mining claims; such rules and regulations may be changed and supplemented from time to time by other rules and regulations filed in like manner, providing that such change shall not affect rights acquired prior thereto.

History: Laws 1897, ch. 58, § 7; C.L. 1897, § 2314; Code 1915, § 3514; C.S. 1929, § 88-701; 1941 Comp., § 67-217; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-17.

Meaning of "county clerk". - See 69-3-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 1.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 132 to 142.

69-3-24. [No trespassing notices.]

Whenever the owner or lessee of any mining property in the state of New Mexico shall desire to operate the same and to prevent trespassers from entering thereon, such owner or lessees [lessee] may post notices in English and Spanish in at least three public places upon said premises, warning all persons from entering upon said property without permission of the owner or lessee or his or their authorized agent or superintendent, which notices shall describe the boundaries of said property.

History: Laws 1905, ch. 28, § 1; Code 1915, § 3516; C.S. 1929, § 88-703; 1941 Comp., § 67-218; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-18.

Cross-references. - As to publication in lieu of posting, see 14-11-12 NMSA 1978.

Applies only when property operated. - This section and the penalty provision contemplate the posting of mining property only in case the property is being operated. One making delivery of goods ordered by a tenant in dwelling house on the property is not liable to the penalty. State v. Vincioni, 30 N.M. 472, 239 P. 281 (1925).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 220.

Trespass by lessee, liability of lessor of mining property to true owner, 127 A.L.R. 1020.

Injunction against repeated or continuing trespasses, 60 A.L.R.2d 372.

Geographical or seismic exploration or survey without authority, 67 A.L.R.2d 447.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 45.

69-3-25. [Penalty for trespass; exceptions.]

After the posting of such notices, it shall be unlawful for any person to enter upon said premises without such permission, and any person violating the provisions of the preceding [preceding] section [69-3-24 NMSA 1978] shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars [(\$50.00)] or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: provided, that this section shall not apply to any person or persons entering said premises in good faith for the purpose of ascertaining whether assessment work has been done, or for the purpose of making a location on government land.

History: Laws 1905, ch. 28, § 2; Code 1915, § 3517; C.S. 1929, § 88-704; 1941 Comp., § 67-219; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-19.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 176.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 131.

69-3-26. [Trespass against person rightfully in possession.]

When any person, firm or corporation shall be lawfully and peaceably in possession of any mining claim in this state and shall have complied with all the requirements of law and regulations in force in the district in which said mining claim is situated, such persons, firm or corporation shall be deemed to be the rightful possessor of such mining claim and of the land included therein; and any person or the officer, agent or employe of any corporation who shall by force, intimidation, fraud or stealth, or in the temporary absence of the rightful possessor, enter upon such mining claim with intent to hold the same, or any part thereof, against the rightful possessor shall be considered a trespasser, and the judge of the district court for the district in which such claim is situated shall, upon the proper showing of such facts made by affidavit or by oral testimony upon a hearing ordered for that purpose, and upon the filing with the clerk of said district court of a good and sufficient bond, grant an order to show cause why a writ of injunction should not issue, enjoining and restraining such trespasser, his servants,

agents and employes and any person associated with him, from in any manner interfering with the rightful possessor in the possession of such claim until the final disposition of such cause.

History: Laws 1897, ch. 58, § 5; C.L. 1897, § 2313; Code 1915, § 3475; C.S. 1929, § 88-213; 1941 Comp., § 67-220; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-20.

Cross-references. - For ejectment, see 42-4-21 to 42-4-30 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 220.

Forcible entry and detainer or unlawful detainer as applicable in case of "lease" of minerals or oil or gas, 107 A.L.R. 661.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 32, 33.

69-3-27. [Trespass by livestock; liability of owner.]

The owner of any livestock in this state shall not be liable to the owner or his agent or [of] any mining or mineral claim or millsite for damages done by way of trespass upon the same by said livestock other than for actual damage done to buildings, tents, mining supplies or other personal property situated thereon: provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed as abridging or curtailing any of the existing rights of any such owner whenever any such mining or mineral claim or millsite may be used by the owners thereof, his tenant or lessee, as a livestock ranch.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 105, § 1; C.L. 1897, § 2327; Code 1915, § 3515; C.S. 1929, § 88-702; 1941 Comp., § 67-221; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-21.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for personal injury or death caused by trespassing or intruding livestock, 49 A.L.R.4th 710.

69-3-28. [Termination of lease; thirty days' notice.]

Hereafter any lease upon any mine, or portion of a mine, not given in writing, for a specified time, shall not be terminated until after notice of the date of such termination, given by the lessor to the lessee, not less than thirty days prior to such date of termination.

History: Laws 1891, ch. 73, § 1; C.L. 1897, § 2358; Code 1915, § 3519; C.S. 1929, § 88-706; 1941 Comp., § 67-222; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-22.

Cross-references. - As to release from record upon mineral lease forfeiture, see 70-1-3 to 70-1-5 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 141 to 145.

Different tracts belonging to same owner and covered by single lease, duty to develop each tract, 11 A.L.R. 138.

What are minerals within deed, lease or license, 17 A.L.R. 156, 86 A.L.R. 983.

Mistake in lease, as ground for relief, 26 A.L.R. 472, 163 A.L.R. 878.

Time for payments necessary to exercise of option or avoidance of forfeiture when date fixed falls on Sunday, 29 A.L.R. 241.

Cancellation of lease of mineral rights because of forfeiture, 60 A.L.R. 922, 76 A.L.R.2d 721.

Covenant in mining lease to develop property as affected by provision for delay rental, 67 A.L.R. 221.

Distinction between "unless" and "or" lease, 67 A.L.R. 223.

Acquisition by assignee or sublessee of lessee in mining lease of rights inconsistent with those reserved by lessee, effect of, 69 A.L.R. 936.

Sublessee's right to take lease from lessor after expiration of lease to sublessor, 75 A.L.R. 847.

Estoppel by acquiescence in improvements by lessee to assert antagonistic title or interest, 76 A.L.R. 317.

Minimum obligation placed on lessee by provision in mining lease as maximum measure of his right, 76 A.L.R. 836.

Development of land and payment of royalty as affected by assignment of lease or sublease as to a portion of the land, 82 A.L.R. 1273.

Assignment of lease or sublease as to a portion of the land as affecting rights and duties as to development of the land, 82 A.L.R. 1279.

Surviving partner, or member of joint adventure, power of, to grant or sell mineral rights in land belonging to partnership or joint adventure, 89 A.L.R. 588.

Forcible entry and detainer, or unlawful detainer, as applicable in case of "lease" of minerals, 107 A.L.R. 661.

Buildings erected by tenant for use in connection with mining lease as trade fixtures, 107 A.L.R. 1155.

Mistake as to existence, practicability of removal or amount of minerals as ground for relief from lease, 163 A.L.R. 878.

Right of co-lessor in community oil or gas lease to lessen production and royalties under such lease by operations on land not covered thereby or released therefrom, 167 A.L.R. 1225.

Rights and remedies of owner or lessee of oil or gas land or mineral or royalty interest therein in respect of waste of oil or gas through operations on other lands, 4 A.L.R.2d 198.

Right of mineral lessee to deposit top soil, waste materials and the like upon lessor's additional land not being mined, 26 A.L.R.2d 1453.

Construction and effect of provision in mineral lease excusing payment of mineral rent or royalty, 28 A.L.R.2d 1013.

Relief against forfeiture of lease for nonpayment of rent, 31 A.L.R.2d 321, 65 A.L.R.3d 804.

Royalty as realty or personal property, 68 A.L.R.2d 728.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 173.

69-3-29. [Terminating lease without notice; liability in damages; forfeiture of lease.]

The lessor and the mine upon which any lease is terminated without such thirty days' notice, shall be liable to the lessee for all damages resulting from such termination: provided, that nothing in this or the preceding section [69-3-28 NMSA 1978] shall prevent the forfeiture and termination of any such lease without such notice when the lessee is working the leased ground in such manner as to damage the property.

History: Laws 1891, ch. 73, § 2; C.L. 1897, § 2359; Code 1915, § 3520; C.S. 1929, § 88-707; 1941 Comp., § 67-223; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-23.

69-3-30. [Stockholders; right of entry and examination of mines.]

Any person owning stock in any corporation or company owning or operating mines in this state, shall at any time during the business hours of the day, have the right to enter in and upon any and all mines of such corporation or company, and all underground workings connected therewith for the purpose of examining the same.

History: Laws 1882, ch. 33, § 1; C.L. 1884, § 1572; C.L. 1897, § 2306; Code 1915, § 3472; C.S. 1929, § 88-210; 1941 Comp., § 67-224; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-24.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 150.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 256.

69-3-31. [Denial to stockholders of right of entry; penalty.]

Every corporation or company or officer or agent of such corporation or company who shall refuse to allow upon demand, any person owning stock in such corporation or company, to enter such mines, as in the preceding section [69-3-30 NMSA 1978] provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the corporation or company shall forfeit and pay to the party injured a penalty of one hundred dollars [(\$100)] for every such refusal, and all damages resulting therefrom.

History: Laws 1882, ch. 33, § 2; C.L. 1884, § 1573; C.L. 1897, § 2307; Code 1915, § 3473; C.S. 1929, § 88-211; 1941 Comp., § 67-225; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-25.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 150.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 241.

69-3-32. ["Stockholders" defined.]

The words "any person owning stock" as used in the preceding sections [69-3-30, 69-3-31 NMSA 1978] shall be taken and considered to mean stockholders, whose names appear on the stock book of the company as owners of stock, and none others.

History: Laws 1884, ch. 45, § 1; C.L. 1884, § 1574; C.L. 1897, § 2308; Code 1915, § 3474; C.S. 1929, § 88-212; 1941 Comp., § 67-226; 1953 Comp., § 63-2-26.

Compiler's note. - This section originally read: "Whenever the words 'any person owning stock' occur in an act entitled 'An act to compel mining companies to permit stockholders to examine company mines, etc.:'; approved March 2nd, 1882, they shall be taken and considered to mean stockholders whose names appear on the stock book of the company as owners of stock, and none others." Compiled Laws 1884 and 1897 worded the section to read: "Whenever the words 'any person owning stock' occur in the above sections they shall be taken and considered to mean stockholders, whose names appear on the stock book of the company as owners of stock, and none others." The 1915 Code compilers provided the present wording.

ARTICLE 4

MINING REGULATION LAW; DEFINITIONS

69-4-1. Mine.

For the purpose of this act the term "mine" except where qualified in various sections of this act shall include all surface and underground operations to win coal, metals and other mineral substances from their deposits (exclusive of natural gas or petroleum), all tunnel operations, all caisson operations, all mills, ore houses and treatment plants, all quarries, pits, open-cut workings, strippings, placer mines, sand, gravel and similar banks.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 67-301; 1953 Comp., § 63-3-1; Laws 1955, ch. 129, § 1.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1933, ch. 153, the provisions of which are compiled as 69-4-1 to 69-4-10, 69-5-7, 69-5-9 to 69-5-11, 69-5-13 to 69-5-17, 69-6-1, 69-6-2, 69-11-1 to 69-11-3, 69-12-1 to 69-12-7, 69-13-1 to 69-13-3, 69-14-1 to 69-14-17, 69-18-14, 69-26-1 to 69-26-3, 69-27-1 to 69-27-7, 69-31-16, 69-35-18 to 69-35-20 NMSA 1978.

Water diversion operation not mining. - A United States corps of engineers' shaft sinking operation for purposes of diverting waters of the Rio Grande and Chamita rivers would not come under the supervision and be governed by state mining provisions. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6485.

Mining safety regulations specifically prescribed. - The penalty provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act is not applicable to employers in the mining industry where specific safety regulations are prescribed by the Mine Safety Act. Jones v. International Minerals & Chem. Corp., 53 N.M. 127, 202 P.2d 1080 (1949).

Failure to follow safety rules reduces employee's recovery. - Compensation of worker in potash refinery is properly reduced by 50% where he fails to use safety requirements furnished by his employer which meet requirements of the Mine Safety Act. Jones v. International Minerals & Chem. Corp., 53 N.M. 127, 202 P.2d 1080 (1949).

Failure to follow safety rules jury question. - Question whether employee failed to make use of safety electrical switches and whether such failure caused his injury while repairing an ore bucket elevator is properly submitted to jury in action under Workmen's Compensation Act. Jones v. International Minerals & Chem. Corp., 53 N.M. 127, 202 P.2d 1080 (1949).

Sand and gravel are minerals in the meaning of this section and fall within the jurisdiction of the state inspector of mines as the section covers all operations underground and on the surface. 1951-52 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5568.

Law reviews. - For article, "Phosphate in the Forest: Mandated or Precluded by the Mineral Leasing Act," see 24 Nat. Resources J. 571 (1984).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 4.

"Mine" defined, 11 A.L.R. 154, 86 A.L.R. 985, 92 A.L.R.2d 868.

What is "mine" under Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C.S. § 801 et seq.), 63 A.L.R. Fed. 415.

Mine tailings as real or personal property, 75 A.L.R.4th 965.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 1.

69-4-2. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 19 repeals 69-4-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 2, defining "inspector", effective July 1, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1978 Original Pamphlet.

69-4-3. Coal.

The term "coal" shall include lignite, subbituminous, bituminous, semibituminous, semianthracite and anthracite.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 3; 1941 Comp., § 67-303; 1953 Comp., § 63-3-3.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 7.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 2.

69-4-4. Pillar.

The term "pillar" shall mean a solid block of rock, ore or coal to support the overlying strata in a mine.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 4; 1941 Comp., § 67-304; 1953 Comp., § 63-3-4.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 200.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 3, 232.

69-4-5. Working place.

The term "working place" shall mean a chamber, room, breast, slope, drift, entry or place where one or more men are employed.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 5; 1941 Comp., § 67-305; 1953 Comp., § 63-3-5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 1.

69-4-6. Rock-dusting.

The term "rock-dusting" shall mean to distribute or apply on underground surfaces in coal mines fine rock dust for the purpose of preventing, checking, controlling or extinguishing coal-dust explosions.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 6; 1941 Comp., § 67-306; 1953 Comp., § 63-3-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 233.

69-4-7. Rock-dust barrier.

The term "rock-dust barrier" shall mean such a quantity of dry rock dust placed in suitable containers so located in an underground coal mine that the advance wave of a coal-dust explosion will automatically cause the rock dust to be thrown into suspension and extinguish or tend to extinguish the flame.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 7; 1941 Comp., § 67-307; 1953 Comp., § 63-3-7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 233.

69-4-8. Gas.

The term "gas" when used in parts of this act pertaining only to coal mines shall mean an inflammable gas, chiefly methane, which when mixed in certain proportions with air is explosive.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 8; 1941 Comp., § 67-308; 1953 Comp., § 63-3-8.

Meaning of "this act". - See 69-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 10.

Oil and gas as "minerals" within deed, lease, or license, 37 A.L.R.2d 1440.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 2.

69-4-9. Permissible.

The term "permissible" as applied in this act in connection with explosives, flame safety lamps, electric safety lamps, electric machinery, rescue apparatus and other devices shall mean materials, apparatus and devices officially listed by the United States bureau of mines under a schedule of tests and approved as having met its requirements for the respective specified uses.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 9; 1941 Comp., § 67-309; 1953 Comp., § 63-3-9.

Meaning of "this act". - See 69-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 7.

69-4-10. Operator.

The term "operator" as applied in this act, shall mean and include owner, operator, lessee, manager, superintendent or agent, receiver or trustee operating any mine.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 10; 1941 Comp., § 67-310; 1953 Comp., § 63-3-10.

Meaning of "this act". - See 69-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 3.

ARTICLE 5 STATE INSPECTOR OF MINES

69-5-1. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1979, ch. 68, § 4, repeals 69-5-1 NMSA 1978, relating to the appointment of a state mine inspector. For present provisions, see 69-5-7 NMSA 1978.

69-5-2 to 69-5-6. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-5-2 to 69-5-6 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1964 (1st S.S.), ch. 4, §§ 1 and 2, Laws 1971, ch. 234, § 6, Laws 1973, ch. 36, § 1, and Laws 1973, ch. 186, § 5 relating to the state mine inspector and deputy mine inspectors, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1978

original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-1-1, 69-1-6, and 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

69-5-7. Duties; state mine inspector; director of mining and minerals.

A. The state mine inspector shall:

(1) proceed without delay to any mine within the state when he learns of any explosion or other catastrophe in a mine by which lives of mine workers are jeopardized or in which fatalities have occurred and render such aid as he can in the rescue of persons within the mine and in the protection of rescuers from danger;

(2) give written notice that the mine is unsafe to the owners, operators or managers of any mine wherein he finds improper construction or that the mine is not furnished with reasonable and proper machinery and appliances for the safety of miners and other employees, stating in what particular the mine is unsafe, and require the owners, operators or managers to provide any additional machinery, slopes, entries, shafts, drifts, means of escape, ventilation or other appliances necessary to the safety of miners and other employees of the mine within a period to be named in the notice;

(3) inspect and pass upon the adequacy and safety of all hoisting apparatus in mines and may demand a test of safety catches or clutches upon the hoisting apparatus as often as once in every three months or whenever he believes the hoisting apparatus is defective;

(4) arrange a uniform system of mine bell signals and furnish a copy of the signal system to each mine operator within the state; and

(5) make a report to the governor on or before June 1 of each year, which report covers the preceding calendar year and contains a review of the official acts of the inspector.

B. The director of the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department shall:

(1) cooperate with the state mine inspector to assist him in the performance of his duties, including providing him with mine registration and other information collected by the department;

(2) provide an annual resources report to the governor, that shall include statistics of the number of persons employed in mining, the production and value thereof; and

(3) have right of entry to the mines as may be required to fulfill his statutory duties.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 14; 1941 Comp., § 67-404; 1941, ch. 28, § 1; 1947, ch. 210, § 2; 1953, ch. 46, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-5; Laws 1963, ch. 229, § 1; 1973, ch. 218, § 2; 1987, ch. 234, § 50; 1989, ch. 193, § 2.

Cross-references. - For cooperation with bureau of mines and mineral resources, see 69-1-2 NMSA 1978.

For state mine inspector duties and status, see, see 69-1-6 NMSA 1978.

For inspector's duties under the Mining Safety Act, see 69-8-5 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added all of the catchline following "Duties"; inserted the present designation for Subsection A; redesignated former Subsections A through E as present Paragraphs (1) through (5) of Subsection A; deleted at the end of present Subsection A(5) "Statistics of the number of persons employed in and about the mines in the state and of the production and the estimated value thereof and a resume of the mining conditions generally existing in the state during that calendar year"; and added Subsection B.

Inapplicable to water diversion project. - A United States corps of engineers' shaft sinking operation for purposes of diverting waters of the Rio Grande and Chamita rivers would not come under the supervision and be governed by state mining provisions. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6485.

State inspector has no authority to reduce safety requirements. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-50.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-5-8. [Guards and safety belts around the seats of operated vehicles or equipment in underground mines.]

The state mine inspector is hereby empowered to require the installation and use as safety devices, guards and safety belts around the seats of any driven operated vehicle or equipment used in underground mines.

History: 1941 Comp., § 67-410a, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 82, § 3; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-5-9. [Right of entry and inspection in mines; operator's representative.]

The inspector is given authority at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any mine in the state and the workings and machinery belonging thereto in such manner as not to impede or obstruct the workings of the mine; to make inquiry into the state of the mine, works and machinery thereof, the ventilation and mode of lighting the same and all matters and things connected with and relating to the safety of the employees in and about the mines, and especially to the end that the provisions of law shall be complied with by the operators and employees thereof; to require that some person of practical experience and responsibility representing the operator shall accompany the said inspector upon such trips of inspection through the mine in order that the inspector may point out and specify any defects in the mine, in the methods of mining and in the equipment and construction thereof, which may violate any of the provisions of law; and to require that the owner, operator or manager shall at all times furnish means necessary for such entry, inspection, examination and inquiry.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 15; 1941 Comp., § 67-405; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 174.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 237, 240.

69-5-10. [Record of inspection; copy for operator.]

The inspector shall make an entry of record in his office of the time and material circumstances of each inspection and shall upon the request of the operator furnish him a copy thereof.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 16; 1941 Comp., § 67-406; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-5-11. [Duty of operator to admit inspector.]

Every operator of any mine in this state shall admit the inspector for the purpose of making examination and inspection provided for by law.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 17; 1941 Comp., § 67-407; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-9.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 174.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-5-12. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-5-12 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1953, ch. 82, § 2, relating to office, fixtures and equipment and traveling expenses for the state inspector of mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

69-5-13. [Records; files; full-time occupation.]

The mine inspector shall keep in his office a record of all inspections and copies of all official communications. He shall keep on file all mine maps and prints or copies thereof furnished by mine operators. He shall devote his whole time to the duties of his position.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 19; 1941 Comp., § 67-409; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-11.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-5-14. Ordering dangerous conditions in mines removed or removal of workers from danger zones.

When any mine or portion of a mine, or machine, device, apparatus or equipment pertaining thereto, in the judgment of the state mine inspector is in so dangerous a condition from any cause or creates such a hazard as to jeopardize life or health, he shall at once direct the management or operator of the mine to remove the dangerous condition or safeguard the equipment forthwith. Should the inspector find during his inspection of the mine such dangerous condition existing therein that, in his opinion, any delay in removing the workers from such dangerous places or from the entire mine might cause loss of life or serious personal injury to the employees, the inspector has the right to require the representative of the operator accompanying the inspector to immediately withdraw all persons from such dangerous places or from the entire mine. In the event the management or operator of the mine or the representative of the operator fails or refuses to immediately comply with the requirements or instructions of the inspector, the inspector may issue an order closing all or any portion of the mine to regular operations. Such an order, based on any one cause, expires within twenty-four hours, Sundays and holidays excepted, unless the inspector, through the district attorney for the district in which the mine is located, has applied to the district court for a restraining order or injunction.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 20; 1941 Comp., § 67-410; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-12; Laws 1961, ch. 108, § 1; 1973, ch. 218, § 3; 1989, ch. 193, § 3.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "state mine inspector" for "inspector" in the first sentence, inserted "through the district attorney for the district in which the mine is located" in the last sentence and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Endangered health prerequisite to closing mine. - In order to stop the operation of a mine, inspector must first determine that cause exists. Under this section, the determination must be that there is so dangerous a condition from any cause, as to jeopardize life or health. In advance of such a determination, there is no power to order a cessation of operation of a working mine. The same reasoning would obtain in the case of a mine which is proposed to be reactivated. It may be true that in such mines, generally, some cause would exist for recommendations and regulation and even an order that the operation of the mine be halted until conditions were corrected. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6442.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-5-15. [Summary report of mine conditions; owner's copy; posting of copy outside mine office.]

It shall be the duty of a mine inspector after the completion of an examination to make out a dated summary report of the condition in which he finds the mine, give one copy of said report to the owner of [the] mine and post one copy showing all recommendations in a conspicuous place in glass cover outside of the mine office where it can be read and where it shall remain until superseded by his next report of inspection.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 21; 1941 Comp., § 67-411; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-13.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-5-16. Operator's compliance.

The operator of every mine shall observe and comply with all orders, regulations and written notices issued by the state mine inspector or the director of the division of mining and minerals of the energy, minerals and natural resources department in accordance with their respective statutory duties.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 22; 1941 Comp., § 67-412; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-14; Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 4.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the present catchline, inserted ", regulations", and substituted all of the language following "inspector" for "in accordance with the provisions of this act".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-5-17. Fatal and serious mine accidents; assistance; investigation.

The state mine inspector shall proceed immediately upon notification to the site of any mine accident causing the loss of life or imminent danger and assist in the rescue of persons within the mine, investigate the causes of the accident, conduct a closeout conference and make necessary recommendations for the present and future safety of the miners. So far as possible, the operator shall not change the surroundings of an accident until the state mine inspector has made his investigation, provided, however, that such investigation is made within a reasonable time.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 23; 1941 Comp., § 67-413; 1953 Comp., § 63-4-15; Laws 1985, ch. 68, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-5-18. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 68, § 5 repeals 69-5-18 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 24, relating to hearings in regard to fatal mine accidents, effective April 1, 1985. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

69-5-19 to 69-5-21. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-5-19 to 69-5-21 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1945, ch. 21, § 5 and Laws 1959, ch. 225, § 2 and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 186, § 6, relating to the deputy state inspector of mines and the dust and mine gas engineer, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former section, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 6 PENALTIES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALL MINES

69-6-1. Penalties for violations by operator, official or employee of a mine, mill or smelter; injunctions.

Unless otherwise provided by law, any violation of any provision of Chapter 69 NMSA 1978 by any operator, official, miner or other employee of a mine, mill or smelter is a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) or by imprisonment for three months in the county jail or by both such fine and imprisonment. The district attorney may initiate action in the district court as he deems appropriate to bring about compliance with the statutes, rules, regulations or orders. The district court has jurisdiction to issue temporary or permanent restraining orders, including orders closing all or any portion of a mine to regular operations, or grant other appropriate equitable relief to assure compliance with the provisions of Chapter 69 NMSA 1978 or any applicable rule, regulation or order.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 307; 1941 Comp., § 67-2901; 1953 Comp., § 63-29-1; Laws 1961, ch. 108, § 2; 1989, ch. 193, § 5.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "Chapter 69 NMSA 1978" for "Chapter 63, New Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1953 Compilation" and made minor stylistic changes in the first sentence; deleted the former second sentence which read: "It shall be the duty of the mine inspector to institute proceedings in the district or other proper courts in case of all such violations"; and substituted the present second and third sentences for the former third sentence, which read: "The state mining inspector may institute proceedings in the district court of the county within which any person charged with violating any of the provisions of Chapter 69, NMSA 1978, resides or maintains a place of business to enjoin such violation, and such court shall have jurisdiction to issue temporary or permanent restraining orders, including orders closing all or any portion of a mine to regular operations, or grant other appropriate equitable relief to assure compliance with the provisions of Chapter 69, NMSA 1978, or any applicable rules, regulation or order of the inspector".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 176.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 131.

69-6-2. [Right of appeal.]

Every owner, operator or employee of any such mine shall have a right of appeal to the district court in the county wherein such mine is situated and from such district court to

the supreme court as to the necessity or reasonableness of the order or requirement of the inspector under any of the provisions of this act.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 308; 1941 Comp., § 67-2902; 1953 Comp., § 63-29-2.

Meaning of "this act". - See 69-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 170.

69-6-3. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-6-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 130, § 1, relating to trolley wires used in underground mine haulage systems, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 7 ORE; MILLS AND SMELTERS

69-7-1. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-7-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1889, ch. 103, § 1, relating to the record of ore receipts required, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former section, see the 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-7-2 NMSA 1978.

69-7-2. [Inspection by owner of stolen ores; affidavit filed.]

Whenever affidavit shall have been made before any justice of the peace [magistrate] or notary public in any county in this state by any person, that ore has been stolen from him, stating as near as may be the amount and value of the ore stolen, such person, upon presentation of a certified copy of such affidavit shall have access to such books, and may examine the entries which may have been made therein during a period of twelve months next preceding the filing of such affidavit.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 103, § 2; C.L. 1897, § 2319; Code 1915, § 3477; C.S. 1929, § 88-302; 1941 Comp., § 67-3002; 1953 Comp., § 63-30-2.

Meaning of "justice of the peace". - Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 40, compiled as 35-1-38 NMSA 1978, abolished the office of justice of the peace and transferred the jurisdiction, powers and duties of that office to the magistrate court.

69-7-3. [Refusal to keep record, make proper entries or permit inspection; liability for penalty and damages.]

Every person, association or corporation that shall fail or refuse to keep the book required by the terms of Section 69-7-1 NMSA 1978, or shall fail or refuse to make any proper entry therein, or who shall refuse to any person who may be entitled to the same, as provided by the preceding section [69-7-2 NMSA 1978], the right of inspection thereof, shall forfeit and pay for each and every violation of the provisions of said section, a penalty of not less than fifty [(\$50.00)], nor more than three hundred dollars [(\$300)], to be collected by action of debt at the suit of any person who may have made the necessary affidavit provided for in the preceding section, to entitle such person to access to such books. In addition to said penalty, any person, association or corporation violating the provisions of the said section shall be liable at the suit of the party or person aggrieved, in the proper form of action, for all damages which may accrue to any party or person by reason of any such violation. And in all actions the fact that a false entry has been made shall be prima facie evidence that the same was made wilfully or knowingly.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 103, § 3; C.L. 1897, § 2320; Code 1915, § 3478; C.S. 1929, § 88-303; 1941 Comp., § 67-3003; 1953 Comp., § 63-30-3.

Compiler's note. - Section 69-7-1 NMSA 1978, referred to near the beginning of this section, was repealed by Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84. For present comparable provisions, see 69-7-2 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 176, 218.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 131.

69-7-4. [Failure or neglect to make inquiries for record or negligent entries or to keep record book; liability.]

If any person, association or corporation shall fail or neglect to make the inquiries necessary to the making of the proper entries in said book as provided by Section 69-7-1 NMSA 1978, or shall so negligently make entries therein that any lot of ore cannot be particularly identified, or so negligently that it cannot be perceived therefrom what person delivered any lot of ore or received the proceeds of the same when purchased, or shall fail to keep such book or shall wilfully suffer the same to be lost or mislaid, so that the same cannot be produced for inspection, such failure or neglect shall not excuse any party defendant in any suit brought under the preceding section [69-7-3 NMSA 1978] from judgment for any penalties prescribed by said section.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 103, § 4; C.L. 1897, § 2321; Code 1915, § 3479; C.S. 1929, § 88-304; 1941 Comp., § 67-3004; 1953 Comp., § 63-30-4.

Compiler's note. - Section 69-7-1 NMSA 1978, referred to near the beginning of this section, was repealed by Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84. For present comparable provisions, see 69-7-2 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 196.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 131.

69-7-5. [Purchaser of ore from illegal possessor of mine, deemed accessory; penalty.]

Any person, association or corporation, or the agent of any person, association or corporation who shall knowingly purchase or contract to purchase, or shall make any payment for or on account of any ore which shall have been taken from any mine or claim, by any person or persons who have taken or may be holding possession of any such mine or claim contrary to law, shall be considered as accessory after the fact to the unlawful holding or taking of such mine or claim, and upon conviction shall be subjected to the same punishment to which the principals may be liable.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 103, § 5; C.L. 1897, § 2322; Code 1915, § 3480; C.S. 1929, § 88-305; 1941 Comp., § 67-3005; 1953 Comp., § 63-30-5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 176.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 131.

69-7-6. [Lead poisoning of smelter employee; employer's liability.]

Whenever any employe of any corporation, person or persons engaged in the management and operation of any smelting works in the state of New Mexico shall become disabled and rendered unfitted for labor by reason of lead poisoning, which said lead poisoning shall be the result and consequence of said employe's performance and proper discharge of said employe's duties in and about said smelting works, said employe shall be provided with and receive all proper medical attendance, medicines and sustenance during such disability, at the expense of said corporation, person or persons so employing him.

History: Laws 1887, ch. 34, § 1; C.L. 1897, § 2337; Code 1915, § 3521; C.S. 1929, § 88-708; 1941 Comp., § 67-3006; 1953 Comp., § 63-30-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 169.

Common-law liability of employer for occupational disease contracted by employee, 6 A.L.R. 355, 105 A.L.R. 80.

56 C.J.S. Master and Servant § 162.

69-7-7. [Failure to provide care of lead-poisoned employee; recovery of expenditures.]

If any such corporation, person or persons engaged in the management and operation of any smelting works in the state of New Mexico shall fail to provide such employe with all proper medical attendance, medicines and sustenance during such disability of said employe, then the reasonable expense of providing such employe with all proper medical attendance, medicines and sustenance during such disability of said employe may be recovered from such corporation, person or persons so engaged in the management and operation of smelting works as aforesaid, in an action at law by and in the name of any person or persons rendering or providing such employe with the said medical attendance, medicines and sustenance.

History: Laws 1887, ch. 34, § 2; C.L. 1897, § 2338; Code 1915, § 3522; C.S. 1929, § 88-709; 1941 Comp., § 67-3007; 1953 Comp., § 63-30-7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 219.

56 C.J.S. Master and Servant § 162.

ARTICLE 8 MINING SAFETY

69-8-1. Short title.

This act may be cited as the "Mining Safety Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-1, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 1.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1961, ch. 136, which appears as 69-8-1 to 69-8-3, 69-8-5, 69-8-7 to 69-8-11, 69-8-14 and 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 167.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-8-2. Definitions.

As used in the Mining Safety Act:

A. "employer" includes any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee or to a place of employment;

B. "employee" means any person suffered or permitted to work in a mining occupation or pursuit by an employer;

C. "person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, receiver, trustee, legal representative or successor to any of the foregoing;

D. "place of employment" means any place in or about which the employee is suffered or permitted to work;

E. "mining occupations or pursuits" includes mining, smelting and the operation of a mill, ore house or treatment plant in which ore or rock is processed;

F. "inspector" means the state mine inspector.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-2, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 2.

Cross-references. - For duties of the state mine inspector, see 69-5-7 NMSA 1978.

Mining Safety Act. - See 69-8-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - What is "mine" under Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C.S. § 801 et seq.), 63 A.L.R. Fed. 415.

69-8-3. Mining safety advisory board.

A. There is created a "mining safety advisory board", referred to in Chapter 69, Article 8 NMSA 1978 as the board, consisting of thirteen members, of whom six shall represent industry, six shall be nonsupervisory production or maintenance employees and one, who shall serve as chairman and vote on all motions, shall represent the public and shall be the director of the bureau of mines and mineral resources. Two members of the board shall be appointed from each of the following industries: coal, copper, molybdenum, potash, sand and gravel and uranium. The members of the board shall be appointed by the governor for terms of six years or until their successors are appointed and qualified. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term by the governor in the same manner as the original appointments. The inspector and the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources shall be ex-officio members of the

board but shall have no vote and receive no additional compensation for duties performed in connection with the board.

B. Members of the board and committees appointed by the board shall receive no salary but shall receive compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978]. The inspector is authorized and directed to provide the board with such clerical, technical, legal and other assistance as shall be necessary to permit the board to perform its duties as provided in the Mining Safety Act.

C. The board shall hold two regular meetings each year in the second and fourth quarters of the calendar year, at places within this state to be determined by the board. Special meetings may be called at any time by the governor, the chairman or the inspector or by any three board members. Complete minutes and records of all board meetings, proceedings and actions shall be kept and preserved.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-3, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 3; 1967, ch. 21, § 1; 1971, ch. 62, § 1; 1985, ch. 68, § 2; 1987, ch. 234, § 51.

Mining Safety Act. - See 69-8-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Members of mining safety advisory board are appointed within the meaning of N.M. Const., art. IV, § 28. Thus, that provision prohibits appointing a member of the legislature to the mining safety advisory board. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-5.

Lawmaking functions validly delegated to board. - The mining safety advisory board functions as an integral part of validly delegated lawmaking functions, exercising part of the sovereign power of the state. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

69-8-4. Duties of the board; rulemaking.

A. The board shall formulate and propose after a public hearing general rules and regulations and reasonable safety or health standards for the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases in every mine operated in this state. The proposed standards, rules and regulations shall be submitted to the inspector for his consideration and shall be accompanied by a report indicating the need for the proposals, a summary of the public hearing and any other pertinent information available to the board. Proposed safety or health standards, rules and regulations and the report shall be approved by a quorum of the board, provided that the quorum shall include the chairman, three industry members and three employee members. The board may appoint a special committee of employers, employees and experts to assist in the development of proposed standards, rules and regulations. The inspector may make

recommendations to the board as necessary to carry out the intent of the Mining Safety Act.

B. The inspector, within thirty days after the receipt of any proposed standards, rules or regulations, shall accept, adopt and issue them or shall refer them back to the board, with an explanation for his rejection, for further consideration and revision.

C. A set of standards, rules and regulations shall be formulated, proposed and adopted for the coal mining industry, and a set of standards, rules and regulations shall be formulated, proposed and adopted for the non-coal mining industry.

D. All rules and regulations shall be filed in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 69-8-4, enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 68, § 3.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1985, ch. 68, § 3, repeals former 69-8-4 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 4, and enacts the above section. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet.

Mining Safety Act. - See 69-8-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Purpose of mining safety advisory board as specified in the act is to formulate and propose rules and regulations for safety in the mining industry and then to submit these proposed rules and regulations to the state inspector of mines. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

69-8-5. Duties of the state mine inspector.

The state mine inspector may make recommendations to the board regarding rules and regulations for the protection of the life and safety of employees, or modifications, amendments or repeals of such existing rules and regulations, as he deems necessary to carry out the intent of the Mining Safety Act. He shall also have authority to appoint special committees of employees, employers and experts to consider specific problems arising under the Mining Safety Act and to make recommendations to the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-5, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 5.

Cross-references. - For the state mine inspector, see 69-5-7 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Mining Safety Act. - See 69-8-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Inspector recommends to, acts on proposals of, board. - The state mining inspector is limited in his rule-making authority to making recommendations to the mining safety advisory board and to acting on proposals of the board. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-8-5.1. Training fees.

The state mine inspector is authorized to charge fees to mining companies for mine safety training given to their personnel. The amount of the training fees shall be arrived at by the state mine inspector after consultation with the mining safety advisory board. Fees collected shall be deposited in the state mine inspector fund to assist in the funding of the state mine inspector.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 54, § 1; 1989, ch. 193, § 6.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, deleted "and shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) per day per person" at the end of the second sentence, and substituted "state mine inspector fund" for "oil conservation fund" in the third sentence.

69-8-5.2. State mine inspector fund.

There is created in the state treasury the "state mine inspector fund". All income and interest earned from the fund shall be credited to the general fund.

History: 1978 Comp., § 69-8-5.2, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 7.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 20 makes the act effective on July 1, 1989.

69-8-6. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 68, § 5 repeals 69-8-6 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 6, relating to the state mine inspector's rulemaking power, effective April 1, 1985. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present provisions as to rulemaking, see 69-8-4 NMSA 1978.

69-8-7. Notice of public hearing.

Any public hearing provided for under this act shall be held at such time as the board shall specify. Notice thereof shall be published at least once, not less than ten days

prior to such hearing, in such newspaper or newspapers of general circulation as the inspector shall prescribe. Notice of such public hearing shall be furnished by the inspector to any person filing a request therefor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-7, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 7.

Meaning of "this act". - See 69-8-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 142.

69-8-8. Publication; effective date of rules.

A. Every rule or regulation adopted, and every amendment, modification or repeal thereof, shall be published in such manner as the inspector shall determine. The inspector shall deliver a copy to every person making application therefor.

B. All rules and regulations, and all amendments, modifications and repeal [repeals] thereof, shall unless otherwise prescribed by the inspector, take effect thirty days after their publication in accordance with Subsection A of this section. Certified copies thereof shall be filed in the office of the law librarian of the supreme court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-8, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 8.

Cross-references. - As to the requirements of the State Rules Act, see 14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978.

69-8-9. Variations.

If there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship in carrying out the provisions of the Mining Safety Act or a rule or regulation of the inspector thereunder, the inspector may make a variation from such requirements if the person requesting the variation can demonstrate that the variation will result in mining practices equally effective in protecting the safety of the miners. Any person affected by such provision, rule or regulation, or his agent, may request in writing the inspector to authorize such variation, stating the grounds for his request. Any authorization by the inspector of a variation shall be in writing and describe the conditions under which the variations are to be implemented.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-9, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 9; 1985, ch. 68, § 4.

Mining Safety Act. - See 69-8-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

69-8-10. Hearings on reasonableness of safety regulations.

A. Any employer or other person affected by any safety rule or regulation, or by an amendment, modification or repeal thereof, may petition the inspector for a hearing on the reasonableness of such regulation.

B. Such petition for hearing shall be by verified petition filed with the inspector, setting out specifically and in full detail the regulation, or amendment, modification or repeal, upon which a hearing is desired and the reasons why such rule, regulation, amendment, modification or repeal is unreasonable. All hearings shall be open to the public.

C. Upon receipt of such petition, the inspector, after consultation with the board, may determine the same by confirming, without hearing, his previous determination. If the material issues presented by the petition have not been previously considered at hearings, the inspector shall refer the matter to the board for consideration of the issues involved and for its recommendation. Notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given to the petitioner and such other persons as the inspector may find directly interested in the issues involved in the petition.

D. If the board shall find that the rule, regulation, amendment, modification or repeal complained of is unreasonable, it shall, in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 4 of the Mining Safety Act, formulate and propose to the inspector such substitute rule or regulation as the board shall determine to be reasonable.

E. Whenever, at the termination of such hearing, it shall be found that further time is reasonably necessary for compliance with the rule, regulation, amendment, modification or repeal, the inspector shall grant such time.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-10, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 10.

Compiler's note. - Section 4 of the Mining Safety Act, Section 69-8-4 NMSA 1978, was repealed and reenacted by Laws 1985, ch. 68, § 3.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-8-11. Right of entry and investigation.

The state mine inspector or his authorized representative shall have the power and authority to enter and inspect such places, question such employees and investigate such facts, conditions, practices or matters as he may deem appropriate to determine whether any person has violated any provisions of the Mining Safety Act, or any rule or regulation issued thereunder.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-11, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 11.

Mining Safety Act. - See 69-8-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 174.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 142.

69-8-12, 69-8-13. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 19 repeals 69-8-12 and 69-8-13 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, §§ 12, 13 relating to enforcement and power as to witnesses, effective July 1, 1989. For provisions of former sections see Original Pamphlet.

69-8-14. Court review.

A. Any person aggrieved by a rule or regulation of the state mine inspector promulgated pursuant to Section 4 and Section 6 [69-8-6 NMSA 1978] of the Mining Safety Act may commence an action in the district court of Santa Fe county against the inspector to set aside such rule or regulation but only on the ground that it is unlawful [unlawful] or unreasonable. Such action and pleadings therein shall be governed by the rules and laws applicable to equity proceedings in such court. Either party to such action shall have a right of appeal from any judgment or order therein, as provided by law.

B. In any proceeding under this section, rules and regulations of the inspector shall be deemed prima facie, lawful and reasonable. No such rules and regulations shall be invalid because of technical defect, provided there is substantial compliance with the provisions of the Mining Safety Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-14, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 14.

Mining Safety Act. - See 69-8-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Section 4 of the Mining Safety Act, Section 69-8-4 NMSA 1978, referred to in Subsection A, was repealed and reenacted by Laws 1985, ch. 68, § 3.

Section 6 of the Mining Safety Act, Section 69-8-6 NMSA 1978, also referred to in Subsection A, was repealed by Laws 1985, ch. 68, § 5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 170.

69-8-15. Construction of act.

Rules and regulations promulgated under the Mining Safety Act shall be construed as "statutory regulations" and any safety devices required by such rules and regulations

shall be construed as "safety devices required by law" as such terms are used in the Workmen's Compensation Act [Chapter 52, Article 1 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-31-15, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 15.

Mining Safety Act. - See 69-8-1 NMSA and notes thereto.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1961, ch. 136, § 16, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 23, 177, 180.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

ARTICLE 9

CONSOLIDATION OF SMALL TRACTS FOR MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

69-9-1. Declaration of policy.

It is hereby declared to be in the public interest to provide a method whereby small tracts of land, which cannot economically be separately explored and mined, may be consolidated for the purposes of exploring, mining and conserving the natural resources of this state under those circumstances where the mineral development of such tracts and the recovery and conservation of the natural resources of this state therein contained cannot otherwise be practically accomplished.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-1, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 33, 41, 49.

Compulsory pooling or unitization statute or ordinance requiring owners or lessees of oil and gas lands to develop their holdings as a single drilling unit and the like, 37 A.L.R.2d 434.

69-9-2. Excluded lands and minerals.

No lands owned by the United States of America or the state of New Mexico or lying within the corporate limits of an incorporated village, city or town or held under patented or unpatented mining claim, and no allotted or tribal Indian lands shall be subject to the provisions of this act [69-9-1 to 69-9-10 NMSA 1978]. Neither shall this act be applicable to or affect rights to produce, mine or remove from the land oil, gas, coal or

other hydrocarbons, or other materials mined primarily for their nonmetallic constituents such as potassium, phosphate, sodium or salt.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-2, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 2.

69-9-3. Definitions.

As used in Chapter 69, Article 9 NMSA 1978:

A. "small tract" means a tract of land comprising two acres or less. Where contiguous tracts of two acres or less are owned in common, as for example common ownership of contiguous lots created by platting, each tract is nevertheless a small tract within this definition;

B. "ore" means uranium exclusively with the exception of associated minerals mined therewith;

C. "owner" means a person having an interest in or right to ore in place, or the mining and removal thereof, in or on a small tract included in the area covered by an application for consolidation under Chapter 69, Article 9 NMSA 1978;

D. "mining rights" means the right to explore for, mine, remove, own and dispose of ore; and

E. "secretary" means the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-3, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 3; 1977, ch. 255, § 20; 1987, ch. 234, § 52.

69-9-4. Administration.

The secretary shall be vested with jurisdiction over the administration of this act [69-9-1 to 69-9-10 NMSA 1978] and shall have the power and the duty to make such rules, regulations and orders as may be necessary or proper to effectuate its purposes.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-4, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 4; 1977, ch. 255, § 21.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 241.

69-9-5. Application for consolidation.

Any person, corporation or other legal entity seeking consolidation of an area comprised wholly of small tracts and holding mining rights with respect to interests equal in the aggregate to at least sixty percent of the entire mineral estate (insofar as it pertains to ore) in such area, may make written application for such consolidation to the secretary, which application shall include the following:

A. a plat of the area to be consolidated, which area shall consist of contiguous small tracts and shall not comprise more than a total of 660 acres;

B. a designation (which may be by showing such information on aforesaid plat) of the small tracts or interest therein, within the area with respect to which applicant holds mining rights and the terms and conditions of such rights; a copy of the form of mining lease on which applicant has obtained its leases or a majority thereof within the area to be attached as an exhibit to the application;

C. a designation respectively of the small tracts, or interests therein, within the area with respect to which:

(1) the owners' names are known but their addresses are unknown;

(2) the owners are unknown; and

(3) the owners' names and addresses are known but on whose interests applicant has not obtained mining rights; stating such owners' names and addresses so far as known to applicant;

D. an affidavit by the applicant or by an officer of the applicant if it be a corporation setting forth the following particulars:

(1) the efforts made to locate the owners within the area whose names or addresses are alleged to be unknown; and

(2) the efforts made to obtain mining rights with respect to the interest of each owner in the area whose name and address is known but from whom the applicant has not obtained such rights;

E. a statement concerning the proposed operations, their objects and the methods to be utilized;

F. a statement concerning the need for the proposed consolidation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-5, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 5; 1977, ch. 255, § 22.

69-9-6. Hearing; notice; expenses.

Upon receiving an application for consolidation under this act [69-9-1 to 69-9-10 NMSA 1978], the secretary shall set a date for hearing evidence with respect to such application. Notice of the hearing shall be given to all owners by publication once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the area to be consolidated is situated and, as to those owners for whom applicant has an address, by mailing by certified mail return receipt requested within five days after the date of first publication a copy of the notice as published to such owners at their respective addresses reflected in applicant's records. The last publication shall be at least ten days prior to the date set for the hearing. The notice shall describe the area sought to be consolidated, giving the section and the township, range and county and shall state generally the nature of the proceeding and the objects thereof.

In the event there is no newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the area to be consolidated is situated, notice shall be given in such manner as the secretary shall direct. The applicant shall pay all expenses incurred by the secretary in connection with an application for consolidation under this act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-6, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 6; 1977, ch. 255, § 23.

69-9-7. Findings prerequisite to consolidation.

The secretary shall order consolidation of an area comprised of small tracts pursuant to application filed under this act [69-9-1 to 69-9-10 NMSA 1978] if he finds that:

- A. proper notice of said hearing has been given as required by this act;
- B. mineral development of the small tracts in the area to be consolidated on a separate and individual basis would be uneconomic and impractical;
- C. the area set out in the application or such other area as determined by the secretary comprises an appropriate unit for the purposes set out herein;
- D. consolidation of the area is needed to induce mineral exploration and potential mineral development of the area, will avoid waste of natural resources and will protect the correlative rights of all who have interests in the area;
- E. the proposed operations are feasible and in accord with good industry practices;
- F. the applicant has made diligent and good faith effort to locate all owners in the area and to obtain mining rights as to their interests but despite the applicant's efforts, there remain owners in the area who are unknown or whose addresses are unknown or from whom applicant has not obtained mining rights; and
- G. the applicant holds mining rights with respect to interests equal in the aggregate to at least sixty percent of the entire mineral estate (so far as it pertains to ore) in the area.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-7, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 7; 1977, ch. 255, § 24.

69-9-8. Effect of order.

An order of consolidation entered by the secretary pursuant to this act [69-9-1 to 69-9-10 NMSA 1978] shall, as to each small tract or interest therein, within the consolidated area on which applicant does not otherwise hold the mining rights, effectuate a mining lease to applicant from the owner of such tract, or interest therein, granting applicant mining rights thereon effective as of the date of the first publication of the notice of hearing on the application for consolidation.

The terms and provisions of the leases so granted to applicant shall be stated in the order and shall correspond to those contained in the form of mining lease attached to the application, except for such changes therefrom as the secretary may in his order determine to be required in order to effectuate the intents and purposes of this act, and provided that for purposes of such leases:

A. if operations are being conducted anywhere on the consolidated area, it shall be considered that operations are being conducted on each tract within the consolidated area;

B. if ore is produced from any part of the consolidated area (ore produced, saved and removed from the consolidated area being hereinbelow called "area production"), it shall be considered as though production of ore is had from each tract within the consolidated area and there shall be allocated to each such tract, as its share of area production, that part of the area production which bears the same ratio to the whole amount of such area production as the ratio that the number of surface acres in said tract bears to the total number of surface acres in the consolidated area; and unless the secretary shall determine and make another allocation which is more equitable in the protection of the correlative rights of the interested parties; and

C. each owner in a small tract within the consolidated area whose interest is under lease granted pursuant to this act shall receive in lieu of any other royalties a royalty as the same shall be fixed by the terms of the lease.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-8, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 8; 1977, ch. 255, § 25.

69-9-9. Approval by district court.

The order of the secretary shall be effective when approved by the district court for the county in which the consolidated area is located. Notice of hearing in the district court shall be given in the same manner as required for notice of hearing before the secretary, as specified in Section 69-9-6 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-9, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 9; 1977, ch. 255, § 26.

69-9-10. Money placed in suspense; escheat.

Any money payable to unknown owners or to owners whose addresses are unknown under leases effectuated by an order of consolidation pursuant to this act [69-9-1 to 69-9-10 NMSA 1978] shall be placed in suspense with the state treasurer who shall hold said money for payment upon demand and proof of ownership. Any money held in suspense for a period of ten years or longer shall be handled pursuant to the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act [Uniform Unclaimed Property Act, Chapter 7, Article 8 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-32-10, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 33, § 10.

Bracketed material. - The bracketed material at the end of the Section was inserted by the compiler to reflect a title change in the referenced act.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1967, ch. 33, s. 11, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

ARTICLE 10 MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

69-10-1. Short title.

This act [69-10-1 to 69-10-4 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Mineral Resources Development Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-33-1, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 254, § 1.

69-10-2. Public policy.

The legislature finds and declares that:

A. the exploitation of New Mexico's mineral resources provides an opportunity for highly paid jobs for New Mexicans;

B. the successful exploitation of minerals shall be encouraged by the state of New Mexico;

C. New Mexico has been very successful in the past in exploiting minerals with visual observational methods applied to the surface of the ground; and

D. New Mexico has now reached the stage where future exploitation of minerals must proceed on the basis of the intensive application of modern technology. The immediate need is for the assembly of known data on mineral resources by mineral resource economists in order to make it possible to point to the areas offering the highest probability of successful exploitation of these resources.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-33-2, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 254, § 2.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 4.

69-10-3. Technological studies; economist.

New Mexico institute of mining and technology is directed to use its mineral resource economist to undertake studies aimed at developing technology which will make possible the profitable exploitation of New Mexico's mineral resources. This effort should be aimed initially at those minerals development opportunities which offer the best hope of successful exploitation and the creation of the greatest number of jobs. When a profit opportunity has been developed, the mineral resource economist shall make this information available to the secretary of the economic development department.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-33-3, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 254, § 3; 1977, ch. 247, § 168; 1983, ch. 296, § 26; 1991, ch. 21, § 41.

The 1991 amendment, effective March 27, 1991, substituted "the economic development department" for "commerce and industry department" in the final sentence.

69-10-4. Development.

It shall be the responsibility of the department of development [economic development division] to locate suitable private enterprises and interest them in the development of the profit opportunity uncovered by the minerals [mineral] resource economist.

History: 1953 Comp., § 63-33-4, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 254, § 5.

Department of development. - See 69-10-3 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 4.

ARTICLE 11 COAL MINES; REGISTRATION AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

69-11-1. Registration of coal mines and statistics required.

A. Each coal mining operation in the state shall register with the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department annually and upon start of operations. The registration shall include:

- (1) the name of the operation;
- (2) post office address;
- (3) the name of the operator or person in charge; and
- (4) the character of operation such as the mineral produced or sought.

B. The mining and minerals division shall provide a copy of the registration to the state mine inspector.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 25; 1941 Comp., § 67-501; 1953 Comp., § 63-5-1; Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 8.

Cross-references. - For state mine inspector, see N.M. Const., art. XVII, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the catchline; designated the formerly undesignated provisions as Subsection A, restructuring the former single sentence into two sentences, substituting the present language of the first sentence for "Each coal mine or mining operation in the state of New Mexico shall register with the state mine inspector annually before the first of August of each year", and making minor stylistic changes throughout the subsection; and added Subsection B.

Law reviews. - For article, "The Making of Federal Coal Policy: Lessons for Public Lands Management From a Failed Program, An Essay and Review," see 25 Nat. Resources J. 349 (1985).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 175.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-11-2. Annual information to be furnished; confidential data.

A. Each mine or mining operation shall furnish to the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department each year information regarding production and value of production, persons employed, mining equipment and methods and any other information as may be reasonably required for the previous calendar year on blank forms to be furnished the operator for this purpose.

B. Any information regarding production and value of production of individual mines is to be held confidential and not published unless agreed to by the operator, except that the mining and minerals division may reveal such information to:

(1) the taxation and revenue department for use in auditing or assessing taxpayers. The taxation and revenue department and its employees are subject to the provisions of this section with respect to any information acquired from the inspector; and

(2) the state mine inspector; provided that concerning any information so obtained, the state mine inspector shall be subject to the provisions of Section 71-2-8 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 26; 1941 Comp., § 67-502; 1953, ch. 47, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 63-5-2; Laws 1963, ch. 229, § 2; 1971, ch. 276, § 1; 1973, ch. 218, § 4; 1979, ch. 325, § 1; 1987, ch. 234, § 53; 1989, ch. 193, § 9.

The 1979 amendment inserted "state" preceding "mine inspector" in the catchline and near the beginning of Subsection A, designated the previously undesignated two paragraphs as Subsections A and B, rewrote and designated a portion of the first sentence and the second sentence in the former second paragraph as Subsection B(1), substituting "the taxation and revenue department" for "the bureau of revenue and the property tax appraisal department," and added Subsection B(2).

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection B(2), substituted "energy, minerals and natural resources" for "energy and minerals" both places it appears and made minor changes in language throughout the section.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, deleted "state mine inspector" following "furnished" in the catchline; in Subsection A substituted "mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department" for "state mine inspector on or before February 15 of", twice deleted "estimated" preceding "production", and deleted "by the inspector" following "operator"; in the introductory paragraph of Subsection B substituted "unless agreed to by the operator except that the mining and minerals division" for "by the state mine inspector unless agreed to by the operator, except that the inspector"; and substituted "state mine inspector" for "secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources" near the beginning of Subsection B(2) and "state mine inspector" for "secretary and employees of the energy, minerals and natural resources department" near the end of that subsection.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-11-3. Furnishing requested data.

The mine operator shall, at any time upon written request, furnish any reasonable information or data desired by the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 27; 1941 Comp., § 67-503; 1953 Comp., § 63-5-3; Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 10.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the catchline and substituted all of the language beginning with "written request" for "the mine inspector's written request, furnish any reasonable information or data desired by the mine inspector".

Inspector may require notice before reactivation of mine. Under this section, the inspector could require that the operator or owner of a mine that is proposed to be reactivated give notice of the contemplated reactivation with such other information as inspector might desire. Under this statute inspector could promulgate a regulation requiring that notice of this type be given a reasonable time prior to the reactivation by the mine owners or operators so that inspector could plan inspections accordingly. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6442.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

ARTICLE 12

GENERAL DUTIES OF COAL MINE OPERATORS

69-12-1. [Safety measures.]

Every mine employer shall furnish such employment and such place of employment as shall be reasonably safe for the employees therein, and shall furnish and use safety devices and safeguards, adopt and use methods and processes reasonably adequate to render such employment and place of employment safe and shall do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety and welfare of such employees.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 28; 1941 Comp., § 67-601; 1953 Comp., § 63-6-1.

Cross-references. - As to power of state inspector to require use of guards and safety belts around the seats of operated vehicles or equipment in underground mines, see 69-5-8 NMSA 1978.

As to when indemnity agreements void, see 56-7-2 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 167, 172, 177, 179 and 180.

Duty of an employer with respect to timbering mine under common law and general statutes, 15 A.L.R. 1380.

Independence of contract considered with relation to statutes imposing on mine owners duties with respect to security of workmen, 43 A.L.R. 353.

Duty of employer to furnish tools or appliances to be used in effecting rescues, 50 A.L.R. 372.

Custom as standard of care, 68 A.L.R. 1439.

Escape of gases in mining, 54 A.L.R.2d 784.

56 C.J.S. Master and Servant § 24; 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 230 to 240.

69-12-2. [Presence of official with final authority required.]

The mine operator shall at all times during the operation of the mine have a person on the ground with final authority over all branches and phases of the operation of the mine during the time he is on duty. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall present the owner or operator from personally having such charge of the mine, provided he can qualify under all other provisions of this act.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 29; 1941 Comp., § 67-602; 1953 Comp., § 63-6-2.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1933, ch. 153, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 69-4-1 to 69-4-10, 69-5-2, 69-5-7, 69-5-9 to 69-5-18, 69-6-1, 69-6-2, 69-11-1 to 69-11-3, 69-12-1 to 69-12-7, 69-13-1 to 69-13-3, 69-14-1 to 69-14-17, 69-15-1 to 69-15-15, 69-16-1 to 69-16-7, 69-17-1 to 69-17-10, 69-18-1 to 69-18-14, 69-19-1 to 69-19-19, 69-20-1 to 69-20-21, 69-21-1 to 69-21-6, 69-22-1 to 69-22-6, 69-23-1 to 69-23-19, 69-24-1 to 69-24-14, 69-26-1 to 69-26-3, 69-27-1 to 69-27-7, 69-28-1 to 69-28-9, 69-28-11 to 69-28-14, 69-29-1 to 69-29-7, 69-30-1 to 69-30-9, 69-31-1 to 69-31-13, 69-31-16, 69-32-1 to 69-32-3, 69-32-5 to 69-32-21, 69-33-1 to 69-33-8, 69-34-1 to 69-34-12 and 69-35-1 to 69-35-20 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-12-3. Mine maps; scale and contents; distribution; final survey required.

A. The owner of every underground coal mine shall have made by a competent surveyor a clear and accurate map showing the surface plant and the underground workings of the mine. The map shall be on a scale of not more than two hundred feet to the inch and shall bear the name of the mine, its location as to county, township and section, the name of the company, owner, the north point, the scale to which the map is drawn and the certificate of the surveyor as to the accuracy and date of the survey. The mine map shall be extended and corrected every year. True copies of the map and extensions and corrections thereof shall be provided, as follows: one copy of each map and plan shall be kept in the office of the mine; and one copy of each map shall be delivered to the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department and shall become the property of the state and shall be kept at the office of the mining and minerals division. Unless the owner of the property gives written authorization, mine maps shall not be available to any person other than the state mine inspector or his clerks and the director of the mining and minerals division.

B. Whenever an underground mine is about to be closed or abandoned for an indefinite period, the owner shall have made a complete final survey of all workings not represented on the map of the mine and shall properly enter the results upon the map of the mine so as to show the exact relations of the most advanced workings to the boundary of the property and shall file a copy of same with the director of the mining and minerals division.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 30; 1941 Comp., § 67-603; 1953 Comp., § 63-6-3; Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 11.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the catchline, substituted "map" for "map or maps" and "mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department" for "mine inspector" throughout the section, deleted "filed in the office of the mine inspector" following "maps" in the last sentence of Subsection A, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-12-4. Mine abandonment; fencing; warning notices.

Upon abandonment of a mine and thereafter, the owner or operator must effectively close or fence off all surface openings down which persons could fall or through which persons could enter. Upon or near all such safeguards, trespass warnings and appropriate danger notices shall be posted. The director of the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department may bring an action in the district court in which the mine is located to compel the safeguarding of an abandoned mine. In the event of an immediate danger to public health and safety, the director of the mining and minerals division may take all action necessary to safeguard

the abandoned mine and recover reasonable costs for such work from the owner of the mine.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 31; 1941 Comp., § 67-604; 1953 Comp., § 63-6-4; Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 12.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the catchline, inserted "and thereafter" in the first sentence, corrected a misspelling in the second sentence, and added the last two sentences.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 231.

69-12-5. [Immediate notification of fatal mine accidents, fires and explosions; complete report; record of accidents.]

Whenever loss of life shall occur, by reason of any accident whatever, in and about any mine, or whenever any accident involving fire or explosion of dust or gases occurs in or about a mine, it shall be the duty of the mine owner to give notice immediately to the state mine inspector by telephone or telegraph; and within ten days thereafter it shall be his duty to make and transmit a full and complete report in writing to the inspector of any such accident. It shall also be the duty of the operator to keep a complete record of all accidents which may occur in the mine operated by him at said mine, to which record the inspector shall have access.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 32; 1941 Comp., § 67-605; 1953 Comp., § 63-6-5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-12-6. [Report of serious conditions threatening loss of life or property.]

The operator shall report promptly to the mine inspector by telegraph or telephone the occurrence [occurrence] in and about the mines of inundations, extensive squeezes or caves, serious outbursts of gas or other serious conditions threatening to cause the loss of life or property.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 33; 1941 Comp., § 67-606; 1953 Comp., § 63-6-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-12-7. [Written reports of compensable mine accidents; monthly summary.]

A report in writing shall be made to the mine inspector of each compensable mine accident. Such reports shall give the name, age and occupation of the injured person, the date of accident, name and location of mine, the cause of accident, actual work being performed when injured, nature or result of injury, probable length of disability; this report shall be made within one month of the date of injury. Provided, that a summary of all accidents occurring each month will answer the requirements of this act provided the data required is included.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 34; 1941 Comp., § 67-607; 1953 Comp., § 63-6-7.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 69-12-2 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-12-8 to 69-12-18. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-12-8 to 69-12-18 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1889, ch. 126, §§ 1, 2, 4, and 5 and Laws 1937, ch. 45, §§ 1 to 6, and as amended by Laws 1937, ch. 86, § 1, relating to mine scales at coal mines employing coal miners, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-5-7 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 13 DUTIES OF COAL MINE EMPLOYEES

69-13-1. [Safety devices and orders.]

No mine employee or other person shall remove, displace, damage, destroy, carry off or fail to use any safety device, safeguard notice or warning, provided for use in any mine employment or place of mine employment, or interfere in any way with the use thereof by any other person, or interfere with the use of any method or process adopted for the protection of any mine employee, in such employment or place of employment, or fail or neglect to follow and obey safety orders promulgated by the mine operator or the mine inspector, and to do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety and welfare of employees, including himself.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 35; 1941 Comp., § 67-701; 1953 Comp., § 63-7-1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 177 to 199.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-13-2. [Door, combustible device, explosive, missed shot, check, prop and lamp regulations.]

No underground coal mine employee or other person shall obstruct or throw open any airway or open a door or regulator and not immediately close the same; he shall not carry matches, pipes, cigars, cigarettes or any device capable of producing fire except as otherwise provided in this act; he shall not carry into any mine or parts of any mine any explosive other than permissible explosive except as otherwise provided in this act. An underground coal mine employee shall use or provide for use only incombustible tamping, he shall not drill or pick out or attempt to drill or pick out any missed shots; he shall not refuse or neglect to procure his check or deposit it as provided in this act; he shall not neglect or refuse to securely prop the roof in his working place or to sprag the coal when necessary; he shall not unlock any safety lamp underground.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 36; 1941 Comp., § 67-702; 1953 Comp., § 63-7-2.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1933, ch. 153, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 69-4-1 to 69-4-10, 69-5-2, 69-5-7, 69-5-9 to 69-5-18, 69-6-1, 69-6-2, 69-11-1 to 69-11-3, 69-12-1 to 69-12-7, 69-13-1 to 69-13-3, 69-14-1 to 69-14-17, 69-15-1 to 69-15-15, 69-16-1 to 69-16-7, 69-17-1 to 69-17-10, 69-18-1 to 69-18-14, 69-19-1 to 69-19-19, 69-20-1 to 69-20-21, 69-21-1 to 69-21-6, 69-22-1 to 69-22-6, 69-23-1 to 69-23-19, 69-24-1 to 69-24-14, 69-26-1 to 69-26-3, 69-27-1 to 69-27-7, 69-28-1 to 69-28-9, 69-28-11 to 69-28-14, 69-29-1 to 69-29-7, 69-30-1 to 69-30-9, 69-31-1 to 69-31-13, 69-31-16, 69-32-1 to 69-32-3, 69-32-5 to 69-32-21, 69-33-1 to 69-33-8, 69-34-1 to 69-34-12 and 69-35-1 to 69-35-20 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 233, 236.

69-13-3. [Misdemeanors, punishment; intoxicating liquor regulations; destruction of machinery; passing danger signs; travel by haulageway.]

Any employee or other person violating the provisions of Sections 35 and 36 [69-13-1, 69-13-2 NMSA 1978] of Article 8 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both as set forth in another section of this act. No miner or other person shall carry into a mine intoxicating liquors or alcoholic beverages or enter the mine under the influence of intoxicating liquor; he shall not destroy any part of the

machinery or equipment of the mine; no unauthorized person shall enter any part of the mine against a danger sign nor travel any haulageway in a mine where a manway is provided.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 37; 1941 Comp., § 67-703; 1953 Comp., § 63-7-3.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 69-13-2 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 14

QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF COAL MINE OFFICIALS

69-14-1. Mine foremen; assistant foremen; mine examiners; shotfirers; qualification by state mine inspector.

The state mine inspector, with the gratis assistance of local mine operators, shall, within one year from the passage of this act complete the qualifications of persons to act as mine foremen, assistant mine foremen, mine examiners and shotfirers and after one year from the date of passage of this act no mine operator shall employ any person as underground foreman, assistant mine foreman, mine examiner or shotfirer unless he has been qualified by the state mine inspector for such position. Provided, however, that when there are insufficient thus qualified shotfirers at any mine, the mine foreman and mine examiner may examine any applicant as to his fitness to fill the position of shotfirer and having been satisfied of such fitness, may employ him in this capacity until the next visit of the mine inspector.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 38; 1941 Comp., § 67-801; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-1; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 5.

Effective dates. - Laws 1933, ch. 153, contains no effective date provision, but was approved on March 16, 1933. See N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1933, ch. 153, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 69-4-1 to 69-4-10, 69-5-2, 69-5-7, 69-5-9 to 69-5-18, 69-6-1, 69-6-2, 69-11-1 to 69-11-3, 69-12-1 to 69-12-7, 69-13-1 to 69-13-3, 69-14-1 to 69-14-17, 69-15-1 to 69-15-15, 69-16-1 to 69-16-7, 69-17-1 to 69-17-10, 69-18-1 to 69-18-14, 69-19-1 to 69-19-19, 69-20-1 to 69-20-21, 69-21-1 to 69-21-6, 69-22-1 to 69-22-6, 69-23-1 to 69-23-19, 69-24-1 to 69-24-14, 69-26-1 to 69-26-3, 69-27-1 to 69-27-7, 69-28-1 to 69-28-9, 69-28-11 to 69-28-14, 69-29-1 to 69-29-7, 69-30-1 to 69-30-9, 69-31-1 to 69-31-13, 69-31-16, 69-32-1 to 69-32-3, 69-32-5 to 69-32-21, 69-33-1 to 69-33-8, 69-34-1 to 69-34-12 and 69-35-1 to 69-35-20 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-14-2. Methods of qualification; certificates from other states; permits; examinations.

The state mine inspector shall qualify persons for the positions of mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, mine examiner and shotfirer and issue permits accordingly as follows:

A. he may recognize the foreman's, assistant foreman's, mine examiner's or fireboss's or shotfirer's certificate issued by any other state and issue permits accordingly;

B. he shall grant permits without examination to mine workers who have held such positions in underground coal mines of New Mexico for one year prior to the passage of this act if he and the local mine employer deem such persons competent;

C. he shall hold written examination [examinations], at times and places to be given out at least thirty days in advance, to all persons desiring to secure foreman and mine examiner permits and to all others holding such positions or mine workers holding certificates from other states of whose competency he or the mine employer is not able to judge. Similarly, he shall hold oral examinations for shotfirer. Every person desiring to secure [a] mine examiner's permit and not already in such position or not holding such certificate from another state shall first serve as shotfirer for six months; similarly six months as [a] mine examiner shall be required before examination for mine foreman's or assistant mine foreman's positions. Also any person not employed in the capacity of mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, mine examiner or shotfirer and not holding [a] certificate from another state who desires examination for such position shall have at least two years' experience in and about coal mines to participate in mine examiner's examination [examinations] and at least four years' coal mine experience to participate in foreman's or assistant foreman's examinations.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 40; 1941 Comp., § 67-803; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-3; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 6.

Effective dates. - See same catchline in notes to 69-14-1 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 69-14-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 236, 237.

69-14-3. Qualifications for certain positions.

Any applicant for examination to position of foreman, assistant foreman, mine examiner or shotfirer shall satisfy the mine inspector that he is physically fit, and has reached the age of majority. He shall then be examined by the mine inspector orally and in writing as to the provisions of the New Mexico mining law [Chapter 69 NMSA 1978], the use and care of the flame safety lamp, coal mine ventilation, coal mining methods and general principles of coal mine safety. He shall furnish recommendations as to his capacity for such position from five citizens of the United States at least two of whom shall reside in New Mexico.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 41; 1941 Comp., § 67-804; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-4; Laws 1973, ch. 36, § 2.

Cross-references. - As to age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-14-4. Competency permits; posting; revocation procedure.

Any person working in or about any coal mine in the state as mine foreman, assistant mine foreman or mine examiner shall keep his permit of competency posted in a conspicuous place in the mine office. Any permit of competency may be revoked in case the holder of the permit willfully or persistently fails to perform and carry out the duties required of the holder by the provisions of Chapter 69 NMSA 1978 or has been found to be incompetent after employment. Such action shall be taken only after charges made in writing and after due hearing before the mining safety advisory board. Upon the revocation of any such permit, the holder shall return it to the state mine inspector.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 42; 1941 Comp., § 67-805; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-5; Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 13.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the catchline, deleted "by the mine inspector" following "revoked" in the second sentence, substituted "hearing before the mining safety advisory board" for "trial before the mine inspector" in the third sentence, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 236, 237.

69-14-5. [Foreman; charge of underground operations.]

All underground operations in coal mines shall be under the charge of a duly qualified foreman subject to the supervision and control of the operator.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 43; 1941 Comp., § 67-806; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-14-6. Inside mine workings; employees and qualifications; hours of duty of foreman.

The mine foreman shall have full charge of all inside mine workings and of all persons employed therein, in order that all the provisions of this act so far as they relate to his duties shall be complied with, and the regulations prescribed for each class of workers under his charge shall be carried out in the strictest manner possible. The mine foreman or an assistant mine foreman shall be on duty at all times during the working shift or shifts.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 44; 1941 Comp., § 67-807; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-7; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 7.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 69-14-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-14-7. Absence of foreman; temporary appointment; notice to inspector.

In case of the necessary temporary absence of the mine foreman, the operator may deputize a competent person, holding a foreman's permit, if one be available who shall for the time being perform all his duties. In case of the death or resignation of a mine foreman, the operator shall appoint a competent person, holding a foreman's permit if such qualified person be available, and if not he may temporarily appoint any other competent person, but shall immediately notify the mine inspector, who may assist him in securing a suitable person who has a foreman's permit. If no suitable person can be found, the temporary appointee may serve with the approval of the mine inspector until the next examination.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 45; 1941 Comp., § 67-808; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-8; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-14-8. Daily inspection of working places; safety measures; air measurements; gas inspection; reports.

The mine foreman shall devote the whole of his time to his duties in and about the mine while the mine is in operation, and either he or his assistant foreman or foremen shall visit each working place as often as necessary and not less than once daily. He shall be responsible for the safety of the workers and the carrying out of all provisions of this act pertaining to coal mining, including ventilation, gas, timbering, haulage and rock-dusting. The operator shall measure or cause to be measured mine air currents, at least semimonthly, at or near the main intake and outlet airway, and also in the last cut-through in the last room and in the entry beyond the last room turned in each entry, and make a record of said measurements as provided for herein. When practicable, measurements shall be taken on days when the mine workers are at work, and for making such measurements an anemometer shall be provided and kept in good condition by the operator of the mine. He shall enter a true report of such measurements in a record book kept at the mine for this purpose, designating the place of measuring, area of each crosscut and entry at place of measuring, the velocity of the air in each crosscut and entry, and the number of persons employed in each split of air, with the date when measurements were taken. The mine foreman, his assistant or assistants, or the mine examiner or mine examiners shall at least once each week travel and examine as to gas and general conditions all the air courses and roads and all the openings that give access to old workings or fails as well as all accessible old workings and make a report of same in the record book; chalked initials together with the date shall be placed at each place inspected. If explosive gas is found, he shall record an estimate of the quantity, place where found and the method, date and time of its removal. At the end of each shift, the mine foreman and each assistant mine foreman shall make a report in the record book giving the condition as to safety of the portions of the mine visited and making note of any unusual occurrence observed during the day. The mine foreman shall read and sign the reports in the record book of the mine examiner and assistant mine foreman.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 46; 1941 Comp., § 67-809; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-9; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 9.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 69-14-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-14-9. [Removal of dangerous conditions; notices; barriers.]

The mine foreman shall give prompt attention to the removal of all dangers observed or reported to him by his assistants, the mine examiners or by any other person or persons, and in case it is impracticable to remove the danger at once, he shall notify or cause to be notified every person in the district whose safety is presently menaced other than those engaged in making the condition safe and shall put barriers and danger notices at the entrance or entrances of the place of danger.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 47; 1941 Comp., § 67-810; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-10.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

Master's duty as to marking dangerous places discovered in examination of mine, 15 A.L.R. 1480.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-14-10. [Duties of assistant mine foreman.]

When assistant mine foremen are employed in underground coal mines their duty shall be to assist the mine foreman in complying with the provisions of this act, and, in the absence of the mine foremen, they shall perform the duties of the mine foreman and shall be liable to the same penalties as the mine foreman for any violation of this act.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 48; 1941 Comp., § 67-811; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-11.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 69-14-1 NMSA 1978.

69-14-11. Mine examiners; inspection before entrance of shift; gassy mines.

The operator shall appoint a sufficient number of mine examiners in underground coal mines to examine every working place and all nearby open adjacent places within three hours prior to the entrance of a shift of miners in mines, when shifts in the same district of the mine do not immediately succeed one another, to determine if every place is free from a dangerous quantity of firedamp or noxious gas, and if the roof and other conditions are safe for the workers. The mine examiner shall leave at each place inspected his chalked initials together with the date.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 49; 1941 Comp., § 67-812; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-12; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 10; 1977, ch. 43, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 236, 237.

69-14-12. Dangerous places; warning marks; barriers.

The mine examiners shall fence off and mark all dangerous places to prevent the entrance of mine workers into such places, and shall station themselves at or near the mouth of the mine to warn and stop miners, who normally would work in places found dangerous, from entering such dangerous places until the dangerous conditions have been remedied under their supervision or that of a duly accredited mine official.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 50; 1941 Comp., § 67-813; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-13; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 11.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

Exclusion from mine on discovery of dangerous condition, 15 A.L.R. 1482.

56 C.J.S. Master and Servant § 24.

69-14-13. [Record of dangerous conditions; knowledge of officials.]

The mine examiner shall record the findings of dangerous or gassy conditions in an individual record book as he makes his round and this book shall be initialed at the surface by the mine foreman and the fireboss prior to the entrance of the shift; he shall transfer this record to the main record book kept outside of the mine and his report in the main record book shall be signed by himself and countersigned by the mine foreman daily. The main record book shall be read and countersigned by the mine superintendent at least once each week.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 51; 1941 Comp., § 67-814; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-14.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 173, 174.

56 C.J.S. Master and Servant § 24.

69-14-14. [Inspection of shot holes; direction; condemnation of shot holes.]

It shall be the duty of every shotfirer in coal mines to inspect all shot holes before loading and firing any shot or blasts. He shall begin firing the shots at such place that he

can proceed with the firing in a direction opposite from that which the air is traveling. Whenever in his opinion any of the working places are too dry, dusty or otherwise dangerous, or that the drill holes are improperly placed, or that the shot hole is in any particular defective, or if in the opinion of the shotfirer the exploding of such shot would be a menace to himself or other person within the mine or would cause undue wreckage of timbers or property, it shall be his duty to condemn such shot or drill hole, and refuse to fire such shot until such defective conditions are remedied.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 52; 1941 Comp., § 67-815; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-15.

69-14-15. [Lawful blasting; tests for gas; qualification of shotfirer as mine examiner.]

The shotfirer shall carry out all of the provisions of this law regarding blasting, including the provisions as provided in Article 20 entitled "Explosives in Underground Coal Mines." If in the judgment of the mine inspector, because of the finding of explosive gas, the shotfirer should make tests for gas he shall carry the flame safety lamp and make such tests; provided, however, that he shall be first duly qualified as a mine examiner.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 53; 1941 Comp., § 67-816; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-16.

Compiler's note. - Article 20 mentioned in the above section probably refers to Article 19. Article 19 has been repealed by Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Meaning of "this law". - The words "this law" mean Laws 1933, ch. 153. See catchline, "Meaning of 'this act,'" in notes to 69-14-1 NMSA 1978 for location of compiled provisions of Laws 1933, ch. 153.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 233, 237.

69-14-16. [Qualifications of shotfirer.]

A person having mine foreman's papers may be employed as a shotfirer, assistant foreman or mine examiner and a person having mine examiner's papers may be employed as shotfirer.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 54; 1941 Comp., § 67-817; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-17.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 236, 237.

69-14-17. Mine foreman acting as examiner and shotfirer.

In mines employing less than twenty mine workers, the mine foreman may also act as mine examiner and shotfirer.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 55; 1941 Comp., § 67-818; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-18; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 12.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-14-18. [Overseer; negligence; penalty.]

For any willful failure or negligence on the part of the overseer of any coal mine, he shall be liable to conviction of a misdemeanor and punished according to law: provided, that if such willful failure or negligence is the cause of the death of any person, the overseer, upon conviction, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

History: Laws 1882, ch. 57, § 9; C.L. 1884, § 1583; C.L. 1897, § 2347; Code 1915, § 3495; C.S. 1929, § 88-606; 1941 Comp., § 67-819; 1953 Comp., § 63-8-19.

Cross-references. - As to penalty for manslaughter, see 30-2-3 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 173, 176.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 131.

ARTICLES 15 SAFETY REGULATIONS, ESCAPEWAYS, FIRE CONTROL AND BOILER INSPECTION IN COAL MINES

(Repealed by Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84.)

69-15-1 to 69-15-16. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-15-1 to 69-15-16 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1887, ch. 57, § 10 and Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 60, 62, 63, 65 to 67, and 70 and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 13 to 18 and Laws 1977, ch. 42, § 1, relating to safety regulations in coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLES 16 LADDERWAYS IN COAL MINES

69-16-1 to 69-16-7. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-16-1 to 69-16-7 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 72 to 77, relating to ladderways in coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLES 17 UNDERGROUND HAULAGE IN COAL MINES

69-17-1 to 69-17-10. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-17-1 to 69-17-10 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 79 and 81 to 87 and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 19 and 20, relating to underground haulage in coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former section, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 18 HOISTING EQUIPMENT IN COAL MINES

69-18-1 to 69-18-13. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-18-1 to 69-18-13 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 90, 94, and 100 and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 21 to 30, relating to hoisting equipment in coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

69-18-14. Hoist engineer; qualifications.

Only an experienced, competent, sober hoist engineer, over the age of eighteen years, not suffering from deafness or from any other physical defect that could in any way interfere with his competency, shall be placed in charge of or allowed to operate an engine for the lowering of mine workers into or hoisting them out of the mine.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 101; 1941 Comp., § 67-1214; 1953 Comp., § 63-12-14; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 31.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

ARTICLES 19 EXPLOSIVES IN COAL MINES

69-19-1 to 69-19-19. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-19-1 to 69-19-19 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 102 to 106, 108, 109, and 113 to 120 and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 32 to 35, relating to explosives in mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 20 VENTILATION AND GASES IN COAL MINES

69-20-1 to 69-20-21. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-20-1 to 69-20-21 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130 to 133, 138, 140, 141, and as amended by Laws 1967, ch. 18, § 1, Laws 1971, ch. 143, § 1, Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 36, 38, and 39, Laws 1973, ch. 263, § 1, Laws 1977, ch. 40, § 1, and Laws 1977, ch. 41, §§ 1, 2, relating to ventilation of gases in coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 21 TIMBERING IN COAL MINES

69-21-1 to 69-21-6. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-21-1 to 69-21-6 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 142, 144, 146, and 147 and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 40 and 41, relating to timbering in coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 22 ROCK DUST IN COAL MINES

69-22-1 to 69-22-6. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-22-1 to 69-22-6 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 148 and 150 to 152, and as amended by Laws 1967, ch. 19, § 1 and Laws 1977, ch. 39, § 1, relating to rock dust in coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 23 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN COAL MINES

69-23-1 to 69-23-19. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-23-1 to 69-23-19 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 157, 158, 160 to 165, 167 to 169, 171, and 173 to 175 and as amended by Laws 1971, ch. 144, § 1, Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 42, 43, and Laws 1977, ch. 33, § 1, relating to electrical equipment in coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 24 COAL MINES; GENERAL PROVISIONS

69-24-1 to 69-24-14. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-24-1 to 69-24-14 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1912, ch. 80, § 12 and Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 176 to 181, 183 to 185, and 187, and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 44 to 47, relating to general safety

provisions in coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of the former sections, see the 1979 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

69-24-15. [Setting fire at or within mine; penalty.]

Any person who shall willfully set on fire or ignite or cause to be set on fire or ignited any building equipment or anything whatsoever at or within any mine when any person is present in such mine at the time, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for not less than five years nor more than twenty-five years, provided, however, that if the life of any person be lost through the ignition or causing to be ignited of any such building, equipment or other thing as in this section provided, the person setting or causing to be set such fire shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree, and shall be dealt with according to the law at the time in force prescribing the penalty for such offense.

History: Laws 1912, ch. 80, § 12; Code 1915, § 3513; C.S. 1929, § 88-626; 1941 Comp., § 67-1815; 1953 Comp., § 63-18-15.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 177.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 233.

ARTICLE 25 COAL SURFACEMINING

69-25-1 to 69-25-21. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 38, repeals 69-25-1 to 69-25-21 NMSA 1978, relating to coal surface mining. For present provisions, see 69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 25A SURFACE MINING

69-25A-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

This act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Surface Mining Act."

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Law reviews. - For article, "Promoting Economic Incentives for Environmental Protection in the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: An Analysis of the Design and Implementation of Reclamation Performance Bonds," see 25 Nat. Resources J. 389 (1985).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Mine tailings as real or personal property, 75 A.L.R.4th 965.

69-25A-2. Purpose of act. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

It is the purpose of the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] to:

A. establish a program to protect society and the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining operations;

B. assure that the rights of surface landowners and other persons with a legal interest in the land or appurtenances thereto are fully protected against losses resulting from the improper conduct of such operations;

C. assure that surface mining operations are not conducted where reclamation as required by the Surface Mining Act is not feasible;

D. assure that surface coal mining operations are conducted in a manner which will protect the environment;

E. assure that adequate procedures are undertaken to reclaim surface areas as contemporaneously as possible with the surface coal mining operations;

F. assure that the coal supply essential to the nation's energy requirements and to its economic and social well-being is provided, and to strike a balance between protection of the environment and agricultural productivity and the nation's need for coal as an essential source of energy;

G. assure that appropriate procedures are provided for public participation in the development, revision and enforcement of regulations, standards, reclamation plans or programs established under the Surface Mining Act; and

H. establish a regulatory program appropriate to the terrain, climate, biologic, chemical and other physical conditions in areas subject to mining operations within New Mexico so that the primary governmental responsibility for developing, authorizing, issuing and enforcing regulations for surface mining and reclamation operations shall rest with the state, and so that New Mexico may assume exclusive jurisdiction over the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations within this state, as contemplated by the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C. Sections 1201 - 1328 (1977).

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

As used in the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "commission" means the coal surface mining commission;
- B. "director", when used without further qualification, means the director of the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department or his designee;
- C. "alluvial valley floors" means the unconsolidated stream-laid deposits holding streams where water availability is sufficient for subirrigation or flood irrigation agricultural activities, but does not include upland areas which are generally overlain by a thin veneer of colluvial deposits composed chiefly of debris from sheet erosion, deposits by unconcentrated runoff or slope wash, together with talus, other mass movement accumulation and windblown deposits;
- D. "approximate original contour" means that surface configuration achieved by backfilling and grading of the mined area so that the reclaimed area, including any terracing or access roads, closely resembles the general surface configuration of the land prior to mining and blends into and complements the drainage pattern of the surrounding terrain with all highwalls and spoil piles eliminated; water impoundments may be permitted where the director determines that they are in compliance with Paragraph (8) of Subsection B of Section 69-25A-19 NMSA 1978;
- E. "imminent danger to the health and safety of the public" means the existence of any condition or practice, or any violation of a permit or other requirement of the Surface Mining Act, in a surface coal mining and reclamation operation, which condition, practice or violation could reasonably be expected to cause substantial physical harm to persons outside the permit area before the condition, practice or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same conditions or practices giving rise to the peril, would not expose himself to the danger during the time necessary for abatement;
- F. "operator" means any person engaged in coal mining who removes or intends to remove more than two hundred fifty tons of coal from the earth by coal mining within twelve consecutive calendar months in any one location;
- G. "other minerals" means clay, stone, sand, gravel, metalliferous and nonmetalliferous ores and any other solid material or substances of commercial value excavated in solid form from natural deposits on or in the earth, exclusive of coal, and those minerals which occur naturally in liquid or gaseous form;

H. "permit" means a permit to conduct surface coal mining and reclamation operations issued by the director pursuant to the Surface Mining Act;

I. "permit applicant" or "applicant" means a person applying for a permit;

J. "permit area" means the area of land indicated on the approved map submitted by the operator with his application, which area of land is to be covered by the operator's bond as required by Section 69-25A-13 NMSA 1978 and shall be readily identifiable by appropriate markers on the site;

K. "permittee" means a person holding a permit;

L. "person" means an individual, partnership, association, society, joint stock company, firm, company, corporation or other business organization;

M. the term "prime farmland" is to be defined by regulation of the commission after considering such factors as moisture availability, temperature regime, chemical balance, permeability, surface layer composition, susceptibility to flooding, erosion characteristics, history of use for intensive agricultural purposes and regulations issued by the United States secretary of agriculture;

N. "reclamation plan" means a plan submitted by an applicant for a permit which sets forth a plan for reclamation of the proposed surface coal mining operations pursuant to Section 69-25A-12 NMSA 1978;

O. "surface coal mining and reclamation operations" means surface coal mining operations and all activities necessary and incident to the reclamation of those operations after the date of enactment of the Surface Mining Act;

P. "surface coal mining operations" means:

(1) activities conducted on the surface of lands in connection with a surface coal mine or activities subject to the requirements of Section 69-25A-20 NMSA 1978 relating to surface operations and surface impacts incident to an underground coal mine. The activities include excavation for the purpose of obtaining coal, including such common methods as contour, strip, auger, mountaintop removal, box cut, open pit and area mining. These activities also include uses of explosives and blasting and in situ distillation or retorting, leaching or other chemical or physical processing and the cleaning, concentrating or other processing or preparation, including loading of coal at or near the mine site. Provided, however, that such activities do not include the extraction of coal incidental to the extraction of other minerals where coal does not exceed sixteen and two-thirds percent of the tonnage of minerals removed for purposes of commercial use or sale or coal exploration subject to Section 69-25A-16 NMSA 1978; and

(2) the areas upon which these activities occur or where the activities disturb the natural land surface. These areas also include any adjacent land, the use of which is incidental to any of the activities, all lands affected by the construction of new roads or the improvement or use of existing roads to gain access to the site of these activities and for haulage and excavations, workings, impoundments, dams, ventilation shafts, entryways, refuse banks, dumps, stockpiles, overburden piles, spoil banks, culm banks, tailings, holes or depressions, repair areas, storage areas, processing areas, shipping areas and other areas upon which are sited structures, facilities or other property or materials on the surface, resulting from or incident to these activities;

Q. "unwarranted failure to comply" means the failure of a permittee to prevent the occurrence of any violation of his permit or any requirement of the Surface Mining Act due to indifference, lack of diligence or lack of reasonable care, or the failure to abate any violation of the permit or the Surface Mining Act due to indifference, lack of diligence or lack of reasonable care; and

R. "lignite coal" means consolidated lignitic coal having less than eight thousand three hundred BTUs per pound, moisture- and mineral-matter free.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 3; 1987, ch. 234, § 54.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection B, substituted "energy, minerals and natural resources" for "energy and minerals"; in Subsection D, substituted "69-25A-19 NMSA 1978" for "19 of the Surface Mining Act"; in Subsection J, substituted "69-25A-13 NMSA 1978" for "13 of the Surface Mining Act"; in Subsection N, substituted "69-25A-12 NMSA 1978" for "12 of the Surface Mining Act"; in Subsection P, in Paragraph (1) in the first sentence substituted "69-25A-20 NMSA 1978" for "20 of the Surface Mining Act" and in the last sentence substituted "69-25A-16 NMSA 1978" for "16 of that act"; and made minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity and construction of statutes regulating strip mining, 86 A.L.R.3d 27.

69-25A-4. Coal surface mining commission; duties. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. The "coal surface mining commission" is created. The commission shall consist of:

(1) the director of the bureau of mines and mineral resources or a member of his staff designated by him;

(2) the director of the department of game and fish or a member of his staff designated by him;

(3) the director of the environmental improvement division or a member of his staff designated by him;

(4) the chairman of the soil and water conservation commission or a member of his staff designated by him;

(5) the director of the agricultural experiment station of New Mexico state university or a member of his staff designated by him;

(6) the state engineer or a member of his staff designated by him; and

(7) the commissioner of public lands or a member of his staff designated by him.

B. The commission shall elect a chairman and other necessary officers and keep records of its proceedings.

C. The commission shall convene upon the call of the chairman or a majority of its members.

D. A majority of the commission is a quorum for the transaction of business. However, no action of the commission is valid unless concurred in by at least three of the members present.

E. The commission shall perform those duties as specified in the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] relating to the promulgation of regulations and as specified in Section 29 [69-25A-29 NMSA 1978] of that act relating to appeals from the decisions of the director.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1979, ch. 291, contains no effective date provision, but was enacted at a session which adjourned on March 17, 1979. See N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23.

State engineer. - The "state engineer" is the director of the water resources division of the natural resources department. See 72-2-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-25A-5. Regulations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. The commission shall adopt and file such reasonable regulations as are necessary to implement the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] and as are consistent with that act. Such regulations shall be concise and written in plain, understandable language and shall include regulations governing surface coal mining and the issuance of permits during the interim period following the effective date of that act and preceding the date which occurs eight months following the date upon which that act is approved as a part of a state program within the meaning of Section 503 of the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C., Section 1253 (1977). In promulgating the interim regulations, the commission shall consider existing federal law relating to surface coal mining operations. The interim regulations shall govern surface coal mining operations of applicants and permittees during the interim period or until a permittee receives a permit issued pursuant to the Surface Mining Act which shall be valid beyond the interim period. Such regulations shall provide that permits issued during such interim period may be permits either as defined in Section 3 [69-25A-3 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act or as were previously issued pursuant to Laws 1972, Chapter 68, as amended, and regulations issued pursuant to such laws. Such permits shall be subject to performance standard regulations promulgated pursuant to the Surface Mining Act.

B. Except for the persons having a permit to which Section 9 [69-25A-9 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act is applicable, no person shall engage in or carry out any surface coal mining operations during the interim period unless such person has first obtained a permit issued by the director pursuant to regulations promulgated for the interim period under Subsection A of this section.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1979, ch. 291, contains no effective date provision, but was enacted at a session which adjourned on March 17, 1979. See N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23.

Compiler's note. - Laws 1972, Chapter 68, referred to in the fifth sentence in Subsection A, was formerly compiled as 69-25-1, 69-25-3 to 69-25-21 NMSA 1978 and was repealed by Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 38.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 172, 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-25A-6. Procedure for adopting regulations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. No regulation may be adopted, amended or repealed without a public hearing before the commission or a hearing officer designated by the commission.

B. The public hearing shall be held in Santa Fe and a verbatim record shall be maintained of all proceedings. Notice of the subject, time and place of the hearing, the manner in which interested persons may present their views, and the method by which copies of the proposed regulation or amendment may be obtained shall be:

(1) published at least thirty days prior to the hearing date in a newspaper of general circulation in the state; and

(2) mailed at least thirty days prior to the hearing date to all persons who have made a written request for advance notice of hearings.

C. The commission shall allow all interested persons a reasonable opportunity to submit arguments and to examine witnesses testifying at the hearing.

D. The commission may designate a hearing officer to take evidence at the hearing.

E. Any person appearing or represented at the hearing shall, upon written request, be given written notice of the commission's action on the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal of a regulation.

F. No regulation, its amendment or repeal shall be effective until thirty days after it is filed, as required under the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-7. Petition to initiate regulations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. After the commission has adopted the regulations required by the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978], any person may petition the commission to initiate a proceeding for the issuance, amendment or repeal of a rule under that act.

B. Such petitions shall be filed with the chairman of the commission and shall set forth the facts which it is claimed establish that it is necessary to issue, amend or repeal a regulation under the Surface Mining Act.

C. The commission may hold a public hearing or may conduct such investigation or proceeding as the commission deems appropriate in order to determine whether or not such petition should be granted.

D. Within ninety days after the filing of a petition described in Subsection A of this section, the commission shall either grant or deny the petition. If the commission grants such petition, the commission shall promptly commence an appropriate proceeding in accordance with the provisions of the Surface Mining Act. If the commission denies such petition, the commission shall so notify the petitioner in writing setting forth the reasons for such denial.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-8. Director; duties. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

The director shall perform all duties specified in the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] to be performed by the director and shall exercise all powers of enforcement and administration arising under that act not otherwise expressly delegated to the commission. The director shall execute and administer the commission's regulations. The director shall coordinate his review and issuance of permits for surface coal mining and reclamation with any other state or federal permit process applicable to the proposed operations. Provided, that nothing in that act shall be construed to supersede the authority which any state department or agency has with respect to the management, protection and utilization of the state lands and resources under its jurisdiction.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-25A-9. General provisions pertaining to permits. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. No later than eight months from the date on which the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] is approved as part of a state program within the meaning of Section 503 of the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C. Section 1253 (1977), no person shall engage in or carry out any surface coal mining operations unless such person has first obtained a permit issued by the director pursuant to Section 14 [69-25A-14 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act; provided, that a person conducting surface coal mining operations under a permit issued pursuant to Laws 1972, Chapter 68, as amended in effect upon the effective date of the Surface Mining Act or issued prior to the approval of a state program may conduct such operations beyond such period if an application for a permit has been filed in

accordance with the provisions of that act, and the initial administrative decision has not been rendered.

B. All permits issued pursuant to the requirements of the Surface Mining Act shall be issued for a term not to exceed five years; provided, that if the applicant demonstrates that a specified longer term is reasonably needed to allow the applicant to obtain necessary financing for equipment and the opening of the operation and if the application is full and complete for such specified longer term, the director may grant a permit for the longer term. A successor in interest to a permittee who applies for a new permit within thirty days of succeeding to such interest and who is able to obtain the bond coverage of the original permittee may continue surface coal mining and reclamation operations according to the approved mining and reclamation plan of the original permittee until the successor's application is granted or denied.

C. A permit shall terminate if the permittee has not commenced the surface coal mining operations covered by such permit within three years of the issuance of the permit; provided, that the director may grant reasonable extensions of time upon a showing that such extensions are necessary by reason of litigation precluding such commencement or threatening substantial economic loss to the permittee, or by reason of conditions beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the permittee. Provided further, that with respect to coal to be mined for use in a synthetic fuel facility or specific major electric generating facility, the permittee shall be deemed to have commenced surface coal mining operations at such time as the construction of the synthetic fuel or generating facility is initiated.

D. Any valid permit issued pursuant to the Surface Mining Act shall carry with it the right of successive renewal upon expiration with respect to areas within the boundaries of the existing permit. The permittee may apply for renewal and the renewal shall be issued (provided that on application for renewal the burden shall be on the opponents of renewal), subsequent to fulfillment of the public notice requirements of Sections 17 and 18 [69-25A-17 and 69-25A-18 NMSA 1978] of that act unless it is established that and [any] written findings by the director are made that:

(1) the terms and conditions of the existing permit are not being satisfactorily met;

(2) the present surface coal mining and reclamation operation is not in compliance with the environmental protection standards of the Surface Mining Act or regulations promulgated thereunder;

(3) the renewal requested substantially jeopardizes the operator's continuing responsibility on existing permit areas;

(4) the operator has not provided evidence that the performance bond in effect for the operation will continue in full force and effect for any renewal requested in the application as well as any additional bond the director might require pursuant to Section 13 [69-25A-13 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act; or

(5) any additional revised or updated information required by the director has not been provided. Prior to the approval of any renewal of permit, the director shall provide notice to the appropriate public authorities.

E. If an application for renewal of a valid permit includes a proposal to extend the mining operation beyond the boundaries authorized in the existing permit, the portion of the application for renewal of a valid permit which addresses any new land areas shall be subject to the full standards applicable to new applications under the Surface Mining Act. Provided, that if the surface coal mining operations authorized by a permit issued pursuant to that act were not subject to the standards contained in Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection B of Section 14 [69-25A-14 NMSA 1978] of that act by reason of complying with the proviso of Paragraph (5) of Subsection B of Section 14 [69-25A-14 NMSA 1978] of that act, then the portion of the application for renewal of the permit which addresses any new land areas previously identified in the reclamation plan submitted pursuant to Section 12 [69-25A-12 NMSA 1978] of that act shall not be subject to the standards contained in such subparagraphs.

F. Any permit renewal shall be for a term not to exceed the period of the original permit established by the Surface Mining Act. Application for permit renewal shall be made at least one hundred twenty days prior to the expiration of the valid permit.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1979, ch. 291, contains no effective date provision, but was enacted at a session which adjourned on March 17, 1979. See N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23.

Compiler's note. - Laws 1972, Chapter 68, referred to in Subsection A, was formerly compiled as 69-25-1, 69-25-3 to 69-25-21 NMSA 1978 and was repealed by Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 38.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-25A-10. Permit application requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. Each application for a surface coal mining and reclamation permit pursuant to the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] shall be accompanied by a fee as determined by regulation of the commission. Such fee may be less than but shall not exceed the actual or anticipated cost of reviewing, administering and enforcing the permit. All fees collected by the director shall be deposited with the state treasurer to be

placed in a special fund and are appropriated for expenditure by the director in administering that act. The director may develop procedures so as to enable the cost of the fee to be paid over the term of the permit.

B. The permit application shall be submitted in a manner satisfactory to the director and shall contain, among other things:

(1) the names and addresses of the permit applicant, every legal owner of record of the property (surface and mineral) to be mined, the holders of record of any leasehold interest in the property, any purchaser of record of the property under a real estate contract, the operator, if he is a person different from the applicant, and, if any of these are business entities other than a single proprietor, the names and addresses of the principals, officers and resident agent;

(2) the names and addresses of the owners of record of all surface and subsurface areas adjacent to any part of the permit area;

(3) a statement of any current or previous surface coal mining permits in the United States held by the applicant and the permit identification and each pending application;

(4) if the applicant is a partnership, corporation, association or other business entity, the following where applicable: the names and addresses of every officer, partner, director or person performing a function similar to a director of the applicant, together with the name and address of any person owning, of record, ten percent or more of any class of voting stock of the applicant, and a list of all names under which the applicant, partner or principal shareholder previously operated a surface coal mining operation within the United States within the five-year period preceding the date of submission of the application;

(5) a statement of whether the applicant, any subsidiary, affiliate or persons controlled by or under common control with the applicant, has ever held a federal or state mining permit which, in the five-year period prior to the date of submission of the application, has been superseded or revoked or has had a mining bond or similar security deposited in lieu of bond forfeited and, if so, a brief explanation of the facts involved;

(6) a copy of the applicant's advertisement to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the proposed site at least once a week for four successive weeks, and which includes the ownership, a description of the exact location and boundaries of the proposed site sufficient so that the proposed operation is readily locatable by local residents, and the location of where the application is available for public inspection;

(7) a description of the type and method of coal mining operation that exists or is proposed, the engineering techniques proposed or used and the equipment used or proposed to be used;

(8) the anticipated or actual starting and termination dates of each phase of the mining operation and number of acres of land to be affected;

(9) an accurate map or plan, to an appropriate scale, clearly showing the land to be affected as of the date of the application, the area of land within the permit area upon which the application has the legal right to enter and commence surface mining operations, and a statement of those documents upon which the applicant bases his legal right to enter and commence surface mining operations on the area affected and whether that right is the subject of pending court litigation. Provided, that nothing in the Surface Mining Act shall be construed as vesting in the director or the commission the jurisdiction to adjudicate property title disputes;

(10) the name of the watershed and location of any surface stream or tributary into which surface and pit drainage will be discharged;

(11) a determination of the probable hydrologic consequences of the mining and reclamation operations, both on and off the mine site, with respect to the hydrologic regime, quantity and quality of water in surface and ground water systems, including the dissolved and suspended solids under seasonal flow conditions, and the collection of sufficient data for the mine site and surrounding areas so that an assessment can be made by the director of the probable cumulative impacts of all anticipated mining in the area upon the hydrology of the area and particularly upon water availability. Provided, that this determination shall not be required until such time as hydrologic information on the general area prior to mining is made available from an appropriate federal or state agency. Provided, that the permit shall not be approved until such information or comparable information developed by either a professional engineer registered in New Mexico or a professional hydrologist is available and is incorporated into the application;

(12) when requested by the director, the climatological factors that are peculiar to the locality of the land to be affected, including the average seasonal precipitation, the average direction and velocity of prevailing winds and the seasonal temperature ranges;

(13) accurate maps to an appropriate scale clearly showing the land to be affected as of the date of application and all types of information set forth on topographical maps of the United States geological survey of a scale of 1:24,000 or 1:25,000 or larger, including all manmade features and significant known archaeological sites existing on the date of application. Such a map or plan shall, among other things specified by the director, show all boundaries of the land to be affected, the boundary lines and names of present owners of record of all surface areas abutting the permit area, and the location of all buildings within one thousand feet of the permit area;

(14) cross-section maps or plans of the land to be affected, including the actual area to be mined, prepared by or under the direction of and certified by a qualified professional engineer registered in New Mexico, with assistance from experts in related fields such as geology, land surveying and landscape architecture, showing pertinent elevation and location of test borings or core samplings and depicting the following information:

- (a) the nature and depth of the various strata of overburden;
 - (b) the location of subsurface water, if encountered, and its quality;
 - (c) the nature and thickness of any coal or rider seam above the coal seam to be mined;
 - (d) the nature of stratum immediately beneath the coal seam to be mined;
 - (e) all mineral crop lines and the strike and dip of the coal to be mined within the area of land to be affected;
 - (f) existing or previous surface mining limits;
 - (g) the location and extent of known workings of any underground mines, including mine openings to the surface;
 - (h) the location of aquifers;
 - (i) the estimated elevation of the water table;
 - (j) the location of spoil, waste or refuse areas and topsoil preservation areas;
 - (k) the location of all impoundments for waste or erosion control;
 - (l) any settling or water treatment facility; constructed or natural drainways and the location of any discharges to any surface body of water on the area of land to be affected or adjacent thereto; and
 - (m) profiles at appropriate cross sections of the anticipated final surface configuration that will be achieved pursuant to the operator's proposed reclamation plan;
- (15) a statement of the result of test borings or core samplings from the permit area, including logs of the drill holes; the thickness of the coal seam found and analysis of the chemical properties of such coal; the sulfur content of any coal seam; chemical analysis of potentially acid or toxic forming sections of the overburden; and chemical analysis of the stratum lying immediately underneath the coal to be mined, except that the provisions of this paragraph may be waived by the director with respect to the specific application by a written determination that such requirements are unnecessary;
- (16) for those lands in the permit application which a reconnaissance inspection suggests may be prime farmlands, a soil survey shall be made or obtained according to regulations of the commission promulgated after consideration of standards established by the United States secretary of agriculture in order to confirm the exact location of such prime farmlands, if any; and

(17) information pertaining to coal seams, test borings, core samplings or soil samples as required by this section shall be made available to any person with an interest which is or may be adversely affected. Provided, that information which pertains only to the analysis of the chemical and physical properties of the coal (excepting information regarding such mineral or elemental content which is potentially toxic in the environment) shall be kept confidential and not made a matter of public record.

C. Upon a determination by the director that the anticipated annual production from all coal mining activities of an applicant will not exceed one hundred thousand tons, the determination of probable hydrologic consequences required by Paragraph (11) of Subsection B of this section and the statement of the result of test borings or core samplings required by Paragraph (15) of Subsection B of this section shall, upon the written request of the applicant, be performed by a qualified public or private laboratory designated by the director and the cost of the preparation of the determination and statement shall be paid for by [the] energy and minerals department.

D. Each applicant for a permit shall submit to the director as part of the permit application a reclamation plan which shall meet the requirements of Section 12 [69-25A-12 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act.

E. Each applicant for a permit shall file a copy of his application for public inspection with the county clerk of the county or an appropriate public office approved by the director where the mining is proposed to occur, except for that information pertaining to the coal seam itself.

F. Each applicant for a permit shall submit to the director as part of the permit application a blasting plan which shall outline the procedures and standards by which the operator will meet the provisions of Paragraph (15) of Subsection B of Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act.

G. Each applicant for a permit shall submit to the director a certificate of insurance or evidence of self-insurance as required by Section 11 [69-25A-11 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 172, 173.

Statutory or contractual obligation to restore surface after strip or surface mining, 1 A.L.R.2d 575.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

**69-25A-11. Public liability and self-insurance requirements.
(Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Each applicant for a permit shall submit to the director as part of the permit application a certificate issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in the United States certifying that the applicant has a public liability policy in force for the surface coal mining and reclamation operations for which the permit is sought. The policy shall provide for personal injury and property damage protection in the amount required by Subsection C of this section.

B. The director may waive the requirement of Subsection A of this section, or may reduce the amount of such insurance, if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the director the existence of a suitable agent to receive service of process in New Mexico and a history of financial solvency and continuous operation, within or without New Mexico, sufficient for authorization to self-insure all or part of the amount required by Subsection C of this section; or the existence of other insurance maintained by the applicant and arising from an insurance exchange such as Lloyd's of London, a mutual insurance association or a reciprocal insurance association, provided that such other insurance coverage be legally enforceable within New Mexico, notwithstanding that some or all member companies of such associations or exchanges may not be companies authorized to do business in the United States within the meaning of Subsection A of this section. The director may require periodic review of the coverage maintained by the applicant pursuant to this subsection following issuance of a permit involving a waiver of the requirements of Subsection A of this section.

C. The policy or undertaking of self-insurance or other coverage, or the total of such coverage, shall be in an amount determined by the director to be an amount adequate to compensate any persons damaged as a result of surface coal mining and reclamation operations, including use of explosives, and entitled to compensation under state law. In determining such amount, the director shall take into account the liability record of the applicant, the nature and size of the applicant's proposed operation and the location of the permit area relative to areas of public access. Such coverage shall be maintained in full force and effect during the terms of the permit and any renewal, including the length of all reclamation operations. A certificate of such insurance, if any, shall be submitted to the director with the application.

D. This section shall have no effect upon the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law and the Workmen's Compensation Act [Chapter 52, Article 1 NMSA 1978] and shall not be construed to give to workmen any cause of action barred by such laws, it being the intent of this section to compensate persons not employed by the applicant.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Occupational Disease Disablement Law. - See 52-3-1 NMSA 1978 and note thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 172.

Statutory or contractual obligation to restore surface after strip or surface mining, 1 A.L.R.2d 575.

69-25A-12. Reclamation plan requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. Each reclamation plan submitted as part of a permit application shall include, in the degree of detail necessary to demonstrate that reclamation required by the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] can be accomplished, a statement of:

(1) the identification of the lands subject to surface coal mining operations over the estimated life of those operations and the size, sequence and timing of the subareas for which it is anticipated that individual permits for mining will be sought;

(2) the condition of the land to be covered by the permit prior to any mining including:

(a) the uses existing at the time of the application, and if the land has a history of previous mining, the uses which preceded any mining;

(b) the capability of the land prior to any mining to support a variety of uses giving consideration to soil and foundation characteristics, topography and vegetative cover, and, if applicable, a soil survey prepared pursuant to Section 10 [69-25A-10 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act; and

(c) the productivity of the land prior to mining, including appropriate classification as prime farmlands, as well as the average yield of food, fiber, forage or wood products from such lands obtained under high levels of management;

(3) the use which is proposed to be made of the land following reclamation, including a discussion of the utility and capacity of the reclaimed land to support a variety of alternative uses and the relationship of such use to existing land use policies and plans, and the comments of any owner of the surface, state and local governments or agencies thereof which would have to initiate, implement, approve or authorize the proposed use of the land following reclamation;

(4) a detailed description of how the proposed post-mining land use is to be achieved and the necessary support activities which may be needed to achieve the proposed land use;

(5) the engineering techniques proposed to be used in mining and reclamation and a description of the major equipment; a plan for the control of surface water drainage and

a water accumulation; a plan, where appropriate, for backfilling, soil stabilization and compacting, grading and appropriate revegetation; a plan for soil reconstruction, replacement and stabilization, pursuant to the performance standards in Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act, for those food, forage and forest lands identified in Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act; an estimate of the cost per acre of the reclamation, including a statement as to how the permittee plans to comply with each of the requirements set out in Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act;

(6) the consideration which has been given to maximize the utilization and conservation of the solid fuel resource being recovered so that re-affecting the land in the future can be minimized;

(7) a detailed estimated timetable for the accomplishment of each major step in the reclamation plan;

(8) the consideration which has been given to making the surface mining and reclamation operations consistent with surface owner plans and applicable state and local land use plans and programs;

(9) the steps to be taken to comply with applicable air and water quality laws and regulations and any applicable health and safety standards;

(10) the consideration which has been given to developing the reclamation plan in a manner consistent with local physical environmental and climatological conditions;

(11) all lands, interests in lands or options on such interests held by the applicant or pending bids on interests in lands by the applicant, which lands are contiguous to the area to be covered by the permit;

(12) the results of test boring which the applicant has made at the area to be covered by the permit, or other equivalent information and data in a form satisfactory to the director, including the location of subsurface water and an analysis of the chemical properties, including acid forming properties of the mineral and overburden. Provided, that information which pertains only to the analysis of the chemical and physical properties of the coal (excepting information regarding such mineral or elemental contents which are potentially toxic in the environment) shall be kept confidential and not made a matter of public record;

(13) a detailed description of the measures to be taken during the mining and reclamation process to assure the protection of:

(a) the quality of surface and ground water systems, both on- and off-site, from adverse effects of the mining and reclamation process;

(b) the rights of present users to such water; and

(c) the quantity of surface and ground water systems, both on- and off-site, from adverse effects of the mining and reclamation process or to provide alternative sources of water where such protection of quantity cannot be assured; and

(14) such other requirements as the commission shall prescribe by regulations.

B. Any information required by this section which is not on public file pursuant to state law shall be held in confidence by the director.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-13. Performance bonds. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. After a surface coal mining and reclamation permit application has been approved but before the permit is issued, the applicant shall file with the director, on a form prescribed and furnished by the director, a bond for performance payable to the state, and conditioned upon faithful performance of all the requirements of the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] and the permit. The bond shall cover that area of land within the permit area upon which the operator will initiate and conduct surface coal mining and reclamation operations within the initial term of the permit. As succeeding increments of surface coal mining and reclamation operations are to be initiated and conducted within the permit area, the permittee shall file with the director an additional bond or bonds to cover such increments in accordance with this section. The amount of the bond required for each bonded area shall depend upon the reclamation requirements of the approved permit; shall reflect the probable difficulty of reclamation giving consideration of such factors as topography, geology of the site, hydrology and revegetation potential, and shall be determined by the director. The amount of the bond shall be sufficient to assure the completion of the reclamation plan if the work had to be performed by the director in the event of forfeiture, and in no case shall the bond for the entire area under one permit be less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

B. Liability under the bond shall be for the duration of the surface coal mining and reclamation operation and for a period coincident with the operator's responsibility for revegetation requirements in Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act. The bond shall be executed by the operator and a corporate surety licensed to do business in the state, except that the operator may elect to deposit cash, negotiable bonds of the United States government or the state or negotiable certificates of deposit of any bank organized or transacting business in the United States. The cash deposit or market value of such securities shall be equal to or greater than the amount of the bond required for the bonded area.

C. The director may accept the bond of the applicant itself without separate surety when the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the director the existence of a suitable agent to receive service of process in New Mexico, and:

(1) a history of financial solvency and continuous operation within or without New Mexico sufficient for authorization to self-insure such amount;

(2) the existence of other corporate bond coverage maintained by the applicant and arising from an insurance exchange such as Lloyd's of London, a mutual insurance association or a reciprocal insurance association, provided that such other corporate coverage be legally enforceable within New Mexico, notwithstanding that some or all member companies of such associations or exchanges may not be companies authorized to do business in the United States, provided that the director may require periodic review of the coverage maintained by the applicant pursuant to this provision following the issuance of a permit; or

(3) the existence of a letter of credit constituting a binding commitment to extend credit in such amount, issued by a national or state bank chartered to do business within the United States or within any one of the states. The letter of credit shall provide for payment to the state upon such conditions as the director shall make at the time of the granting of the permit, provided that no payment pursuant to such letter of credit shall be required prior to a hearing before the commission at which the operator shall have an opportunity to contest the requirement of payment, which hearing shall be held pursuant to the requirements of Section 29 [69-25A-29 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act.

D. Cash or securities so deposited shall be deposited upon the same terms as the terms upon which surety bonds may be deposited.

E. The amount of the bond or deposit required and the terms of each acceptance of the applicant's bond shall be adjusted by the director from time to time as affected land acreages are increased or decreased or where the cost of future reclamation changes.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-14. Permit approval or denial. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. Upon the basis of a complete mining application and reclamation plan or a revision or a renewal thereof, as required by the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978], including public notification and an opportunity for a public hearing as required by Section 17 [69-25A-17 NMSA 1978] of that act, the director shall grant, require modification of or deny the application for a permit in a reasonable time not to exceed the time limitations set forth in Section 18 [69-25A-18 NMSA 1978] of that act and notify the applicant in writing. The applicant for a permit, or revision of a permit, shall have the

burden of establishing that his application is in compliance with all the requirements of that act. Within ten days after the granting of a permit, the director shall notify the local governmental officials in the municipality, if any, and county, in which the area of land to be affected is located that a permit has been issued and shall describe the location of the land.

B. No permit or revision application shall be approved unless the application affirmatively demonstrates and the director finds in writing on the basis of the information set forth in the application or from information otherwise available which will be documented in the approval, and made available to the applicant, that:

(1) the permit application is accurate and complete and that all the requirements of the Surface Mining Act have been complied with;

(2) the applicant has demonstrated that reclamation as required by the Surface Mining Act can be accomplished under the reclamation plan contained in the permit application;

(3) the assessment of the probable cumulative impact of all anticipated mining in the area on the hydrologic regime specified in Subsection B of Section 10 [69-25A-10 B NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act has been made by the director and the proposed operation thereof has been designed to prevent material damage to the water supply outside the permit area;

(4) the area proposed to be mined is not included within an area designated unsuitable for surface coal mining pursuant to Section 26 [69-25A-26 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act or is not within an area under study for such designation in an administrative proceeding commenced pursuant to that section (unless in such an area as to which an administrative proceeding has commenced pursuant to Section 26 [69-25A-26 NMSA 1978] of that act, the operator making the permit application demonstrates that prior to January 1, 1977, he has made substantial legal and financial commitments in relation to the operation for which he is applying for a permit);

(5) the proposed surface coal mining operation would:

(a) not interrupt, discontinue or preclude farming on alluvial valley floors that are irrigated or naturally subirrigated, but, excluding undeveloped range lands which are not significant to farming on such alluvial valley floors and those lands as to which the director finds that if the farming that will be interrupted, discontinued or precluded is of such small acreage as to be of negligible impact on the farm's agricultural production; or

(b) not materially damage the quantity or quality of water in surface or underground water systems that supply these valley floors in Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph. Provided, that this paragraph shall not affect those surface coal mining operations which, in the twelve-month period immediately preceding August 3, 1977: (1) produced coal in commercial quantities, and were located within or adjacent to alluvial valley

floors; or (2) had obtained specific permit approval to conduct surface coal mining operations within the alluvial valley floors; and

(6) in cases where the private mineral estate has been severed from the private surface estate, the applicant has submitted to the director:

(a) the written consent of the surface owner to the extraction of coal by surface mining methods; or

(b) a conveyance that expressly grants or reserves the right to extract the coal by surface mining methods; or if the conveyance does not expressly grant the right to extract coal by surface mining methods, the surface-subsurface legal relationship shall be determined in accordance with state law. Provided, that nothing in the Surface Mining Act shall be construed to authorize the director or the commission to adjudicate property rights disputes.

C. The applicant shall file with his permit application a schedule listing any and all notices of violations of the Surface Mining Act and any law, rule or regulation of the United States, or of any department or agency in the United States, pertaining to air or water environmental protection incurred by the applicant in connection with any surface coal mining operation during the three-year period prior to the date of application. The schedule shall also indicate the final resolution of any such notice of violation. Where the schedule or other information available to the director indicates that any surface coal mining operation owned or controlled by the applicant is currently in violation of that act or such other laws, rules or regulations referred to in this subsection, the permit shall not be issued until the applicant submits proof that such violation has been corrected or is in the process of being corrected to the satisfaction of the director, department or agency which has jurisdiction over such violation and no permit shall be issued to an applicant after finding by the director, after opportunity for hearing, that the applicant, or the operator specified in the application, controls or has controlled mining operations with a demonstrated pattern of willful violations of the Surface Mining Act of such nature and duration with such resulting irreparable damage to the environment as to indicate an intent not to comply with the provisions of that act.

D. In addition to finding the application in compliance with Subsection B of this section, if the area proposed to be mined contains prime farmland pursuant to Section 10 [69-25A-10 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act, the director shall, after consultation with the United States secretary of interior with the concurrence of the United States secretary of agriculture, grant a permit to mine on prime farmland if the director finds in writing that the operator has the technological capability to restore such mined area, within a reasonable time, to equivalent or higher levels of yield as nonmined prime farmland in the surrounding area under equivalent levels of management and can meet the soil reconstruction standards in Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of that act. Except for compliance with Subsection B of this section, the requirements of this subsection shall apply to all permits issued after August 3, 1977. Nothing in this subsection shall apply to any permit issued prior to August 3, 1977, or to any revisions

or renewals thereof, or to any existing surface coal mining operations for which a permit was issued prior to August 3, 1977.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-25A-15. Revision of permits. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. During the term of the permit the permittee may submit an application for a revision of the permit, together with a revised reclamation plan, to the director. An application for a revision of a permit shall not be approved unless the director finds that reclamation as required by the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] can be accomplished under the revised reclamation plan. The revision shall be approved or disapproved within the period of time established in Section 14 [69-25A-14 NMSA 1978] of that act. The director shall establish guidelines for a determination of the scale or extent of a revision request for which all permit application information requirements and procedures, including notice and hearings, shall apply. Provided, that any revisions which propose significant alterations in the reclamation plan shall, at a minimum, be subject to notice and hearing requirements. Any extensions to the area covered by the permit, except incidental boundary revisions, must be made by application for another permit.

B. No transfer, assignment or sale of the rights granted under any permit issued pursuant to the Surface Mining Act shall be made without the written approval of the director.

C. The director shall, within a time limit prescribed in regulations promulgated by the commission, review outstanding permits and may require reasonable revision or modification of the permit provisions during the term of such permit. Provided, that such revision or modification shall be based upon a written finding and subject to notice and hearing requirements established by the Surface Mining Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-16. Coal exploration. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. Coal exploration operations which substantially disturb the natural land surface shall be conducted in accordance with exploration regulations issued by the commission.

Such regulations shall include, at a minimum: the requirement that prior to conducting any exploration under this section, any person must file with the director notice of intention to explore and such notice shall include a description of the exploration area and the period of supposed exploration; and provisions for reclamation in accordance with the performance standards in Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act of all lands disturbed in exploration, including excavations, roads, drill holes and the removal of necessary facilities and equipment.

B. Information submitted to the director pursuant to this section as confidential concerning trade secrets or privileged commercial or financial information which relates to the competitive rights of the person or entity intended to explore the described area shall not be available for public examination.

C. Any person who conducts any coal exploration activities which substantially disturb the natural land surface in violation of this section or regulations issued pursuant thereto shall be subject to the provisions of Section 22 [69-25A-22 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act.

D. No operator shall remove more than two hundred fifty tons of coal without the specific written approval of the director.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-17. Public notice and public hearings. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. At the time of submission of an application for a surface coal mining and reclamation permit, or revision of an existing permit, pursuant to the provisions of the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978], the applicant shall submit to the director a copy of his advertisement of the ownership, precise location and boundaries of the land to be affected. At the time of submission, such advertisement shall be placed by the applicant in a local newspaper of general circulation in the county of the proposed surface mine at least once a week for four consecutive weeks. The director shall notify various local governmental bodies, planning agencies and sewage and water treatment authorities, and water companies in the locality in which the proposed surface mining will take place, of the operator's intention to surface mine a particularly described tract of land and indicating the application number, if any, and where a copy of the proposed mining and reclamation plan may be inspected. These local bodies, agencies, authorities or companies may submit written comments with respect to the effects of the proposed operation on the environment which are within their area of responsibility within thirty days following the last publication of the above notice. Such comments shall immediately be transmitted to the applicant by the director and shall be made available to the public at the same locations as are the mining applications.

B. Any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected or the officer or head of any federal, state or local governmental agency or authority may file written objections to the proposed initial or revised application for a permit for surface coal mining and reclamation operations with the director within thirty days after the last publication of the notice as provided in Subsection A of this section. Such objections shall immediately be transmitted to the applicant by the director and shall be made available to the public. If written objections are filed and an informal conference requested by the objector within the thirty-day period, the director shall then designate a hearing officer who shall preside at an informal conference in the locality of the proposed mining within a reasonable time after the receipt of such objections and request. The informal conference shall also be held if requested at any time by the applicant, or upon the director's own motion. The date, time and location of the informal conference shall be advertised by the director in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality at least two weeks prior to the scheduled conference date. The hearing officer may arrange with the applicant, upon request by any party to the administrative proceeding, access to the proposed mining area for the purpose of gathering information relevant to the proceeding. An electronic or stenographic record shall be made of the conference proceeding, unless waived by all parties. Such record shall be maintained and shall be accessible to the parties until final release of the applicant's performance bond. In the event all parties requesting the informal conference stipulate agreement prior to the requested informal conference and withdraw their request, the informal conference need not be held.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-18. Decisions of director and appeals. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. If an informal conference has been held pursuant to Section 17 [69-25A-17 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act, the director, after receiving the recommendation of the hearing officer, shall issue and furnish the applicant for a permit and persons who are parties to the administrative proceedings with the written finding of the director, granting or denying the permit in whole or in part and stating the reasons therefor, within sixty days of the informal conference.

B. If there has been no informal conference held pursuant to Section 17 [69-25A-17 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act, the director shall notify the applicant for a permit within ninety days of the last publication required by Subsection A of Section 17 [69-25A-17 NMSA 1978] of that act, whether the application has been approved or disapproved in whole or in part. Upon good cause shown, the time may be extended an additional ninety days.

C. If the application is approved, the permit shall be issued. If the application is disapproved, specific reasons therefor must be set forth in the notification. Within thirty

days after the applicant is notified of the final decision of the director on the permit application, the applicant or any person with an interest which is or may be adversely affected may request a hearing on the reasons for the final determination. The director shall hold a hearing within thirty days of such request and provide notification to all interests parties at the time that the applicant is so notified. Such hearing shall be of record, adjudicatory in nature and no person who presided at a conference under Section 17 [69-25A-17 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act shall either preside at the hearing or participate in the decision thereon or in any administrative appeal therefrom. Within thirty days after the hearing the director shall issue and furnish the applicant, and all persons who participated in the hearing, with the written decision of the director granting or denying the permit in whole or in part and stating the reasons therefor.

D. Where a hearing is requested pursuant to Subsection C of this section, the director may, under such conditions as he may prescribe, grant such temporary relief as he deems appropriate pending final determination of the proceeding if:

(1) all parties to the proceeding have been notified and given an opportunity to be heard on a request for temporary relief;

(2) the person requesting such relief shows that there is a substantial likelihood that he will prevail on the merits of the final determination of the proceeding; and

(3) such relief will not adversely affect the public health or safety or cause significant imminent environmental harm to land, air or water resources.

E. For the purpose of such hearing, the director may administer oaths, subpoena witnesses or written or printed materials, compel attendance of the witnesses or production of the materials and take evidence including but not limited to site inspections of the land to be affected and other surface coal mining operations carried on by the applicant in the general vicinity of the proposed operation. A verbatim record of each public hearing required by the Surface Mining Act shall be made, and a transcript made available on the motion of any party or by order of the director.

F. Any applicant or any person with an interest which is or may be adversely affected who has participated in the administrative proceedings as an objector, and who is aggrieved by the decision of the director or the director's failure to act within the time limits specified in the Surface Mining Act, shall have the right to seek administrative review in accordance with Subsection G of Section 29 [69-25A-29 NMSA 1978] of that act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

69-25A-19. Environmental protection performance standards; surface coal mining operations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. Any permit issued under the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] to conduct surface coal mining operations shall require that the surface coal mining operations meet all applicable performance standards of that act, and such other requirements as the commission shall promulgate by regulation.

B. General performance standards shall be promulgated by regulation of the commission and shall be applicable to all surface coal mining and reclamation operations and shall require the operator as a minimum to:

(1) conduct surface coal mining operations so as to maximize the utilization and conservation of the solid fuel resource being recovered so that re-affecting the land in the future through surface coal mining can be minimized;

(2) restore the land affected to a condition capable of supporting the uses which it was capable of supporting prior to any mining, or higher or better uses of which there is reasonable likelihood, so long as such use or uses do not present any actual or probable hazard to public health or safety or pose any actual or probable threat of water diminution or pollution, and the permit applicant's declared proposed land use following reclamation is not deemed to be impractical and unreasonable, to be inconsistent with applicable land use policies and plans promulgated by the legislature or any political subdivision, or planning districts established by the legislature, to involve unreasonable delay in implementation, or to be violative of federal, state or local law;

(3) except as provided in Subsection C of this section with respect to all surface coal mining operations, backfill compact (where advisable to insure stability or to prevent leaching of toxic materials), and grade in order to restore the approximate original contour of the land with all highwalls, spoil piles and depressions eliminated (unless small depressions are needed in order to retain moisture to assist revegetation or as otherwise authorized pursuant to the Surface Mining Act). Provided, that in surface coal mining which is carried out at the same location over a substantial period of time where the operation transects the coal deposit, and the thickness of the coal deposits relative to the volume of the overburden is large and where the operator demonstrates that the overburden and other spoil and waste materials at a particular point in the permit area or otherwise available from the entire permit area is insufficient, giving due consideration to volumetric expansion, to restore the approximate original contour, the operator, at a minimum, shall backfill, grade and compact, where advisable, using all available overburden and other spoil and waste materials to attain the lowest practicable grade but not more than the angle of repose, to provide adequate drainage and to cover all acid-forming and other toxic materials, in order to achieve an ecologically sound land use compatible with the surrounding region; and provided further, that in surface coal mining where the volume of overburden is large relative to

the thickness of the coal deposit and where the operator demonstrates that due to volumetric expansion the amount of overburden and other spoil and waste materials removed in the course of the mining operation is more than sufficient to restore the approximate original contour, the operator shall, after restoring the approximate contour, backfill, grade and compact, where advisable, the excess overburden and other spoil and waste materials to attain the lowest grade but not more than the angle of repose, and to cover all acid-forming and other toxic materials, in order to achieve an ecologically sound land use compatible with the surrounding region. Such overburden or spoil shall be shaped and graded in such a way as to prevent slides, erosion and water pollution and shall be revegetated in accordance with the requirements of the Surface Mining Act;

(4) stabilize and protect all surface areas including spoil piles affected by the surface coal mining and reclamation operation to effectively control erosion and attendant air and water pollution;

(5) remove the topsoil from the land in a separate layer, replace it on the backfill area, or, if not utilized immediately, segregate it in a separate pile from other spoil and when the topsoil is not replaced on a backfill area within a time short enough to avoid deterioration of the topsoil, maintain a successful cover by quick growing plant or other means thereafter so that the topsoil is preserved from wind and water erosion, remains free of any contamination by other acid or toxic material and is in a usable condition for sustaining vegetation when restored during reclamation, except if topsoil is of insufficient quantity or of poor quality for sustaining vegetation, or if other strata can be shown to be more suitable for vegetation requirements, then the operator shall remove, segregate and preserve in a like manner such other strata which are best able to support vegetation;

(6) restore the topsoil or the best available subsoil which is best able to support vegetation;

(7) for all prime farmlands to be mined and reclaimed, specifications for soil removal, storage, replacement and reconstruction shall be established by regulation of the commission after considering specifications established by the secretary of the United States department of agriculture, and the operator shall, as a minimum be required to:

(a) segregate the A horizon of the natural soil, except where it can be shown that other available soil materials will create a final soil having a greater productive capacity; and if not utilized immediately, stockpile this material separately from other soil and provide needed protection from wind and water erosion contamination by other acid or toxic material;

(b) segregate the B horizon of the natural soil, or underlying C horizons or other strata, or a combination of such horizons or other strata that are shown to be both texturally and chemically suitable for plant growth and that can be shown to be equally or more favorable for plant growth than the B horizon, in sufficient quantities to create in the

regraded final soil a root zone of comparable depth and quality to that which existed in the natural soil; and if not utilized immediately, stockpile this material separately from other spoil and provide needed protection from wind and water erosion or contamination by other acid or toxic material;

(c) replace and regrade the root zone material described in Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph with proper compaction and uniform depth over the regraded spoil material; and

(d) redistribute and grade in a uniform manner the surface soil horizon described in Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph;

(8) create, if authorized in the approved mining and reclamation plan and permit and by the state engineer, permanent impoundments of water on mining sites as part of reclamation activities only when it is adequately demonstrated that:

(a) the size of the impoundment is adequate for its intended purposes;

(b) the impoundment dam construction will be so designed as to achieve necessary stability with an adequate margin of safety compatible with that of structures constructed under 16 U.S.C. § 1006;

(c) the quality of impounded water will be suitable on a permanent basis for its intended use and that discharges from the impoundment will not degrade the water quality below water quality standards established pursuant to applicable federal and state law in the receiving stream;

(d) the level of water will be reasonably stable if necessary for the intended use;

(e) final grading will provide adequate safety and access for proposed water users; and

(f) such water impoundments will not result in the diminution of the quality or quantity of water utilized by adjacent or surrounding landowners for agricultural, industrial, recreational or domestic uses;

(9) conduct any augering operation associated with surface mining in a manner to maximize recoverability of mineral reserves remaining after the operation and reclamation are complete, and seal all auger holes with an impervious and noncombustible material in order to prevent drainage, unless the director determines that the resulting impoundment of water in such auger holes may create a hazard to the environment or the public health or safety. Provided, that the director may prohibit augering if necessary to maximize the utilization, recoverability or conservation of the solid fuel resources or to protect against adverse water quality impacts;

(10) minimize the disturbances to the prevailing hydrologic regime specified in Subsection B of Section 14 [69-25A-14 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act at the

mine site and in associated off-site areas and to the quality and quantity of water in surface and ground water systems both during and after surface coal mining operations and during reclamation by:

(a) avoiding acid or other toxic mine drainage by such measures as, but not limited to: 1) preventing or removing water from contact with toxic producing deposits; 2) treating drainage to reduce toxic content which adversely affects downstream water upon being released to water courses; and 3) casing, sealing or otherwise managing boreholes, shafts and wells to keep acid or other toxic drainage from entering ground and surface waters;

(b) conducting surface coal mining operations so as to prevent, to the extent possible using the best technology currently available, additional contributions of suspended solids to streamflow, or runoff outside the permit area, but in no event shall contributions be in excess of requirements set by state or federal law;

(c) constructing any siltation structures pursuant to Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph prior to commencement of surface coal mining operations, such structures to be certified by a qualified professional engineer registered in New Mexico, to be constructed as designed and as approved in the reclamation plan; provided that such siltation structure shall, if otherwise required by state law, be approved by the state engineer;

(d) cleaning out and removing temporary or large settling ponds or other siltation structures from drainways after disturbed areas are revegetated and stabilized, and depositing the silt and debris at a site and in a manner approved by the director;

(e) restoring recharge capacity of the mined area to approximate premining conditions;

(f) avoiding channel deepening or enlargement the discharge of water from mines;

(g) preserving throughout the mining and reclamation process in operations requiring the essential hydrologic functions of alluvial valley floors in the arid and semiarid areas of New Mexico; and

(h) such other actions as promulgated by regulation of the commission;

(11) with respect to surface disposal of mine wastes, tailings, coal processing wastes and other wastes in areas other than the mine workings or excavations, stabilize all waste piles in designated areas through construction in compacted layers including the use of incombustible and impervious materials if necessary and assure that the final contour of the waste pile will be compatible with natural surroundings and that the site can and will be stabilized and revegetated according to the provisions of the Surface Mining Act;

(12) refrain from surface coal mining within five hundred feet from active and abandoned underground mines in order to prevent breakthroughs and to protect health and safety of miners. Provided, that the director shall permit an operator to mine near, through or partially through an abandoned underground mine or closer to an active underground mine if: the nature, timing and sequencing of the approximate coincidence of specific surface mine activities with specific underground mine activities are jointly approved by the director and the state mine inspector; and such operations will result in improved resource recovery, abatement of water pollution or elimination of hazards to the health and safety of the public;

(13) design, locate, construct, operate, maintain, enlarge, modify and remove or abandon, in accordance with the standard and criteria established by regulation of the commission, all existing and new coal mine waste piles consisting of mine wastes, tailings, coal processing wastes or other liquid and solid wastes, and used either temporarily or permanently as dams or embankments;

(14) insure that all debris, acid-forming materials, toxic materials, or materials constituting a fire hazard are treated or buried and compacted or otherwise disposed of in a manner designed to prevent contamination of ground or surface waters and that contingency plans are developed to prevent sustained combustion;

(15) insure that explosives are used only in accordance with existing state and federal law and the regulations promulgated by the commission, which shall include provisions to:

(a) provide adequate advance written notice to local governments and residents who might be affected by the use of such explosives by publication of the planned blasting schedule in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality and by mailing a copy of the proposed blasting schedule to every resident living within one-half mile of the proposed blasting site and by providing daily notice to resident/occupiers in such area prior to any blasting;

(b) maintain for a period of at least three years and make available for public inspection upon request a log detailing the location of the blasts, the pattern and depth of the drill holes, the amount of explosives used per hole, and the order and length of delay in the blasts;

(c) limit the type of explosives and detonating equipment and the size, timing and frequency of blasts based upon the physical conditions of the site so as to prevent: injury to persons; damage to public and private property outside the permit area; adverse impacts on any underground mine; and change in the course, channel or availability of ground or surface water outside the permit area;

(d) require that all blasting operations be conducted by trained and competent persons as certified and examined by the director pursuant to regulations promulgated by the commission with the written concurrence of the state mine inspector;

(e) provide that upon the request of a resident or owner of a man-made dwelling or structure within one-half mile of any portion of the permitted area the applicant or permittee shall conduct a preblasting survey of such structures and submit the survey to the director and a copy to the resident or owner making the request. The area of the survey shall be decided by the director;

(16) insure that all reclamation efforts proceed in an environmentally sound manner and as contemporaneously as practicable with the surface coal mining operations. Provided, that where the applicant proposes to combine surface mining operations with underground mining operations to assure maximum practical recovery of the mineral resource, the director may grant a variance for specific areas within the reclamation plan from the requirement that reclamation efforts proceed as contemporaneously as practicable to permit underground mining operations prior to reclamation:

(a) if the director finds in writing that: 1) the applicant has presented, as a part of the permit application, specific, feasible plans for the proposed underground mining operations; 2) the proposed underground mining operations are necessary or desirable to assure maximum practical recovery of the mineral resource and will avoid multiple disturbance of the surface; 3) the applicant has satisfactorily demonstrated that the plan for the underground mining operation conforms to requirements for underground mining in New Mexico and that permits necessary for the underground mining operations have been or will be issued by the director as a condition precedent to commencement of underground mining; 4) the areas proposed for the variance have been shown by the applicant to be necessary for the implementing of the proposed underground mining operations; 5) no substantial adverse environmental damage, either on-site or off-site, will result from the delay in completion of reclamation as required by the Surface Mining Act; and 6) provisions for the off-site storage of spoil will comply with Paragraph (22) of this subsection;

(b) if the commission has promulgated specific regulations to govern the granting of such variances in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph and the director has imposed such additional requirements as he deems necessary;

(c) if variances granted under the provisions of this subsection are to be reviewed by the director not more than three years from either the date of issuance of the permit or the date of approval of the variance; and

(d) if liability under the bond filed by the applicant with the director pursuant to Section 13 [69-25A-13 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act shall be for the duration of the underground mining operations and until the requirements of Paragraph (13) of this subsection and Section 23 [69-25A-23 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act have been fully complied with;

(17) insure that the construction, maintenance and postmining conditions of access roads into and across the site of operations will control or prevent erosion and siltation,

pollution of water or damage to fish or wildlife or their habitat or public or private property;

(18) refrain from the construction of roads or other access ways up a stream bed or drainage channel or in such proximity to such channel so as to seriously alter the normal flow of water;

(19) establish on the regraded areas, and all other lands affected, a diverse, effective and permanent vegetative cover of the same seasonal variety native to the area of land to be affected and capable of self-regeneration and plant succession at least equal in extent of cover to the natural vegetation of the area; except that introduced species may be used in the revegetation process where desirable and necessary to achieve the approved postmining land use plan;

(20) assume the responsibility for successful revegetation as required by Paragraph (19) of this subsection, for a period of five full years after the last year of augmented seeding, fertilizing, irrigation or other work in order to assure compliance with Paragraph (19) of this subsection, except in those areas or regions of New Mexico where the annual average precipitation is twenty-six inches or less, then the operator's assumption of responsibility and liability will extend for a period of ten full years after the last year of augmented seeding, fertilizing, irrigation or other work. Provided, that when the director approves a long-term intensive agricultural postmining land use, the applicable five- or ten-year period of responsibility for revegetation shall commence at the date of initial planting for such long-term intensive agricultural postmining land use. Provided further, that when the director issues a written finding approving a long-term, intensive, agricultural postmining land use as part of the mining and reclamation plan, the director may grant exception to the provisions of Paragraph (19) of this subsection;

(21) protect off-site areas from slides or damage occurring during the surface coal mining and reclamation operations, and not deposit spoil material or locate any part of the operations or waste accumulations outside the permit area;

(22) place all excess spoil material resulting from surface coal mining and reclamation activities in such a manner that:

(a) spoil is transported and placed in a controlled manner in position for concurrent compaction and in such a way to assure mass stability and to prevent mass movement;

(b) the areas of disposal are within the bonded permit areas and all organic matter shall be removed immediately prior to spoil placement;

(c) appropriate surface and internal drainage systems and diversion ditches are used so as to prevent spoil erosion and movement;

(d) the disposal area does not contain springs, natural water courses or wet weather seeps unless lateral drains are constructed from the wet areas to the main underdrains in such a manner that filtration of the water into the spoil pile will be prevented;

(e) if placed on a slope, the spoil is placed upon the most moderate slope among those upon which, in the judgment of the director, the spoil could be placed in compliance with all the requirements of the Surface Mining Act, and shall be placed, where possible, upon, or above, a natural terrace, bench or berm, if such placement provides additional stability and prevents mass movement;

(f) where the toe of the spoil rests on a downslope, a rock toe buttress, of sufficient size to prevent mass movement, is constructed;

(g) the final configuration is compatible with the natural drainage pattern and surroundings and suitable for intended uses;

(h) design of the spoil disposal area is certified by a qualified professional engineer registered in New Mexico to be in conformance with professional standards; and

(i) all other provisions of the Surface Mining Act are met;

(23) meet such other criteria as are necessary to achieve reclamation in accordance with the purposes of the Surface Mining Act, taking into consideration the physical, climatological and other characteristics of the site;

(24) to the extent possible using the best technology currently available, minimize disturbances and adverse impacts of the operation on fish, wildlife and related environmental values, and achieve enhancement of such resources where practicable; and

(25) provide for an undisturbed natural barrier beginning at the elevation of the lowest coal seam to be mined and extending from the outslope for such distance as the director shall determine to be necessary to be retained in place as a barrier to slides and erosion.

C. (1) Where an applicant meets the requirements of Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection a permit without regard to the requirement to restore to approximate original contour set forth in Paragraph (3) of Subsection B or Paragraphs (2) and (3) of Subsection D of this section may be granted for the surface mining of coal where the mining operation will remove an entire coal seam or seams running through the upper fraction of a mountain, ridge or hill (except as provided in Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (3) of this subsection) by removing all of the overburden and creating a level plateau or a gently rolling contour with no highwalls remaining, and capable of supporting postmining uses in accord with the requirements of this subsection.

(2) In cases where an industrial, commercial, agricultural, residential or public facility (including recreational facilities) use is proposed for the postmining use of the affected land, the director may grant a permit for a surface mining operation of the nature described in Paragraph (1) of this subsection where:

(a) after consultation with the appropriate land use planning agencies, if any, the proposed postmining land use is deemed to constitute an equal or better economic or public use of the affected land, as compared with premining use;

(b) the applicant presents specific plans for the proposed postmining land use and appropriate assurances that such use will be: 1) compatible with adjacent land uses; 2) obtainable according to data regarding expected need and market; 3) assured of investment in necessary public facilities; 4) supported by commitments from public agencies where appropriate; 5) practicable with respect to private financial capability for completion of the proposed use; 6) planned pursuant to a schedule attached to the reclamation plan so as to integrate the mining operation and reclamation with the postmining land use; and 7) designed by a professional engineer registered in New Mexico in conformance with professional standards established to assure the stability, drainage and configuration necessary for the intended use of the site;

(c) the proposed use would be consistent with adjacent land uses, and existing state and local land use plans and programs promulgated by the legislature or any political subdivision, or planning districts established by the legislature;

(d) the director provides the governing bodies of the municipality and county in which the land is located and any state or federal agency which the director, in his discretion, determines to have an interest in the proposed use, an opportunity of not more than sixty days to review and comment on the proposed use; and

(e) all other requirements of the Surface Mining Act will be met.

(3) In granting any permit pursuant to this subsection the director shall require that:

(a) the toe of the lowest coal seam and the overburden associated with it are retained in place as a barrier to slides and erosion;

(b) the reclaimed area is stable;

(c) the resulting plateau or rolling contour drains inward from the outslopes except as specified points;

(d) no damage will be done to natural water courses;

(e) spoil will be placed on the mountaintop bench as is necessary to achieve the planned postmining land use. Provided, that all excess spoil material not retained on the

mountaintop shall be placed in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (22) of Subsection B of this section; and

(f) insure stability of the spoil retained on the mountaintop and meet the other requirements of the Surface Mining Act.

(4) The commission shall promulgate specific regulations to govern the granting of permits in accord with the provisions of this subsection, and may impose such additional requirements as it deems necessary consistent with the purposes of [the] Surface Mining Act.

(5) All permits granted under the provisions of this subsection shall be reviewed not more than three years from the date of issuance of the permit, unless the applicant affirmatively demonstrates that the proposed development is proceeding in accordance with the terms of the approved schedule and reclamation plan.

D. The following performance standards shall be applicable to steep-slope surface coal mining and shall be in addition to those general performance standards required by this section. Provided, that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to those situations in which an operator is mining on flat or gently rolling terrain, on which an occasional steep slope is encountered through which the mining operation is to proceed, leaving a plain or predominantly flat area or where an operator is in compliance with provisions of Subsection C of this section:

(1) insure that when performing surface coal mining on steep slopes, no debris, abandoned or disabled equipment, spoil material or waste mineral matter be placed on the downslope below the bench or mining cut. Provided, that the spoil material in excess of that required for the reconstruction of the approximate original contour under the provisions of Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of this section or Paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be permanently stored pursuant to Paragraph (22) of Subsection B of this section;

(2) complete backfilling with spoil material shall be required to cover completely the highwall and return the site to the approximate original contour, which material will maintain stability following mining and reclamation;

(3) the operator may not disturb land above the top of the highwall unless the director finds that such disturbance will facilitate compliance with the environmental protection standards of this section. Provided, that the land disturbed above the highwall shall be limited to that amount necessary to facilitate the compliance;

(4) for the purposes of this subsection, the term "steep slope" is any slope above twenty degrees or such lesser slope as may be defined by the director after consideration of soil, climate and other characteristics of the region or the state.

E. (1) The director may permit variances for the purposes set forth in Paragraph (3) of this subsection, provided that the watershed control of the area is improved; and further provided complete backfilling with spoil material shall be required to cover completely the highwall which material will maintain stability following mining and reclamation.

(2) Where an applicant meets the requirements of Paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection a variance from the requirement to restore to approximate original contour set forth in Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of this section may be granted for the surface mining of coal where the owner of the surface knowingly requests in writing, as a part of the permit application that such a variance be granted so as to render the land, after reclamation, suitable for an industrial commercial, residential or public use, including recreational facilities, in accord with the further provisions of Paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection.

(3) (a) After consultation with the appropriate land use planning agencies of the municipality, if any, and the country in which mining is to occur, the potential use of the affected land is deemed to constitute an equal or better economic or public use;

(b) is designed and certified by a qualified professional engineer registered in New Mexico in conformance with professional standards established to assure the stability, drainage and configuration necessary for the intended use of the site; and

(c) after approval of the soil and water conservation division of the natural resources department the watershed of the affected land is deemed to be improved.

(4) In granting a variance pursuant to this subsection, the director shall require that only such amount of spoil will be placed off the mine bench as is necessary to achieve the planned postmining land use, insure stability of the spoil retained on the bench, meet all other requirements of the Surface Mining Act, and all spoil placement off the mine bench must comply with Paragraph (22) of Subsection B of this section.

(5) The commission shall promulgate specific regulations to govern the granting of variances in accord with the provisions of this subsection, and may impose such additional requirements as it deems necessary.

(6) All exceptions granted under the provisions of this subsection shall be reviewed not more than three years from the date of issuance of the permit, unless the permittee affirmatively demonstrates that the proposed development is proceeding in accordance with the terms of the reclamation plan.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-20. Environmental protection performance standards; surface effects of underground coal mining operations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. The commission shall promulgate rules and regulations directed toward the surface effects of underground coal mining operations, embodying the following requirements and in accordance with the procedures established under Section 6 [69-25A-6 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act. Provided, that in adopting any rules and regulations, the commission shall consider the distinct difference between surface coal mining and underground coal mining.

B. Each permit issued pursuant to the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] and relating to underground coal mining shall require the operator to:

(1) adopt measures consistent with known technology in order to prevent subsidence causing material damage to the extent technologically and economically feasible; maximize mine stability; and maintain the value and reasonably foreseeable use of such surface lands, except in those instances where the mining technology used requires planned subsidence in a predictable and controlled manner. Provided, that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the standard method of room and pillar mining;

(2) seal all portals, entryways, drifts, shafts or other openings between the surface and underground mine working when no longer needed for the conduct of the mining operations;

(3) fill or seal exploratory holes no longer necessary for mining, maximizing to the extent technologically and economically feasible return of mine and processing waste, tailings and any other waste incident to the mining operation, to the mine workings or excavations;

(4) with respect to surface disposal of mine wastes, tailings, coal processing wastes and other wastes in areas other than the mine workings or excavations, stabilize all waste piles created by the permittee from current operations through construction in compacted layers including the use of incombustible and impervious materials if necessary and assure that any leachate will not degrade surface or ground waters below water quality standards established pursuant to applicable federal and state law, and that the final contour of the waste accumulation will be compatible with natural surroundings and that the site is stabilized and revegetated according to the provisions of this section;

(5) design, locate, construct, operate, maintain, enlarge, modify and remove or abandon, in accordance with the standards and criteria established by regulation pursuant to Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act, all existing and new coal mine waste piles consisting of mine wastes, tailings, coal processing

wastes or other liquid and solid wastes and used either temporarily or permanently as dams or embankments;

(6) establish on regraded areas and all other lands affected, a diverse and permanent vegetative cover capable of self-regeneration and plant succession and at least equal in extent of cover to the natural vegetation of the area;

(7) protect off-site areas from damages which may result from such mining operations;

(8) eliminate fire hazards and otherwise eliminate conditions which constitute a hazard to health and safety of the public;

(9) minimize the disturbances of the prevailing hydrologic regime at the mine site and in associated off-site areas and to the quantity of water in surface and ground water systems both during and after coal mining operations and during reclamation by:

(a) avoiding acid or other toxic mine drainage by such measures as, but not limited to: 1) preventing or removing water from contact with toxic producing deposits; 2) treating drainage to reduce toxic content which adversely affects downstream water upon being released to water courses; and 3) casing, sealing or otherwise managing boreholes, shafts and wells to keep acid or other toxic drainage from entering ground and surface waters; and

(b) conducting surface coal mining operations so as to prevent to the extent possible, using the best technology currently available, additional contributions of suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area (but in no event shall such contributions be in excess of limits set by applicable state or federal law), and avoiding channel deepening or enlargement in operations requiring the discharge of water from mines;

(10) with respect to other surface impacts not specified in this subsection including the construction of new roads or the improvement or use of existing roads to gain access to the site of such activities and for haulage, repair areas, storage areas, processing areas, shipping areas and other areas upon which are sited structures, facilities or other property or materials on the surface, resulting from or incident to such activities, operate in accordance with the standards established under Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act for such effects which result from surface coal mining operations. Provided that the commission shall make such modifications in the requirements imposed by this paragraph as are necessary to accommodate the distinct difference between surface and underground coal mining;

(11) to the extent possible using the best technology currently available, minimize disturbances and adverse impacts of the operation on fish, wildlife and related environmental values, and achieve enhancement of such resources where practicable; and

(12) locate openings for all new drift mines working acid-producing or iron-producing coal seams in such a manner as to prevent a gravity discharge of water from the mine.

C. In order to protect the stability of the land, the director shall suspend underground coal mining under urbanized areas, cities, towns and communities and adjacent to industrial or commercial buildings, major impoundments or permanent streams if he finds imminent danger to inhabitants of the urbanized areas, cities, towns and communities.

D. The provisions of the Surface Mining Act relating to permits, bonds, inspections and enforcement, public review and administrative and judicial review shall be applicable to surface operations and surface impacts incident to an underground coal mine with such modifications to the permit application requirements, permit approval or denial procedures and bond requirements as are necessary to accommodate the distinct difference between surface and underground coal mining. The commission shall promulgate such modifications in accordance with the rule-making procedure established in Section 6 [69-25A-6 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 20.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-21. Inspection and monitoring. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. The commission, by regulation, shall require any permittee to:

- (1) establish and maintain appropriate records;
- (2) make monthly reports to the director;
- (3) install, use and maintain any necessary monitoring equipment or methods;
- (4) evaluate results in accordance with such manner as the commission shall prescribe by regulation; and
- (5) provide such other information relative to surface coal mining and reclamation operations as the commission, by regulation, deems reasonable and necessary.

B. For those surface coal mining and reclamation operations which remove or disturb strata that serve as aquifers which significantly insure the water supply for water users either on or off the mining site, the director shall specify:

- (1) monitoring sites to record the quantity and quality of surface drainage above and below the mine site as well as in the potential zone of influence;

(2) monitoring sites to record level, amount and samples of ground water and aquifers potentially affected by the mining and also directly below the lowermost (deepest) coal seam to be mined;

(3) records of well logs and borehole data to be maintained; and

(4) monitoring sites to record precipitation.

C. The monitoring data collection and analysis required by this section shall be conducted according to standards and procedures set forth by regulation of the commission in order to assure their reliability and validity.

D. The authorized representatives of the director without advance notice and upon presentation of appropriate credentials:

(1) shall have the right of entry to, upon or through any surface coal mining and reclamation operations or any premises in which any records required to be maintained under Subsection A of this section are located; and

(2) may at reasonable times, and without delay, have access to and copy any records, inspect any monitoring equipment or method of operation required under the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978].

E. The inspections by the director shall:

(1) occur on an irregular basis averaging not less than one partial inspection per month and one complete inspection per calendar quarter for the surface coal mining and reclamation operation covered by each permit;

(2) occur without prior notice to the permittee or his agents or employees except for necessary on-site meetings with the permittee; and

(3) include the filing of inspection reports adequate to enforce the requirements of and to carry out the terms and purposes of the Surface Mining Act.

F. Each permittee shall conspicuously maintain at the entrances to the surface coal mining and reclamation operations a clearly visible sign which sets forth the name, business address and phone number of the permittee and the permit number of the surface coal mining and reclamation operation.

G. Each inspector, upon detection of each violation of any requirement of the Surface Mining Act, or regulation issued thereunder, shall forthwith inform the operator in writing, and shall report in writing any such violation to the director.

H. Copies of any records, reports, inspection materials or information obtained under the Surface Mining Act by the director, except for material required by law to be kept

confidential, shall be made immediately available to the public at central and sufficient locations in the county, multicounty and state area of mining so that they are conveniently available to residents in the areas of mining.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-22. Penalties and sanctions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. Any permittee who violates any permit condition or any person who violates any provision of the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] may be assessed a civil penalty by the director, except that if such violation leads to the issuance of a cessation order under Section 25 [69-25A-25 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act, the civil penalty shall be assessed. Such penalty shall not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each violation. Each day of continuing violation may be deemed a separate violation for purposes of penalty assessments. In determining the amount of the penalty, consideration shall be given to:

(1) the permittee's history of previous violations at the particular surface coal mining operation;

(2) the seriousness of the violation, including any irreparable harm to the environment and any hazard to the health or safety of the public;

(3) whether the permittee was negligent; and

(4) the demonstrated good faith of the permittee charged in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of the violation.

B. A civil penalty shall be assessed by the director only after the person charged with a violation described under Subsection A of this section has been given an opportunity for a public hearing. Where such a public hearing has been held, the director shall make findings of fact, and shall issue a written decision as to the occurrence of the violation and the amount of the penalty which is warranted, incorporating, when appropriate, an order therein requiring that the penalty be paid. When appropriate, the director shall consolidate such hearings with other proceedings under Section 25 [69-25A-25 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act. Any hearing under this section shall be of record and adjudicatory in accordance with commission regulations. Where the person charged with such a violation fails to avail himself of the opportunity for a public hearing, a civil penalty shall be assessed by the director after the director has determined that a violation did occur, and the amount of the penalty which is warranted, and has issued an order requiring that the penalty be paid.

C. Upon the issuance of a notice or order charging that a violation of the Surface Mining Act has occurred, the director shall inform the operator within thirty days of the

proposed amount of the penalty. The person charged with the penalty shall then have thirty days to pay the proposed penalty in full or, if the person wishes to contest either the amount of the penalty or the fact of the violation, forward the proposed amount to the director for placement in an escrow account. If through administrative or judicial review of the proposed penalty, it is determined that no violation occurred, or that the amount to the director for placement in an escrow account. If through administrative or judicial review of the proposed penalty, it is determined that no violation occurred, or that the amount of the penalty should be reduced, the director shall within thirty days remit the appropriate amount to the person, with interest at the rate of six percent per annum, or at the prevailing United States department of the treasury rate, whichever is greater. Failure to forward the money to the director within thirty days shall result in a waiver of all legal rights to contest the violation or the amount of the penalty.

D. Civil penalties owed under the Surface Mining Act may be recovered in a civil action brought by the attorney general at the request of the director in the district court of the county where the violation occurred.

E. Any person who willfully and knowingly violates a condition of a permit issued pursuant to the Surface Mining Act or fails or refuses to comply with any order issued, under Section 25 [69-25A-25 NMSA 1978] or Section 30 [69-25A-30 NMSA 1979] of that act, or any order incorporated in a final decision issued by the director or the commission with respect to which the time for appeal has expired or with respect to which the right of appeal has been exhausted, except an order incorporated in a decision issued under Subsection B of this section, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

F. Whenever a corporate permittee commits a violation as specified in Subsection E of this section, any director, officer or agent or [of] such corporation who willfully and knowingly authorized, ordered or carried out such violation, failure or refusal shall be subject to the same civil penalties, fines and imprisonment that may be imposed upon a person under Subsections A and E of this section.

G. Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification or knowingly fails to make any statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to the Surface Mining Act or any final order or decision issued by the director or the commission, with respect to which the time for appeal has expired or with respect to which the right of appeal has been exhausted shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment for not more than one year or both.

H. Any operator who fails to correct a violation for which a citation has been issued under Section 25 [69-25A-25 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act within the period permitted for its correction, (which period shall not end until the last to occur of:

(1) the entry of a final order by the director, in the case of any review proceedings under Section 29 [69-25A-29 NMSA 1978] of that act initiated by the operator wherein the director orders, after an expedited hearing, the suspension of the abatement requirements of the citation after determining that the operator will suffer irreparable loss or damage from the application of those requirements;

(2) the commission's decision, in the case of an appeal initiated by the operator pursuant to Subsection G of Section 29 [69-25A-29 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act; or

(3) until the entry of an order of the court, in the case of any review proceedings under Section 30 [69-25A-30 NMSA 1978] of that act initiated by the operator wherein the court orders the suspension of the abatement requirements of the citation)

shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) for each day during which such failure or violation continues.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 22.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 172, 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-25A-23. Release of performance bonds. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. The permittee may file a request with the director for the release of all or part of a performance bond or deposit. Within thirty days after any application for bond or deposit release has been filed with the director, the operator shall submit a copy of an advertisement placed at least once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the surface coal mining operation. Such advertisement shall be considered part of any bond release application and shall contain a notification of the precise location of the land affected, the number of acres, the permit and the date approved, the amount of the bond filed and the portion sought to be released, and the type and appropriate dates of reclamation work performed, and a description of the results achieved as they relate to the operator's approved reclamation plan. In addition, as part of any bond release application, the applicant shall submit copies of letters which he has sent to adjoining property owners, local governmental bodies, planning agencies and sewage and water treatment authorities or water companies in the locality in which the surface coal mining and reclamation activities took place, notifying them of his intention to seek release from the bond.

B. Upon receipt of the notification and request, the director shall within thirty days conduct an inspection and evaluation of the reclamation work involved. Such evaluation shall consider, among other things, the degree of difficulty to complete any remaining reclamation, whether pollution of surface and subsurface water is occurring, the probability of continuance or future occurrence of such pollution and the estimated cost of abating such pollution. The director shall notify the permittee in writing of his decision to release or not to release all or part of the performance bond or deposit within sixty days from the filing of the request, if no public hearing is held pursuant to Subsection F of this section, and if there has been a public hearing held pursuant thereto, within thirty days thereafter.

C. The director may release in whole or in part the bond or deposit if he is satisfied the reclamation covered by the bond or deposit or portion thereof has been accomplished as required by the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] according to the following schedule:

(1) when the operator completes the backfilling, regrading and drainage control of a bonded area in accordance with his approved reclamation plan, the release of sixty percent of the bond or collateral for the applicable permit area;

(2) after revegetation has been established on the regraded mined lands in accordance with the approved reclamation plan. When determining the amount of bond to be released after successful revegetation has been established, the director shall retain that amount of the bond for the revegetated area which would be sufficient for a third party to cover the cost of reestablishing revegetation and for the period specified for operator responsibility in Section 19 [69-25A-19 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act for reestablishing revegetation. No part of the bond or deposit shall be released under this paragraph so long as the lands to which the release would be applicable are contributing suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area in excess of the requirements set by Section 19 of that act or until soil productivity for prime farmlands has returned to equivalent levels of yield as non-mined land of the same soil type in the surrounding area under equivalent management practices as determined from the soil survey performed pursuant to Section 10 [69-25A-10 NMSA 1978] of that act. Where a silt dam is to be retained as a permanent impoundment pursuant to Section 19 of that act, the portion of bond which relates to reclamation of the silt dam may be released under this section so long as provisions for sound future maintenance by the operator or the landowner have been made with the director;

(3) when the operator has completed successfully all surface coal mining and reclamation activities, the release of the remaining portion of the bond, but not before the expiration of the period specified for operator responsibility in Section 19 of the Surface Mining Act. Provided, that no bond shall be fully released until all reclamation requirements of that act are fully met.

D. If the director disapproves the application for release of the bond or portion thereof, the director shall notify the permittee, in writing, stating the reasons for disapproval and

recommending corrective actions necessary to secure the release and allowing opportunity for a public hearing.

E. When any application for total or partial bond release is filed with the director, the director shall notify the municipality, if any, in which the surface coal mining operation is located by certified mail at least thirty days prior to the release of all or a portion of the bond.

F. Any person with a valid legal interest which might be adversely affected by release of the bond or the responsible officer or head of any federal, state and local governmental agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental, social or economic impact involved in the operation, or is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards with respect to such operations shall have the right to file written objections to the proposed release from bond to the director within thirty days after the last publication of the notice pursuant to Subsection A of this section. If written objections are filed and a hearing is requested, the director shall inform all the interested parties of the time and place of the hearing, and hold a public hearing in the locality of the surface coal mining operation proposed for bond release within thirty days of the request for such hearing. The date, time and location of such public hearing shall be advertised by the director in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality for two consecutive weeks, and shall hold a public hearing in the locality of the surface coal mining operation proposed for bond release or at Santa Fe at the option of the objector, within thirty days of the request for such hearing.

G. Without prejudice to the rights of the objectors, the applicant or the responsibilities of the director pursuant to this section, the director may establish an informal conference as provided in Section 17 [69-25A-17 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act to resolve such written objections.

H. For the purpose of such hearing, the director shall have the authority and is hereby empowered to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses or written or printed materials, compel the attendance of witnesses or production of the materials and take evidence including but not limited to inspections of the land affected and other surface coal mining operations carried on by the applicant in the general vicinity. A verbatim record of each public hearing required by the Surface Mining Act shall be made, and a transcript made available on the motion of any party or by order of the director.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 23.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-24. Citizen suits. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. Any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected may commence a civil action on his own behalf to compel compliance with the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978]. Such action may be brought against:

(1) the director or the commission alleging a violation of the Surface Mining Act or of any rule, regulation, order or permit issued pursuant thereto;

(2) any person who is alleged to be in violation of any rule, regulation, order or permit issued pursuant to the Surface Mining Act; or

(3) the director or commission alleging a failure to perform any nondiscretionary act or duty under the Surface Mining Act. Provided, however, that no action may be commenced if the director or the commission has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action in a court of this state to require compliance with that act, but in any such action any person whose interest may be adversely affected may intervene as a matter of right.

B. No action may be commenced under this section prior to sixty days after the plaintiff has given written notice to the director, the commission, the attorney general and to any alleged violator of the Surface Mining Act. However, where the violation or order complained of constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of the plaintiff or would immediately and irreversibly impair a legal interest of the plaintiff, an action under this section may be brought immediately after notification of the proper parties.

C. Any action brought under this section alleging a violation of the Surface Mining Act or the regulations thereunder other than suits against the director or the commission shall be brought in the judicial district in which the surface mining operation complained of is located. Suits against the director or the commission shall be brought in the district court of Santa Fe.

D. In any action under this section, the director or commission, if not a party, may intervene as a matter of right.

E. The court in issuing any final order in any action brought pursuant to this section, may award costs of litigation, including attorney and expert witness fees, to any party, whenever the court determines such award is appropriate. The court may, if a temporary injunction or preliminary injunction is sought, require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the rules of civil procedure.

F. Any person who is injured in his person or property through a violation, by any operator, of any rule, regulation, order or permit under the Surface Mining Act may bring an action for damages, including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees, only in the judicial district in which the surface mining operation complained of is located. Nothing in this subsection shall affect the rights established by or limits imposed under the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law and the Workmen's Compensation Act [Chapter 52, Article 1 NMSA 1978].

G. Nothing in this section shall restrict any right which any person or class of persons may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of the Surface Mining Act and the regulations thereunder, or to seek any other relief.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 24.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Occupational Disease Disablement Law. - See 52-3-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

69-25A-25. Enforcement. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. When the director determines that any condition or practices exist, or that any permittee is in violation of any requirements of the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] or any permit condition required by that act, which condition, practice or violation also creates an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public, or is causing or can reasonably be expected to cause significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air or water resources, the director shall immediately order a cessation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations or the portion thereof relevant to the condition, practice or violation. Such cessation order shall remain in effect until the director determines that the condition, practice or violation has been abated or until modified, vacated or terminated by the director, pursuant to Subsection D of this section. Where the director finds that the ordered cessation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations, or any portion thereof, will not completely abate the imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or the significant imminent environmental harm to land, air or water resources, the director shall, in addition to the cessation order, impose affirmative obligations on the operator requiring him to take whatever steps the director deems necessary to abate the imminent danger or the significant, imminent environmental harm.

B. When, on the basis of an inspection, the director determines that any permittee is in violation of any requirement of the Surface Mining Act or any permit condition required by that act, but such violation does not create an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public, or cannot be reasonably expected to cause significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air or water resources, the director shall issue a notice to the permittee or his agent fixing a reasonable time but not more than ninety days for the abatement of the violation and providing opportunity for public hearing. If, upon expiration of the period of time as originally fixed or subsequently extended for good cause shown and upon the written finding of the director, the director finds that the violation has not been abated, he shall immediately order a cessation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations or the portion thereof relevant to the violation. Such cessation order shall remain in effect until the director determines that the violation has been abated or until modified, vacated or terminated by the director pursuant to Subsection D of this section. In the order of cessation issued by the director under this subsection, the director shall determine the steps necessary to abate the violation in the most expeditious manner possible, and shall include the necessary measures in the order.

C. When, on the basis of an inspection, the director determines that a pattern of violations of any requirements of the Surface Mining Act or any permit conditions

required by that act exists or has existed, and if the director also finds that such violations are caused by the unwarranted failure of the permittee to comply with any requirements of that act or any permit conditions, or that such violations are willfully caused by the permittee, the director shall forthwith issue an order to the permittee to show cause as to why the permit should not be suspended or revoked and shall hold a public hearing pursuant to the provisions of Subsection of Section 29 [69-25A-29 E NMSA 1978] of that act.

D. Notices and orders issued pursuant to this section shall set forth with reasonable specificity, the nature of the violation and the remedial action required, the period of time established for abatement and a reasonable description of the portion of the surface coal mining and reclamation operation to which the notice or order applies. Each notice or order issued under this section shall be given promptly to the permittee or his agent by the director who issues such notice or order, and all such notices and orders shall be in writing and shall be signed by the director. Any notice or order issued pursuant to this section may be modified, vacated or terminated by the director. Any notice or order issued pursuant to this section which requires cessation of mining by the operator shall expire within thirty days of actual notice to the operator unless a public hearing is held at the site or within such reasonable proximity to the site that any viewings of the site can be conducted during the course of the public hearing.

E. The director may request the attorney general to institute a civil action for relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or any other appropriate order in the district court for the county in which the surface coal mining and reclamation operation is located or in which the permittee thereof has his principal New Mexico office, whenever such permittee or his agent:

(1) violates or fails or refuses to comply with any order or decision issued by the director under the Surfacing [Surface] Mining Act;

(2) interferes with, hinders or delays the director or his authorized representatives in carrying out the provisions of that act;

(3) refuses to admit such authorized representative to the mine;

(4) refuses to permit inspection of the mine by such authorized representative;

(5) refuses to furnish any information or report requested by the director in furtherance of the provisions of that act; or

(6) refuses to permit access to, and copying of, such records as the director determines necessary in carrying out the provisions of that act. The court shall have jurisdiction to provide such relief as may be appropriate. Temporary restraining orders shall be issued in accordance with the New Mexico Rules of Civil Procedure, as amended. Any relief granted by the court to enforce an order under Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall continue in effect until the completion or final termination of all proceedings for review of

such order unless, prior thereto, the district court granting such relief sets it aside or modifies it.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 25.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-26. Areas unsuitable for surface coal mining; petitions; exclusions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. Subject to valid existing rights, no surface coal mining operations except those which existed on August 3, 1977, shall be permitted:

(1) which will adversely affect any publicly owned park or place included in the national register of historic sites unless approved jointly by the director and the federal, state or local agency with jurisdiction over the part or the historic site;

(2) within one hundred feet of the outside right-of-way line of any public road, except where mine access roads or haulage roads join such right-of-wayline and except that the director may permit such roads to be relocated or the area affected to lie within one hundred feet of such road if, after public notice and opportunity for public hearing in the locality, a written finding is made that the interests of the public and the landowners affected thereby will be protected;

(3) within three hundred feet from any occupied dwelling, unless waived by the owner thereof;

(4) within three hundred feet of any public building, school, church, community or institutional building or public park; or

(5) within one hundred feet of a cemetery as defined in Section 58-17-3 NMSA 1978.

B. By regulation, the commission shall establish a planning process for objectively determining which, if any, additional land areas are unsuitable for all or certain types of surface coal mining, based upon competent and scientifically sound data and information. The process shall include:

(1) a data base and an inventory system which will permit proper evaluation of the capacity of different land areas of the state to support and permit reclamation of surface coal mining operations;

(2) a method for implementing land use planning decisions concerning surface coal mining operations so that determinations of the unsuitability of land for surface coal mining will be integrated as closely as possible with present and future land use planning and regulation processes at the federal, state and local levels; and

(3) proper notice and opportunities for public participation, including a public hearing prior to making any designation or redesignation.

C. Any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected may petition the director to have an area designated as unsuitable for surface coal mining operations, or to have such a designation terminated. The petition shall contain allegations of facts with supporting evidence which would tend to establish the allegations. Within ten months after receipt of the petition, the director shall hold a public hearing in the locality of the affected area, after appropriate notice and publication of the date, time and location of the hearing. After an interested person has filed a petition and before the hearing, any person may intervene by filing allegations of facts with supporting evidence which would tend to establish the allegations. Within sixty days after the hearing, the director shall issue and furnish to the petitioner and any other party to the hearing, a written decision regarding the petition, and the reasons therefor. In the event that all the petitioners stipulate agreement prior to the requested hearing and withdraw their request, the hearing need not be held.

D. Prior to designating any land areas as unsuitable for surface coal mining operations, the director shall prepare a detailed statement on:

(1) the potential coal resources of the area;

(2) the demand for coal resources; and

(3) the impact of such designation on the environment, the economy and the supply of coal.

E. Upon petition pursuant to Subsection C of this section, the director, pursuant to the commission's regulations:

(1) shall designate an area as unsuitable for all or certain types of surface coal mining operations if he determines that reclamation pursuant to the requirements of the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] is not technologically and economically feasible; and

(2) may designate an area as unsuitable for certain types of surface coal mining operations if he determines that such operations will:

(a) be incompatible with existing state or local land use plans or programs;

(b) affect fragile or historic lands in which such operations could result in significant damage to important historic, cultural, scientific and esthetic values and natural systems;

(c) affect renewable resource lands in which such operations could result in a substantial loss or reduction of long-range productivity of water supply or of food or fiber products, and such lands to include aquifers and aquifer recharge areas; or

(d) affect natural hazard lands in which such operations could substantially endanger life and property, such lands to include areas subject to frequent flooding and areas of unstable geology.

F. The requirements of this section do not apply:

(1) to lands on which surface coal mining operations were being conducted on August 3, 1977;

(2) to lands on which surface coal mining operations are being conducted under a permit issued pursuant to the Surface Mining Act; or

(3) where substantial legal and financial commitments in surface coal mining operations were in existence prior to January 4, 1977.

G. The designation of lands as unsuitable for mining pursuant to this section shall not prevent the mineral exploration pursuant to the Surface Mining Act of any area so designated.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 26.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-27. Cooperative agreement between the state of New Mexico and the United States. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

The governor is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement with the secretary of the United States department of the interior for regulation by New Mexico of surface coal mining and reclamation operations on federal lands within New Mexico. Such cooperative agreement shall be on such terms as the governor deems appropriate, consistent with applicable state and federal law.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 27.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-28. Applicability to public agencies, public utilities and public corporations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

Any agency, unit or instrumentality of federal, state or local government, including any publicly owned utility or publicly owned corporation of federal, state or local government,

which proposes to engage in surface coal mining operations which are subject to the requirements of the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] shall comply with the provisions of that act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 28.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-29. Administrative review. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. A permittee issued a notice or order by the director pursuant to the provisions of Section 25 [69-25A-25 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978], or any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected by such notice or order or by any modification, vacation or termination of such notice or order, may apply to the director for review of the notice or order within thirty days of receipt thereof or within thirty days of its modification, vacation or termination. Upon receipt of such application, the director shall cause such investigation to be made as he deems appropriate. Such investigation shall provide an opportunity for a public hearing, at the request of the permittee or the person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected, to enable the permittee or such person to present information relating to the issuance and continuance of such notice or order or the modification, vacation or termination thereof. The filing of an application for review under this subsection shall not operate as a stay of any order or notice.

B. The permittee and other interested persons shall be given written notice of the time and place of the hearing at least five days prior thereto. Any such hearing shall be of record and adjudicatory in nature in accordance with the commission's regulations.

C. Upon receiving the report of such investigation, the director shall make findings of fact, and shall issue a written decision, incorporating therein an order vacating, affirming, modifying or terminating the notice or order, or the modification, vacation or termination of such notice or order complained of and incorporate his findings therein. Where the application for review concerns an order for cessation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 25 of the Surface Mining Act, the director shall issue the written decision within thirty days of the receipt of the application for review, unless temporary relief has been granted by the director pursuant to Subsection D of this section or by the court pursuant to Section 30 [69-25A-30 NMSA 1978] of that act.

D. Pending completion of the investigation and hearing required by this section, the applicant may file with the director a written request that the director grant temporary relief from any notice or order issued under Section 25 of the Surface Mining Act together with a detailed statement giving reasons for granting such relief. The director shall issue an order or decision granting or denying such relief expeditiously. Provided, that where the applicant requests relief from an order for cessation of coal mining and reclamation operations issued pursuant to Section 25 of that act, the order or decision

on such a request shall be issued within five days of its receipt. The director may grant such relief, under such conditions as he may prescribe, if:

- (1) a hearing has been held in the locality of the permit area on the request for temporary relief in which all parties were given an opportunity to be heard;
- (2) the applicant shows that there is substantial likelihood that the findings of the director will be favorable to him; and
- (3) such relief will not adversely affect the health or safety of the public or cause significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air or water resources.

E. Following the issuance of an order to show cause as to why a permit should not be suspended or revoked pursuant to Section 25 of the Surface Mining Act, the director shall hold a public hearing after giving written notice of the time, place and date thereof. Any such hearing shall be of record and adjudicatory in nature in accordance with the commission's regulations. Within sixty days following the public hearing, the director shall issue and furnish to the permittee and all other parties to the hearing a written decision, and the reasons therefor, concerning suspension or revocation of the permit. If the director revokes the permit, the permittee shall immediately cease surface coal mining operations on the permit area and shall complete reclamation within a period specified by the director, or the director shall declare as forfeited the performance bonds for the operation. Any order issued pursuant to this subsection shall be appealable directly to the commission pursuant to Subsection G of this section without further review by the director.

F. Whenever an order is issued under this section, or as a result of any administrative proceeding under the Surface Mining Act, at the request of any person, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of all costs and expenses, including attorney fees, as determined by the director or the commission to have been reasonably incurred by such person for or in connection with his participation in such proceedings, including any judicial review of agency actions, may be assessed against either party as the director, the commission or the court deems proper; provided that no such assessment shall be imposed upon the director or commission.

G. Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the director may appeal to the commission for relief. In order to perfect such appeal, a notice of appeal must be filed with the commission and the director within thirty days of the director's decision. A hearing limited to the record compiled before the director shall be conducted by the commission in accordance with commission regulations. The commission shall consider and weigh all of the evidence contained in the record and shall make independent findings upon which to base its decision. The commission shall not be bound by findings of the director, notwithstanding such findings may be supported in the record by substantial evidence. If before the date set for hearing application is made to the commission for leave to present additional evidence, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the commission that the additional evidence is material and that there was good

reason for failure to present it in the initial proceeding, the commission may order that the additional evidence be taken by the director. The director may modify his findings and decision by reason of the additional evidence and shall file with the commission a transcript of the additional evidence, together with any modified or new findings or decision.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 29.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-30. Judicial review. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

A. Any party to a proceeding before the commission who is aggrieved by a decision of the commission issued after a hearing may obtain a review of that decision, other than a promulgation of a regulation, in the district court of Santa Fe county. In order to obtain a review such party must, within thirty days after the decision is rendered, file with the court a petition for review, a copy of which shall be served upon the chairman of the commission and the attorney general. The petition shall state all exceptions to the decision, and the court shall not consider any exceptions not contained in the petition. Failure to file such petition in the manner and within the time specified shall operate as a waiver of the right to judicial review.

B. Within thirty days after service of the copy of the petition for review, the commission shall prepare, certify and file with the clerk of the district court the record of the case, comprising a copy of the complete transcript of the testimony taken at the hearing; copies of all pertinent documents and other written evidence introduced at the hearing; a copy of the decision of the commission and a copy of the petition for review containing the exceptions filed to the decision. For good cause shown within the time stated, the judge of the district court may issue an order granting one extension of time not to exceed sixty days. With permission of the court, the record may be shortened by stipulation of all parties to the review proceeding. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections to the record when deemed desirable. At any time before or during the review proceeding the aggrieved party may apply to the reviewing court for an order staying the operation of the commission's decision pending the outcome of the review. The court may grant such relief, under such conditions as it may prescribe, if:

(1) a hearing has been held on the request for temporary relief in which all parties were given an opportunity to be heard;

(2) the applicant shows that there is substantial likelihood that the findings of the director will be favorable to him; and

(3) such relief will not adversely affect the health or safety of the public or cause significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air or water resources.

C. Upon the review of any commission decision, the judge shall sit without a jury, and may hear oral arguments and receive written briefs, but no evidence not offered at the hearing shall be taken, except that in cases of alleged omissions or errors in the record, testimony thereon may be taken by the court. The court may affirm the decision of the commission or remand the case for further proceedings; or it may reverse the decision, if the substantial rights of the petitioner have been prejudiced because the administrative findings, inferences, conclusions or decisions are:

- (1) in violation of constitutional provisions;
- (2) in excess of the statutory authority or jurisdiction of the commission, or made upon unlawful procedure;
- (3) affected by other error of law;
- (4) unsupported by substantial evidence on the entire record as submitted; or
- (5) unlawful, arbitrary or capricious.

If the court reverses or remands the decision of the commission, the judge shall set out in writing, which writing shall become a part of the record, the reasons for such reversal or remand.

D. Any party to the review proceeding in district court, including the commission, may appeal to the supreme court under the rules of procedure applicable in other civil cases.

E. Any person who is or may be aggrieved by any regulation, or any amendment or repeal of a regulation, adopted by the commission may appeal to the court of appeals for relief. All appeals shall be based upon the record made at the hearing before the commission, and shall be filed with the court of appeals within thirty days after filing of the regulation under the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978]. An appeal to the court of appeals under this subsection is perfected by the timely filing of a notice of appeal with the court of appeals, with a copy attached of the regulation from which the appeal is taken. Appellant shall certify in his notice of appeal that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the commission for preparation of transcripts of the record of the hearing at the expense of the appellant for filing with the court. Upon appeal, the court of appeals shall set aside the regulation only if determined to be:

- (1) arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion;
- (2) contrary to law; or
- (3) unsupported by substantial evidence on the entire record as submitted.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 30.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 173.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-25A-31. Exclusions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

The provisions of the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] do not apply to the extraction of coal:

- A. by a landowner for his own noncommercial use from land owned or leased by him;
- B. for commercial purposes where the surface mining operation affects two acres or less; or
- C. as an incidental part of federal, state or local government-financed highway or other construction under regulations established by the commission.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 31.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-32. Conflict of interest; penalty; disclosure. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

- A. It is unlawful for a state employee who performs any function or duty under the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] to have a direct or indirect financial interest in any underground or surface coal mining operation.
- B. Whoever knowingly violates the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.
- C. The commission shall promulgate regulations to establish methods by which the provisions of this section shall be monitored and enforced, including appropriate provisions for the filing by such employees and the review of statements and supplements thereto concerning any financial interest which may be affected by this section.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 32.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-33. Experimental practices or other use. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

To encourage advances in mining and reclamation practices or to allow post-mining land use for industrial, commercial, residential or public use, including recreational facilities, the director may, with the approval by the secretary of the United States department of the interior, authorize departures in individual cases on an experimental basis from the environmental protection standards established under Sections 19 and 20 [69-25A-19 and 69-25A-20 NMSA 1978] of the Surface Mining Act. Such departures may be authorized if:

- A. the experimental practices are potentially at least as environmentally protective, during and after mining operations, as the performance standards of Sections 19 and 20 of the Surface Mining Act;
- B. the mining operations approved for particular land use or other purposes are not larger or more numerous than necessary to determine the effectiveness and economic feasibility of the experimental practices; and
- C. the experimental practices do not reduce the protection afforded public health and safety below that provided by the performance standards of Sections 19 and 20 of the Surface Mining Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 33.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

69-25A-34. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1980, ch. 12, § 1, repeals 69-25A-34 NMSA 1978, relating to the automatic termination of the Surface Mining Act.

Emergency clauses. - Laws 1980, ch. 12, § 2, makes the act effective immediately. Approved February 13, 1980.

69-25A-35. Administrative procedures; applicability. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

The administrative procedures provided in the Surface Mining Act [69-25A-1 to 69-25A-35 NMSA 1978] are exclusive. The director and commission, when performing any function under the Surface Mining Act, are exempt from the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 35.

Delayed repeals. - See 69-25A-36 NMSA 1978.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 39, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Appropriations. - Laws 1979, ch. 291, § 37, appropriates \$30,000 from the oil conservation fund to the energy and minerals department to administer the act in the sixty-eighth fiscal year and provides that any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the sixty-eighth fiscal year shall revert to the oil conservation fund.

Administrative Procedures Act. - See 12-8-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

69-25A-36. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

The coal surface mining commission is terminated on July 1, 1993 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-22 NMSA 1978]. The commission shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 69, Article 25A NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1994. Effective July 1, 1994, Article 25A, Chapter 69 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 69-25A-34.1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 333, § 14.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 333 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

ARTICLE 25B ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION

69-25B-1. Short title.

This act [69-25B-1 to 69-25B-11 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act."

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 1.

69-25B-2. Purpose.

The purpose of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act [69-25B-1 to 69-25B-11 NMSA 1978] is to provide a means whereby New Mexico may develop and implement a state program pursuant to Title 4 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C. Sections 1201 through 1328 (1977), and thereby to enable New Mexico to

receive federal assistance to promote the reclamation of mined areas left without adequate reclamation prior to the enactment of that act and which continue, in their unreclaimed condition, to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, prevent or damage the beneficial use of land or water resources or endanger the health or safety of the public.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 2.

69-25B-3. Definitions.

As used in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act [69-25B-1 to 69-25B-11 NMSA 1978]:

A. "director" means the director of the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department;

B. "eligible lands and water" means land or water which was mined for coal or which was affected by such mining, wastebanks, coal processing or other coal mining processes and abandoned or left in an inadequate reclamation status prior to August 3, 1977 and for which there is no continuing reclamation responsibility under state or federal laws;

C. "emergency" means a sudden danger or impairment that presents a high probability of substantial physical harm to health, safety or general welfare of people before the danger can be abated under normal program procedures; and

D. "fund" means the abandoned mine reclamation fund.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 3; 1985, ch. 42, § 1; 1987, ch. 234, § 55.

The 1985 amendment added present Subsection C and redesignated former Subsection C as present Subsection D.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection A, substituted "energy, minerals and natural resources" for "energy and minerals."

Emergency clauses. - Laws 1985, ch. 42, § 3 makes the act effective immediately. Approved March 28, 1985.

69-25B-4. Abandoned mine reclamation fund.

There is created within the state treasury the "abandoned mine reclamation fund". All money received by the state pursuant to Title 4 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C. Sections 1201 through 1328 (1977), shall be delivered to the state treasurer and be deposited in the fund. Disbursements from the fund shall be made only upon warrant drawn by the secretary of finance and administration pursuant to vouchers signed by the secretary of energy, minerals and

natural resources in order to carry out the purposes of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act [69-25B-1 to 69-25B-11 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 4; 1987, ch. 234, § 56.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, near the end of the last sentence substituted "energy, minerals and natural resources" for "energy and minerals."

69-25B-5. State reclamation plan; application for support.

A. The director shall develop and submit to the United States secretary of the interior a state reclamation plan. The plan shall generally identify the areas to be reclaimed, the purposes for which the reclamation is proposed, the relationship of the lands to be reclaimed and the proposed reclamation to surrounding areas, the specific criteria for ranking and identifying projects to be funded and the legal authority and programmatic capability to perform such work in conformance with the provisions of federal law and regulations.

B. After approval by the United States secretary of the interior of the state plan, the director shall submit, on an annual basis, an application for the support of the state program and implementation of specific reclamation projects. The annual applications shall include such information as may be requested by the United States secretary of the interior.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 5.

69-25B-6. Objectives of the fund; duties of the director.

A. Pursuant to the state reclamation plan, expenditures from the fund shall be used by the director on eligible lands and water and shall reflect the following priorities in the order stated:

(1) the protection of public health, safety, general welfare and property from extreme danger of adverse effects of coal mining practices;

(2) the protection of public health, safety and general welfare from adverse effects of coal mining practices;

(3) the restoration of land and water resources and the environment previously degraded by adverse effects of coal mining practices including measures for the conservation and development of soil, water (excluding channelization), woodland, fish and wildlife, recreation resources and agricultural productivity;

(4) research and demonstration projects relating to the development of surface mining reclamation and water quality control program methods and techniques;

(5) the protection, repair, replacement, construction or enhancement of public facilities such as utilities, roads, recreation and conservation facilities adversely affected by coal mining practices; and

(6) the development of publicly owned land adversely affected by coal mining practices including land acquired as provided in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act [69-25B-1 to 69-25B-11 NMSA 1978] for recreation and historic purposes, conservation and reclamation purposes and open space benefits.

B. The legislature declares that voids and open and abandoned tunnels, shafts and entryways resulting from any previous mining operation constitute a hazard to the public health or safety and that surface impacts of any underground or surface mining operations may degrade the environment. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the director, with the prior approval of the governor and the United States secretary of the interior, may use expenditures from the fund to fill such voids, seal such abandoned tunnels, shafts and entryways and reclaim surface impacts of underground or surface mines which could endanger life and property, constitute a hazard to the public health and safety or degrade the environment. In those instances where mine waste piles are being reworked for conservation purposes, expenditures from the fund may be used to pay the incremental costs of disposing of the wastes from such operations by filling voids and sealing tunnels if the disposal of these wastes meets the purposes of this subsection.

C. In addition to the expenditures authorized in Subsections A and B of this section, money in the fund may be expended for the purpose of constructing specific public facilities in communities impacted by coal development if:

(1) the objectives of the fund, as set forth in Subsection A and B of this section, have been achieved; and

(2) both the governor and the United States secretary of the interior approve of the use of the fund for such construction.

D. All money in the fund shall be expended within three years after its allocation to New Mexico by the United States secretary of the interior.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 6.

69-25B-7. Acquisition and reclamation of land adversely affected by past coal mining practices; powers of the director.

A. If the director, pursuant to the state reclamation plan, makes a finding of fact that:

(1) land or water resources have been adversely affected by past coal mining practices;

(2) the adverse effects are at a stage where, in the public interest, action to restore, reclaim, abate, control or prevent should be taken; and

(3) the owners of the land or water resources where entry must be made to restore, reclaim, abate, control or prevent the adverse effects of past coal mining practices are not known, or readily available; or

(4) the owners will not give permission for the director, his agents, employees or contractors to enter upon such property to restore, reclaim, abate, control or prevent the adverse effects of past coal mining practices;

then, upon giving notice by mail to the owners if known or if not known by posting notice upon the premises and advertising once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the land lies, the director, his agents, employees or contractors may enter upon the property adversely affected by past coal mining practices and any other property to have access to such property to do all things necessary or expedient to restore, reclaim, abate, control or prevent the adverse effects. Such entry shall be construed as an exercise of the police power for the protection of public health, safety and general welfare and shall not be construed as an act of condemnation of property nor of trespass thereon. The money expended for such work and the benefits accruing to any such premises so entered upon shall be chargeable against such land and shall mitigate or offset any claim in or any action brought by any owner of any interest in such premises for any alleged damages by virtue of such entry. Provided, that this provision is not intended to create new rights of action or eliminate existing immunities.

B. The director, pursuant to the state reclamation plan, may enter upon any property for the purpose of conducting studies or exploratory work to determine the existence of adverse effects of past coal mining practices and to determine the feasibility of restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of such adverse effects. Such entry shall be construed as an exercise of the police power for the protection of public health, safety and general welfare and shall not be construed as an act of condemnation of property nor trespass thereon.

C. The director, pursuant to the state reclamation plan, may acquire any land, by purchase or donation, which is adversely affected by past coal mining practices if he determines that acquisition of such land is necessary to successful reclamation and that:

(1) the acquired land, after restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal mining practices, will serve recreation and historic purposes, conservation and reclamation purposes or provide open space benefits; and

(2) permanent facilities such as a treatment plant or a relocated stream channel will be constructed on the land for the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal mining practices; or

(3) acquisition of coal refuse disposal sites and all coal refuse thereon will serve the purposes of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act [69-25B-1 to 69-25B-11 NMSA 1978] or that public ownership is desirable to meet emergency situations and prevent recurrences of the adverse effects of past coal mining practices.

D. Title to all lands acquired pursuant to this section shall be in the name of the state. The price paid for land acquired under this section shall reflect the market value of the land as adversely affected by past coal mining practices.

E. The director may transfer any lands acquired under this section to the United States secretary of the interior and, after reclamation, may purchase such lands in the name of the state pursuant to regulations promulgated by the United States secretary of the interior.

F. Where land acquired pursuant to this section is deemed to be suitable for industrial, commercial, residential or recreational development, the director, with the prior authorization of the United States secretary of the interior, may sell such land by public sale under a system of competitive bidding at not less than fair market value.

G. The director, pursuant to the state reclamation plan, when requested after appropriate public notice shall hold a public hearing, with the appropriate notice, in the county or counties or the appropriate subdivisions of the state in which lands acquired pursuant to this section are located. The hearings shall be held at a time which shall afford local citizens and governments the maximum opportunity to participate in the decision concerning the use or disposition of the lands after restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal mining practices.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 7.

69-25B-8. Liens.

A. Within six months after the completion of projects to restore, reclaim, abate, control or prevent adverse effects of past coal mining practices on privately owned land, the director shall itemize the money so expended and may file a statement thereof in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the land lies, together with a notarized appraisal by an independent appraiser of the value of the land before the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of adverse effects of past coal mining practices if the money so expended results in a significant increase in property value. Such statement shall constitute a lien upon the land. The lien shall not exceed the amount determined by the appraisal to be the increase in the market value of the land as a result of the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal mining practices. No lien shall be filed against the property of any person in accordance with this subsection who owned the surface prior to May 2, 1977 and who neither consented to nor participated in nor exercised control over the mining operation which necessitated the reclamation performed hereunder.

B. The landowner may proceed to petition the district court for the county in which the land lies within sixty days of the filing of the lien to determine the increase in the market value of the land as a result of the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal mining practices. The amount found by the court to be the increase in value of the premises shall constitute the amount of the lien and shall be recorded with the statement provided for in this section. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the district court may appeal to the supreme court.

C. The lien provided in this section shall be entered in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the land lies. The statement shall constitute a lien upon the land as of the date of the expenditure of the money and shall have priority as a lien second only to the lien of ad valorem taxes imposed upon the land.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 8.

69-25B-9. Reports.

The director shall report annually to the United States congress and to the United States secretary of the interior on operations under the fund together with his recommendations as to future uses of the fund.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 9.

69-25B-10. Additional powers.

A. The director may engage in any work and do all things necessary or expedient to implement and administer the provisions of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act [69-25B-1 to 69-25B-11 NMSA 1978].

B. The director may adopt rules and regulations which are necessary to effectuate the provisions of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act, taking into account appropriate federal rules and regulations.

C. If necessary, the director may engage in cooperative projects under the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act with any agency of the United States and with any other agency of the state or its political subdivisions.

D. The director may request the attorney general who is hereby authorized to initiate an action in equity for an injunction to restrain any interference with the exercise of the right to enter or to conduct any work provided in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act.

E. The director may construct and operate a plant or plants for the control and treatment of water pollution resulting from mine drainage. The construction of a plant or plants may include major interceptors and other facilities appurtenant to the plant.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 10.

69-25B-11. Appeal of director's decision.

Except as provided in Subsection B of Section 8 [69-25B-8 NMSA 1978] of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act, any party aggrieved by a decision of the director may file a petition for review of the director's decision with the district court of Santa Fe county within thirty days of the date of the decision appealed from. Appeals from the decision of the district court may be taken in the same manner as is provided by law for appeals in civil cases.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 87, § 11.

69-25B-12. Emergency powers.

A. The director is authorized to expend money from the fund for the emergency restoration, reclamation, abatement, control or prevention of adverse effects of coal mining practices on eligible lands, if the director makes a finding of fact that:

- (1) the land upon which the emergency is situated is eligible land;
- (2) an emergency exists that is an imminent danger to the public health, safety or general welfare;
- (3) no other person or agency will act expeditiously to restore, reclaim, abate, control or prevent the adverse effects of coal mining practices; and
- (4) sufficient funds are available to abate the emergency.

B. The director, his agents, employees and contractors shall have the right to enter upon any land where an emergency exists and any other land providing access to the land where the emergency exists to restore, reclaim, abate, control or prevent the adverse effects of coal mining practices and to do all things necessary or expedient to protect the public health, safety or general welfare. Such entry shall be an exercise of state police power and shall not be construed as an act of condemnation or trespass of property.

C. The money expended for work to abate an emergency shall be chargeable through the lien procedure provided in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act [69-25B-1 to 69-25B-11 NMSA 1978] against the land upon which the emergency was abated.

D. The money charged against the land shall mitigate or offset any claim in any action brought by any owner claiming any interest in the property for any damage alleged to result from emergency entry under this section. This provision does not create any new right of action or eliminate any existing state immunity.

History: 1978 Comp., § 69-25B-12, enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 42, § 2.

Emergency clauses. - Laws 1985, ch. 42, § 3 makes the act effective immediately. Approved March 28, 1985.

ARTICLE 26

MINES OTHER THAN COAL-REGISTRATION AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

69-26-1. Annual registration; data required; operations; notice of suspension; reactivation to state mine inspector.

A. Each operation in New Mexico shall register with the mining and minerals division of the energy minerals and natural resources department annually and upon the start of operations. The registration shall include:

- (1) the name of the operations;
- (2) post office address;
- (3) the name of the operator or person in charge; and
- (4) the character of operation such as the mineral produced or sought.

B. It is the duty of every mine operator to notify the mining and minerals division in writing of the suspension of operations, whether of a temporary or permanent nature. Upon reactivating the mine, or any mine which may have been shut down three months or more, the operator, ten days prior to the reactivation, shall notify the mining and minerals division in writing of intention to reactivate the mine, giving information as to the name and location of the property and the name and address of the party who will be in charge of the work.

C. The mining and minerals division shall provide a copy of the registration to the state mine inspector.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 191; 1941 Comp., § 67-1901; 1953 Comp., § 63-19-1; Laws 1955, ch. 133, § 1; 1957, ch. 45, § 1; 1963, ch. 229, § 3; 1989, ch. 193, § 14.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the catchline; designated the formerly undesignated first sentence as Subsection A, restructuring it into two sentences, substituting the present language of the first sentence for "Each operation in New Mexico shall register with the state mine inspector annually before February 15 of each year, or upon start of operations", and making minor stylistic changes throughout the subsection; designated the formerly undesignated second and third sentences Subsection B while substituting "mining and minerals division" for "mine inspector" in the

first sentence and "mining and minerals division" for "state inspector of mines" in the second sentence therein; and added Subsection C.

State mine inspector. - The N.M. Const., art. XVII, § 1, provides for the position of state mine inspector, whose duties shall be as prescribed by law. See also Chapter 69, Article 5 NMSA 1978. For state mine inspector duties and status, see also 69-1-6 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-26-2. Production information; confidential nature.

Each mining, milling or smelting operation shall furnish each year to the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department information regarding production and value of production, persons employed, mining equipment and methods and any other information as may be reasonably required for the previous calendar year on blank forms to be furnished the operator for that purpose. Any information regarding production of individual mines is to be held confidential and not published unless agreed to by the operator; except that the information may be provided to the state mine inspector. Concerning any information so provided, the secretary and employees of the energy and minerals department and the state mine inspector are subject to the provisions of Section 71-2-8 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 192; 1941 Comp., § 67-1902; Laws 1951, ch. 231, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 63-19-2; Laws 1963, ch. 229, § 4; 1973, ch. 218, § 48; 1979, ch. 325, § 2; 1987, ch. 234, § 57; 1989, ch. 193, § 15.

The 1979 amendment inserted "state" preceding "mine inspector" near the beginning of the section, substituted "state mine inspector" for "state inspector of mines" near the end of the first sentence, added the proviso at the end of the second sentence and added the third sentence.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, substituted "energy, minerals and natural resources" for "energy and minerals" both places it appears and made minor changes in language throughout the section.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, rewrote the first and second sentences, which formerly read: "Each mining operation shall furnish to the state mine inspector on or before February 15 of each year information regarding estimated production and value of estimated production, persons employed, mining equipment and methods and any other information as may be reasonably required for the previous calendar year on blank forms to be furnished the operator by the state mine inspector for that purpose" and "Any information regarding production of individual mines is to be held confidential

and not published by the inspector unless agreed to by the operator; provided that the inspector may reveal the information to the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources", respectively; and inserted "and the state mine inspector" in the last sentence.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-26-3. Request for information.

The mine operator shall at any time, upon written request, furnish any reasonable information or data desired by the director of the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 193; 1941 Comp., § 67-1903; 1953 Comp., § 63-19-3; Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 16.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the catchline, deleted "the mine inspector's" preceding "written request", and substituted "director of the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department" for "mine inspector".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 174.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

ARTICLE 27 GENERAL DUTIES OF OPERATORS AND EMPLOYEES IN OTHER THAN COAL MINES

69-27-1. [Safety measures required of operators.]

Every mine employer shall furnish such employment and such place of employment as shall be reasonably safe for the employees therein, and shall furnish and use safety devices and safeguards, adopt and use methods and processes reasonably adequate to render such employment and place of employment safe and shall do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety and welfare of such employees.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 194; 1941 Comp., § 67-2001; 1953 Comp., § 63-20-1.

Cross-references. - For provision that certain indemnity agreements void, see 56-7-2 NMSA 1978.

Safety statute not applicable to delinquency regarding safety practices. - Where workman has been killed or injured, delinquency of employer with respect to specific safety practices required by statute (as opposed to safety devices) does not subject employer to imposition of penalty award under safety statute (52-1-10 NMSA 1978) because safety statute does not so provide. *Montoya v. Kennecott Copper Corp.*, 61 N.M. 268, 299 P.2d 84 (1956).

Requirement of safe place to work is not "safety device" within meaning of 52-1-10 NMSA 1978. *Montoya v. Kennecott Copper Corp.*, 61 N.M. 268, 299 P.2d 84 (1956).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 184 to 209.

Dangerous places discovered in examination of mine, master's duty as to marking, 15 A.L.R. 1480.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 229.

69-27-2. [Presence of official with complete authority required.]

The mine operator shall at all times during the operation of the mine have a person on the ground with authority over all branches and phases of the operation of the mine during the time he is on duty. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner or operator from personally having such charge of the mine, provided he can qualify under all other provisions of this act.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 195; 1941 Comp., § 67-2002; 1953 Comp., § 63-20-2.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1933, ch. 153, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 69-4-1 to 69-4-10, 69-5-2, 69-5-7, 69-5-9 to 69-5-18, 69-6-1, 69-6-2, 69-11-1 to 69-11-3, 69-12-1 to 69-12-7, 69-13-1 to 69-13-3, 69-14-1 to 69-14-17, 69-15-1 to 69-15-15, 69-16-1 to 69-16-7, 69-17-1 to 69-17-10, 69-18-1 to 69-18-14, 69-19-1 to 69-19-19, 69-20-1 to 69-20-21, 69-21-1 to 69-21-6, 69-22-1 to 69-22-6, 69-23-1 to 69-23-19, 69-24-1 to 69-24-14, 69-26-1 to 69-26-3, 69-27-1 to 69-27-7, 69-28-1 to 69-28-9, 69-28-11 to 69-28-14, 69-29-1 to 69-29-7, 69-30-1 to 69-30-9, 69-31-1 to 69-31-13, 69-31-16, 69-32-1 to 69-32-3, 69-32-5 to 69-32-21, 69-33-1 to 69-33-8, 69-34-1 to 69-34-12 and 69-35-1 to 69-35-20 NMSA 1978.

Where several mines owned by one company are in operation, there must be a person of authority in charge at each mine at all times during any phase or branch of the mine operation. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-69.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 189, 190.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-27-3. Mine abandonment; precautions.

Upon abandonment of a mine and thereafter, the owner or operator must effectively close or fence off all surface openings down which persons could fall or through which persons could enter. Upon or near all those safeguards, trespass warnings and appropriate danger notices shall be posted. The director of the mining and minerals division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department may bring an action in district court to compel the safeguarding of an abandoned mine. In the event of immediate danger to public health and safety, the director of the mining and minerals division may take all action necessary to safeguard the abandoned mine and recover reasonable costs for such work from the owner of the mine.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 196; 1941 Comp., § 67-2003; 1953 Comp., § 63-20-3; Laws 1989, ch. 193, § 17.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the catchline, inserted "and thereafter" in the first sentence, made minor stylistic changes in the second sentence, and added the last two sentences.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability of landowner for injury or death of adult falling down unhoused mine shaft or the like, 46 A.L.R.2d 1069.

Duty and liability as to plugging oil or gas well abandoned or taken out of production, 50 A.L.R.3d 240.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 231.

69-27-4. [Gas or other serious condition; operator to report promptly to mine inspector.]

The operator shall report promptly to the mine inspector by telegraph or telephone the occurrence in and about the mines of serious outbursts of gas or other serious conditions threatening to cause the loss of lives.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 197; 1941 Comp., § 67-2004; 1953 Comp., § 63-20-4.

State mine inspector. - The N.M. Const., art. XVII, § 1, provides for the position of state mine inspector, whose duties shall be prescribed by law. See also Chapter 69, Article 5 NMSA 1978. For state inspector duties and status, see also 69-1-6 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 237.

69-27-5. [Operator's report of compensable mine accidents; contents.]

A report in writing shall be made to the mine inspector of each compensable mine accident. Such reports shall give the name, age and occupation of the injured person, the date of accident, name and location of mine, the cause of accident, actual work being performed when injured, nature or result of injury, probable length of disability; this report shall be made within one month of the date of injury.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 198; 1941 Comp., § 67-2005; 1953 Comp., § 63-20-5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals §§ 177, 194.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 229, 237.

69-27-6. [Safety devices and orders; employees' duty.]

No mine employee or other person shall remove, displace, damage, destroy, carry off or fail to use any safety device, safeguard notice or warning provided for use in any mine employment or place of mine employment, or interfere in any way with the use thereof by any other person, or interfere with the use of any method or process adopted for the protection of any mine employee, in such employment or place of employment, or fail or neglect to follow and obey safety orders promulgated by the mine operator or the mine inspector, and to do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety and welfare of employees, including himself.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 199; 1941 Comp., § 67-2006; 1953 Comp., § 63-20-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 199.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals §§ 229, 236.

69-27-7. [Misdemeanors, punishment; intoxicants, damage to equipment, violation of danger signs and unauthorized travel prohibited.]

Any employee violating the provisions of Section 199 of Article 34 [69-27-6 NMSA 1978] shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both as

set forth in another section of this act. No miner or other person shall carry into a mine intoxicating liquors or alcoholic beverages or enter the mine under the influence of intoxicating liquor; he shall not destroy any part of the machinery or equipment of the mine; no unauthorized person shall enter any part of the mine against a danger sign nor travel any haulageway in a mine where a manway is provided.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 200; 1941 Comp., § 67-2007; 1953 Comp., § 63-20-7.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 69-27-2 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 241.

ARTICLES 28 SAFETY AND FIRE REGULATIONS IN OTHER THAN COAL MINES

69-28-1 to 69-28-14. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-28-1 to 69-28-14 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 206, 207, and 215, and as amended by Laws 1953, ch. 47, § 3, Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 50 to 57, Laws 1973, ch. 263, § 2, and Laws 1975, ch. 115, § 1, relating to safety and fire regulations in other than coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 29 LADDERWAYS IN OTHER THAN COAL MINES

69-29-1 to 69-29-7. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-29-1 to 69-29-7 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 216 and 218 to 222, and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 263, § 4, relating to ladderways in other than coal mines, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 30 UNDERGROUND HAULAGE FOR MINES OTHER THAN COAL

69-30-1 to 69-30-9. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-30-1 to 69-30-9 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 224 and 226 to 231, and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 58 and 59, relating to underground haulage for mines other than coal, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 31

HOISTING EQUIPMENT IN MINES OTHER THAN COAL

69-31-1 to 69-31-15. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-31-1 to 69-31-15 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 239 and 244, and as amended by Laws 1955, ch. 95, § 1, Laws 1955, ch. 96, § 1, Laws 1957, ch. 40, § 1, Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 61 to 70, and Laws 1973, ch. 263, § 5, relating to hoisting equipment in mines other than coal, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

69-31-16. Hoist engineer; qualifications.

Only an experienced, competent, sober hoist engineer over the age of eighteen years not suffering from deafness of [or] from any other physical defect that could in any way interfere with his competency shall be placed in charge of or allowed to operate an engine for the lowering of mine workers into or hoisting them out of the mine. Every mine hoist engineer who operates a hoist which carries mine workers shall have a complete physical examination made annually by a licensed physician. Every mine hoist engineer shall carry on his person a certificate stating that he is in good physical condition.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 245; 1941 Comp., § 67-2414; 1953 Comp., § 63-24-14; Laws 1955, ch. 211, § 1; 1973, ch. 218, § 70.

Effective dates. - Laws 1955, ch. 211, contains no effective date provision, but was enacted at a session which adjourned on March 12, 1955. See N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 177.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

ARTICLES 32 EXPLOSIVES FOR MINES OTHER THAN COAL

69-32-1 to 69-32-21. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-32-1 to 69-32-21 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 246 to 250, 255, 256, 258, 259, 261, and 263 to 265 and Laws 1975, ch. 63, § 1 and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 71 to 76 and Laws 1975, ch. 112, §§ 2 and 3, relating to explosives for mines other than coal, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 33 VENTILATION OF GASES IN MINES OTHER THAN COAL

69-33-1 to 69-33-8. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-33-1 to 69-33-8 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 267, 268, 270, and 273, and as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 77 to 80, relating to ventilation of gases in mines other than coal, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 34 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN MINES OTHER THAN COAL

69-34-1 to 69-34-12. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-34-1 to 69-34-12 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 275, 278 to 280, 282, 284, and 285, and as amended by Laws 1963, ch. 319, §§ 2 and 3, Laws 1964 (first S.S.), ch. 5, § 1, and Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 81 and 82, relating to electrical equipment in mines other than

coal, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 35 GENERAL REGULATORY PROVISIONS IN MINES OTHER THAN COAL

69-35-1 to 69-35-17. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 84 repeals 69-35-1 to 69-35-17 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 153, §§ 288, 290 to 300, and 305, and as amended by Laws 1955, ch. 208, § 1, Laws 1955, ch. 210, § 1, Laws 1961, ch. 131, §§ 1 and 2, and Laws 1973, ch. 218, §§ 83 to 85, relating to general safety provisions in mines other than coal, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 original pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 69-8-1 to 69-8-15 NMSA 1978.

69-35-18. Inexperienced workers.

Inexperienced mine workers in underground mines shall at all times be under the supervision of an experienced miner or mine official.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 303; 1941 Comp., § 67-2818; 1953 Comp., § 63-28-18; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 84.

This section is safety measure required for safety of employee, not a requirement for conduct of employee. *Mitchell v. Machinery Center, Inc.*, 297 F.2d 883 (10th Cir. 1961).

Evidence failing to show inexperience as matter of law. - Where deceased was experienced worker in his classification of electrician third class, where job deceased was sent to do was one to be done by one with decedent's classification and where deceased had done similar jobs by himself on prior occasions, court cannot say as matter of law that deceased was inexperienced. *Otero v. Burgess*, 84 N.M. 575, 505 P.2d 1251 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 84 N.M. 560, 505 P.2d 1236 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 177.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-35-19. First aid; equipment and supplies.

At every mine the operator shall endeavor to have all officials and employees trained in first aid and there shall be persons trained in first aid at every operation no matter how small. An average of twenty-five percent or more of all employees shall be retrained in first aid yearly.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 304; 1941 Comp., § 67-2819; 1953 Comp., § 63-28-19; Laws 1973, ch. 218, § 85.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 54 Am. Jur. 2d Mines and Minerals § 177.

58 C.J.S. Mines and Minerals § 236.

69-35-20. [First aid; equipment and supplies.]

Every mining operation shall have one or more first aid cabinets containing first aid material. At or in every mine there shall be, in addition to first aid cabinet or cabinets, splints, a stretcher or stretchers, blanket or blankets, all of which shall be protected from moisture.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 153, § 305; 1941 Comp., § 7-2820; 1953 Comp., § 63-28-20.