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which, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, the existence of such conditions might have been discovered: *Provided, nevertheless*, That where an applicant for amendment has made both homestead and desert land entries for contiguous lands, amendment may be granted whereby to transfer the desert-land entry, in its entirety, to the land covered by the homestead entry, and the homestead entry, in its entirety, to the land covered by the desert-land entry, or whereby to enlarge the desert-land entry in such manner as that it will include the whole or some portion of the lands embraced in the homestead entry, sufficient equitable reason for such enlargement being exhibited, and the area of the enlarged entry in no case exceeding 320 acres. Applications for such amendments may be made under §§ 1821.6-1 to 1821.6-5 of this chapter and on the prescribed form, in so far as the same are applicable. A supplemental statement should also be furnished, if necessary, to show the facts.

(c) *Evidence of water-right to accompany application to amend desert-land entry.* Application to amend desert-land entries by the addition of a new and enlarged area or by transferring the entry to lands not originally selected for entry must be accompanied by evidence of applicant's right to the use of water sufficient for the adequate irrigation of said enlarged area or of the lands to which entry is to be transferred. Such evidence must be in the form prescribed by § 2521.2.

§ 2521.8 Contests.

(a) Contests may be initiated by any person seeking to acquire title to or claiming an interest in the land involved against a party to any desert-land entry because of priority of claim or for any sufficient cause affecting the legality or validity of the claim not shown by the records of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) Successful contestants will be allowed a preference right of entry for 30 days after notice of the cancellation of the contested entry, in the same manner as in homestead cases, and the authorizing officer will give the same notice and is entitled to the same fee for notice as in other cases.

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§ 2521.9 Relinquishments.

A desert-land entry may be relinquished at any time by the party owning the same. Conditional relinquishments will not be accepted.

Subpart 2522—Extensions of Time To Make Final Proof

SOURCE: 35 FR 9587, June 13, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

§ 2522.1 General acts authorizing extensions of time.

(a) There are five general Acts of Congress which authorize the allowance, under certain conditions, of an extension of time for the submission of final proof by a desert-land claimant. Said Acts are the following: June 27, 1906 (Sec. 5, 34 Stat. 520; 43 U.S.C. 448); March 28, 1908 (Sec. 3, 35 Stat. 52; 43 U.S.C. 333); April 30, 1912 (37 Stat. 106; 43 U.S.C. 334); March 4, 1915 (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 1161; 43 U.S.C. 335); and February 25, 1925 (43 Stat. 982; 43 U.S.C. 336). The Act of June 27, 1906, is applicable only to entries embraced within the exterior limits of some withdrawal or irrigation project under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388).

(b) In addition to the Acts cited in this section, extensions of time for making desert-land proofs were authorized by the Acts of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 274; 43 U.S.C. 256a), July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 504; 43 U.S.C. 256a), and June 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 303; 43 U.S.C. 256a). Such Acts affect only proofs becoming due on or before December 31, 1936. For that reason, the regulations which were issued thereunder have not been included in this chapter.

§ 2522.2 Procedure on applications for extensions of time, where contest is pending.

(a) A pending contest against a desert-land entry will not prevent the allowance of an application for extension of time, where the contest affidavit does not charge facts tending to overcome the prima facie showing of right to such extension (41 L.D. 603).

(b) Consideration of an application for extension of time will not be deferred because of the pendency of a contest against the entry in question

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unless the contest charges be sufficient, if proven, to negative the right of the entryman to an extension of time for making final proof. If the contest charges be insufficient, the application for extension, where regular in all respects, will be allowed and the contest dismissed subject to the right of appeal, but without prejudice to the contestant's right to amend his charges.

§ 2522.3 Act of March 28, 1908.

Under the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. 52; 43 U.S.C. 333), the period of 4 years may be extended, in the discretion of the authorized officer, for an additional period not exceeding 3 years, if, by reason of some unavoidable delay in the construction of the irrigating works intended to convey water to the land, the entryman is unable to make proof of reclamation and cultivation required within the 4 years. This does not mean that the period within which proof may be made will be extended as a matter of course for 3 years. Applications for extension under said act will not be granted unless it be clearly shown that the failure to reclaim and cultivate the land within the regular period of 4 years was due to no fault on the part of the entryman but to some unavoidable delay in the construction of the irrigation works for which he was not responsible and could not have readily foreseen (37 L.D. 332). It must also appear that he has complied with the law as to annual expenditures and proof thereof.

§ 2522.4 Act of April 30, 1912.

(a) Under the provisions of the Act of April 30, 1912 (37 Stat. 106; 43 U.S.C. 334), a further extension of time may be granted for submitting final proof, not exceeding 3 years, where it is shown that, because of some unavoidable delay in the construction of irrigation works intended to convey water to the land embraced in his entry, the claimant is, without fault on his part, unable to make proof of the reclamation and cultivation of said lands within the time limited therefor, but such further extension cannot be granted for a period of more than 3 years nor affect

contests initiated for a valid existing reason.

(b) An entryman who has complied with the law as to annual expenditures and proof thereof and who desires to make application for extension of time under the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1908, should file with the authorizing officer a statement setting forth fully the facts, showing how and why he has been prevented from making final proof of reclamation and cultivation within the regular period. This statement must be corroborated by two witnesses who have personal knowledge of the facts.

§ 2522.5 Act of February 25, 1925.

Applications for further extension of time under the Act of April 30, 1912, and February 25, 1925 (43 Stat. 982; 43 U.S.C. 336), may be made in the same manner, and the same procedure will be followed with respect to such applications as under the Act of March 28, 1908, and the Act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1161; 43 U.S.C. 335), as amended.

§ 2522.6 Service fees.

All applications for extension of time made under the Acts of March 28, 1908, April 30, 1912, or February 25, 1925, must be accompanied by an application service fee of \$10 which will not be returnable.

Subpart 2523—Payments

§ 2523.1 Collection of purchase money and fees; issuance of final certificate.

(a) At the time of making final proof the claimant must pay to the authorizing officer the sum of \$1 per acre for each acre of land upon which proof is made. This, together with the 25 cents per acre paid at the time of making the original entry, will amount to \$1.25 per acre, which is the price to be paid for all lands entered under the desert land law.

(b) If the entryman is dead and proof is made by anyone for the heirs, no will being suggested in the record, the final certificate should issue to the heirs generally, without naming them; if by anyone for the heirs or devisees, final certificate should issue in like manner to the heirs or devisees.