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State of Utah

**Department of
Natural Resources**

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**Division of
Oil, Gas & Mining**

JOHN R. BAZA
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Lieutenant Governor

August 17, 2006

Chuck Semborski, Environmental Supervisor
Energy West Mining Company
P.O. Box 310
Huntington, Utah

Subject: Approval of Confidential and Protected Information, Task No. 2345,
PacifiCorp, Trail Mountain Mine, Permit C0150009

Dear Mr. Semborski:

The above-referenced amendment is approved effective August 17, 2006. A stamped incorporated copy is enclosed for your copy of the Mining and Reclamation Plan.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (801) 538-5268 or Wayne Western at (801) 538-5263.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pam Grubaugh-Littig".

Pam Grubaugh-Littig
Permit Supervisor

sm

Enclosure

cc: Ranvir Singh, OSM
Jim Kohler, BLM
Alice Carlton, USFS (2)
Mark Stillson, Water Rights w/o
Dave Ariotti, DEQ w/o
Derris Jones, DWR w/o
Price Field Office

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C0150009
task 2345
OK

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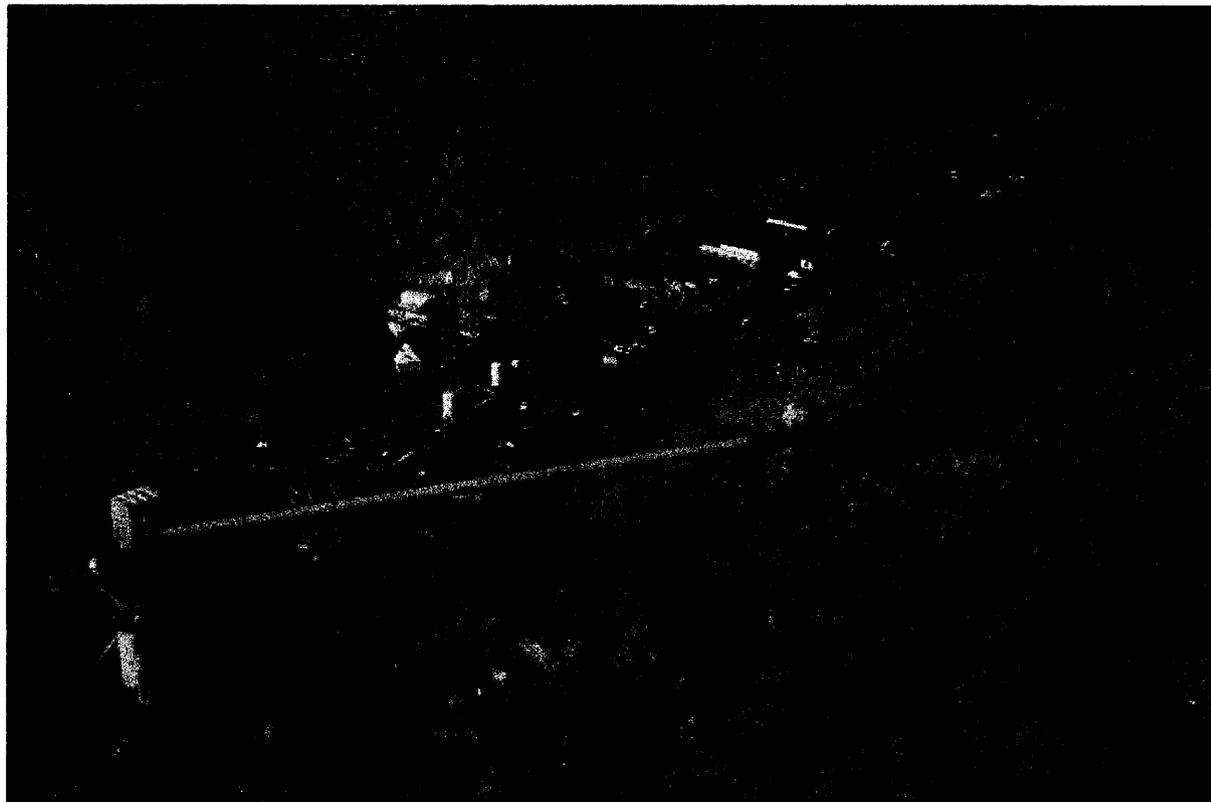
Trail Mountain Mine

**Update Volume 1 Chapter 5 & Relocate Private and Confidential Info.,
PacifiCorp, Trail Mountain Mine, C/015/009, Task ID #2236**

**Volume 1: Chapter 5
Replace Text Section**

CHAPTER 5
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

TRAIL MOUNTAIN MINE



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HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
5-1	Cottonwood Creek Cultural Resource Survey (Refer to Confidential and Private Information Volume: Trail Mountain Mine tab)

APPENDICES

Appendix 5-1	Cultural and Historical Survey Including Figure 5-1 (Refer to Confidential and Private Information Volume: Trail Mountain tab)
Appendix 5-2	Correspondence from the Utah Division of State History

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.1 Scope

This chapter reviews the existence and potential for historical, archeological, and paleontological resources in the area of Trail Mountain Mine. Also discussed is the potential effect the mining activities will have on the cultural resources.

5.2 Methodology

The cultural evaluations of the existence and potential of historical, archeological, and paleontological resources contains information from a record and archival examination and intensive surveys of the mine plan area and all development zones.

Evaluation of cultural resources for historic and prehistoric sites is done by the use of site quality indicators. Assessment of significance of the sites discovered utilizes the Cultural Resource Rating System (CRRS). CRRS is best explained by quoting the Bureau of Land Management definition sheet:

Cultural Resource Rating System

"The following criteria are established as guidelines. The Bureau recognizes that the assignment of a particular rating is a professional judgement; however, the rationale of these judgements will be explicitly documented as part of the evaluation process.

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Assign an evaluation rating (S1, S2, S3, S4) to each site according to the following guidelines and record on the BLM Form 6400-3:

S1. S1 sites are those sites which are worthy of preservation in situ. In general they are sites in relatively good condition with integrity (both internal and external); and the unique or representative; and/or have associations with important events or personages; and/or have yielded, or have a clear potential for yielding, highly significant scientific or educational information.

S2. S2 sites are those sites which contain important scientific or educational data but yet are not worthy of preservation in situ. They are generally not particularly unique, representative, nor do they have important associations. Many contemporary sites may be S2 sites because, they cannot be clearly and immediately assessed as such, they may become highly significant when evaluated from a future historical perspective.

S3. S3 sites are those sites whose main worth is their potential for contributing data in regard to solving larger problems, such as reconstruction of paleo-environments and human use patterns. These kinds of sites generally show little concentration of artifacts, few features, no important associations, and little or no uniqueness or representativeness.

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S4. S4 sites are those sites which have minimal information retrieval possibilities, or which have no integrity, uniqueness, representativeness, or no important associations.

5.3 Historic Resources

5.3.1 Historical Inventory. No historical resources are known to exist within the mine plan area. A study performed by Archeological Environmental Research Corporation (AERC) in July, 1979 showed no historic sites in the canyon bottom (see Plate 5-1 and Appendices 1 & 2, for a copy of Plate 5-1 and Appendix 1 [including Figure 5-1] refer to PacifiCorp Confidential and Private Information Volume: Trail Mountain tab).

5.3.2 History of Mining. Mining activities existed on or near the site of the Trail Mountain Mine since 1898 (Doelling, 1972). The first large scale operation on the site, the Johnson Mines, opened in 1909. A series of three mines, the Johnson property operated from 1909 through 1948. The amount of coal produced during that period and the extent of the workings is unknown.

In 1946 three additional operations started in Cottonwood Canyon. Two prospects operated for a short time (1946-1952) (Doelling, 1972). Activity at the Trail Mountain Mine started in 1946 and lasted until 1967. The mine was then shut down for 10 years and reopened under the ownership for Mr. John Bell of Orangeville, Utah. Mr. Bell operated the mine until 1979. The Fetterolf Group then operated the mine until 1981, when it was purchased by

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Natomas Trail Mountain Coal Company. The property was subsequently purchased by Diamond Shamrock, later by Arch Minerals Corp., by Beaver Creek Coal Company (1987), and finally by PacifiCorp (1992) who presently operates the mine.

5.3.3 Effects of Mining on Historical Resources. There are no sites listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places located within the mine plan area. Therefore, no effect will occur due to the mining.

5.4 Archeological Resources.

5.4.1 Archeological Inventory. Five archeological sites (279E/1 through 279E/5) and four isolated artifacts (279E/x1 through 279E/x4) were identified by AERC in the lower section of Cottonwood Canyon (see Plate 5-1: Refer to PacifiCorp Confidential and Private Information Volume: Trail Mountain tab). Two of the archeological sites, 279E/3 and 279E/5 have important data remains. Some vandalism had occurred at these sites. "The abundance of charcoal and the lack of ceramics, suggests possible datable archaic habitation. Site depths of up to a meter of fill evidently contain important stratigraphic data. Both sites have register potential (CRRS: S-2) because of the scientific information potential". (AERC, 1979.)

Site 279E/2, located north of 279E/4 is something of an enigma. The site consists of a rectangular stone foundation, but the lack of other surface materials, and apparent depth, make it difficult to determine whether the site was historic or an unusual, perhaps an uncompleted prehistoric structure. Because of the stone alignments, and its pinon-juniper- bench

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location, the site is suspected as prehistoric. It was judged not to have National Register potential and rated CRRS: S-4.

The two remaining sites 279E/1 and 2 were both CRRS:S-4 lithic scatters. No diagnostic tools were found upon them or any of the other previously described sites (for a complete discussion related to the cultural resources fo Cottonwood Canyon refer to "A Preliminary Report on the Cultural Resources and Test Excavations in Cottonwood Canyon, Emery County, Utah [UP&L-79-5A, B, C]" , 1979, report prepared for Utah Power & Light Company by Archeological Environmental Research Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah).

5.4.2 Effects of Mining on Archeological Resources. The Cottonwood Creek area seems to have been the scene of limited but significant prehistoric activities. Two of the isolated artifact locations 279E/X1 and X2 had every appearance of having been sites long since eroded. These isolates compliment the two other lithic scatters and indicate limited hunting activities along the drainage. The depth of charcoal in the rockshelters indicate that their prehistoric occupation could involve a considerable chronological period.

In the area the artifacts were located, little impacts from the mining activities will occur. The sites located near the roadside will be and have been subject to vandalism. Future improvements to the road suggested by Emery County and the Forest Service may significantly impact the sites.

If such improvements occur then an intensive study will need to be undertaken to determine mitigation procedures. At the present time no significant impacts are expected.

5.5 Paleontological Resources

5.5.1 Paleontologic Inventory. Fossils are found on the mine plan area in nearly all of the geologic units. With the exception of dinosaur footprints found in the coal seams of the Blackhawk Formation, no significant paleontologic specimens are known to be present (US Forest Service, 1978).

5.5.2 Effects of Mining on Paleontologic Resources. No significant effects to the paleontologic resources are expected by the mining activities. The occurrence of dinosaur footprints in the coal seams is not a unique occurrence.

5.6 Public Parks

5.6.1 Inventory of Public Facilities. No public facilities are located within the permit area. A public road provides access to the site and the upper canyon.

5.6.2 Effect of Mining on Public Facilities. No effect on public facilities is expected from the mining operation. Access on the public road will not be affected.

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5.7 Bibliography

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Environmental Research Corporation for Plateau Mining Company, Wattis, Utah.

US Forest Service, 1978. Environmental Assessment - Trail Mountain Federal Lease U-982996.
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Utah Power & Light, 1980. Mining and Reclamation Plan, Wilberg Mine-Cottonwood
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A Preliminary Report on the Cultural Resources and Test Excavations in Cottonwood Canyon,
Emery County, Utah (UP&L-79-5A, B, C)”, 1979, report prepared for Utah Power &
Light Company by Archeological Environmental Research Corporation, Salt Lake City,
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**Volume 3: Plate 5-1
Relocate to Private and Confidential Volume:
Trail Mountain tab**

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Volume 3

Plate 5-1

**Refer to Private and Confidential Volume:
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Volume 3: Plate 5-1
Relocate to Private and Confidential Volume:
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Appendix Volume

**Appendix 5-1
(Including Figure 5-1)**

**Refer to Private and Confidential Volume:
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