



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UTAH STATE OFFICE
136 E. SOUTH TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

Jim Smith
Coordinator of Mined Land Development
State Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
1588 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

Dear Jim:

This letter is to inform you that on March 9, 1981, BLM issued a 120 acre modification to Utah Power & Light, lease No. SL-066116. The additional area contains an estimated 490,000 tons of coal that would likely be bypassed if not mined at this time.

Transmitted is information that may be useful to you concerning this leasing action.

Sincerely,

Coal Project Manager

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MAR 13 1981

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FACT SHEET

In Support of Emergency Lease Modification
Under Coal Management Regulations

Applicant: Utah Power & Light Co. for its Beehive Mine
Serial Number: SL-066116
Location (County, State): Emery County, Utah
Acres: 120
Surface Ownership: Federal - Forest Service
Surface Owner Consent: All Federal ownership
Estimated Recoverable Coal: Blind Canyon seam - 490,000 tons

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The estimate is by the Geological Survey. About 54 acres of the 120 acres applied for is estimated to contain mineable coal. The remaining land is either outside the outcrop or the coal in it is considered burned. However, coal burning can be erratic so considerable land outside the burn line is included in the application. The Blind Canyon is the only mineable seam on the modification tract.

Method of Mining: Underground
Basis of Qualification for Emergency Lease Modification: Bypass and consequent loss of Federal coal.

Annual Production Rate: 1,125,100 tons were produced from the entire Deseret-Beehive-Doye Mine during 1979. The 490,000 tons in the modification tract will probably be mined by a single mine section over a two year period.

Can Area be Mined as an Independent Operation: No - Only the Applicant can mine the tract profitably and then only in conjunction with ongoing operations on adjacent land. The USGS in their January 30, 1981, report state that there is no competitive interest in this land. All mineable coal lands contiguous to this tract are controlled by the applicant. The tract is located on an isolated peninsula along the eastern extremities of the East Mountain Plateau. Independent development of the tract is impractical because of the small coal reserve present, and the difficulty of access to the coal seam which occurs high on a steep slope. (GS report in accompanying file.)

Cost Estimates of Mine now
vs. Bypass and Return Later:

An evaluation, for determination of royalty, was made by the USGS in 1979 of a modification tract in the Beehive Mine, 1½ miles south of the subject modification. This cost, updated for inflation from 1979 to 1981 is \$24.40 per ton (including return on capital). A BLM estimate of cost for mining the tract with an independent operation is \$46.20.

Date Bypass will Begin:

Haulage entries from the Beehive Mine are now at the boundary of the modification tract. Permission was granted to extend them through the 50-foot lease boundary pillar to the actual lease property line. Good mining practice would recommend the entries be immediately extended into the tract and to the limit of mineable coal. However, to maintain section production, the mining unit is now producing coal from rooms in the boundary pillar to the side of the entries. This is poor practice in this area because roof conditions are not stable enough to allow rooms to remain open indefinitely until pillars can conveniently be mined from between them. Pillars should be mined immediately after completion of bordering rooms. Mining outside the entries is weakening the area and jeopardizing coal recovery past this point. A bypass situation already exists and the unsystematic coal mining being done is necessary to maintain probable access to the bypass coal tract as long as possible.

Date Bypass will be Completed:

Bypassing will be complete when retreat mining is begun along the boundary of the lease and modification tract. This will become necessary when the limit of reasonably safe room mining in advance of pillar recovery is reached and further delay would result in dangerous deterioration of roof stability. It is doubtful that final bypassing can be postponed beyond March 1, 1981.

How will Later Mining Significantly
Increase Environmental Damage:

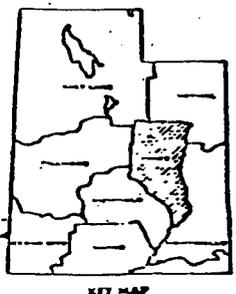
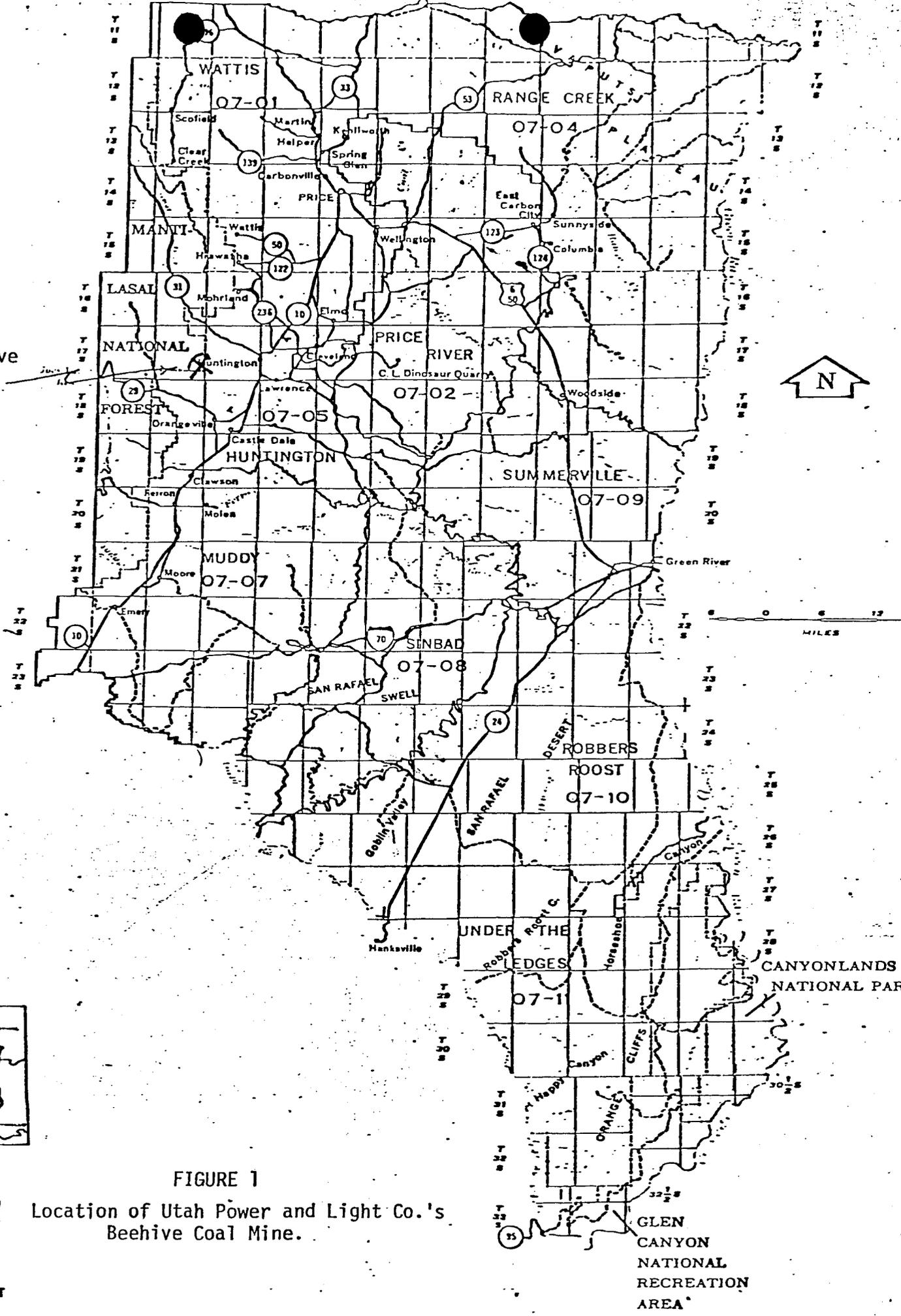
Since only one coal seam is present in the modification area, there is no possibility of mining this coal from workings on a lower coal bed in the Beehive Mine. If mined with a separate operation, a new mine plant and portals will be needed in a tributary of Maple Gulch in the northeast part of the tract.

✓ LUP Completed:

May 1979 by Forest Service

EAR Completed:	February 17, 1981 by Forest Service
ES:	Not required.
KRCRA Determination:	Yes, Wasatch Plateau
Public Meeting:	
Governor Consultation:	Concurrence received February 17, 1981
Economic Resource Evaluation:	January 23, 1981

Beehive
Coal
Mine



KEY MAP

FIGURE 1

Location of Utah Power and Light Co.'s
Beehive Coal Mine.



PRICE DISTRICT
1978

UTAH

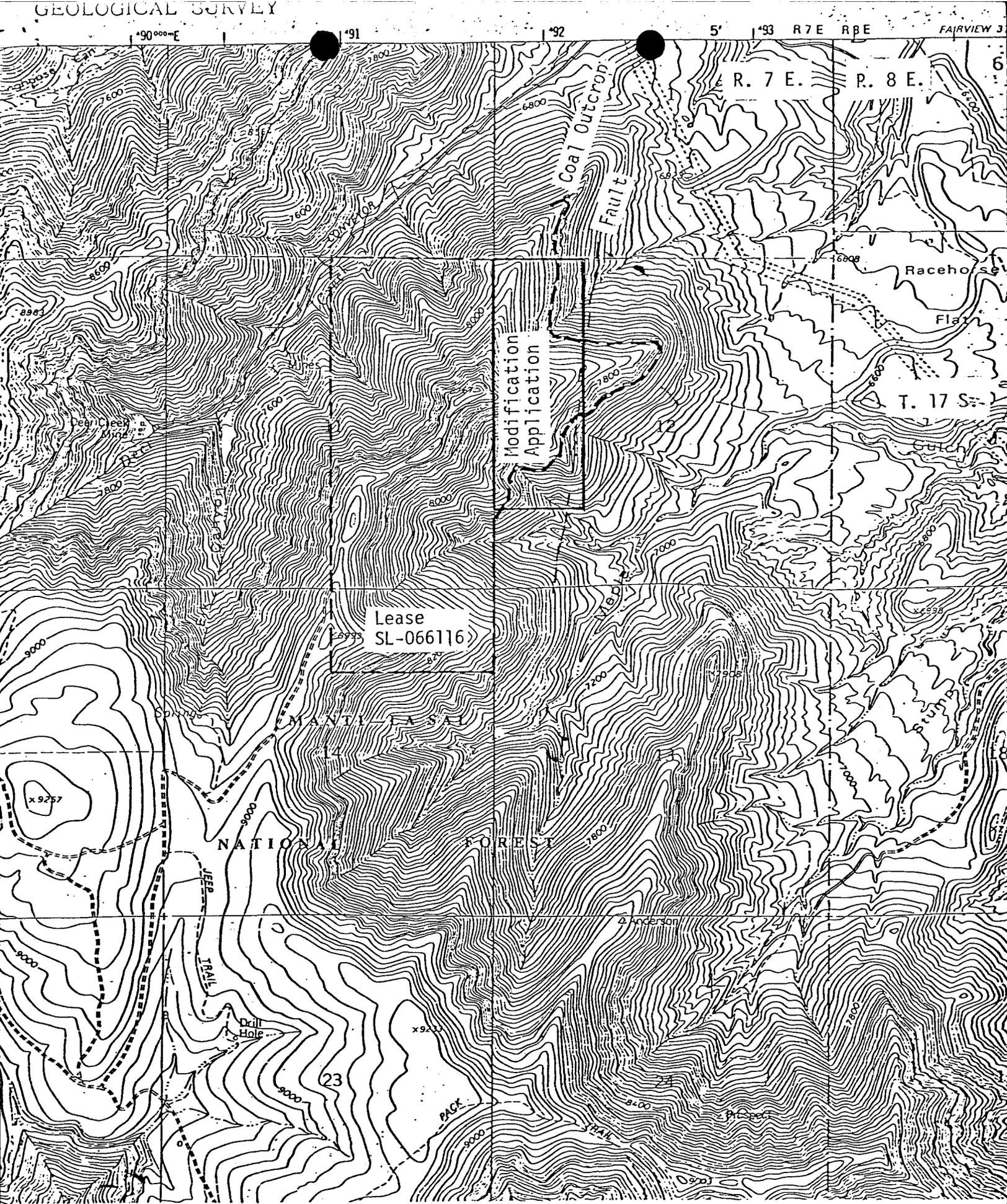


FIGURE 2

Lease SL-066116 Modification Application and Surrounding Area

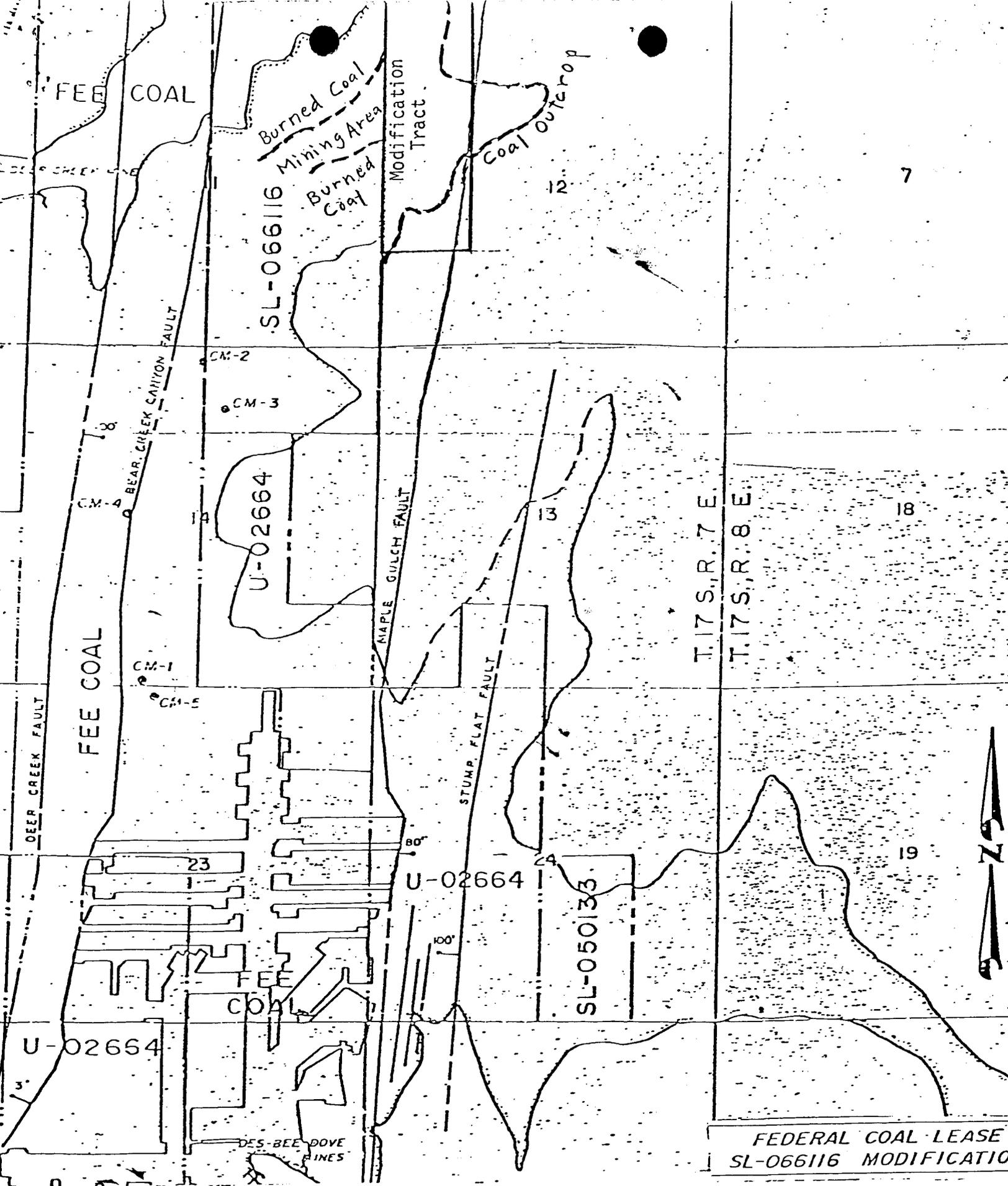


FIGURE 3

Location SL-066116 Modification Application

FEDERAL COAL LEASE
SL-066116 MODIFICATION