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February 20, 2007

Utah Coal Program
Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
1594 West North Temple, Suite 1210
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5801

Reading OK
2/20/07

Re Clean Copy Submittal for the Post Mining Land Use Change, PacifiCorp, Des-Bee-Dove Mine, C/015/0017, Task ID #2727

PacifiCorp, by and through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Energy West Mining Company ("Energy West") as mine operator, hereby submits clean copies to the above mentioned amendment. Six copies are included with this submittal for incorporation into the Des-Bee-Dove Mining and Reclamation Plan.

A C2 form is also included to aid in the placement of the amended pages into the MRP. Please stamp "Approved" and send a copy back to Energy West. If there are any questions or concerns, please contact myself at (435) 687-4712 or Dennis Oakley at (435) 687-4825.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenneth S. Fleck".

Kenneth Fleck
Geology and Environmental Affairs Manager

Encl C2 form
Volume 1, Part 2, pages 2-220 thru 2-223 (six clean copies)
Volume 2, Part 4, pages 4-42 thru 4-44 (six clean copies)

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DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

PacifiCorp

Energy West Mining Company

Des Bee Dove Mine

C/015/0017

Post Mining Land Use Change

Task ID #2727

Volume 1, Part 2, pages 2-220 thru 2-223 (six clean copies)

LAND USE INFORMATION (R614-301-410)

Deseret-Beehive-Little Dove Mines are conglomerated into a single surface mining complex located in a dry wash contributory to Grimes Wash. Mining in the canyon in the late 1800's and had grown incrementally through the years. Coal production peaked in 1982 at 1.2 million tons mined. Land use prior to mining was grazing and wildlife (local land users). Final reclamation of the mine was completed in January 2006.

The vegetation communities adjacent to the disturbed area are classified as pinyon-juniper along the steep eroded sandstone ledges. Lower elevations are dominated by desert saltbush in Chapeta soils and Mancos shales (see Soil Information).

Topography of the general area dictated its uses; i.e., the lower valleys provided year-round farming and ranching and the higher sediments of the Wasatch Plateau are utilized for summer grazing as it is today.

On BLM lands adjacent to the permit area, livestock use is spring grazing with cattle on the benches (April 1 - June 10). The East Grimes and West Grimes allotments, divided east of Danish Bench, are stocked at 19.4 acres/AUM and 16 acres/AUM for a total of 317 and 263 AUM's respectively. These allotments are judged in fair condition with a downward trend (BLM letter, 1982).

Very little grazing by cattle occurs on the steep slopes above the benches because of the difficult access and scarcity of forage.

The grazing of the USFS lands is confined to East Mountain under an approved rest rotation system (USFS, 1979). Nine permittees graze 486 cattle from June 21 to September 10 for a total of 1,296 AUM's. The range condition is judged good with a static to upward trend. The stocking rate is 11 acres/AUM. All of the cattle use is restricted to the upper slopes and top of East Mountain.

Elk use East Mountain for summer range but winter on the western slopes in the Cottonwood Creek drainage. Mule deer also summer on the mountain and winter on the benches and slopes of the southern and eastern portion of East Mountain from the mouth of Cottonwood Creek around to Rilda Canyon in the Huntington Creek drainage. These ranges are rated as high priority winter range by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. The US Forest Service has identified the following uses: big game winter range, mining and mineral development and general rangeland (incl. timber and forage). (LRMP 1986) Critical areas are sensitive areas within high priority areas required to sustain and perpetuate deer during crucial periods of their life cycle. Current herd management levels are one deer/20 acres of winter range (UDWR, 1982)(Map 2-18).

The total forage productivity of the pinyon-juniper range on the benches is 100-324 lbs./acre, dry weight. The pinyon-juniper range on the rockland soils of the steep slopes is lower, estimated at 25-100 lbs./acre, dry weight. The desert shrub range productivity is 100-285 lbs./acre, dry weight. See Vegetation section for productivity details.

The BLM also recognizes the sand and gravel resources on these benches and has designated specific areas for excavation and processing to aid in community expansion. The BLM visual resource management system rates the benches as Class IV and the cliff faces as Class III. Both of these classifications allow for modification of the land through man's activities. The USFS also rates the south end of East Mountain as modification or partial retention, a scenic value similar to BLM's Class IV and III respectively.

The entire Forest has been affected by the intense interest in oil and gas exploration and development generated by recent discoveries. The Manti Division contains approximately 1,600 oil and gas leases. The estimated oil and gas resources below the Known Geologic Structures (KGS) for the rest of the Forest have not been released by private industry (LRMP, 1986). As the oil and gas industry expands, the need for well pad development increases. Oil and gas lease

holders are entitled to full access to their lease areas as long as the work conducted on these areas is consistent with the surface use plan of operations.

REFERENCES

Bureau of Land Management June 1979. San Rafael Unit Resource Analysis and Management Framework Plan. Price, Utah.

Emery County Zoning Plat Books. Castle Dale, Utah. US Forest Service May 1979. Land Management Plan Ferron-Price Planning Unit. Manti-LaSal National Forest. Price, Utah.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources May 1982. Utah Big Game Investigations and Management Recommendations 1981-1982. Publication #82.3.

Manti-LaSal National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan 1986.

See land use map in the map section (2-17).

- A-1 Agricultural Zone, contains the primary farming areas of the county.
- RA-1 Residential-Agricultural Zone, this is the area with the communities and the adjacent or intermixed agricultural lands.
- M&G-1 Mining and Grazing Zone, all of the county lands outside of the communities, farming areas and forest service boundary.
- I-1 Industrial Zone, specific areas near communities and highways reserved for industrial development.
- Ce-1 Critical Environmental Zone, general designation for all private lands within the forest boundary.
- Ce-2 Critical Environmental Zone, specific designation for certain land parcels especially those adjacent to recreation sites in the forest.

PRIME FARMLAND INVESTIGATION (R645-302-310)

After investigating all the lands within the permit boundaries of the Des-Bee-Dove Coal Mine it

is determined that these lands do not qualify as "Prime Farmland" for the following reasons:

1. Historically the lands prior to construction were not used as a crop land.
2. The slopes of surrounding the portal area exceed 10 percent.
3. There is no developed water supply qualifying as an irrigation source.

Following is a negative determination from the US Soil Conservation Service.

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mining induced changes it is felt highly unlikely that mining will have any effect on the hydrologic regime of the area.

The Des-Bee-Dove, Wilberg junction road, sediment pond and sediment structure are located in an area that is free from groundwater or surface water. The impermeable strata of the Masuk Shale acts as an aquiclude to any water which migrates down through the overlying strata. Because of this, the strata in the area of the road is dry. The surface water that is periodically present occurs as runoff from rains generally from summer thunder storms. This runoff intersects several minor washes which have been culverted beneath the road to adequately handle the storm events. Therefore, it is not felt that this road will impact the hydrologic balance of the area. The road, sediment pond and sediment disposal area are of such a minor nature that no action is required to mitigate their impact to the hydrologic regime.

HYDROLOGIC BALANCE: WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Throughout the life of the mine and following its reclamation after mining is completed, measures will be taken to insure that the surface water which flows through and adjacent to the mine area meets the effluent limitation set forth in R645-301-751 of the Utah Mining Code.

RECLAMATION PLAN: POSTMINING USES (R645-301-412.100)

The disturbed area (portal areas of the Des-Bee-Dove Mines) lies within a small, steep, dry wash. Reclamation work identified within this wash states that disturbances shall be placed back to approximate original contours. Final reclamation of the Des-Bee Dove Mine was completed in January 2006. All areas (including Little Dove/Beehive Pad, Deseret Pad, Bathhouse Pad, Tipple Pad, and Sediment Pond) have been reclaimed to their approximate original contour. A diverse seed mix for revegetation has been planted and should provide equivalent cover for grazing that existed prior to mining.

As part of final reclamation, a "cattle trail" was established to allow the cattlemen to herd their livestock through the mine permit area to access their grazing allotments. This "cattle trail" is also used by horseback rider and hikers to access the upper ranges of the southern end of East Mountain. These users frequently utilize this trail throughout the year for recreational activities. Hunters also utilize the trail to access favorite hunting grounds on the southern end of East Mountain. Hunter typically only use the trail during hunting seasons occurring from August through December.

The LDS Church promotes the Castle Valley Pagant to reenact the migration of Morman settlers into the Castle Valley. This re-enactment occurs annually every July and is attended by hundreds of visitors. The re-enactment starts on top of East Mountain and routes down the cattle trail through the reclaimed mine site and ends at the Castle Valley Pagant site located approximately ½ mile below the mine site.

The land use information of the permit area described in Volume 1, Part 2 (pages 2-220 through 2-222) allows for grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation, and industrial/commercial uses. Land uses after reclamation will remain the same as before mining activities began. The absence of water resources limits the potential of other alternative uses in this area.

The extended period of responsibility will continue for not less than ten (10) years. The applicant feels that in the ten (10) years following mining (bonding period), there is sufficient time to manage the vegetational establishment and growth to meet and achieve the requirements of the postmining land uses set forth within the applicant's reclamation plans found in Appendices XIV, XV, and XVI.

The areas which have been disturbed and reclaimed are either owned by the applicant or the applicant has obtained a special use permit to utilize the surface from others. Where the applicant is the legal surface owner, the proposed land use is grazing, wildlife habitat, and

recreation. The other legal/equitable surface owners are the United States Forest Service, State Institutional Trust Lands Administration, and Bureau of Land Management. The land uses for these lands are grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation, and industrial/commercial. Refer to Map 1-2 in Volume 3 for surface ownership within the Des-Bee-Dove mine permit area. The United States Forest Service special use permit stipulates that upon abandonment that each site will be restored to their natural state insofar as practical and subject to their satisfaction. Said lands have been restored to those standards. The other state and federal lands have been restored to the standards dictated by their respective administrator and the approved reclamation plan.