0012

ENERGY WEST Mining Co.
PO Box 310
Huntington, Utah 84528

RECEIVED
OCT 07 1998
DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

October 2, 1998

Utah Coal Regulatory Program
Division of Oil, Gas, and mining
1594 West North Temple, Suite 1210
Box 145801
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5801

ACT/015/018 #2

Attention: Pamela Grubaugh-Littig

RE: APPLICATION FOR PERMIT CHANGE - REVISED INCIDENTAL BOUNDARY CHANGE, PACIFICORP, DEER CREEK MINE, ACT/015/018, EMERY COUNTY, UTAH

Pursuant to R645-303-22, PacifiCorp respectfully submits this application to amend the Deer Creek Mine permit. The amendment involves an Incidental Boundary Change (IBC) to add 50.00 acres of U.S. Forest Service land to the Deer Creek Mine permit area. PacifiCorp originally submitted the IBC application to the Division on May 28, 1998, which requested adding 40.00 acres to Federal Coal Lease U-06039 and proposed to conduct first mining only. Mine projections in the May submittal were developed based upon geologic constraints - Mill Fork Graben. The Mill Fork Canyon Graben was intersected and crossed north of the North Rilda Area in the Beaver Creek No. 4 Mine and consisted of a series of faults with a total displacement of approximately thirty (30) feet. In reviewing the exploration data and in-mine information from the development of the 5th North Mains, it appears that the eastern fault of the Mill Fork Graben diminishes to the south from where it was intercepted in the Beaver Creek No. 4 Mine located north of Mill Fork Canyon. Based on this information, PacifiCorp met with the Forest Service to revise the Environmental Assessment document to include 50 acres instead of originally proposed 40 acres and to allow full extraction mining within a portion of the requested lease modification. The Environmental Assessment document has been completed and is included as Exhibit 24. It was prepared jointly by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Forest Service. The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) participated as a cooperating agency. Concurrently a revised lease modification has been submitted to the Bureau of Land Management. Submittal of the IBC prior to BLM approval will help expedite the entire approval process.

Huntington Office:
(435) 687-9821
Fax (435) 687-2695
Purchasing Fax (435) 687-9092

Deer Creek Mine:
(435) 687-2317
Fax (435) 687-2285

Trail Mountain Mine:
(435) 748-2140
Fax (435) 748-5125

During the Division's initial review of the IBC several concerns were noted:

- Potential for escarpment failure. Potential extent of subsidence.
- Location of raptors on escarpments
- Acceptance by the B.L.M. lease modification
- Determining whether the existing PHC and CHIA contemplate crossing the Graben and contemplate the impacts associated with the crossing.

To address these concerns, Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP has been revised and submitted as a separate amendment.

Addition of the lease modification area will facilitate maximizing coal recovery between existing lease boundaries and the Mill Fork Canyon Fault projection. Due to possible relocation of longwall extraction faces, additional coal will be mined from the two northern most longwall panels, with an increase in recovery of approximately 800,00 tons. This area will be bypassed if it is not mined from the Deer Creek Mine. There is no other viable or potential operation that could logically mine this area.

Underground mining will occur in the IBC area in both the Blind Canyon and Hiawatha Seams (see Drawings CM-10899-DR and CM-10900-DR). These drawings depict the modified Resource Recovery and Protection Plan (R2P2), including reconfigured longwall panels, gateroads and main entries, as approved by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Information regarding the R2P2 modification is found in Exhibits 8 and 11. Following the decision of the Division, regarding the IBC, updated drawings will be submitted for inclusion as Plates 3-6 and 3-7 of the Deer Creek Mining and Reclamation Plan (MRP).

A projected mine plan, projected mining schedule, and detail of the Incidental Boundary Change are included in Drawing DU1752D(Deer Creek Mine Lease Modification Lease U-06039).

The land associated with the IBC is comprised of the following parcels:

T. 16S. R. 7E. SLM

Section 20	SE1/4NW1/4	40.00 acres
	E1/2E1/2SW1/4NW1/4	10.00 acres
Total acreage		50.00 acres

The surface owner of record of the subject property is (see Drawing CM-10521-DR):

United States of America
Department of Agriculture
US Forest Service
Manti-LaSal National Forest
599 Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

The parcel will be included in Federal Coal Lease U-06039 as submitted for modification on May 13, 1998 (see Exhibit 22) and September 2, 1998(see Exhibit 23). Lease U-06039 was assigned to Utah Power and Light Company effective January 1, 1980 (see Exhibit 1) and was previously modified on May 16, 1995 (see Exhibit 13)

Surface owners of record of lands adjacent to the IBC area are United States of America and State of Utah (see Drawing CM-10521-DR).

Coal Leases adjacent to the IBC area are (see Drawing CM-10522-DR):

Federal Lease U-024317

This lease is held by the applicant.

Regulations R645-303-222 through R645-303-224 allow for Incidental Boundary Changes as permit amendments if the area meets the following criteria:

1. The IBC area is less than 15% of the surface or subsurface disturbed area under the approved permit (R645-303-224.100);

2. The IBC area is in the cumulative impact area as defined in the Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Assessment (R645-303-224.200);

3. The IBC area is in the same hydrologic basin as operations authorized in the approved permit (R645-303-224.300);

Criteria 1: As previously stated, underground mining will occur in the IBC area in both the Blind Canyon and Hiawatha seams of the Deer Creek Mine. Approximately 800,000 tons of coal will be recovered from entry development and modified longwall panels. The associated subsurface disturbance will be approximately thirty two (32) acres (first mining = 15 acres, full extraction mining = 17 acres). The current subsurface disturbed area at the Deer Creek Mine exceeds 4,000 acres; therefore, the total IBC area of 50.00 acres equates to approximately 1.25% of the subsurface disturbed area. The estimated thirty two acres of subsurface disturbed area in the IBC equates to approximately 0.80% of the current subsurface disturbed area. No surface disturbance is expected within the IBC area. Therefore, criterion number 1 is met.

Criteria 2 and 3: The Division prepared the East Mountain Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Assessment in 1994. Federal Leases of the North Rilda Area were included in this assessment. PacifiCorp has developed the mine plan and section sequencing to minimize material damage to the hydrologic balance. Mining within the IBC is within the hydrologic basin for which operations are authorized in the approved permit. Additionally, the IBC area is included in the current PacifiCorp hydrologic monitoring program conducted at the Deer Creek Mine. Therefore, criteria 2 and 3 are met.

Mining in the IBC area will help to maximize recovery of the coal resource by avoiding the creation of a bypass situation.

The appropriate sections of the Deer Creek MRP, Volume 11 will be revised to reflect the addition of the Incidental Boundary Change (refer to Volume 11 - North Rilda Area: R645-301-500 Engineering Section, R645-301-700 Hydrologic Section)

The Regulations that will be affected are:

R645-301-100 GENERAL (Page 2 Volume 11 of the Deer Creek MRP)

The following is the legal description of the North Rilda Area.
Refer to Figure R645-301-100a

T16S, R7E, SLM

SE1/4	Section 19
S1/2, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2E1/2SW1/4NW1/4	Section 20
S1/2NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4	Section 21
SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4	Section 22
NE1/4	Section 30
N1/2	Section 29
NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4	Section 28

Incidental Boundary Change

R645-301-200 SOILS

No revisions necessary to the Soils Section of Volume 11 - North Rilda. No surface disturbance, other than subsidence , is projected for the lease modification area. The lease modification and projected area of mining would not result in additional subsidence to the Castlegate Sandstone - escarpment (refer to Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP). The area of projected subsidence is within a mixed conifer vegetation community. Past monitoring of subsided areas of similar vegetation indicate that there has been no impact to the soil resource.

R645-301-300 BIOLOGY

No revisions necessary to the Biology Section of Volume 11 - North Rilda. No surface disturbance, other than subsidence , is projected for the lease modification area. The lease modification and projected area of mining would not result in additional subsidence to the Castlegate Sandstone - escarpment (refer to Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP). As stated in the environmental assessment completed by the Forest Service,

- *Wildlife, Vegetation, and Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Animal and Plant Species.*

This is not an issue because the area of the modification that would be susceptible to subsidence lies north and east of the Castlegate Sandstone outcrop (escarpment) which provides nesting habitat for raptors. In addition, only full-support development mining would occur under the escarpments so there would be no disturbance of the potential nesting areas. The lease modification and subsequent mine plan amendment would not result in additional subsidence of escarpment areas. Subsidence in the remaining areas is not likely to cause effects to the mixed conifer vegetation community or individual plant species, as demonstrated by vegetation monitoring in other mining areas. There are no surface water sources or riparian vegetation areas within the modification area. There would be no impacts to raptor nests, migratory birds, or other Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant and animal species. In addition, subsidence is not expected to affect wildlife or wildlife habitat. A copy of the Biological Evaluation and Biological Assessment are available in the project file.

The 1997 raptor survey did not identify any raptor nests in Section 20. The 1998 raptor survey did identify white wash, presumably from a falcon, in Section 20. Positive verification/sighting did not occur.

At the request of the United States Forest Service, a bat survey was conducted during the 1997 field season in the Rilda Canyon area. The results of that survey are included in Exhibit 21. The effect of mining on the bat population in the Rilda Canyon area is discussed in the report.

At the request of the United States Forest Service, a vegetation survey was conducted on the North Rilda Lease area. The results of the that survey are included in Exhibit 20. A vegetation map of the Rilda Canyon area is included in the Exhibit.

R645-301-400 LAND USE AND AIR QUALITY

No revisions necessary to the Land Use Section of Volume 11 - North Rilda. No surface disturbance, other than subsidence , is projected for the lease modification area. The lease modification and projected area of mining would not result in additional subsidence to the Castlegate Sandstone - escarpment (refer to Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP). As stated in the environmental assessment completed by the Forest Service,

- *Cultural, Historical, and Paleontological Resources*

Escarpments would not be subsided and there are no known cultural or historic resources in the lease modification area. Mining could encounter plant impressions and dinosaur foot prints but their occurrence and scientific significance have been extensively studied and individual occurrences are not considered to be of significant interest. It is possible that unique specimens could be encountered but the probability is considered remote.

- *Recreation and Public Safety*

The area subject to subsidence is remote and relatively inaccessible because of the steep slope. Recreation opportunities are limited to occasional dispersed activities. The escarpment would not be failed, so there should not be any risk of additional rock falls.

- *Visual Quality*

The Forest Plan visual quality objective in the lease modification area is classified as "modification" which allows man's activities to be dominant on the landscape. The proposed mining would not cause a visible alteration of the landscape.

- *Range/Livestock Grazing*

There would be no effects to range condition and livestock grazing. The subsidence area lies on the steep slope of Mill Fork Canyon that is not used by livestock for grazing and there are no water sources for livestock and wildlife or range improvements. The small tributary drainage that would be subject to subsidence is a steep ephemeral drainage not used by livestock.

At the request of the United States Forest Service, an archeological survey was conducted on the North Rilda Lease area during the 1997 field season. The results of that survey are included in Exhibit 19. Stipulations pertaining to encountering cultural resources in the Rilda Canyon area are included in the Exhibit.

R645-301-500 ENGINEERING

Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP, Engineering Section including Appendix 1 has been revised to reflect the current mine plan. Originally, access to the North Rilda reserves was to be achieved with the use of a 5-entry set of mains referred to as 4th North Mains. The 4th North Mains were projected to be developed northwest (approximately 3000 feet) from

the 4th North / 10th West Mains intersection. At this point, the 4th North Mains development changed course to a northeast bearing, with development proceeding under the Right Fork area of Rilda Canyon. Preliminary mine plan sequence and layout provide for the current 4th North Mains to continue as a 5-entry development system to a point just south of the proposed 4th North #1 / 4th North #2 intersection. At this point the development was planned to be reduced to a 2-entry "exploration" section continuing on the original northwest bearing to delineate the western margin of the Blind Canyon coal seam or to intersect the projected Mill Fork Fault Graben.

During development of the 4th North Mains, PacifiCorp conducted a surface exploration program in the Right Fork of Rilda Canyon. A series of six drill holes were completed in 1997 to document coal seam characteristics, structural geology and hydrologic conditions. Drilling was conducted on approximately 250 foot centers across the projected Mill Fork Graben from previously completed drill holes EM-158 and EM-56. No structural discontinuities were identified during drilling. Groundwater encountered during drilling was restricted to minor quantities from the alluvium/colluvial fill (estimated at 2 - 5 GPM) near the bedrock interface. Based upon the results of the surface exploration program, mining below the Right Fork of Rilda Canyon was re-located approximately 800 feet to the west of the original projection. Re-location of the mains to the west increased the overburden from approximately 120 to 200 feet (refer to maps HM-9, 10 and 11 in Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP).

A fault system referred to as the Mill Fork Canyon Graben is projected to intersect the western portion of Federal Coal Lease U-06039 (refer to map HM-9). The Mill Fork Canyon Graben was intersected and crossed north of the North Rilda Area permit extension in the Beaver Creek No. 4 Mine and consisted of a series of faults with a total displacement of approximately thirty (30) feet. Beaver Creek No. 4 Mine was a relatively dry mine with only few isolated roof drippers associated with the Mill Fork Fault system. In reviewing the exploration data and in-mine information from the development of the 5th North Mains, it appears that the eastern fault of the Mill Fork Graben diminishes to the south from where it was intercepted in the Beaver Creek No. 4 Mine located north of Mill Fork Canyon. If mining intersects faulting related to the Mill Fork Graben during development, permanent seals will be installed to control groundwater if present.

Based on the information gained from the surface exploration program, a detailed plan was developed to position the 4th North/5th North intersection to optimize the "no-subsidence" design of the 5th North/Rilda Canyon Right Fork crossing route and rock slope access into the lower Hiawatha Seam as well as maximizing overall reserve recovery within the area.

Sequence of longwall development and extraction has been revised for the North Rilda Area. The sequence of longwall extraction will be as follows:

Longwall Panel	Coal Lease	
11th East	Federal Leases	U-06039
		U-024317
	PacifiCorp patent fee claims	
12th East	Federal Leases	U-06039
		U-024317
	PacifiCorp patent fee claims	
13th East	Federal Leases	U-06039
		U-024317
	PacifiCorp patent fee claims	
14th East	Federal Leases	U-06039
		U-024317

Longwall Panel	Coal Lease	
10th East	Federal Leases	U-06039
		U-024317
		SL-051221
		U-2810
	PacifiCorp patent fee claims	
9th East	Federal Lease U-06039	
	Federal Lease SL-051221	
	Federal Lease U-2810	

For more detailed information concerning mine plans and sequencing refer to Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP.

R645-301-600 GEOLOGY

There will not be any changes that affect this section. Maps HM-9,10 and 11 in Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP have been revised to reflect update projections of the Mill Fork Graben and drilling completed in 1997. As stated in the environmental assessment completed by the Forest Service,

The project area lies at the northern end of East Mountain within the Wasatch Plateau and Wasatch Plateau Coal Field. The Wasatch Plateau lies in the transition zone between the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province to the east and the Great Basin Physiographic Province to the west. East Mountain is a high, rugged plateau area distinguished from other areas of the Wasatch Plateau by deep canyon drainages. It is bounded by Huntington Canyon to the east, Joes Valley Graben/Indian Creek to the northwest, Cottonwood Canyon to the southwest, and the prominent eastern erosional escarpment of the Wasatch Plateau above Castle Valley to the southeast.

The proposed lease modification area lies on the north slope of the ridge between Mill Fork Canyon to the north and Rilda Canyon to the south (Rilda Ridge). The entire lease modification area drains to the north into Mill Fork Canyon via a small southwest-northeast trending tributary to Mill Fork Creek. The average slope of the lease modification area exceeds 40%.

The lower slope is formed by the Cretaceous Blackhawk Formation which consists of interbedded shale and sandstone. The coal seam crops out near the base of the Blackhawk Formation approximately 300 feet above Mill Fork Creek and approximately 300 feet below the lowest part of the lease modification area. The upper slope or escarpment is formed by the Cretaceous Castlegate Sandstone which is a prominent cliff-forming sandstone unit approximately 250 feet thick. The overburden within the modification area above the upper coal seam ranges from 900 feet at the southwest corner to 300 feet at the northeast corner.

PacifiCorp owns and operates the Deer Creek Mine. The portal facilities for the mine are located in Deer Creek Canyon, mostly on private lands. Deer Creek Canyon is a tributary to Huntington Creek. PacifiCorp has mined the south slope of Rilda Canyon via east-west trending longwall panels and are presently driving entries to the north to access coal reserves on Rilda Ridge to mine an already approved block of east-west trending longwall panels along the north slope of Rilda Ridge. Rilda Ridge is the northernmost area of the Deer Creek Mine Permit. The south slope of Mill Fork is topographic and geologically similar to the south slope of Rilda Canyon. Longwall mining under the south slope of Rilda Creek caused one area of minor rockfalls at the Castlegate Sandstone outcrop. No other effects of subsidence have been determined through monitoring or are visually apparent. Effects of mining-induced subsidence along the south slope of Mill Fork Canyon should be similar.

R645-301-700 HYDROLOGY

Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP have been revised to reflect updated information concerning the Mill Fork Graben and drilling completed in 1997. As stated earlier, PacifiCorp conducted a surface exploration program in the Right Fork of Rilda Canyon. A series of six drill holes were completed in 1997 to document coal seam characteristics, structural geology and hydrologic conditions. Drilling was conducted on approximately 250 foot centers across the projected Mill Fork Graben from previously completed drill holes EM-158 and EM-56. No structural discontinuities were identified during drilling. Groundwater encountered during drilling was restricted to minor quantities from the alluvium/colluvial fill (estimated at 2 - 5 GPM) near the bedrock interface. Based upon the results of the surface exploration program, mining below the Right Fork of Rilda Canyon was re-located approximately 800 feet to the west of the original projection. Re-location of the mains to the west increased the overburden from approximately 120 to 200 feet (refer to maps HM-9, 10 and 11 in Volume 11 - North Rilda Area of the Deer Creek MRP).

A fault system referred to as the Mill Fork Canyon Graben is projected to intersect the western portion of Federal Coal Lease U-06039 (refer to map HM-9). The Mill Fork Canyon Graben was intersected and crossed north of the North Rilda Area permit extension in the Beaver Creek No. 4 Mine and consisted of a series of faults with a total displacement of approximately thirty (30) feet. Beaver Creek No. 4 Mine was a relatively dry mine with only few isolated roof drippers associated with the Mill Fork Fault system. In reviewing the exploration data and in-mine information from the development of the 5th North Mains, it appears that the eastern fault of the Mill Fork Graben diminishes to the south from where it was intercepted in the Beaver Creek No. 4 Mine located north of Mill Fork Canyon. If mining intersects faulting related to the Mill Fork Graben during development, permanent seals will be installed to control groundwater if present.

An additional concern raised by the Division was monitoring of intercepted groundwater. Volume 11 has been revised to the following:

> *In-Mine*: Intercepted groundwater sampling sites, (either roof drippers or contribution from the floor), will be established according to the Special Condition Stipulation in the Deer Creek permit renewal, (February 6, 1996), "*If during entry development, sustained quantities of groundwater are encountered which are greater than 5 gpm from a single source in an individual entry, and which continue after operational activities progress beyond the area of groundwater production, PacifiCorp must monitor these flows for quality and quantity under the approved monitoring plan*". In addition to the standard plan described above, if mining encounters significant quantities of groundwater which

issues from a fault zone, PacifiCorp will quantify and sample for water quality according to the approved monitoring plan. Depending upon the hydrogeologic conditions encountered, additional sampling could include isotopic parameters. Parameters analyzed are those listed in the "DOGM Guidelines for Groundwater Water Quality" (refer to Vol. 9 - Hydrologic Section: Appendix A).

The environmental assessment completed by the Forest Service evaluated the hydrology of the lease application. The following is an excerpt from the EA which describes ground and surface water resources:

Ground Water

The Blackhawk Formation in and around the lease modification area does not typically function as a ground-water discharge source, and generally only contains water in isolated sandstone lenses. The lease modification area is located on a narrow ridge separating Rilda Canyon from Mill Fork Canyon. The steepness of the ridge slopes and the narrow ridge top prevent recharge from infiltrating to the subsurface. As a result, the strata are minimally saturated in this area.

No seeps or springs have been identified in the lease modification area. A seep was located about 3/4 mile to the southwest on the south slope of Rilda Ridge. One spring was found about 1 1/2 miles to the northwest. Four springs have been found in Mill Fork Canyon about 1/2 to 3/4 mile north of the lease modification area. These springs issue from the north slope of Mill Fork Canyon, and are unrelated hydrologically to the modification area.

Exploratory drilling in the vicinity has shown that all the drill holes within a mile have been dry or encountered water in very small (immeasurable) quantities. This supports that the formations are minimally saturated.

Faults associated with the Mill Fork Canyon fault zone were encountered in the Huntington #4 mine, about 2 miles to the northeast. The faults were reported to be dry in the mine. Drilling completed by PacifiCorp in Rilda Canyon did not find evidence of the faulting, suggesting that the fault trends lay further to the west. It is possible, but not likely that the faults pass through the modification area. If present, the faults are anticipated to be dry based on observations at the Huntington #4 mine.

Ground water encountered underground in the Deer Creek mine is typically associated with sandstone channels of limited lateral extent. Isotopic analyses of these waters indicate that the water has a residence time of 7,000 to 12,000 years, and is not part of the active ground-water system. Water encountered underground is discharged at a Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) discharge point in Deer Creek, a tributary of Huntington Creek. Minimal water is expected to be encountered in the modification area because of the low saturation and the method of mining proposed. Any water that is encountered will be discharged into Deer Creek.

Surface Water

The lease modification area lies on the south canyon slope of Mill Fork Canyon under a small unnamed ephemeral tributary to Mill Fork Creek. The stream gradient of the tributary exceeds 35%. Mill Fork Creek is intermittent to the west and upstream of the confluence with the tributary and becomes perennial approximately 1/2 mile to the east and downstream of this confluence where a spring emits from the bottom of the canyon. The small tributary flows only during spring snowmelt conditions and rainstorms. Vegetation consists of mixed conifer with sparse understory vegetation in the drainage bottom. Natural sediment transport to Mill Fork Creek during rainstorms is high.

Mill Fork Creek flows to the east into Huntington Creek. Huntington Creek is perennial and is one of the major drainages on the Wasatch Plateau. Water from Huntington Creek is used for culinary, industrial, and agricultural purposes. Water quality in Huntington Creek is good at the higher elevations on the Wasatch Plateau above the confluence with Mill Fork Creek. The quality degrades (increase in Total Dissolved Solids) rapidly downstream as it flows across the highly erosive and saline Mancos Shale Formation.

R645-301-800 BONDING

There will not be any changes that affect this section.

Enclosed are seven (7) copies of the following drawings:

DRAWING NO.	TITLE
CM-10522-DR	Coal Ownership Map of the Deer Creek Mine Permit Area
CM-10521-DR	Surface Ownership Map of the Deer Creek Mine Permit Area
CM-10367-DR	Deer Creek Mine Permit area Map
CM-10899-DR	Deer Creek Mine Life of Mine Plan, Blind Canyon Coal Seam
CM-10900-DR	Deer Creek Mine life of Mine Plan, Hiawatha Coal Seam
DU-1752 - D	Deer Creek Mine Lease Modification Lease U - 06039

Additionally, the following Exhibits are provided to assist in the Divisions review of the application.

EXHIBIT	SUBJECT
1	Assignment of Coal Lease U-06039 12/13/79
2	USFS Decision Notice / FONSI / Consent to Readjustment of Lease U-06039 5/21/92
3	Readjustment of Lease U-06039, Effective 5/1/93
4	USFS Decision Notice /FONSI / Environmental Assessment for Deer Creek Mine Rilda Canyon Lease Extension 9/27/94
5	BLM Approval of Rilda Canyon Lease Extension and mining under escarpment 12/6/94
6	DOGM Permit ACT/015/018 Deer Creek Mine to Include Rilda Canyon Lease Extension 10/27/94
7	DOI/OSM Deer Creek Mining Plan Approval for Rilda Canyon Lease Extension 12/22/94
8	Deer Creek Mine R2P2 Modification Request 12/5/94

EXHIBIT	SUBJECT
9	Information to USFS, R2P2 Modification Request and Ground Stability Analysis for the Area West of Deer Creek Mine Third North "B" Mains 12/12/94
10	BLM Approval of R2P2 Modification Request 1/24/95
11	PacifiCorp's Application to Modify Federal Coal Lease U-06039 2/15/95
12	USFS Legal Notice to modify Lease U-06039 to include 42.97 additional acres 3/28/95
13	BLM Approval of Modification of Lease U-06039 5/16/95
14	Archeological Report for Rilda Lease Tract - AERC Paper No. 46, October 1990
15	Archeological Report for Rilda Canyon Escarpment - AERC Project 1444, August 5, 1994
16	Permit Renewal, Deer Creek Mine, PacifiCorp, ACT/015/018, Folder #3, Emery County, Utah, June 17, 1996
17	North Rilda Lease Area, Deer Creek Mine, PacifiCorp, ACT/015/018-97-1, Folder #3, Emery County, Utah - Responses from United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Historical Society, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
18	Permit, Deer Creek Mine, PacifiCorp, ACT/015/018, July 15, 1997
19	Cultural Resource Evaluation of Escarpments in the Rilda Canyon Locality of Emery County, Utah - AERC Project 1579 (EWM-97-1) August 11, 1997
20	North Rilda Lease Area Vegetation Survey and Evaluation - September, 1997
21	Assessment of Spotted Bat (Euderma Maculatum) and Townsend's Big-eared Bat (Corynorhinus Townsendii) in the Proposed North Rilda Lease Area. Manti-LaSal National Forest, Emery county, Utah.

EXHIBIT	SUBJECT
22	Application for Second Modification of Federal Coal Lease U-06039, East Mountain Logical Mining, Deer Creek Coal Mine, Emery County, Utah, Cover Letter, May 12, 1998
23	Application for Second Modification of Federal Coal Lease U-06039, East Mountain Logical Mining, Deer Creek Coal Mine, Emery County, Utah, Cover Letter, September 2, 1998
24	Environmental Assessment: Modification of Federal Coal Lease U-06039 and PacifiCorp Deer Creek Mine, Rilda Ridge Area Incidental Boundary Change, October, 1998

The Division's attention to this application is greatly appreciated. As mention previously, this application for an Incidental Boundary Change is being submitted concurrently with a lease-modification submittal to the Bureau of Land Management. This is being done to help expedite the overall approval process. Hopefully, all aspects of the IBC can be reviewed prior to receipt of BLM lease-modification approval. If additional information is required, please call me at (435) 687-4720.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Semborski
Geology/Permitting Supervisor

cc: Energy West: Carl Pollastro
Chuck Semborski
File
Interwest: Blake Webster
Scott Child

G:\PCCOMMON\PCCOMMON\ENVIRONM\PERMITS\DCMINE\AMENDMNT\1998\DCIBC98B.WPD