

0032

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Manti-La Sal
National Forest

41/002 #2
599 West Price River Dr.
Price, Utah 84501

Reply to: 2820

Date: September 14, 1992

Mr. Lowell Braxton
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
355 West North Temple
3 Triad Center, Suite 350
Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1203

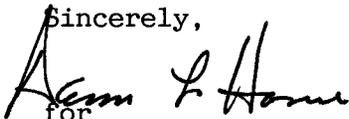
Dear Lowell:

The Manti-La Sal National Forest has reviewed Southern Utah Fuel Company's request to undermine a section of escarpment on the east side of Quitcupah Canyon, dated March 19, 1992, and have prepared and Environmental Assessment (EA). We consent to Southern Utah Fuel Company's request.

Enclosed are copies of the Forest Service EA and the Decision Notice/Finding of No Significant Impact (DN/FONSI). Forest Service consent is subject to the stipulations included in Appendix A of the EA.

If you have any questions, please contact the Forest Supervisor's Office.

Sincerely,



FOR
GEORGE A. MORRIS
Forest Supervisor

cc: Roger Zortman
BLM - Moab District
P.O. Box 970
Moab, Utah 84532

D-2

RECEIVED

SEP 16 1992

DIVISION OF
OIL GAS & MINING

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FOR

**SOUTHERN UTAH FUEL COMPANY
APPLICATION TO EXTEND EXPERIMENTAL MINING AREA**

**Ferron Ranger District
Manti-La Sal National Forest
Emery County, Utah**

September 1992

Responsible Official:

**George A. Morris, Forest Supervisor
USDA, Forest Service
Manti-La Sal National Forest
599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501**

For Further Information Contact:

**Dale Harber, District Geologist
Ferron Ranger District
98 South State
Ferron, Utah 84523**

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose and Need for Action

On March 19, 1992, Southern Utah Fuel Company (SUFCO) applied to the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (UDOGM) for an addition to their escarpment undermining test area. The original test area, authorized under the "experimental" provisions (30 CFR 785.13) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in 1987, covers 5,000 linear feet of escarpment on the west side of Quitchupah Canyon (see Figure 1). The proposed addition would involve a longwall panel undermining approximately 1,800 linear feet of escarpment on the east side of Quitchupah Canyon (see Figures 1 and 2).

The proposed addition is on lands administered by the Manti-La Sal National Forest. The legal description is SE1/4, Sec. 29, T. 21 S., R. 5 E.

SUFCO has applied for approval to mine beyond the escarpment for the following reasons:

1. The mining of this area, and the associated monitoring of the area required by the test provisions of SMCRA, will increase knowledge of mining-induced subsidence.
2. Mining of this area would allow recovery of approximately 360,000 tons of recoverable coal that would otherwise be bypassed and would not be recoverable in the future.

B. Authorizing Actions

The proposed action is subject to the following authorities: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended; Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (FCLAA); Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA); Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA); Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960; National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA); National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); Federal Regulations 30 CFR 700 to End (SMCRA Regulations) and 43 CFR 3400; and the Manti-La Sal National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP).

A decision to allow mining under the escarpment requires specific consent by the Forest Service in accordance with Stipulation #13 contained in Federal Coal Lease U-63214.

C. History and Background

SUFCO has mined under approximately 12,000 linear feet of Castlegate Sandstone escarpment on the SUFCO Number One Mine permit area, including the 5,000 linear feet of escarpment undermined in the test area on the west side of Quitchupah Canyon. The following is a summary of the subsidence results in the test area, as reported to the UDOGM by SUFCO:

Three longwall panels were extracted. The resulting vertical subsidence varied from one to seven feet. Horizontal movement varied

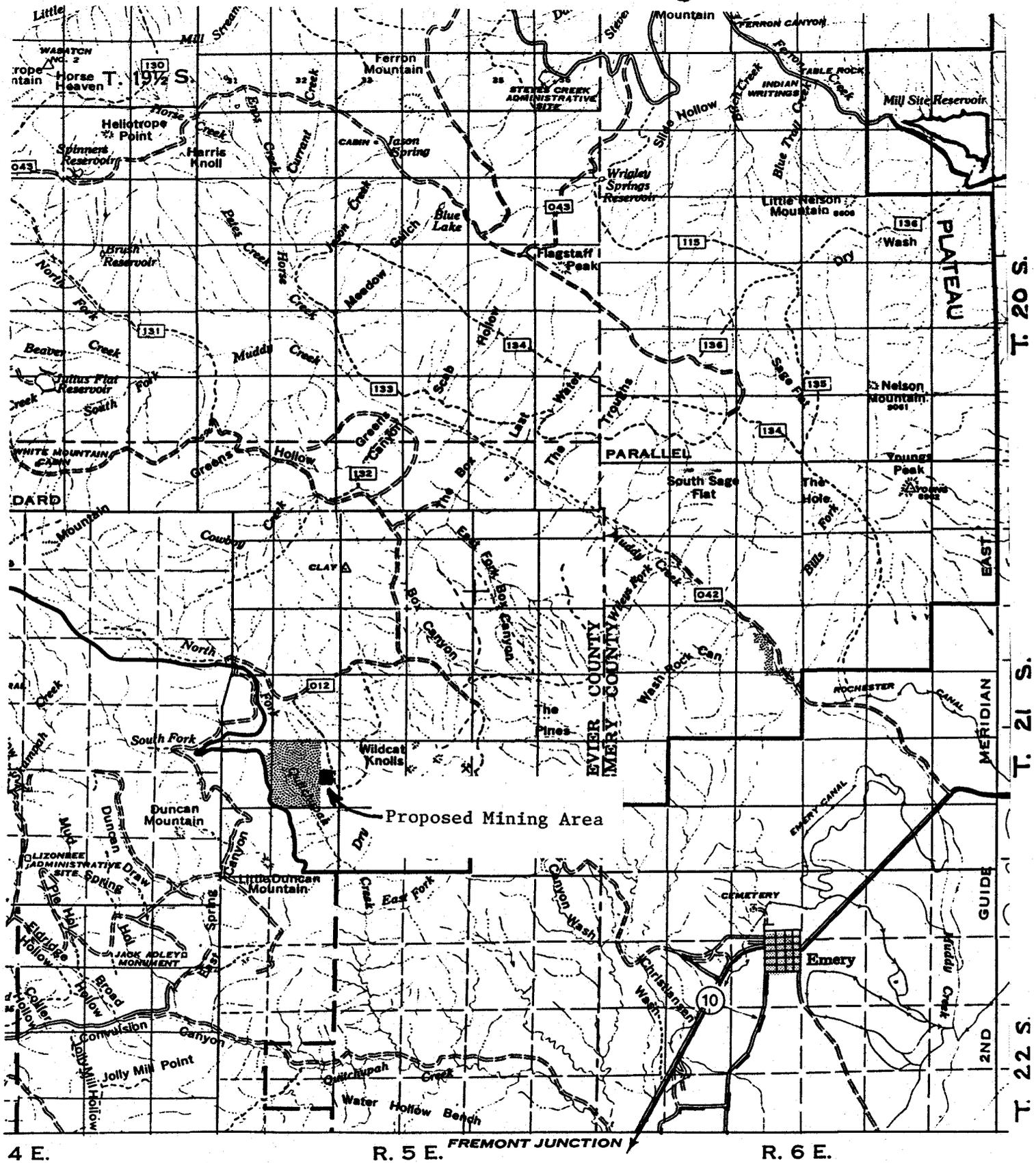
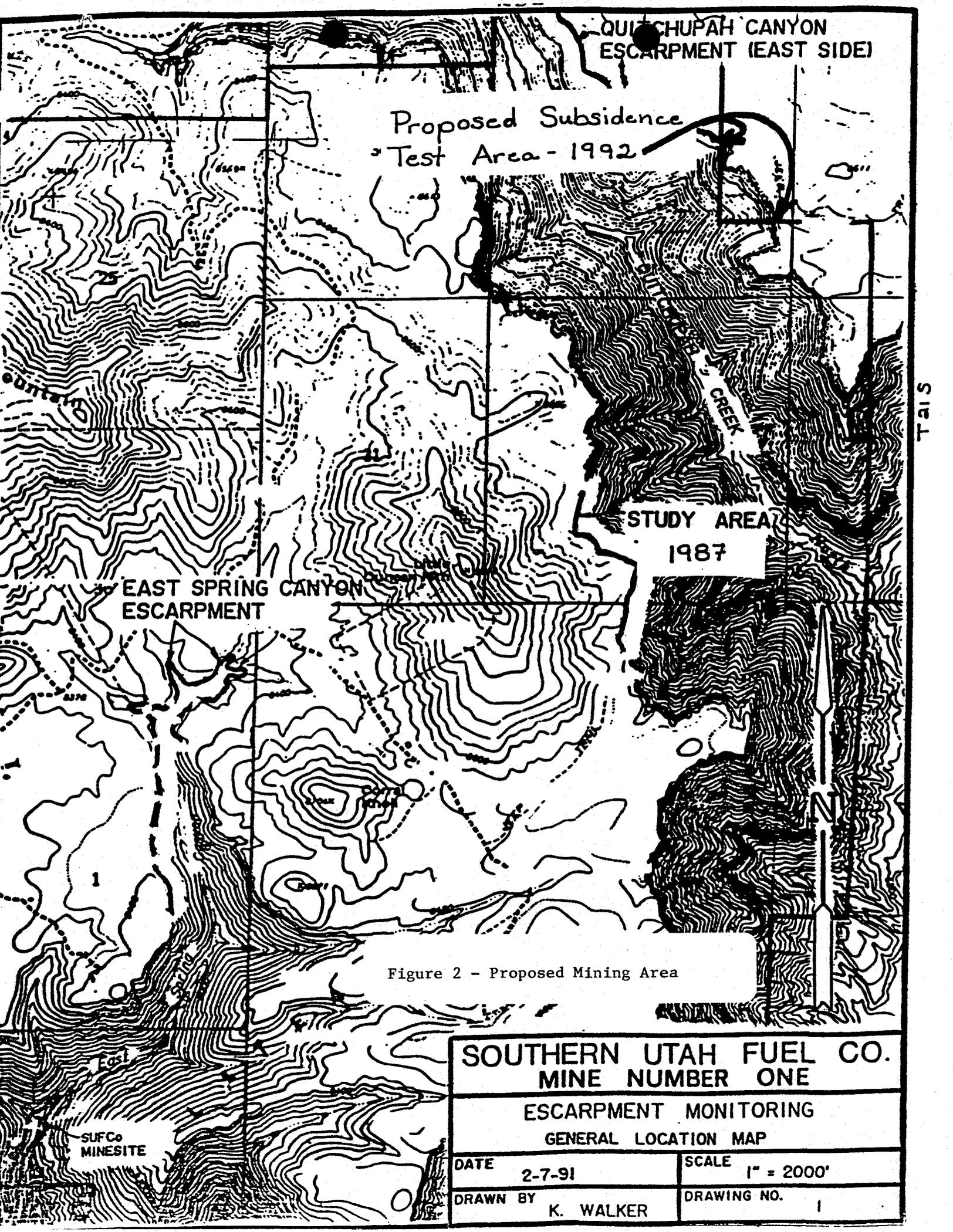


Figure 1 - General Location Map

QUITCHUPAH CANYON ESCARPMENT (EAST SIDE)

Proposed Subsidence
Test Area - 1992



EAST SPRING CANYON ESCARPMENT

STUDY AREA
1987

Figure 2 - Proposed Mining Area

SOUTHERN UTAH FUEL CO. MINE NUMBER ONE	
ESCARPMENT MONITORING GENERAL LOCATION MAP	
DATE 2-7-91	SCALE 1" = 2000'
DRAWN BY K. WALKER	DRAWING NO. 1

SUF Co
MINESITE

T A I S

from several tenths of a foot to almost three feet. Several surface tension cracks up to about 6" wide were observed. One small independent block of Castlegate Sandstone tipped over during subsidence. The resulting rubble on the slope is very similar to naturally occurring rock slides along the escarpment. No other damage was noted.

A more detailed description of the subsidence results is available in Dimick (1991).

Mining in the "experimental" area has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of 30 CFR 785.13. If permission is granted to add the proposed test area to the original "experimental" area, mining would also be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 30 CFR 785.13.

D. Public Issues, Management Issues, and Opportunities

The following is a discussion of the issues and opportunities identified by the Interdisciplinary Team through analysis of the application and public comments:

1. Public Issues

A letter was received from the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources regarding potential impacts to wildlife from mining induced subsidence. Specific areas of concern were the potential damage to golden eagle nests and to water resources.

Another letter was received from the Water Rights Division of the Utah Department of Natural Resources saying they have no concerns with the mining in the area.

2. Management Issues

- a. Subsidence could damage cultural resource sites.
- b. Subsidence could damage geological resources.
- c. Subsidence could affect visual quality.

3. Opportunities

a. The market value of the coal which would be mined in the proposed area is approximately \$10,080,000. Mining of this coal would produce approximately \$806,000 in royalties paid to the Federal Government and would supplement State and local government revenues. The mining also places money in the local economy in the form of wages paid to miners.

b. The coal in the proposed area would be mined and made available for energy production and other industrial uses.

E. Negative Declaration

There are no prime farmlands, rangelands, timber lands, or alluvial valley floors within the area proposed for mining. Mining should not result in significant impacts to cultural or paleontological resources; threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant or animal species; or floodplains. Protection of these resources is provided under the lease stipulations and Federal and State laws and regulations.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

A. Alternative 1 - No Action

Under this alternative, the application to mine under the escarpment would be denied.

B. Alternative 2 - Consent to Mining Under the Escarpment

Under this alternative, the Forest Service would consent to the addition of the proposed area to the "experimental" mining area. Mining would then occur in the area under the escarpment.

C. Comparison of Alternatives

Resource	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Golden Eagle Nest	No impact.	Possible impact to golden eagle nest. No impacts to other wildlife.
Water Resources	No impact.	No impact.
Cultural Resources	No impact.	Site would be excavated according to SHPA approved plan.
Geologic Resources	No impact.	Possible damage to two small natural bridges.
Visual Resources	No impact.	Possible minor impacts, but within the limits for partial retention.
Socioeconomic	Loss of coal resource. No royalties to governments.	Recovery of coal. Royalty payments to government.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The area of the proposed mining activity is located entirely within coal lease U-63214, which is a part of the SUFCO Number One Mine permit area. The area was thoroughly evaluated and described in the environmental assessment prepared at the time of the lease application (Forest Service, 1988). The reader is referred to this document. The only information to be presented here is new or additional information on the specific area now being evaluated.

The management prescription for the area, as designated in the Manti-La Sal National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), is for General Big Game Winter Range (GWR) and Wood-Fiber Production and Harvest (TBR). The management requirements for these areas are found on pages III-61 through III-63 and III-67 through III-68 of the LRMP.

A. Wildlife

One golden eagle nest has been found on private land located approximately 400 feet west of the western edge of the area proposed for mining. This nest was tended in the spring of 1992, but it was not used for nesting. No other new or different information has been obtained on wildlife in the area since the 1988 leasing environmental assessment was prepared.

B. Water Resources

There are no springs or seeps in the area of the proposed mining activity. The only surface water is runoff during storms. One small intermittent drainage crosses the area, and is tributary to Quitchupah Creek.

C. Cultural Resources

In compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 36 CFR Part 800, a cultural resource survey of the addition to the experimental area was conducted by Archaeological Environmental Research Corporation (AERC) in August of 1992. Three cultural resource sites, all prehistoric lithic scatter, were documented. All three were evaluated as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Both the Forest and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office have concurred that all three sites are eligible for listing in the National Register (cf. letter of James Dykman, Utah State Historic Preservation Officer, August 20, 1992).

Only one of these sites, Site 42SV2311, is located within the area of mining influence. In phone conversations with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Mr. Dykman has also concurred with the Forest's assessment that only Site 42SV2311 could potentially be affected by mining activities.

Site 42SV2311 consists of the remains of a prehistoric campsite possibly occupied from the Late Archaic (ca. 3000 to 1500 years ago) into the Formative Fremont Period (ca. 1500 to 700 years ago). Archaeological features which may be located below the present ground surface include the

remains of a very short (ca. three feet long) rock wall, fire hearths, and possible roasting pits.

D. Geologic Resources

Two small sandstone natural bridges span the intermittent drainage through the area where it goes over the escarpment, along the western edge of the proposed longwall panel. They are erosional features formed by water moving over the edge of the escarpment. They formed along the natural joint pattern of the Castlegate Sandstone, which is oriented approximately north-south, and roughly parallel to the orientation of the proposed longwall panel. There are several tension cracks within these arches, indicating incipient failure. The length of time before these arches fail is unknown. At least two other similar arches exist in the area.

These bridges are not visible from any road, trail, or other known use area. No visitation to the bridges has been documented. They are, however, an uncommon geologic feature on the Manti Division of the Manti-La Sal National Forest.

These are the type of features with potential for nomination for the National Natural Landmark (NNL) Program of the National Park Service. Similar natural bridges occur throughout the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Region and are concentrated in areas such as Natural Bridges National Monument and Capitol Reef National Park. The susceptibility to damage and the presence of numerous examples of natural bridges in protected areas (national parks and monuments) indicates that the natural bridges in the proposed mining area would not meet the criteria for NNL listing.

E. Visual Resources

The proposed mining area is viewed in background from Forest Development Road 40007 on the Fishlake National Forest. This is in an area with scenic quality of Class A (Distinctive Variety Class) and a Visual Resource Management (VRM) classification of Level III (partial retention).

F. Socioeconomics

The area of the proposed mining contains approximately 360,000 tons of recoverable coal, which would produce a royalty of approximately \$806,000 to the Federal, State, and local governments. Approximately 30 miners are employed in the longwall section which would mine the area.

IV. EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

A. Alternative 1 - No Action

Under this alternative the Forest Service would not consent to mining beyond the escarpment. Therefore, there would be no mining related environmental consequences to the area, and there would be no economic

benefit to the Federal, State, and local government from the coal royalties. The longwall system would be temporarily idled, causing a temporary loss of approximately 30 jobs.

B. Alternative 2 - Consent to Mining Under the Escarpment

1. Wildlife

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has issued a "take permit" to SUFCO for the golden eagle nest near the longwall panel margin. SUFCO will be required to monitor the nest for 3 years after mining. No other wildlife should be impacted by this mining activity (Biological Evaluation for Southern Utah Fuel Company Application to Mine Beyond the Escarpment, 1992).

2. Water Resources

There would be no negative impacts to water resources. In an area of escarpment failure in Newberry Canyon, which was caused by mining in the Cottonwood Mine, the rock in the talus has armored the slope and decreased sediment input to surface waters (G. Dennis Kelly, personal communication).

3. Cultural Resources

Expected impacts to 42SV2311 could occur to a small portion of the site located below the escarpment through structural failure of the escarpment; however, the potential for significant cultural resources in this area is minimal. Slightly more threatening is the potential for surface cracking which could occur along bedrock joints running through 42SV2311; these areas cannot be precisely predicted at this time. Adverse effects to the site could thus be expected from displacement of artifacts and cultural features (e.g. fire hearths). Pollen and charcoal samples contained within such disturbed features could become contaminated by the introduction of other carbon and pollen samples rendering such features useless for interpretation. These effects would be considered adverse.

Consequently, the Forest directed AERC to develop plans to mitigate the potential adverse effects of mining to Site 42SV2311. On September 4, 1992, AERC submitted plans to conduct controlled excavations to recover data which might be lost or damaged. The proposed plan would utilize methods to recover contextual information which would be useful in reconstructing the occupational history and use of the site. In addition, several specific research questions on the Late Archaic and Formative Fremont Periods would be addressed. Both the Forest and the Utah SHPO have agreed that completion of AERC's proposed data recovery plan would successfully mitigate the adverse effects posed by mining activities. In the judgement of the Forest's cultural resource specialist, Dr. Richard Hauck, Principal Investigator for AERC, and Mr. James Dykman, the excavation can be completed prior to subsidence. All archaeological data recovery work

by AERC will be conducted in compliance with an approved special use permit.

4. Geologic Resources

There is a potential for failure of the sandstone natural bridges as the longwall panel passes beneath the area. This is due to their orientation, formed by the joint pattern in the sandstone, and the tension cracks already present in the bridges. If mining is allowed in the area, the Forest Service would document the geologic character of the bridges with a report and photographs before mining.

5. Visual Resources

The impacts to visual resources, based on past subsidence in the area (Dimick, 1991), would consist of fractures, cliff spalling along the natural joint pattern, and failure of large blocks that have already been detached. The fractures are not usually visible from a distance. Rock failures due to mining are not distinguishable from natural failures, which also exist in the area. These impacts are within those allowed for the VRM classification of partial retention.

6. Socioeconomics

Mining in the proposed area would result in production of coal with a market value of approximately \$10,080,000, which would be used primarily for energy production. The mining would also return money to the local economy in the form of wages paid to the miners. Royalties from the coal would be approximately \$806,000, and would supplement Federal, State, and local government revenues. There would be no job losses at the mine.

V. PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A. Interdisciplinary Team

<u>Specialist</u>	<u>Specialty</u>	<u>Role</u>
Dale Harber	Geology/Minerals	ID Team Leader
Cindy Burns	Wildlife	ID Team Member
Stan McDonald	Cultural Resources	ID Team Member

B. Public Contacts

News releases which notified the general public that the Forest Service would be evaluating the proposal to mine beyond the escarpment and requesting public comment were published in the Sun Advocate and Emery County Progress newspapers.

Letters were sent to identified interested publics requesting comments. Appendix B contains a copy of the letter and a list of organizations and individuals contacted.

C. Intensity of Public Interest

Only two responses were received concerning the proposed project. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources expressed concern over potential subsidence impacts to golden eagles and water resources. The Water Rights Division of the Utah Department of Natural Resources wrote to say they had no concerns.

VI. REFERENCES

AERC, 1992, Site Testing and Data Recovery Program - Site 42SV2311.

Dimick, Dall, 1991, Subsiding Escarpments: A Report on an Experimental Practice; Southern Utah Fuel Company.

Forest Service, 1986, Manti-La Sal National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Manti-La Sal National Forest, Price, Utah.

Forest Service, 1988, Environmental Assessment for Coastal States Energy Company Coal Lease Application U-63214, Quitchupah Tract; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Manti-La Sal National Forest, Price, Utah.

Forest Service, 1992, Biological Evaluation for Southern Utah Fuel Company Application to Extend Experimental Mining Area; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Manti-La Sal National Forest, Price, Utah.

Kelly, G. Dennis, 1992, personal communication; Hydrologist, Manti-La Sal National Forest, Price, Utah.

APPENDIX A

SPECIAL STIPULATIONS

1. Mining beyond the escarpment may not occur until the site testing and data recovery program (AERC, 1992) has been completed.
2. Mining beyond the escarpment may not occur until the Forest Service has photographed and documented the two natural sandstone bridges in the proposed project area.

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Manti-LaSal National Forest
Ferron Ranger District

P.O. Box 310
Ferron, Utah 84523

Reply to: 2820

Date: August 5, 1992

m01n

The Ferron Ranger District, Manti-La Sal National Forest, has received a coal mining proposal which may interest you.

Southern Utah Fuel Company (SUFCO) was granted permission in 1987 to mine under 5,000 feet of escarpment on the west side of Quitchupah Creek, under the experimental provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. A subsidence monitoring program was implemented, and three longwall panels were extracted. SUFCO has now submitted a request to extend the area to the east side of Quitchupah Creek, where they propose to mine under approximately 1,800 linear feet of escarpment in the SE1/4, sec. 29, T21S, R5E (see attached map).

If you have questions or comments on this project please contact myself or Dale Harber by August 19, 1992.

Sincerely,

IRA W. HATCH
District Ranger

Enclosure

m01nSouthern Utah Wilderness Alliance

ATTN: Mr. Ken A. Rait

436 Alameda Avenue

Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

m01nEmery County Commission

P.O. Box 629

Castle Dale, Utah 84513

m01nSoutheastern Utah Association of Local Governments

ATTN: Mr. Bill Howell

P.O. Box 1106

Price, Utah 84501

m01nUtah Associated Municipal Water Systems (UAMPS)

ATTN: Craig V. Meacham

8722 South 300 West

Sandy, Utah 84070

m01nSenator Orrin Hatch Office

ATTN: Mr. Ronald E. Madsen

3428 Wallace F. Bennett Federal Building

Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

m01nSportsmen for Quality Wildlife

ATTN: Sam Raby

2320 N. Hillside Drive

Wellington, Utah 84542

m01nEast Carbon Wildlife Federation

ATTN: Kent Hintze

P.O. Box 523

East Carbon, Utah 84520

m01nThe Nature Conservancy

ATTN: Joel S. Tuhy

2225 South Highway 89-91

Wellsville, Utah 84339

m01nUtah Wilderness Association

ATTN: Mr. Dick Carter

455 East 400 South, B-40

Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

m01nDepartment of Natural Resources

ATTN: Milo A. Barney

1636 West North Temple

Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

m01nUtah Bureau of Water Pollution Control

ATTN: Roy D. Gunnell

288 North 1460 West

P.O. Box 16690

Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-0690

m01nUtah Division of Wildlife Resources

ATTN: Ken Phippen
455 West Railroad Avenue
Price, Utah 84501

m01nUtah State Division of Water Rights

ATTN: Mark Page
P.O. Box 718
Price, Utah 84501

m01nAvra M. Smith

Deseret News Correspondent
876 North 400 East
Price, Utah 84501

m01nCoastal States Energy Company

175 East 400 South #800
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111-2301

m01nCity of Salina

ATTN: Nyles Andreason, Mayor
P.O. Box R
Salina, Utah 84654

m01nSevier County Commission

Sevier County Courthouse
P.O. Box 517
Richfield, Utah 84701

m01nCity of Emery

ATTN: Gary Petty, Mayor
Emery, Utah 84522

m01nMr. Ken Christiansen

President, Emery Cattle Association
Emery, Utah 84522

m01nMuddy Creek Irrigation Co.

ATTN: Morris Sorenson
Emery, Utah 84522

DECISION NOTICE
AND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

FOR

SOUTHERN UTAH FUEL COMPANY
APPLICATION TO EXTEND EXPERIMENTAL MINING AREA

FERRON RANGER DISTRICT
MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST
EMERY COUNTY, UTAH

An Environmental Assessment (EA) that discusses the effects of adding the proposed longwall panel to the experimental escarpment undermining area of the SUFCO Number One Mine permit area is available for public review at the Manti-La Sal National Forest Supervisor's Office. This decision is based on the referenced Environmental Assessment and the Environmental Assessment for Coastal States Energy Company Coal Lease Application U-63214, Quitchupah Tract, 1988.

The proposed action is subject to the following authorities: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended; Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (FCLAA); Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA); Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA); Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960; National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA); National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); Federal Regulations 30 CFR 700 to End (SMCRA Regulations) and 43 CFR 3400; and the Manti-La Sal National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). Mining in the experimental area has been conducted since 1987 in accordance with the provisions of 30 CFR 785.13, which requires extensive monitoring of subsidence impacts. Mining in the additional experimental area will also be subject to the requirements of 30 CFR 785.13.

It is my decision to consent to the proposed addition to the experimental mining area through the adoption of Alternative 2, subject to the application of the attached two Special Stipulations to protect cultural and geologic resources. This alternative allows for production of the coal resource with minimum impacts to Federal surface resources under existing legislation and Forest Service policy, management decisions (LRMP), and direction. This decision is based on public scoping and the recent Environmental Assessment.

It has been determined that the proposal is not a major Federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment; therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement is not needed. This determination was made based on the following considerations:

1. The issues of cultural resources and golden eagle nests were identified during project scoping. The potential adverse effects of the proposal can be effectively mitigated by special lease stipulations and proper implementation of the SMCRA Regulations (30

CFR 700 to End) and the State of Utah Coal Mining and Reclamation Regulatory Program.

2. The extension to the experimental mining area should have no significant adverse affect to cultural or paleontological resources, floodplains, or Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant and animal species. Lease stipulations, spceial stipulations, the SMCRA Regulations (30 CFR 700 to End), and the State of Utah Mining and Reclamation Regulatory Program provide for adequate protection of such resources.
3. There will be no adverse impacts to prime or unique rangelands, farmlands, floodplains, or timberlands; alluvial valley floors; or wetlands.
4. The proposed action is consistent with objectives and direction of the Manti-La Sal National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1986.

This decision is subject to appeal under 36 CFR 217 and 36 CFR 251. Specific procedures for filing an appeal are located in 36 CFR 217.9 and 36 CFR 251.90. Copies of the appeal regulation are available at local Forest Service offices.

To be considered a valid appeal:

1. The appeal must be filed within 45 days of publication of this notification of decision in the Sun Advocate newspaper for appeals under 36 CFR 217. Appeals under 36 CFR 251 must be filed within 45 days of the date of this decision. Election to appeal under 36 CFR 251 precludes appeal under 36 CFR 217.
2. The appellant must file two (2) copies of the Notice of Appeal in accordance with regulations contained in 36 CFR 217.9 or 36 CFR 251.90 with the Regional Forester, Intermountain Region, Federal Building, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401. The Regional Forester is the Reviewing Officer.

It is the responsibility of those who appeal a decision to provide the Reviewing Officer sufficient narrative evidence and argument to show why the decision should be changed or reversed. The appellant must identify the specific change(s) in the decision which is being sought. Minimum requirements for the written notice of appeal are identified in 36 CFR 217.9(b) and 36 CFR 251.90.

The Reviewing Officer shall render his/her appeal decision not more than 100 days from the date the appeal was filed. This review period may be extended to allow for conduct of meaningful negotiations (36 CFR 217.12(a) or 36 CFR 251.93(a)). If the project or activity would be implemented before an appeal decision could be issued, the Reviewing Officer will consider written requests to stay implementation of the decision, pending completion of the review. To request a stay of implementation, a written request must be filed with the Reviewing Officer as prescribed in 36 CFR 217.10 or 36 CFR 251.91.

For additional information concerning this decision or the Forest Service appeal process, please contact Ira W. Hatch, District Ranger, Ferron Ranger District.

The projected initiation date of this project may take place 7 days after publication in the Sun Advocate.

George A. Morris

9/14/92

for GEORGE A. MORRIS
Forest Supervisor
Manti-La Sal National Forest

Date