

**OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT**

**Annual Evaluation Summary Report
For the
Regulatory Program
Administered by the State
Of
Utah**



**For
Evaluation Year 2005
(July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005)**

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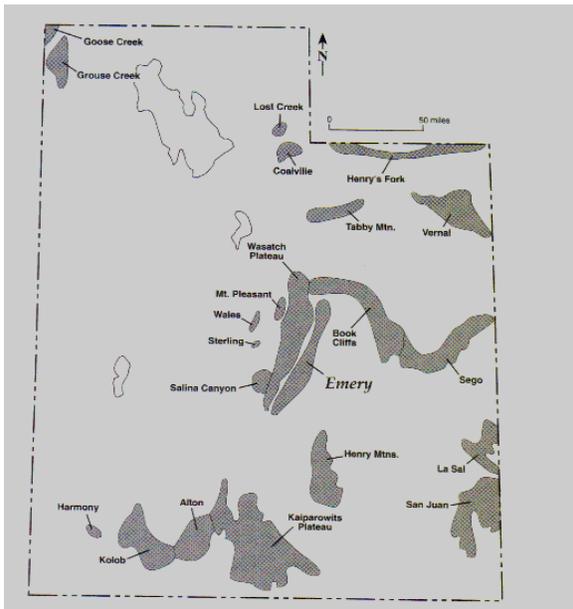
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I. Introduction

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) created the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) in the Department of the Interior. SMCRA provides authority to OSM to oversee the administration of and provide Federal funding for State regulatory programs that have been approved by OSM as meeting the minimum standards of SMCRA. This report contains summary information regarding the Utah program and the effectiveness of the Utah program in meeting the purposes of SMCRA as specified in section 102. The approved SMCRA program for the State of Utah is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil, Gas and Mining. This annual report covers the period of July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005. Detailed background information and comprehensive reports for the program elements evaluated during the period are available for review and copying at the OSM Denver Field Division office.

II. Overview of the Utah Coal Mining Industry

Coal is found beneath approximately 18 percent of the state of Utah, but only 4 percent is considered mineable at this time. The demonstrated coal reserve base is about 6.4 billion tons, which is 1.3 percent of the national reserve base. The State and Federal governments and Indian tribes hold most of Utah's coal resources.



Utah coal fields are shown on the figure to the left (Utah Geological Survey, Survey Notes, September 1998). In 2005, only the Wasatch Plateau and Book Cliffs coal fields were being actively mined.

Most of the coal is bituminous and is of Cretaceous age. The Btu value is high compared to most other western States. Sulfur content ranges from medium to low in the more important coal fields.

Coal production steadily increased from the early 1970's and peaked in 1996 at 28.9 million tons. Production in 2003 was 23.5 million tons (Table 1). The majority of the coal production is produced by underground mining operations, which mostly mine seams exceeding 8 feet in thickness.

As of June 30, 2005, Utah had 27 permitted operations that had disturbed 2,788 acres (Table 6). Each of these operations is an inspectable unit. All of these operations were active or temporarily inactive; none were inactive or abandoned (Table 2). Of the 27

operations, 11 were underground mines that use the longwall mining method, 10 were underground mines that use the room-and-pillar mining method, one was a surface mining operation that extracts coal in the area of previous underground mining, one was a surface mining operation that extracts coal from an underground mine refuse pile, and four were coal preparation plants/loadout facilities. Utah also has five bond forfeiture sites with 318 acres of disturbance.

Utah's coal mining industry has a direct, significant impact on the local economies where mining occurs. Coal mining currently occurs in Carbon, Emery, and Sevier Counties. The Utah Department of Workforce Services reported that in 2004 mining companies, including coal mining companies, respectively employed 706, 701, and 399 persons in Carbon, Emery, and Sevier Counties. In Carbon County, coal mining companies represented three of the fifteen largest employers and one was the second largest employer. In Emery County, the second and fourth largest employers were coal companies and coal mining companies represented three of the fifteen largest employers. In Sevier County, a coal mining company was the third largest employer. Preliminary coal mining employment rose slightly in 2004 for Emery and Sevier counties. See <http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/regions/county.asp> for more information on coal related employment in Utah.

The climate of the Wasatch Plateau and Book Cliffs coal fields is characterized by hot, dry summers, the late-summer so-called *monsoon* rains, and cold, relatively moist winters. Normal precipitation varies from six inches in the lower valleys to more than 40 inches on some high plateaus. The growing season ranges from five months in some valleys to only 2 1/2 months in mountainous regions.

III. Overview of the Public Participation Opportunities in the Evaluation Process and Utah Program

Evaluation Process

DOGM and OSM solicit comments or suggestions from persons and groups who may have an interest in coal mining and, specifically, an interest in the oversight process. DOGM posted a notice on its web page requesting suggestions for oversight topics from the public, industry, and environmental groups. One comment was received from the Emery County Water Users for this evaluation period.

The team made a copy of the EY 2004 report available for review on the OSM internet site at www.osmre.gov.

Utah Program

The Utah Board of Oil, Gas, and Mining is the policy making body for DOGM. The Board consists of seven members knowledgeable in oil, gas, mining, geology, and royalty matters. The Board convened eleven monthly meetings during this evaluation year. The

meetings were held in Salt Lake City, Richfield, and St George.

Quarterly throughout the evaluation year, DOGM representatives met with Emery County water user associations, which have a concern that mines may be diminishing surface water flows. Meeting attendees discussed cumulative hydrologic impact areas for the Emery County mines, DOGM's water monitoring database, water replacement rules, and general permitting activity updates. The water users have water monitoring data that they provide to DOGM. To further exchange information, DOGM and the water users meet quarterly.

DOGM met with Carbon County in May 2005 to discuss and update the commissioners on water and other issues related to coal mining.

IV. Accomplishments, Issues, and Innovations

Accomplishments

DOGM performed outreach to the public, operators, agencies, and stakeholders by providing opportunities to discuss issues.

- Quarterly throughout the evaluation year, DOGM representatives meet with Emery County water user associations, Emery County Coal Operators, Water Rights, Forest Service, BLM, Emery County Commission and other interested parties to discuss water issues relating to coal mining in the Emery County area. The group discusses cumulative hydrologic impacts, DOGM's water monitoring database, water replacement rules and general issues related to coal mining. The water users provide updates on water availability and systems.
- A semiannual meeting with Carbon County Commissioners was initiated in March of 2005. The meeting was initially started to discuss water issues and coal mining but after input the meetings will be modified to provide the county with general updates of all mining issues.
- A Water Quality Database training session was held at the College of Eastern Utah computer lab for the interested public, and other governmental agencies.

DOGM performed outreach to citizens and communities by participating in programs that help to educate the public about mining.

- The Board of Oil, Gas and Mining sponsors an Earth Day Awards Program to recognize operators or individuals for going beyond what is required by regulation to protect the environment while providing society with essential natural resources. The Board recognized the Deer Creek Mine in 2005 for the innovative method of repairing a large subsidence crack.

- The Division's Associate Director of Mining is an adjunct professor teaching a mine permitting and reclamation class. Division employees assist in some segments of the class.
- The Division maintains information on their web site at <http://www.ogm.utah.gov/>. Information includes: Water Quality Database, announcements of pending rules, mine information, contact information, links, technical information, and an FTP site.

DOGM provides leadership and outreach in the coordination with other state and federal agencies involved in coal.

- DOGM conducts monthly interagency conference calls to coordinate permitting issues. Agencies who participate in these calls include the BLM, State Trust Lands, OSM, US Fish and Wildlife and the Forest Service.

DOGM is in the process of maintaining and developing a database and data processing for electronic permitting. Primary functions and goals of these processes are:

- To create, index and locate electronic documents on DOGM's network that are scanned from existing files or created digitally. This electronic filing system will make documents electronically available to DOGM staff, operators, OSM, other agencies, and the general public.
- To track permitting information and maintain a chronology of permit-related activities including permits, bonds, acreages, mine and permit status, inspections and compliance information.
- To assign and schedule tasks related to permits or projects and to allocate resources to those tasks. Such tasks include new permit reviews, revisions, amendments, reports, bonding and any other project or activity to which DOGM must allocate staff.
- To maintain a relational database of people and companies that associates them to each other, permits, projects and other activities. These data will be used as contact information (names, addresses, phone numbers) for the creation of notifications, mailing lists, inspection reports, fees and other DOGM related work.
- To serve as an intermediate application to link information from other database applications which will enable DOGM to publish maps, reports and provide current and accurate information on DOGM's Web site.
- To provide a core to the development of on-line permit applications and other related DOGM activities over the Internet through a web browser environment.

Issues

The following is a description of significant regulatory issues DOGM has addressed on mining operations during EY04. Some of the issues may be ongoing and DOGM continues to monitor them.

Water Impacts at the Skyline Mine

Beginning in March 1999, Skyline Mine encountered a series of water inflows estimated at 14,800 gpm that decrease to 9,300 gpm by March of 2003 and now have decreased to 870 gpm by June 2004. Electric Lake Reservoir is adjacent to the mine workings and the reservoir water is used for the operation of an 895-megawatt power plant in Emery County. Mine water is discharged to Eccles Creek in Carbon County and Electric Lake in Emery County. The Division is reviewing Canyon Fuel's monitoring of the discharge to Eccles Creek.

Issues being followed are:

- Has the increase discharge caused channel erosion, scoured macroinvertebrates or impacted the riparian community? Based on the data made available to the Division as of July of 2004 the Division is able to find that there have been no detrimental impacts associated with the discharge reported to date that would affect fish, macroinvertebrates and wildlife.
- Prior to May 2003, Skyline was exceeding their UPDES daily tonnage limit for TDS (7.1 tons/day) because of the volume of discharges. In May 2003, the UPDES permit was changed to allow a maximum of 500 mg/l 30-day average. Since May 2003, the Mine remains compliant with the UPDES permit requirements.
- To date, no conclusive data has been provided that indicates a direct link between Electric Lake and Skyline mine exists. Current data suggests that if any surface water is being encountered in the Mine, the amount of water supplied by the James Canyon (JC) fault and mine dewatering wells to Electric Lake is in excess of the water being encountered in the mine. The water being supplied by the JC wells is considered a positive impact to Electric Lake.
- The increased mine discharge has had no negative impact on agricultural activity along Mud Creek (Eccles Creek is a tributary to Mud Creek).
- The CHIA concludes, "No evidence of material damage from the actual mining operations has been found. No probability of material damage from actual or anticipated mining operations has been found."

Skyline Mine temporarily ceased operations in 2004 and has now reopened and will

resume mining in a drier portion of the mine. The Division continues to monitor the water impacts at the Skyline Mine.

Dugout Canyon Mine Water Discharge

Historic mining activities in Dugout Canyon began in the 1920's and continued through the mid 1960's, leaving abandoned workings close to the current mine workings. In August of 2002, the Mine discovered excessive amounts of water stored in abandoned underground workings located dangerously close to the current operation. MSHA required an emergency dewatering. As a result of this continuing discharge, the Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ) reissued the discharge permit allowing a 500 mg/l 30 day average or 1-ton/day TDS loading limit. The same permit states that if the Permittee is not able to meet these effluent parameters as determined by the Executive Secretary of the DWQ, then the permittee is required to participate in and /or fund a salinity offset project to include the TDS offset credits. The mine has paid money into the salinity offset program. The Division of Oil, Gas, & Mining continues to monitor the situation and assess the downstream impacts. The additional water continues to be used beneficially by filling stock ponds and irrigating crops.

The Division's current evaluation has determined that the water quality of the discharges is not in excess of anticipated/baseline concentrations that would be normally seen in the region. Water quality data collected in April of 2004 suggests that any variation between the discharge and receiving waters of Dugout creek are buffered/mitigated within 1/3-mile downstream of the mine. The additional water provided by the mine discharge is having a positive offsite impact by providing water to wildlife, livestock, and crops.

White Oak Mine

The White Oak Mine began surface contour mining after underground mining ceased in the fall of 2001. Shortly after surface mining began, DOGM was notified of financial problems of the mine's parent company, Lodestar Energy, Inc., and its bonding company, Frontier Insurance Company. Utah, OSM, and other parties secured funds from the owners, creditors, bankruptcy trustee and bonding company to complete the site reclamation. Work is ongoing and is expected to be completed in October 2005.

Centennial Mine's Gob Gas Vent Wells

The Centennial Mine is recovering coal from extreme depths; in excess of 2800 feet deep. In the spring of 2005, the Centennial Mine's in-mine gas monitoring levels and locations were changed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration. The changes resulted in the need for the mine to construct a series of six total gob gas vent holes to bleed gas from the gob and from the mineable coal seam. The wells had to be permitted with DOGM at a time when snow pack was eight feet deep. Centennial Mine had to initiate these required changes quickly because of health and safety concerns. DOGM continues to work with Centennial in permitting additional wells in advance of the mining.

Innovations

DOGM has been a participant and facilitator in holding regular discussions among various agencies that deal with coal mining in the State of Utah. Mid-level management representatives (Coal Managers Group) of the agencies also meet as needed to iron out any issues that arise in the regular meetings. A subgroup of the Interagency Coal Group, termed the ICOP (Interagency Coal Operating Procedures) Group, has drafted a Working Agreement describing respective agency responsibilities and authorities for actions on Utah coal operations ranging from the pre-leasing stage through final reclamation. The Working Agreement now developed is very close to being ready for signatures. The goal of this agreement is to reduce the current duplication that is occurring in coal mine permitting among the agencies.

V. Success in Achieving the Purposes of SMCRA As Determined By Measuring and Reporting End Results

To further the concept of reporting end results and measuring Utah's success in achieving the purposes of SMCRA, OSM and DOGM conducted evaluations and inspections whose purpose was to measure the number and extent of offsite impacts, the percentage of inspectable units free of offsite impacts, the number of acres that have been mined and reclaimed and meet the bond release requirements for the various phases of reclamation, and DOGM's effectiveness of customer service. Reports, which provide additional details on how OSM and DOGM conducted the evaluations and inspections and took the measurements, are available in the OSM Denver Field Division office.

Offsite Impacts

An "offsite impact" is anything resulting from a surface coal mining and reclamation activity or operation that causes a negative effect on resources (people, land, water, structures) outside the area authorized by the permit for conducting mining and reclamation activities.

Table 4 shows the number and type of offsite impacts that OSM and DOGM documented as having occurred during EY 2005. No offsite impacts were observed or documented in Utah for EY 2005

Sites Where DOGM Had Not Forfeited Reclamation Performance Bonds

OSM and DOGM assessed whether offsite impacts had occurred on each of the 27 permitted operations that existed at some time during the evaluation period and for which DOGM had not forfeited reclamation performance bonds. OSM and DOGM did so through the following 341 on-the-ground observations: 117 DOGM complete inspections including 4 OSM and DOGM joint, complete inspections; and 224 DOGM partial inspections.

OSM and DOGM did not find any off-site impacts from any active or inactive coal

mining operations. 100% of Utah mines were free of offsite impacts. In comparison, OSM and DOGM found 93, 85, and 96 percent of the mines free of offsite impacts in EY's 2001, 2002, and 2003

Sites Where DOGM Had Forfeited Reclamation Performance Bonds

Since 1981 when OSM approved the Utah permanent regulatory program, DOGM has forfeited reclamation performance bonds for six mines.

During EY 2005, DOGM conducted five complete inspections on the five mines. It did not observe any offsite impacts. Table 4 (bottom half) shows that 100 percent of the bond forfeiture sites were free of offsite impacts. OSM and DOGM found 100 percent of these mines also free of offsite impacts in EY's 2002, 2003, and 2004.

Reclamation Success

Sites Where DOGM Had Not Forfeited Reclamation Performance Bonds

For the operations where DOGM had not forfeited reclamation performance bonds, OSM and DOGM used as the measure of reclamation success the disturbed acreage that had received bond release. Historically, the amount of bond release acreage in Utah is very low due to the following two factors:

- Most of the permitted operations are underground mines (table 2). Underground mining operations are long-lived, and the surface disturbances for them are relatively small (2,775 acres disturbed, 171,232 acres permitted) and remain active during the entire life of the mining operations because of their continued use as surface facilities.
- The bond liability period is a minimum of 10 years.

Table 5 shows the acreage on active or inactive permits where DOGM partially released (phases I and II) or totally released (phase III) bonds during the evaluation year. For the 2,385 acres of total disturbance that had not yet received final (phase III) bond release at the beginning of the evaluation year, DOGM granted a phase I bond release of 32.52 acres and a phase III bond release of 13.88 acres.

VI. OSM Assistance

For the 1-year grant period starting July 1, 2004, OSM funded the Utah program in the amount of \$1.76 million (table 9). Through a Federal lands cooperative agreement, OSM reimburses DOGM for permitting, inspection, and other activities that it performs for mines on Federal lands (table 8). Because most of the mines in Utah occur on Federal lands, the percentage of total program costs for which OSM provided funding was high (89 percent, table 9).

OSM purchased for DOGM a Canon scanner and Gateway computer valued at \$7909 to support DOGM's new technologies implementation.

OSM's Technical Librarian filled 6 reference requests, and provided 66 journal articles to Utah Staff. In addition, Utah received *Proceedings of State Regulation of Coal Combustion By-Product Placement at Mine Sites: A Technical Interactive Forum*; Research report on *Manganese Toxicity Thresholds for Restoration Grass Species*; USGS Information Circular *Coal – A Complex Natural Resource*; *Report on Status of Fires at Abandoned Underground Coal Mines in Colorado*; A DVD on underground longwall operation; MSHA CD on *Highwall Safety* video; 3 CDs: *Surface Mining Water Diversion Design Manual*, *Coal Mine Drainage Prediction and Pollution Prevention in Pennsylvania*, and *1994 International Land Reclamation and Mine Drainage Conference Proceedings*; in addition to two education outreach CDs, *Facts About Coal and Minerals 2004-2005*, and *American Energy for America's Future* brochure, that were distributed to WRTT.

OSM provided technical assistance with regard to information on public liability insurance and on surety bond replacement issues and procedures.

DOGM continues to be a major contributor to the advances in western electronic permitting, GIS, and hydrology database application. Utah Staff made significant contributions to the new technologies workshops conducted by OTT this year. One employee attended OTT/WRTT New Technologies Innovation Implementation Workshop in Helena.

VII. Evaluation Topic Reviews

Each year OSM and DOGM evaluate topics to determine whether DOGM is effective in preventing offsite impacts, ensuring reclamation success, and ensuring effective customer service. Results of all evaluation topic reviews are available at the Denver Field Division.

Customer Service - Administration of Informal Conferences

Each year a customer service topic is selected for evaluation. Administration of Informal Conferences was selected this evaluation year as a customer service topic because of the participation afforded the public when there is a coal mine permitting issue through the "Informal Conference" process.

The team evaluated the procedures followed by the Division for the informal conference process. The team evaluated informal conferences requested and held in 2002 (Hiawatha Renewal) and 2004 (Lila Canyon Expansion of the Horse Canyon Mine) (no informal conference was held in 2003).

The Informal Conference Criteria included: Was the conference filed in a timely manner (within 30 days after the last date of publication)? Was the informal conference held within 30 days following the receipt of the request? Was the conference held in the requested locality? Were the date, time, and location of the informal conference sent to the applicant and other parties to the conference? Was this information advertised by the Division in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the proposed coal mining and reclamation operation at least 2 weeks prior to the scheduled conference? Were the requirements of the Procedural Rules of the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining (R641 Rules) followed (i.e., electronic record, records maintained and accessible)? Was a written decision issued within 60 days of the close of the conference?

The team concluded that the informal conference process is being effectively implemented. Prescribed timeframes are being met and final decisions are being issued in a timely fashion.

Reclamation Success - Topsoil Stockpiles

This evaluation was based on OSM Directive REG-8 for determining whether the Utah-DOGGM is effective in ensuring reclamation success. The field portion was conducted in June 2005 at three sites where the topsoil stockpiles have been established for a number of years: Soldier Canyon/Dugout Topsoil Storage site, Deer Creek Mine Waste Rock Storage site, and Wellington Preparation Plant topsoil stockpiles. These sites represent a variety of preservation forms, climate and soil types and the topsoil stockpiles at each location have had enough time to establish vegetation. Topsoil stockpile site observations included position of the stockpile in the landscape, dominant aspect, surface roughness, slope and dimensions (height, width, length) of each topsoil stockpile and contamination of the topsoil stockpile (if any) and grazing intensity. Field notes included estimates of % cover by plant type (grass, shrub, forb, including % weed cover, rock and litter).

In addition to field work, team members conducted MRP reviews of the soil texture, coarse fragment content and chemistry of the topsoil, the year the topsoil pile was formed, techniques used to form the pile (machinery used etc.), the year seeded, as well as the seed mix used. Vegetation analysis has been compiled and summarized. DOGM has been successful in its efforts to ensure reclamation success in Utah.

Offsite Impacts – Bond Forfeiture Sites

A study of all coal mining bond forfeiture sites was conducted in Utah to determine whether or not off site impacts were found at these sites, and, if found, the extent of those impacts.

Examples of negative off site impacts associated with bond forfeiture operations are conditions such as on-site erosion that has extended off-site, on-site erosion

with off-site deposition that has resulted in vegetation die-off, mine drainage with water quality problems, etc.

Five sites were examined. The Team determined that none of the five sites had negative off-site impacts that were quantifiable. None of the locations had a mine water discharge. The two sites that were lower in elevation and drier had less successful vegetation than the higher site. Erosion was more noticeable on these sites. Intuitively, off-site impacts were occurring from the sediments that were leaving the site. However, the Team did not identify any negative off-site impacts from these sediments. As an example, wherever small sediment deltas had formed, vegetation had established.

The Team did not identify any offsite impacts during this review. DOGM has been successful in its reclamation efforts to eliminate or minimize off-site impacts from the coal mining bond forfeiture sites in Utah.

Offsite Impacts – Mining Under Perennial Streams

This evaluation was based on OSM Directive REG-8 for determining whether the Utah-DOGM is effective in minimizing off-site impacts. The team evaluated the longwall undermining of three perennial streams: Burnout Canyon, the East Fork of Box Canyon, and the North Fork of the Right Fork of Miller Creek. The team researched the background and ongoing conditions of each of the streams, in addition to conducting a site visit at each. The team observed varying degrees of self-healing. Visually, the effects of subsidence were least observable with the greatest amount of alluvium in the streambed and along the banks and most observable where bedrock was exposed. The team concluded that:

- Subsidence effects to these perennial streams have not caused material damage outside the permit area.
- The mining has not adversely affected state-appropriated water supplies (to date) at Burnout or Box Canyon, nor as far as can be determined at Miller Creek.
- Each mine operator has mitigated the subsidence effects according to the approved mining permit and lease conditions, where needed.

The team did not identify any offsite impacts during the review of these three perennial streams.

Appendix

Tabular summary of core data characterizing the Utah
program

TABLE 1

COAL PRODUCTION (Millions of short tons)			
Period	Surface mines	Underground mines	Total
Coal production ^A for entire State:			
Annual Period			
2002	0.261	24.103	24.364
2003	0.094	23.410	23.504
2004	0.021	22.685	22.706
Total	0.376	70.198	70.574

A Coal production as reported in this table is the gross tonnage which includes coal that is sold, used or transferred as reported to OSM by each mining company on form OSM-1 line 8(a). Gross tonnage does not provide for a moisture reduction. OSM verifies tonnage reported through routine auditing of mining companies. This production may vary from that reported by States or other sources due to varying methods of determining and reporting coal production. **Provide production information for the latest three full calendar years to include the last full calendar year for which data is available.**

TABLE 2

INSPECTABLE UNITS													
As of June 30, 2005													
Coal mines and related facilities	Number and status of permits								Insp. Units^D	Permitted acreage^A (hundreds of acres)			
	Active or temporarily inactive		Inactive Phase II bond release		Abandoned		Totals						
	IP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP	IP	PP		IP	PP	Total	
	STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: STATE												
Surface mines		1					0	1			2.02	2.02	
Underground mines		1				4	0	5			0.31	0.31	
Other facilities		2					0	2			5.41	5.41	
Subtotals	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	7.74	7.74	
FEDERAL LANDS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: STATE													
Surface mines		1				1	0	2			2.4	2.4	
Underground mines		19		1		1	0	21			17.34	17.34	
Other facilities		2					0	2			0.85	0.85	
Subtotals	0	22	0	1	0	2	0	25	0	0	20.59	20.59	
ALL LANDS^B													
Surface mines		2				1	0	3			4.42	4.42	
Underground mines		20		1		5	0	26			17.34	17.34	
Other facilities		4					0	4			5.99	5.99	
Totals	0	26	0	1	0	6	0	33	0	0	27.75	27.75	
Average number of permits per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)									<u>1</u>				
Average number of acres per inspectable unit (excluding exploration sites)									<u>84.09</u>				
Number of exploration permits on State and private lands:									<u>0</u>		On Federal lands ^C :		<u>4</u>
Number of exploration notices on State and private lands:									<u>5</u>		On Federal lands ^C :		<u>0</u>
IP: Initial regulatory program sites													
PP: Permanent regulatory program sites													
^A When a unit is located on more than one type of land, include only the acreage located on the indicated type of land.													
^B Numbers of units may not equal the sum of the three preceding categories because a single inspectable unit may include lands in more than one of the preceding categories.													
^C Includes only exploration activities regulated by the State pursuant to a cooperative agreement with OSM or by OSM pursuant to a Federal lands program. Excludes exploration regulated by the Bureau of Land Management.													
^D Inspectable Units includes multiple permits that have been grouped together as one unit for inspection frequency purposes by some State programs.													

TABLE 3

STATE PERMITTING ACTIVITY												
As of June 30, 2005												
Type of Application	Surface mines			Underground mines			Other facilities			Totals		
	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres^A	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres	App. Rec.	Issued	Acres
New Permits										0	0	0
Renewals				4	4	171	2	2	514	6	6	685
Transfers, sales and assignments of permit rights										0	0	
Small operator assistance										0	0	
Exploration permits				4	4					4	4	
Exploration notices ^B					5						5	
Revisions (exclusive of incidental boundary revisions)					45			5			50	
Incidental boundary revisions					2	142					2	142
Totals	0	0	0	8	60	313	2	7	514	10	67	827
OPTIONAL - Number of midterm permit reviews completed that are not reported as revisions.										<u>3</u>		
^A Includes only the number of acres of proposed surface disturbance.												
^B State approval not required. Involves removal of less than 250 tons of coal and does not affect lands designated unsuitable for mining.												

TABLE 4

OFF-SITE IMPACTS													
RESOURCES AFFECTED		People			Land			Water			Structures		
DEGREE OF IMPACT		minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major
TYPE OF IMPACT AND TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH TYPE	Blasting												
	Land Stability												
	Hydrology												
	Encroachment												
	Other												
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of inspectable units:					<u>27</u>								
Inspectable units free of off-site impacts:					<u>27</u>								
OFF-SITE IMPACTS ON BOND FORFEITURE SITES													
RESOURCES AFFECTED		People			Land			Water			Structures		
DEGREE OF IMPACT		minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major	minor	moderate	major
TYPE OF IMPACT AND TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH TYPE	Blasting												
	Land Stability												
	Hydrology												
	Encroachment												
	Other												
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of inspectable units:					<u>6</u>								
Inspectable units free of off-site impacts:					<u>6</u>								

Refer to the report narrative for complete explanation and evaluation of the information provided by this table.

TABLE 5

ANNUAL STATE MINING AND RECLAMATION RESULTS		
Bond release phase	Applicable performance standard	Acreage released during this evaluation period
Phase I	- Approximate original contour restored - Topsoil or approved alternative replaced	151.96
Phase II	- Surface stability - Establishment of vegetation	61.65
Phase III	- Post-mining land use/productivity restored - Successful permanent vegetation - Groundwater recharge, quality and quantity restored - Surface water quality and quantity restored	13.88
	Bonded Acreage Status^A	Acres
Total number of acres bonded at end of last review period (June 30, 2004) ^B		2,250.59
Total number of acres bonded during this evaluation year		2,247.12
Number of acres bonded during this evaluation year that are considered remining, if available		0.00
Number of acres where bond was forfeited during this evaluation year (also report this acreage on Table 7)		0.00

^A Bonded acreage is considered to approximate and represent the number of acres disturbed by surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

^B Bonded acres in this category are those that have not received a Phase III or other final bond release (State maintains jurisdiction).

OPTIONAL TABLE(S) 6

(See Instructions)

TABLE 6

RECLAMATION STATUS OF ALL AREAS DISTURBED UNDER THE UTAH PERMANENT REGULATORY PROGRAM ^A																		
Acres Disturbed As of June 30, 2004																		
Permittee, mine name, and permit number	Mine type		Disturbed area		Long-term mining or reclamation ^B facilities	Active mining areas (pits and areas in advance of the pits stripped of topsoil) and	Areas backfilled and graded		Areas where Utah has released phase I bond		Areas soiled and seeded planted		Areas where Utah has released phase II bond		Areas final seeded / planted for 10 years		Areas where Utah has released phase III bond	
	Surface	Under-ground	EY 2005	Total (all years)			EY 2005	Total (all years)	EY 2005	Total (all years)	EY 2005	Total (all years)	EY 2005	Total (all years)	EY 2005	Total (all years)	EY 2005	Total (all years)
Active, temporarily inactive, inactive, and abandoned sites.																		
Castle Gate Holding Company Castle Gate Mine C/007/004		X		63		6.1		58.21		56.9		56.9		56.9				
Canyon Fuel Company, LLC Skyline Mine C/007/005		X		79.12	79.12													
Plateau Mining Corporation Star Point Mine C/007/006		X		113.34	113.34		113.34	113.34	113.34	113.34	113.34					5.64	5.64	
Hiawatha Coal Company Hiawatha Mine C/007/011		X		290	290													
Nevada Electric Investment Company Wellington Preparation Plant C/007/012	(preparation plant)			392	392													
Utah American Energy, Inc. Horse Canyon Mine C/007/013		X		122.49	25.35		61.65	61.65	61.65	61.65	61.65	61.65	61.65	61.65				
Mountain Coal Company Gordon Creek #2, #7, and #8 C/007/016		X		34.15	34.15		33.25	32.52	32.52							0.73	0.73	
Canyon Fuel Company, LLC Soldier Canyon Mine C/007/018		X		24.32	24.32													
Andalex Resources, Inc. Centennial Mine C/007/019		X		35.27	35.27													
Hidden Splendor Resources, Inc. Horizon Mine C/007/020		X		9.5	9.5													
Savage Industries, Inc. Savage Coal Terminal C/007/022	(preparation plant and loadout)			122.28	122.28													
Andalex Resources, Inc. Wildcat Loadout C/007/033	(preparation plant and loadout)			63.7	63.7													
Canyon Fuel Company, LLC Banning Loadout C/007/034	(preparation plant and loadout)			21.6	21.6													

Sunnyside Cogeneration Associates (SCA) SCA C/007/035	X			202	196.5			5.5	5.5									
Plateau Mining Corporation Willow Creek Mine C/007/038		X		154.04	154.04											7.51	7.51	
Canyon Fuel Company, LLC Dugout Mine C/007/039		X		51.1	51.1													
West Ridge Resources, Inc. West Ridge Mine C/007/041		X		29.06	29.06													
Sunnyside Cogeneration Star Point Refuse Mine C/007/042	X			88.78	88.78													
Consolidation Coal Company Hidden Valley Mine C/015/0007		X		6.7	6.7			6.7	6.7	6.7								
PacifiCorp Trail Mountain Mine C/015/009		X		10.69	10.69													
Consolidation Coal Company Emery Deep Mine C/015/015		X		62.5 ^D	62.5 ^D													
PacifiCorp Des-Bee-Dove Mine C/015/017		X		36.22 ^E	36.22			23.88										
PacifiCorp Deer Creek Mine C/015/018		X		97.74	97.74													
PacifiCorp Cottonwood/Wilberg Mine C/015/019		X		62.82	62.82			6.12	6.1	6.12	6.12							0.01 ^F
Co-Op Mining Company Bear Canyon Mine C/015/025		X		36.64	36.64													
Genwal Resources, Inc. Crandall Canyon C/015/032		X		10.7	10.7													
Canyon Fuel Company, LLC SUFCO Mine C/041/002		X		27.36 ^F	27.36													
Subtotal	6	21	0	2247.12	2081.48	6.1	113.34	308.65	151.96	282.73	131.37	61.65	61.65			13.88	0.01	
Sites receiving full release of reclamation performance bonds.																		
Blackhawk Coal Company Willow Creek Mine C/007/002		X		4.2						^H			^H					4.2 ^H
Co-Op Mining Company Trail Canyon Mine C/015/021		X		10				10	10	10	10	10	10	10				10
Mountain Coal Company Gordon Creek #3 and #6 C/007/017		X		17.3				17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3				17.3
Mountain Coal Company Huntington #4 Mine C/015/004		X		12.5				12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5				12.5

TABLE 7

STATE BOND FORFEITURE ACTIVITY (Permanent Program Permits)		
Bond Forfeiture Reclamation Activity by SRA	Number of Sites	Acres
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were unreclaimed as of June 30, 2004 (end of previous evaluation year) ^A	0	
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected during Evaluation Year 2005 (current year)	0	
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were re-permitted during Evaluation Year 2005 (current year)	0	
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were reclaimed during Evaluation Year 2005 (current year)	0	
Sites with bonds forfeited and collected that were unreclaimed as of June 30, 2005 (end of current year) ^A	1	151.10
Sites with bonds forfeited but uncollected as of June 30, 2005 (end of current year)	0	
Surety/Other Reclamation (In Lieu of Forfeiture)		
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party as of June 30, 2004 (end of previous evaluation year) ^B	0	
Sites where surety/other party agreed to do reclamation during Evaluation Year 2005 (current year)	0	
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party that were re-permitted during Evaluation Year 2005 (current year)	0	
Sites with reclamation completed by surety/other party during Evaluation Year 2005 (current year) ^C	0	
Sites being reclaimed by surety/other party as of June 30, 2005 (current evaluation year) ^B	0	
^A Includes data only for those forfeiture sites not fully reclaimed as of this date ^B Includes all sites where surety or other party has agreed to complete reclamation and site is not fully reclaimed as of this date ^C This number also is reported in Table 5 as Phase III bond release has been granted on these sites		

TABLE 8

Utah - Evaluation Year 2005 (Full-time equivalents at the end of evaluation year)	
Function	EY 2005
Regulatory Program	
Permit review	15.00
Inspection	5.00
Other (administrative, fiscal, personnel, etc.)	3.00
Regulatory Program Total	23.00
AML Program Total	9.50
TOTAL	32.50

TABLE 9

<p style="text-align: center;">Utah BY OSM (Millions of dollars) EY 2005</p>		
Type of Grant	Federal Funds Awarded	Federal Funding as a Percentage of Total Program Costs
Administration and Enforcement	\$1.73	86
Small Operator Assistance	\$0.00	
Totals	\$1.73	

TABLE 10

Utah		
INSPECTION ACTIVITY		
PERIOD: JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005		
Inspectable Unit	Number of Inspections Conducted	
Status	Complete	Partial
Active*	112	224
Inactive*	0	0
Abandoned*	5	0
Total	117	224
Exploration	5	

* Use terms as defined by the approved State program.

State should provide inspection data to OSM annually, at a minimum, and maintain inspection data on a continual basis. OSM offices responsible for Federal and Indian Programs need not complete this table since data will be queried from the I & E Tracking System.

TABLE 11

Utah ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY PERIOD: JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005		
Type of Enforcement Action	Number of Actions*	Number of Violations*
Notice of Violation	6	6
Failure-to-Abate Cessation Order	0	0
Imminent Harm Cessation Order	0	0

* Do not include those violations that were vacated.

State should provide enforcement data to OSM annually, at a minimum, and maintain data on a continuous basis. OSM offices responsible for Federal and Indian Programs need not complete this table since data will be queried from the I & E Tracking System.

TABLE 12

LANDS UNSUITABLE ACTIVITY PERIOD: JULY 1, 2004 - JUNE 30, 2005			
Number of Petitions Received	0		
Number of Petitions Accepted	0		
Number of Petitions Rejected	0		
Number of Decisions Declaring Lands Unsuitable	0	Acreage Declared as Being Unsuitable	0
Number of Decisions Denying Lands Unsuitable	0	Acreage Denied as Being Unsuitable	0

State should provide lands unsuitable data to OSM annually if there is any activity in this program area
 OSM OFFICES RESPONSIBLE FOR FEDERAL AND INDIAN PROGRAM STATES MUST
 ALSO COMPLETE THIS TABLE.