

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Newmont Mining Corporation Twin Creeks Vista VIII Pit Expansion Project Environmental Assessment DOI-BLM-NV-W010-2015-0012-EA

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Based on the interdisciplinary analysis conducted in the Twin Creeks Vista VIII Pit Expansion Project Environmental Assessment (EA) DOI-BLM-NV-W010-2015-0012-EA dated December 2015, a review of the plan of operations, and my consideration of the Council of Environmental Quality's criteria for significance (40 CFR 1508.27), both with regard to the context and the intensity of impacts, I have determined that the impacts associated with the Proposed Action, are not significant. Therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to Section 102(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the Twin Creeks Vista VIII Pit Expansion Project is not required.

I have determined that the Proposed Action is in conformance with the Winnemucca District Planning Area Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (May 21, 2015), as amended by the Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments for the Great Basin Region Including the Greater-Sage Grouse Sub-Regions of Idaho and Southwestern Montana, Nevada and Northeastern California, Oregon, and Utah (September 21, 2015). The Proposed Action is consistent with other Federal agency, state, and local plans to the maximum extent consistent with Federal law and Federal Land Policy Management Act provisions.

Context

In September 2014, Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) submitted a modification to the Twin Creeks Mine (TCM) Plan (NVN-064094). The TCM is physically situated on private and public land in Humboldt County, approximately 35 miles northeast of Winnemucca, Nevada. The proposed modification would occur on 161 acres of public and private land within the existing Plan boundary. The amendment to the Plan proposes an expansion of the already approved Vista Pit toward the east and to deepen it below pre-mining levels, expanding the pit lake. The expanded pit would affect existing haul roads, the test and Snowstorm heap leach pads, and surfaces already approved for disturbance.

The modification consists of the following components:

- ✓ The Project would occupy a total surface disturbance footprint of approximately 161 acres; of which 66 acres is Public Land administered by the BLM, while 95 acres is private land;
- ✓ Expansion of the existing Vista Pit (Vista Pit Phase VIII) by approximately 30 acres;
- ✓ Placement of alluvium, non-Potentially Acid Generating (PAG) and PAG overburden/interburden (O/I) material in OISA N (W22), Vista Pit Backfill, or other approved OISAs;/pit backfill areas within existing authorizations;

- ✓ Placement of alluvium, non-PAG O/I material and/or spent heap leach pad ore for construction on the Juniper Tailings Storage Facility (TSF);
- ✓ Placement of ore on existing stockpile pads, milling ore at the Sage/Juniper Mills and depositing tailings slurry into the Juniper TSF;
- ✓ Leaching of ore at approved heap leach facilities (HLF) within existing authorizations;
- ✓ Development of Pit expansion areas onto currently utilized HLF areas.
- ✓ Re-alignment and operation of existing haul roads;
- ✓ Dewatering the Vista Pit at a rate of up to 9,500 gallons per minute (gpm);
- ✓ Use of dewatering water for mining and processing purposes, and/or treatment and discharge; and
- ✓ Reclamation and closure of Project facilities

The Vista VIII project would occur entirely within the existing TCM Plan boundary, within all or part of Township 39 North, Range 43 East, sections 7 and 8, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. Following BLM and NDEP approval, operations would likely begin in 2016 at the completion of the Vista VII phase of operations. Vista VIII operations are projected to cease in 2021.

Intensity

1) Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse.

The EA referenced the previous Twin Creeks Vista Pit Expansion EA (DOI-BLM-NV-WO10-2011-0004-EA) completed in September 2011. The referenced EA, along with the new analysis done in this EA, considered possible beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed project. The Vista VIII EA was reviewed for conformance with the Winnemucca District Planning Area Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (May 21, 2015), as amended by the Greater Sage-Grouse RMP Amendment and ROD.

On September 21, 2015, the Vista VIII Preliminary EA was released for public review. On September 22, 2015, the Record of Decision (ROD) and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments for the Great Basin Region, Including the Greater Sage-Grouse Sub-Regions of Idaho and Southwestern Montana, Nevada and Northeastern California, Oregon, Utah, September 2015 (RMP Amendment and ROD) was signed. Although the new map associated with the ROD shows mapped General Habitat Management Area within the Project boundary, there is no habitat for greater sage grouse found within the proposed project area under Vista VIII as confirmed and documented by BLM and NDOW biologists.

Environmental protection measures, applicable Required Design Features (RDF) from Appendix C of the Greater Sage-Grouse RMP Amendment and ROD, and the previously stipulated mitigation measures would help to reduce these impacts. The applicable RDFs and the compliance with each one are detailed in Section 3.6 of the EA. Upon completion of the mining activities, most surface disturbances would be recontoured and revegetated. Long-term impacts to the area would include approximately 30 additional acres of unreclaimed surface disturbance from the open pit expansion.

2) The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.

Mining activities are not expected to cause adverse public health effects. The TCM Plan includes a Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures, Petroleum Contaminated Soils Plan, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, and Dark-Sky Measures. Safety requirements would be required by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Nevada Industrial Relations Division of Mine Safety. No long-term adverse public health or safety effects are expected from use of the reclaimed area.

3) Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.

The project would not affect park lands, prime farmland, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers or ecologically critical areas. All areas to be disturbed by mining activity have been surveyed and evaluated for historic and/or cultural resources. No National Register eligible properties are impacted by the proposed action.

4) The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.

Mining activities are not new to Nevada or Humboldt County. Issues and concerns brought forward through the NEPA process were taken into consideration for analysis in preparing the Preliminary EA. Concerns raised on the Preliminary EA have been addressed in the Final EA. No highly controversial issues have been identified.

5) The degree to which the possible effects on the quality of the environment are likely to be highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.

The mining techniques involved are all common methods employed in the mining industry and are not expected to produce uncertain or unique risks.

6) The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

Approval of the proposed action would not set a precedent or establish any principles for future decisions. The proposed mining activities have been commonly applied for several decades in various phases of mining.

7) Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.

Cumulative impacts to the area were assessed in the EA. The Cumulative Effects Study Area (CESA) analyzed the potential effects to water resources, specifically water quality and quantity. Detailed analysis of this area was conducted to assess the potential cumulative impacts. Through

this analysis it was determined that no significant cumulative impacts would result from the proposed action.

8) *The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historic resources.*

The proposed action would have no adverse effects to cultural or historic resources. No National Register eligible properties are present within the Project Area. The Shoshone Mike Massacre Site is located within the Twin Creeks Plan Boundary, but would be avoided and not impacted by the proposed action.

9) *The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under ESA of 1973.*

No threatened or endangered species or their habitat would be affected by the proposed action and therefore, no adverse impacts are anticipated.

10) *Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.*

No threats of violation were identified in the preparation of the EA.

Steve Sappington
Field Manager
Humboldt River Field Office

12/23/2015

Date

Decision Record

Twin Creeks Vista VIII Pit Expansion Project

DOI-BLM-NV-W010-2015-0012-EA

Introduction

The Twin Creeks Mine (TCM) was formed in 1993 by the consolidation of the Rabbit Creek Mine and the Chimney Creek Mine by Santa Fe Pacific Gold Company (SFPGC). The original TCM Plan of Operations (Plan) was reviewed by the BLM through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process resulting in an approval issued in a Record of Decision in January 1997. Later in 1997, Newmont Mining Corporation acquired TCM and has been the owner and operator since that time.

Current mining operations at TCM use conventional open-pit mining methods including drilling, blasting, loading, hauling, processing, and refining. The existing TCM Plan boundary encompasses approximately 7,276 acres of public land administered by the BLM and approximately 6,002 acres of private land owned by Newmont.

In September 2014, the BLM received a modification to Newmont's TCM Plan (NVN-064094). The proposed modification would occur on 161 acres of public and private land within the existing Twin Creeks Mine Plan boundary. The amendment to the Plan proposes an expansion of the already approved Vista Pit toward the east and to deepen that pit below pre-mining ground-water levels, thereby expanding the eventual pit lake. The expanded pit would affect existing haul roads, the test and Snowstorm heap leach pads, and surfaces already approved for disturbance. The proposed modification consists of the following components:

- ✓ The Project would occupy a total surface disturbance footprint of approximately 161 acres; of which 66 acres is Public Land administered by the BLM, while 95 acres is private land;
- ✓ Expansion of the existing Vista Pit (Vista Pit Phase VIII) by approximately 30 acres;
- ✓ Placement of alluvium, non-Potentially Acid Generating (PAG) and PAG overburden/interburden (O/I) material in OISA N (W22), Vista Pit Backfill, or other approved OISAs; pit backfill areas within existing authorizations;
- ✓ Placement of alluvium, non-PAG O/I material and/or spent heap leach pad ore for construction on the Juniper Tailings Storage Facility (TSF);
- ✓ Placement of ore on existing stockpile pads, milling ore at the Sage/Juniper Mills and depositing tailings slurry into the Juniper TSF;
- ✓ Leaching of ore at approved heap leach facilities (HLF) within existing authorizations;
- ✓ Development of Pit expansion areas onto currently utilized HLF areas.
- ✓ Re-alignment and operation of existing haul roads;

- ✓ Dewatering the Vista Pit at a rate of up to 9,500 gallons per minute (gpm);
- ✓ Use of dewatering water for mining and processing purposes, and/or treatment and discharge; and
- ✓ Reclamation and closure of Project facilities

The Vista VIII project would occur entirely within the existing Twin Creeks Mine Plan boundary, within all or part of Township 39 North, Range 43 East, sections 7 and 8, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Following BLM and NDEP approval, operations would likely begin in 2016 at the completion of the Vista VII phase of operations. Vista VIII operations are projected to cease in 2021. Mining and mineral processing related activities have, and would continue to take place within, and adjacent to, the immediate vicinity of the proposed Project Area. Operations at TMC would occur 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

DECISION

On the basis of the information contained in the EA and the enclosed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), it is my decision to implement the Proposed Action, subject to the existing mitigation measures at the Twin Creeks Mine, the environmental protection measures committed to by the operator, and the applicable Required Design Features (RDF) from Appendix C of the Record of Decision (ROD) and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments for the Great Basin Region, Including the Greater Sage-Grouse Sub-Regions of Idaho and Southwestern Montana, Nevada and Northeastern California, Oregon, Utah, September 2015 (RMP Amendment and ROD) listed in the EA in section 3.6.

Rationale

The selection of the Proposed Action is based on factors including, but not limited to:

- Authority for this action as it relates to the BLM-managed public lands is contained in the general Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. §§ 22-42), as amended; the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. §§ 1701), as amended; the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR 3809; the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR 3715; and the Surface Resources Act of 1955.
- The action is in conformance with the Winnemucca District Planning Area Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (May 21, 2015), as amended by the Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments for the Great Basin Region Including the Greater-Sage Grouse Sub-Regions of Idaho and Southwestern Montana, Nevada and Northeastern California, Oregon, and Utah (RMP Amendment and ROD) dated September 21, 2015.
- In accordance with the conservation goals stated in the RMP Amendment and ROD, the proposed action minimizes disturbance to GRSG or their habitat by keeping facilities and mining activities on areas already disturbed or approved for

disturbance. There would be no impacts to GRSG or their habitat from this proposed action, which will take place outside GRSG habitat.

- Based on the consultation, coordination, and public involvement that has occurred, it is determined that this is a well informed decision (refer to sections below). Public comments and concerns were considered and addressed as applicable.
- Based on the EA, BLM has determined that this decision will not result in any unnecessary or undue environmental degradation of public lands and is consistent with other Federal agency, state, and local plans to the maximum extent consistent with Federal law and Federal Land Policy Management Act provisions.
- The selected alternative will not adversely impact any threatened or endangered species or significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.
- The EA and FONSI support this decision.
- Based on the President's National Energy Policy and Executive Order 13212, the proposed action will not generate any adverse energy impacts or limit energy production and distribution. Therefore, no "Statement of Adverse Energy Impact" is required per WO IM No. 2002-053 and NV IM No. 2002-049.

Land Use Plan Conformance

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the Winnemucca District Planning Area Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (May 21, 2015), as amended by the Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments for the Great Basin Region Including the Greater-Sage Grouse Sub-Regions of Idaho and Southwestern Montana, Nevada and Northeastern California, Oregon, and Utah (September 21, 2015).

Native American Consultation

For the Vista Pit Expansion Project, BLM contacted 12 tribes seeking input and consultation to identify cultural values, religious beliefs and traditional practices, which could be affected by that project.

The concerns raised from this previous consultation were related to potential impacts to the Shoshone Mike Massacre site. The Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe attended a site visit to TCM and were assured that the project would not impact the Shoshone Mike Massacre site.

Similar to the Vista Pit VII project development of 2011, the BLM has reviewed the current proposed action (Vista Pit VIII) and determined that as the proposed project poses no expansion of Mine infrastructure, footprint, and is still proposed to be contained entirely within the already approved Project Area boundaries that it would not present any new issues under Native American Religious Concerns.

A consultation meeting was held between the BLM and the Chairman of the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe on April 20, 2015 during which the current (Vista Pit VIII) Proposed Action was discussed: The Chairman was informed that the Shoshone

Mike Massacre site would not be affected. The Chairman requested an additional project map which was provided in June 2015.

Cooperating Agencies

BLM contacted the following agencies and governments for input on the Proposed Action:

- ✓ US Fish and Wildlife Service
- ✓ Nevada Department of Wildlife
- ✓ Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
- ✓ City of Winnemucca
- ✓ Humboldt County Board of Commissioners

Early coordination with the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) regarding the Proposed Action indicated that there were no wildlife concerns, including impacts to Greater-sage grouse, requiring their dedicated attention, and therefore cooperating agency status was declined.

Intergovernmental Partners

Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, the BLM's coordination responsibilities include maximizing consistencies with the plans and policies of other government entities. Coordination with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection – Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR) has occurred throughout the course of the NEPA process. The BMRR often assists the BLM with reviews of the Plan of Operations and Reclamation Plan, baselines reports, and environmental studies such as the Waste Rock Characterization Report. Regular coordination also occurs with the NDOW on all mining projects to determine their level of participation. In the case of Vista VIII, NDOW declined to participate as a cooperating agency but continued to provide useful information regarding known resources, habitats, and potential wildlife conflicts. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service helped determine the scope of baseline survey needs for raptors and Threatened or Endangered species near the Project Area. Similarly, the Nevada Natural Heritage Program provided a list of potential sensitive plants in the vicinity of the Project Area.

Public Involvement

Scoping

A scoping process was conducted in order to determine the scope of this environmental analysis. Internal scoping that involved the BLM staff identified resources that may require analysis. As part of the preparation of the Newmont Twin Creeks Vista VIII Pit Expansion EA, BLM solicited comments in writing from numerous agencies, organizations, and the general public from January 6, 2015 through February 5, 2015. Issues identified in both the internal and external scoping were used to develop the EA.

Preliminary EA

On September 21, 2015, letters announcing the availability of the Preliminary EA were sent to interested parties and the Preliminary EA was made available for a 30-day public comment period through the BLM ePlanning NEPA Register. In total, eleven comment letters were received including comments from the Nevada Division of State Lands (NDSL), NDEP – Bureau of Water Pollution Control, State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Humboldt River Basin Water Authority (HRBWA). The remainder of the eleven comment letters received were from county, city, and individuals in support of the project.

The NDEP – Bureau of Water Pollution Control reaffirmed its state permitting requirements with regard to discharges to surface waters or groundwaters of the State. The NDSL stressed its desire for effective lighting plans that follow “night sky” lighting practices as well as the utilization of building materials, colors and site placement that are compatible with the natural environment.

Under the proposed action, there are a number of environmental protection measures in place which would address the longevity and continued lighting requirements for the project. The environmental protection measures regarding lighting and dark skies are listed in section 2.1.14 of the EA.

Comments received from HRBWA covered the following topics: Discrepancies in EA, evaporative water loss, and decreed water rights. The following is a summary of the comments received along with explanations of how the BLM considered each comment and, where applicable, addressed them in finalizing the EA:

Discrepancies in EA

HRBWA noted a need to change the status of the Little Humboldt Valley Nevada hydrographic basin to designated and noted a discrepancy in a section number. In response, in the final EA the Little Humboldt Valley was listed as designated. Additionally, the reference labeled Section 2.2.18 was revised to Section 2.1.14.

Evaporative water loss

HRBWA requested that water rights associated with evaporative water loss from the future pit lake be evaluated in the EA.

There is no requirement under Nevada water law to place a water right on a pit lake for evaporation as a water right. There was a proposed regulation (SB 173) during the 2015 Nevada State Legislative Session, but this proposed regulation was not moved out of committee and to a full legislative vote and, therefore, did not become law.

There is no federal requirement to evaluate annual evaporative water losses from pit lakes or any other water body (including lakes, reservoirs, and rivers), but was included as part of the groundwater model.

Based on the status of state and federal requirements, no changes to the EA were warranted on this topic.

Decreed water rights

HRBWA stated that Newmont's dewatering of the Vista Pit would affect decreed water rights on the Little Humboldt and Humboldt Rivers.

In response, a decreed water right is a water right that has to be determined through the judicial system since it was in effect prior to Nevada state regulatory requirements. The difference between decreed water rights and non-decreed water rights is the method of determining the water right and the "seniority" of the water right. Decreed water rights are generally older than non-decreed water rights.

If the water right in question is a surface water right (which most decreed water rights are), then the Nevada Division of Water Resources (generally referred to as the Nevada State Water Engineer) has a process whereby the owner can use groundwater to supplement or meet the surface water right during periods of drought. There is also a process to provide alternative sources of water to the affected water rights owners in the event of mine dewatering.

The BLM asks for information on the water rights to ensure that an operator has sufficient water rights for their operation, but does not ask for the percentage of surface water, groundwater, or decreed rights because that is the role of the Nevada State Engineer. If the response from an operator indicates that they do not have sufficient water rights, the BLM would inform them that the BLM authorization would not be valid unless the Nevada State Engineer permitted sufficient water rights. The BLM would ask for the proper documentation before authorization.

The groundwater model for mine dewatering shows a potential loss of surface water flow over a 50 to 100 year time span. This potential change is based on a model with various assumptions, which are based on real-world data. The groundwater model has been reviewed and accepted by the BLM and NDEP. Monitoring of surface and groundwater is required to determine if the predicted changes would occur. The water resources in the Project area are monitored as part of Newmont's regional monitoring requirements. Should any changes occur, a mitigation plan approved by the BLM and Nevada regulatory agencies may be developed and implemented.

Based on the above information, no changes were made to the EA regarding water rights, however some additional language was added in section 2.1.4 to clarify water usage. Information was added to identify that a portion of water pumped from dewatering would continue to be discharged to Rabbit Creek as recharge to the aquifer.

Comments were received from SHPO regarding some perceived discrepancies and asking for some clarification in certain sections. The following is a summary of the comments received along with explanations of how the BLM considered each comment and, where applicable, addressed them in the final EA:

Cultural inventory report citations and mitigation discrepancies

SHPO asked for citations on cultural inventory reports, and noted that there were some discrepancies in the mitigation measures.

In response, the inventories are cited in section 3.2.2, and although measures are being brought forward from previous NEPA documents, it is not anticipated that these measures would be necessary. These measures regarding cultural resources would apply in the case of unanticipated discoveries, and no discrepancies were noted in review of these measures.

Wording changes suggested by the SHPO in regards to Historic Properties were not made in the document, since the rationale provided in table 3.1 is clearly described for the reader. Typographic errors that were noted by the SHPO have been corrected in the final EA.

The SHPO expressed concerns on potential impacts to the Shoshone Mike Massacre site. In response, section 3.4.2 provides further information that the site would not be impacted by the proposed action.

Authority

1. Surface Management Regulations (43 CFR 3809.400 and 43 CFR 3715);
2. Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. §§ 22-42) as amended;
3. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. §§ 1701) as amended;
4. Surface Resources Act of 1955;
5. Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970.

Appeal of the Decision

A person who wishes to appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals must do so under 43 C.F.R. § 4.411 and must file in the office of the officer who made the decision (not the board), in writing to Steve Sappington, Field Manager, Humboldt River Field Office, Winnemucca District, 5100 East Winnemucca Boulevard, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445. A person served with the decision being appealed must transmit the notice of appeal in time to be filed in the office where it is required to be filed within thirty (30) days after the date of service.

The notice of appeal must give the serial number or other identification of the case and may include a statement of reasons for the appeal, a statement of standing if required by § 4.412(b), and any arguments the appellant wishes to make. Attached Form 1842-1 provides additional information regarding filing an appeal.

No extension of time will be granted for filing a notice of appeal. If a notice of appeal is filed after the grace period provided in 43 C.F.R. § 4.401(a), the notice of appeal will not be considered and the case will be closed by the officer from whose decision the appeal is taken. If the appeal is filed during the grace period provided in § 4.401(a) and the delay in filing is not waived, as provided in that section, the notice of appeal will not be considered and the appeal will be dismissed by the Board.

The appellant shall serve a copy of the notice of appeal and any statements of reason, written arguments, or briefs under 43 C.F.R. §4.413 on each adverse party named in the decision from which the appeal is taken and on the Office of the Solicitor, Pacific Southwest Regional Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2753, Sacramento, California 95825-1890.

Service must be accompanied by personally serving a copy to the party or by sending the document by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address of record in the bureau, no later than 15 days after filing the document.

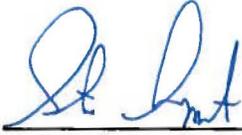
In addition, within thirty (30) days of receipt of this decision you have the right to file a petition for a stay together with your appeal in accordance with the regulations at 43 CFR 4.21. The petition must be served upon the same parties specified above.

Pursuant to 43 C.F.R. § 4.21(b)(1), a petition for stay, if filed, must show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

- (i) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied;
- (ii) The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits;
- (iii) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted;
and,
- (iv) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

43 C.F.R. § 4.21(b)(2) provides that the appellant requesting a stay bears the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

At the conclusion of any document that a party must serve, the party or its representative must sign a written statement certifying that service has been or will be made in accordance with the applicable rules and specifying the date and manner of such service (43 C.F.R. § 4.422(c)(5)).



Steve Sappington
Field Manager
Humboldt River Field Office

12 / 23 / 2015

Date

Enclosures:
Finding of No Significant Impact
Appeal Form 1842-1