

Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact
Black Thunder Mine Little Thunder Creek Diversion

DECISION NOTICE

AND

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Black Thunder Mine Little Thunder Creek Diversion

Legal Description: Section 22, T43N, R71W
Sections 23, 26, & 27, T43N, R70W

Douglas Ranger District
Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and
Thunder Basin National Grassland
United States Forest Service
Campbell County, Wyoming

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Introduction

This Decision Notice (DN) documents my decision on the Black Thunder Mine Little Thunder Creek Diversion project. A scoping document incorporating the requirements of the 215 appeal regulations was made available to the public for comment. An Environmental Assessment (EA) was then prepared incorporating the public comments and issues. The EA disclosed the environmental effects of the proposal that will occur on the National Forest System lands located in the alternative to that proposal. One alternative was not discussed in detail.

An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists conducted the environmental analysis and documented its results in the EA. In accordance with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the team considered the affected area, solicited externally and internally for issues and concerns, formulated alternatives that responded to the issues raised by the public, determined the likely environmental consequences based on the Thunder Basin National Grassland Land and Resource Management Plan Revision (Grassland Plan) management goals and objectives, management area direction and standards and guidelines, proposed design criteria and project monitoring activities in response to these potential effects.

The Decision

I have reviewed the Black Thunder Mine Little Thunder Creek Diversion EA and the project file. Based on the EA and associated record compiled for this project, the comments received from interested parties, existing Grassland Plan direction, applicable laws, regulations, and policies, it is my decision to select Alternative 2, the Proposed Action.

The project is located in Section 22, T43N, R71W and Sections 23, 26, & 27, T43N, R70W on the Douglas Ranger District, Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland, Campbell County, Wyoming.

My conclusion is based on a review of the record that shows a thorough review of relevant scientific information, a conversation of responsible opposing views, and the acknowledgement of incomplete or unavailable information, scientific uncertainty, and risk .

The Forest Service is proposing to authorize Thunder Basin Coal Company to construct two hydrologic structures on Little Thunder Creek. The first structure hereby called the Little Thunder Blocking Dike (Sec 22, T43N, R71W) would intercept Little Thunder Creek flows immediately below the Little Thunder Reservoir and divert the flows to the north to tie in with the existing Thundercloud diversion within Management Area 6.1-Rangeland with Broad Resource Emphasis. The Blocking dike will be approximately 14 feet tall and 160 feet wide. 1000 feet of diversion will be constructed on federal land. The structure will impact approximately 3.6 acres. Structure life is anticipated through 2023, which is the life of the mine. This structure will be reclaimed during final mine reclamation.

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The second structure, hereby called the East Diversion (Portions of Sec 23, 26, & 27, T43N, R70W) would bring diverted flows of Little Thunder Creek back to an existing sediment control structure on the east side of the Black Thunder Mine so that the flows can be routed through the sedimentation reservoir to ensure that the water quality of Little Thunder Creek is maintained within Management Area 8.4-Minerals Production and Development. Discharge from the sediment reservoir will flow back into the natural Little Thunder Creek channel. Approximately 4650 feet of the diversion will be constructed on Federal land. The structure will impact approximately 17.1 acres. The diversion will be in place until 2023 when it will be reclaimed and the flows returned to their reclaimed channels. Typical diversion construction will be 15 feet bottom width, approximately 10 feet deep. Both structures will be constructed using large earth moving equipment. Both diversion structures will impact a total of approximately 20.7 acres.

The project area is located approximately 15 miles southeast of Wright, Campbell County, Wyoming and is within the Douglas Ranger District, Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest and Thunder Basin National Grassland. Two hydrologic structures are proposed for construction at the Black Thunder Mine to provide required flood protection for the mine workers and equipment and to ensure that the water quality in the Little Thunder Creek is maintained. The current diversions that provide flood protection to the Black Thunder Mine will be mined through as the mine advances. There is a need to construct new diversion structures in advance of mine operations to replace the structures that will be removed.

Design Criteria

The following design criteria are integral components of this decision.

Heritage

- The discovery of any and all antiquities or other objects or historic or scientific interest, including but not limited to, historic or prehistoric ruins, or artifacts as the result of operations under this plan shall immediately be brought to the attention of the District Ranger. The permittee shall cease operations until authorized to proceed by the District Ranger.

Hydrology (Watershed)

Standard best management practices (BMPs) outlined in the Watershed Conservation Practices (WCP) Handbook (FSH 2509.25) (USDA Forest Service, 2005) are recommended for inclusion in the selected alternative to ensure compliance with State of Wyoming Water Quality Standards and Wyoming Nonpoint Source Management Plan (WYDEQ, 2000). The following design criteria are site specific measures designed to meet the intent of the Clean Water Act. These design criteria are recommended for inclusion in the decision to ensure the project meets the applicable legal requirements.

- Ensure the small impoundment in Section 10 at the north end of the Little Thunder Blocking Dike is properly engineered to be able to withstand the increase in flood flows.

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- Install a bypass flow structure to divert maintenance flows down Little Thunder Creek below the reservoir to maintain wetlands and vegetation in the section of stream channel that will likely not be affected by coal mining.
- Ensure the West Diversion meets State of Wyoming and National Dam Safety Standards.
- Obtain all necessary permits, including any needed water rights for impounding additional water for flood control from the Wyoming State Engineer's Office.
- Maintain recreational access and infrastructure at Little Thunder Reservoir.
- Maintain a recreational fishery in Little Thunder Reservoir.
- At the East Diversion, a bypass flow structure should be installed so that flows similar to existing conditions are retained in North Prong Creek downstream of the diversion.
- If it is determined that Little Thunder Reservoir is losing an unacceptable number of fish downstream during high flows, install mechanisms to prevent loss of fish downstream from Little Thunder Reservoir.
- All wetlands outside of current or proposed lease areas should be retained in kind through diverting periodic maintenance flows down Little Thunder Creek below the reservoir and North Prong Creek below the East Diversion.
- When this diversion is reclaimed, restore Little Thunder Reservoir and affected stream channels to pre-diversion conditions.
- Flows in North Prong Creek below where the West diversion and in Little Thunder Creek below the East diversion will be limited to a volume less than or equal to the naturally occurring mean annual peak flow (roughly equivalent to a peak generated by a 2-year, 24-hour storm event) and which can be handled by the natural channel.

Paleontology

- The discovery of any and all fossils as the result of operations under this plan shall immediately be brought to the attention of the District Ranger. The permittee shall cease operations at the site of discovery until authorized to proceed by the District Ranger

Range

- If livestock movements cause drifting to occur between the Little Thunder Blocking Dike and Little Thunder Reservoir a fence may be constructed.

Wildlife

- To help protect R2 Sensitive Species USFS may ask that the operator notify the District Ranger, Douglas Ranger District, if a sensitive species nest, winter roost, or den in addition to any identified in this Biological Evaluation is located during construction or operation of the project.
- To help prevent abandonment, reproductive failure or nest destruction, prohibit development of new facilities within 0.5 mi (line of sight) of active golden eagle nests. For the golden eagle, a nest is no longer considered active if it is known to have been

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unoccupied for the last 7 years. This does not apply to pipelines, fences and underground utilities.

- To help reduce disturbances to nesting golden eagles, prohibit the following activities within the 0.5 mile (line of sight) of active golden eagle nests from 1 February to 31 July: construction (e.g., roads, water impoundments, oil and gas facilities), reclamation, gravel mining operations, drilling of water wells, oil and gas drilling, timber harvest and fuel treatments, and precommercial thinning.

Monitoring

The following will be monitored:

- Work with the Wyoming Game and Fish Dept. to monitoring fish populations and aquatic habitat in Little Thunder Reservoir.
- Monitor condition of stream channels below diversions for evidence of erosion quarterly during the first year, annually in subsequent years and after storm events greater than the 2 year, 24-hour storm. If erosion is noted, erosion control measures, and/or reduction of discharge rates should be implemented to reduce erosion rates to pre-diversion conditions.
- Monitor wetlands along Little Thunder Creek below the reservoir and North Prong Creek below the East Diversion to determine if wetlands are being maintained.
- Monitor livestock movements near the Little Thunder Blocking Dike and Little Thunder Reservoir and if drifting occurs a fence may be needed.

Forest Service Requirements and National Grassland Plan Standards and Guidelines that apply

In response to public comments on the Black Thunder Mine Little Thunder Creek Diversion Project and USFS resource requirements and Grassland Plan standards and guidelines, design criteria and effects monitoring requirements were developed to reduce potential adverse impacts of the Proposed Alternatives and to monitor for the effectiveness of these measures. The design criteria described above are consistent with those measures required in the Grassland Plan and 2002 ROD for the Grassland Plan. The measures will be implemented as part of the permit in the operating plan.

Approval of the Proposed Action or Alternatives is subject to adherence with all of the operating plans, monitoring and design criteria.

The Purpose and Need for the Action

Two hydrologic structures are proposed for construction at the Black Thunder Mine to provide required flood protection for the mine workers and equipment and to ensure that the water quality in the Little Thunder Creek is maintained. The current diversions that provide flood protection to the Black Thunder Mine will be mined through as the mine advances. There is a

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need to construct new diversion structures in advance of mine operations to replace the structures that will be removed due to advancing mine operations.

This action responds to the goals and objectives outlined in the Thunder Basin National Grassland Plan, and helps move the project area towards desired conditions described in that plan.

This action responds to the goals and objectives outlined in the Grassland Plan, which can be found in Chapter 1, Goal 2c (page 1-6). These guidelines help move the project area towards desired conditions for mineral development described in the Grassland Plan. This project will serve to meet the goal in the Grassland Plan.

This project will help implement the Federal Government's policy to foster and encourage mineral development as expressed in the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

Reasons for the Decision

Based, in large part on the issues and alternatives identified and analyzed as documented in the EA and the possible beneficial and adverse effects of implementing this alternative on the resources that occur in the analysis area, I have decided to implement Alternative 2, the Proposed Action Alternative. Alternative 2, allows the applicant to construct diversion structures to prevent flooding of the coal mine. Alternative 2 also best responds to the public issues identified in Chapter 1 of the EA. It has been shown to be consistent and in full compliance with Grassland Plan management direction for Management Area 8.4-Minerals Production and other applicable laws, regulations and policies.

Alternative 2 provides for protection of the potentially affected resources before, during, and after the planned construction of the diversion structures.

The effects on the quality of the human environment are primarily of local concern and, with the implementation of the design criteria included above that have been made a part of this decision and that will be required, any adverse impacts that could occur as a result of this action will be insignificant and of relatively short duration.

The effects will not adversely impact public safety and do not involve any unique or unknown risks.

The Wildlife Biologist has determined that the potential adverse impacts to endangered, threatened, sensitive and rare plant and animal species or their habitats will not be significant due to project design criteria.

Archaeological (cultural resource) sites and paleontological resources occur in the project area. The mitigation of potential impacts will be accomplished by site avoidance. No ground disturbing activity will occur at any heritage or fossiliferous resource location. There are no known significant impacts that could occur to any cultural, historical or paleontological resources. A Class III inventory was used to make the determination that no historic properties will be affected.

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A Forest Hydrologist has determined that, based on the best scientific information available at this time, measures are in place to minimize water resource impacts and that they were incorporated and designed into the project.

The project will not result in a violation of any Federal, State or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

After reviewing the EA, the public comments received throughout the analysis process, and the project analysis file, I have determined that this project serves the public interest. The resource values present in the project area that will be preserved and protected and the Grassland Plan management objectives that can be accomplished for Management Area 8.4 will be at a level that serves that interest and need.

Cumulative Impacts

The EA discloses the following cumulative impacts:

Past Present and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions (Present date is Spring 2008)

| PAST | PRESENT | FUTURE |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dispersed recreation | Dispersed recreation | Dispersed recreation |
| Grazing and Range Improvements | Grazing and Range Improvements | Grazing and Range Improvements |
| Roads | Roads | Roads |
| Fire | Fire | Fire |
| Railroad | Railroad | Railroad |
| Relocation of roads | Relocation of roads | Relocation of roads |
| Gravel pit | Gravel pit | Gravel pit |
| Special uses | Special uses | Special uses |
| 1. Coal Mine | Coal Mines | Coal Mines |
| 2 Oil Wells | Oil Wells | Oil Wells |
| 3. Oil and gas leasing | | 4. Travel management |
| | | 5. Ferret Introduction |

The project will not result in a significant incremental impact to the cumulative effects from existing mineral development. Action alternatives have a small but cumulative impact.

Scoping and Public Involvement

The President’s Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require an “early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed, and for identifying significant issues related to a Proposed Action”. In order to satisfy this CEQ requirement, the Responsible Official selected an Interdisciplinary (ID) Team made of specialists to carry out an internal scoping process. The ID Team scoped with the public to determine their concerns and issues with applicant’s proposal, develop alternatives to the proposal that respond to any and all issues raised, to analyze the beneficial and adverse environmental effects of the proposal and the alternatives considered in detail, and to prepare an environmental document.

The proposal was first published in the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland Quarterly Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA) on January 1, 2006. The public Scoping Statement and Request for Comments describing the Proposed Action was

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mailed to organizations, agencies and individuals known to be interested in proposed activities on public lands on the Thunder Basin National Grassland (TBNG), as well as to parties that could be affected by the proposal, including adjacent landowners, tribal governments, and the State of Wyoming, and to the State and Federal Congressional delegations on April 11, 2006. The legal notice for Request for Comments was published in the Laramie Daily Boomerang on April 16, 2006.

Three comment letters were received as a result of the scoping effort. The list of respondents included: Wendell Funk, Wyoming Department of Agriculture, Thunder Basin Coal Co., Wyoming Game and Fish, and Paul Stuart.

Issues

The ID Team developed a list of the issues and concerns raised from the comments received from the public and governmental agencies during the scoping period. The issues were each categorized as either key issues that will drive Alternative development, create design criteria or as issues that will not result in the development of an alternative to the proposal, but that will be considered, analyzed and disclosed in the Environmental Consequences. Key issues that drive alternative development were defined as those directly or indirectly caused by implementing the Proposed Action and are listed below:

- Whether or not the project will impact livestock grazing, grazing permittees and economic and social impacts to livestock grazing, communities and agriculture production including watering facilities for livestock.
- Whether or not the project will have individual and cumulative impacts to resources including water quality and fisheries.
- Whether or not the project will have timely and successful reclamation and mitigation, including the potential for excessive erosion where water is released back into Little Thunder Creek.
- Whether or not the project will provide for flood control and protection for the miners
- Effects to the fishery in Little Thunder Reservoir by decreasing water levels or allowing fish to easily escape from the reservoir.

Other issues were identified as those:

- Outside the scope of the Proposed Action
- Already decided by law, regulation, Forest Plan, or other higher level decision
- Irrelevant to the decision to be made; or
- Conjectural and not supported by scientific or factual evidence

A summary of all issues and where the key issues are analyzed as environmental consequences in their appropriate resource were discussed in the EA in Chapter 1. Those issues that did result in Alternatives analyzed in the EA are discussed in Chapter 3, Environmental Consequences.

Alternatives Considered in Detail

Alternative 2, the “Proposed Action” was considered and evaluated. At the time the environmental effects analysis documented in the EA was completed, the IDT and District

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Ranger determined that it was consistent with the standards and guidelines in the Grassland Plan and with the Record of Decision.

Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative was also considered and evaluated. Analysis of this alternative in a NEPA document is required by 40 CFR 1502.14 (d) of the CEQ regulations. A No Action Alternative enables the decision-maker to compare the magnitude of environmental effects among Alternatives to existing management conditions.

Alternatives Considered, but Eliminated from Detailed Study

One alternative was considered but eliminated from detailed study and consideration:

- Diversion from Little Thunder Reservoir Spillway to Existing Thundercloud Diversion

A summary of the alternative is discussed in the EA.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

I have considered both the beneficial and potential adverse effects of Alternative 2. Based on my experience with other powerline projects in the same vicinity and the results of the site-specific environmental analysis and after a review of the EA and the project analysis file, I have determined that the effect(s) of implementing this alternative will be limited in scope and intensity. Any effects that may occur will be within an acceptable range and will, in and of themselves, or by using the appropriate design criteria contained in this decision, result in no significant adverse environmental impact(s), either individually or cumulatively, to the physical or biological components of the environment, as defined in 40 CFR 1508.27. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Based on my review of the Environmental Assessment, including appendices and supporting documents contained in the NEPA project file, it is my conclusion that Alternative 2 is not a major Federal action that will significantly effect the quality of the human environment as defined at 40 CFR 1508.27. Therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. This finding is based on the following factors:

1. Both beneficial and adverse effects have been considered and this action will not have a significant adverse impact on the quality of the human environment. The context of this project is regional and local to the Powder River Basin and the Thunder Basin National Grassland and Campbell County, Wyoming with environmental implications for the immediate/local area, only.
2. I have concluded that public health and safety will not be adversely affected.
3. This project area does not involve any characteristics or circumstances in the geographic area that are unique, such as proximity to heritage resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers or ecologically critical areas.
4. This project is similar to other diversion projects that have occurred on the Thunder Basin National Grassland. While diversion projects are controversial with some public and environmental groups, there are no scientific disputes among Forest Service

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professionals, trained resource management specialists over the likely effects of this project on the quality of the physical, biological and human environments. Therefore, I have concluded that Alternative 2, the Proposed action is the environmentally preferable alternative course of action.

5. This action does not involve any unique or unknown risks to the human environment. This project will not have highly controversial effects on the quality of the human environment. It is similar to past actions that have occurred on the Thunder Basin National Grassland. The probable effects and risks are well understood.
6. Neither the actions planned nor this decision establishes a precedent for future actions with significant effects. I have concluded that they do not represent a decision in principle about any future action as every proposed project must be considered and evaluated on its individual merits.
7. There are no known significant local cumulative effects between this project and other projects implemented or planned on areas separated from the affected area of this project. This action, as related to past, other present and foreseeable future actions addressed in the Cumulative Effects section of the EA, will not individually or cumulatively result in significant adverse impacts to the human or biological environment.
8. The action will not adversely affect any historic sites now listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, nor will it cause the loss or destruction of any other significant scientific, cultural, heritage, historic, or prehistoric or paleontological resource. This finding is based upon the results of site-specific cultural and paleontological resource surveys conducted in the project area as part of the project Plan of Development and consultation with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer.
9. This action will not adversely affect any listed or proposed endangered or threatened species or their habitat, or sensitive plant or animal species, critical habitats, or unique natural communities.

A determination of “no effect” has been made for Threatened or Endangered species Colorado Butterfly plant, and black-footed ferrets.

A determination of “May adversely impact individuals, but not likely to result in a loss of viability in the Planning Area, nor cause a trend toward federal listing” for R2 Sensitive species: Leathery grapefern, Slender leaved buckwheat, Plains minnow, Northern leopard frog, Townsend’s big-eared bat, Fringed myotis, Black-tailed prairie dog, Swift fox, Bald eagle, American bittern, Long-billed curlew, Ferruginous hawk, Northern harrier, Burrowing owl, Short-eared owl, Chestnut-collared longspur, McCown’s longspur, Greater sage-grouse, Mountain Plover, Loggerhead shrike, Brewer’s sparrow, Grasshopper sparrow and Black tern.

10. This action does not constitute nor will it lead to any violation of any Federal, State or local law, ordinance or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.

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Findings Under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA)

By this review, I have determined that this decision is consistent with the Grassland Plan. The action that will occur complies fully with the goals of the Grassland Plan and the Management Area Direction, including that contained under Management Area 8.4 and the Forest-wide standards and guidelines.

The project is consistent and compatible with the management prescriptions, goals and objectives for the desired conditions of the NFS lands described in the plan. The decided action (Alternative 2) complies fully with the Grassland Plan.

Findings Required By Other Laws

Floodplains, wetlands, prime lands, threatened and endangered plant and animal species, global warming, minerals, cultural resources, consumers, civil rights, women, minority groups, and other environmental factors have been considered and will not be adversely affected.

The environmental analysis documented in this EA is tiered to the Final Environmental Impact Statement and Land and Resource Management Plans for Dakota Prairie Grasslands, Nebraska National Forest Units and Thunder Basin National Grasslands (TBNG EIS). I have determined that this decision is consistent with the Grassland Plan approved by the Regional Forester on July 31, 2002. The activities and projects approved in this decision are consistent with the Grassland Plan Direction in Chapter 1, and the Standards and Guidelines in Chapter 3, Management Area 8.4 and 5.12 of the Grassland Plan. The general environmental effects that result from implementing the activities of a project are described in Chapter 3 of the TBNG EIS. Project specific effects of implementing, both the Alternatives and the Proposed Action are displayed in the EA on pages 15-81.

The decision complies and is consistent with:

Endangered Species Act of December 28, 1973, (87 Stat. 884) P.L. 93-205, as amended. The Biological Assessment/Biological Evaluation documents that the Wildlife Biologist has concluded that the planned project will have no effect on any Threatened or Endangered species Colorado butterfly plant, Ute ladies' tresses orchid and black-footed ferrets.

Executive Order 11990 - Protection of Wetland 42 FR 26961 (signed May 25, 1977) and Executive Order 11988 - Floodplain Management 42 FR 26951, (signed May 25, 1977). The Forest Service has evaluated the planned action in accordance with these Executive Orders and the decided action has been found to be in compliance with those orders. No wetlands or floodplains occur in the project area.

National Historic Preservation Act of October 15, 1966, (80 Stat. 915) P.L. 89-665, as amended, & Archeological Resources Protection Act of October 31, 1979, (93 Stat. 721) P.L. 96-95, as amended. A Heritage resource inventory and report have been completed for the Federal lands in the project area. The Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer has concurred with the

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Forest Service determination that the project will have no effects on cultural resources.

Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act) of June 30, 1948, (62 Stat II 55) P.L. 80-845, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, (Act of February 4, 1987, P.L. 100-4) and other laws.

Decision Appeal Provisions

This decision is subject to administrative review pursuant to Federal regulations at 36 CFR 215.11. Appeals (including attachments) must be in writing and filed (regular mail, fax, e-mail, hand-delivery, express delivery or messenger service) with the Appeal Deciding Officer (§215.8) within 45 days following the date of publication of a legal notice of this decision in the Laramie Boomerang. The publication date of the legal notice in the newspaper of record is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file and appeal (§215.15(a)). Those wishing to appeal should not rely upon dates or timeframe information provided by any other source. To be able to appeal any person, non-federal agency or entity has to provide comment or otherwise expressed interest in a particular proposed action by the close of the comment period.

The formats that our systems will accept for electronic comments are: as an email message, plain text (.txt), rich format (.rtf), or word.

For electronically mailed comments or appeals, the sender should normally receive an automated electronic acknowledgment from the agency as confirmation of receipt. If the sender does not receive an automated acknowledgment of the receipt of the comments, it is the sender's responsibility to ensure timely receipt by other means.

Where to File an Appeal

USDA, Forest Service, Region 2
Attn: Appeal Deciding Officer
740 Simms Street
Golden, CO 80401

In person: Office hours are 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday MT, except holidays.

Fax: 303-275-5134

Email: appeals-rocky-mountain-regional-office@fs.fed.us

It is an appellant's responsibility to provide sufficient activity-specific evidence and rationale, focusing on the decision, to show why the Responsible Official's decision should be reversed. Notices of Appeal that do not meet the requirements of 36 CFR 215.14 will be dismissed.

Implementation Date

Pursuant to 36 CFR 215.9(a), if no appeal is filed, implementation of this decision may occur on, but not before, the fifth business day following the close of the appeal filing period. If an appeal is received, implementation may occur on, but not before, the 15th business day following the date of appeal disposition.

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Contact Person

The record of the environmental effects analysis process and project file is available for public review at the Douglas Ranger District Office. For further information about this decision and the analysis process that preceded it, contact Misty Hays, Deputy District Ranger, 2250 East Richards Street, Douglas, Wyoming, 82633, or telephone (307) 358-4690, email: mahays@fs.fed.us.

Responsible Official

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| <i>/s/ Phil Cruz</i> | <i>1/17/2009</i> |
| PHIL CRUZ | Date |
| Deputy Forest Supervisor | |

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