

Environmental Assessment

John W. and Louise Seier National Wildlife Refuge Wildlife-Dependent Recreation Plan

March 2024

Prepared by

Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge Complex
Valentine, NE

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This Environmental Assessment: \$50,000*

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Environmental Assessment for Wildlife-Dependent Recreation at John W. and Louise Seier NWR

Date: January 2024

This Draft Environmental Assessment is being prepared to evaluate the effects associated with the proposed action and complies with the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1500-1509) and Department of the Interior (43 CFR 46; 516 DM 8) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (550 FW 3) regulations and policies. The National Environmental Policy Act requires examination of the effects of proposed actions on the natural and human environment. Appendix A outlines all law and executive orders evaluated through this Environmental Assessment.

Proposed Action

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is proposing to open John W. and Louise Seier National Wildlife Refuge (Seier NWR) to wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities including wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation.

A proposed action may evolve during the NEPA process as the agency refines its proposal and gathers feedback from the public, tribes, and other agencies. Therefore, the final proposed action may be different from the original. The proposed action will be finalized at the conclusion of the public comment period for the EA.

Background

National wildlife refuges are guided by the mission and goals of the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS), the purposes of an individual refuge, Service policy, and laws and international treaties. Relevant guidance includes the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1956, National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (NWRSA) of 1966, as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Refuge Recreation Act of 1962, and selected portions of the Code of Federal Regulations and Fish and Wildlife Service Manual.

In 1990, the Service and John W. and Louise Seier exchanged a series of letters and met concerning the donation of their ranch to the Service. The Service agreed to accept the property and began managing the land in 2003, as the John W. and Louise Seier National Wildlife Refuge.

The refuge was established pursuant to The John W. and Louise Seier Living Trust. In accordance with Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 the primary purpose of the refuge is “for the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fish and wildlife resources . . .” (16 U.S. Code a 742f[a][4]) and “for the benefit of the Service, in performing its activities and services. Such acceptance may be subject to the terms of any restrictive or affirmative covenant, or condition of servitude” (16 U.S. Code a 742 f[b][1]). The mission of the NWRS, as outlined by the NWRSA, as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System

Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.), “... to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management and, where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.”

Additionally, the NWRSA mandates the Secretary of the Interior in administering the NWR (16 U.S.C. 668dd(a)(4)) to

- Provide for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plants, and their habitats within the NWR;
- Ensure that the biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of the NWR are maintained for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans;
- Ensure that the mission of the NWR described at 16 U.S.C. 668dd(a)(2) and the purposes of each refuge are carried out;
- Ensure effective coordination, interaction, and cooperation with owners of land adjoining refuges and the fish and wildlife agency of the states in which the units of the NWR are located;
- Assist in the maintenance of adequate water quantity and water quality to fulfill the mission of the NWR and the purposes of each refuge;
- Recognize compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses as the priority general public uses of the NWR through which the American public can develop an appreciation for fish and wildlife;
- Ensure that opportunities are provided within the NWR for compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses; and
- Monitor the status and trends of fish, wildlife, and plants in each refuge.

Therefore, it is a priority of the Service to recognize compatible wildlife-dependent recreation uses through which the American public can develop an appreciation for fish and wildlife.

Purpose and Need for the Action

The purpose of this proposed action is to open Seier NWR to compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses through which the American public can develop an appreciation for the outdoors. Seier NWR is the only National Wildlife Refuge in Rock County Nebraska, this provides a unique opportunity for the public to learn about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Wildlife Refuges.

The need of the proposed action is to meet the Service’s priorities and mandates as outlined by the NWRSA to “recognize compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses as the priority general public uses of the NWR through which the American public can develop an appreciation for fish and wildlife” (16 U.S.C. 668dd(a)(4)).

In addition, the proposed action will facilitate a goal in the conceptual management plan, to provide compatible, wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities at Seier NWR.

Alternatives

This chapter presents the proposed action and the no action alternative evaluated in this EA. It also includes a summary of alternatives considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis. This information is included because, as referenced in the CEQ's NEPA regulations regarding the contents of an environmental assessment (40 CFR 1501.5(c)), NEPA section 102(2)(E) requires federal agencies to develop, study, and briefly describe alternatives to any proposed action with the potential to result in unresolved resource conflicts.

Alternative A – No Action Alternative – Current Wildlife-Dependent Recreation

Under the No Action Alternative, the Refuge would continue to only be open for hunting, it would not allow the other wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities (wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, or interpretation) to be available for the public. Under this alternative the current management of the refuge would continue.

Alternative B – Proposed Action Alternative – Open Seier NWR to All Applicable Wildlife-Dependent Recreation

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, the refuge would be open to an additional four priority wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities. These additional wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities are wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation.

This alternative fulfills the Service's mandate under the NWRSA. The Service has determined that the opening of the refuge to all other wildlife-dependent areas of recreation, Alternative B, is compatible with the purposes of Seier NWR and the mission of the NWRS.

Alternative(s) Considered, But Dismissed From Further Consideration

An additional alternative that was considered but dismissed was opening up Seier NWR to some of the additional wildlife-dependent areas of recreation but not all of them. This alternative was dismissed from further consideration because Seier NWR is in a remote location that does not receive many visitors. The refuge provides hunting opportunities for the public that draws about 40 visitors to the refuge annually. The refuge is not foreseen to obtain a significant increase in visitation after opening it to additional priority wildlife dependent recreation, so it is not necessary to limit these opportunities. With the Refuge open to these additional areas of wildlife-dependent recreation this will provide the public an opportunity to learn about the NWR system and Seier NWR.

Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

This section is organized by affected resource categories. The effects and impacts of the proposed action considered here are changes to the human environment, whether adverse or

beneficial, that are reasonably foreseeable and have a reasonably close causal relationship to the proposed action or alternatives. This EA includes the written analyses of the environmental consequences on a resource only when the impacts on that resource could be more than negligible and therefore considered an “affected resource.” Any resources that will not be more than negligibly impacted by the action have been dismissed from further analyses.

The refuge consists of two parcels totaling approximately 2,400 acres in Rock County, Nebraska. (See map, Appendix B). The east parcel is predominately upland grassland while the western parcel contains a small percentage of wetlands. About 84% of the 2,400 acres on Seier NWR is sandhill prairie grasses. In the uplands, primary vegetation consists of meadow sedges, switch grass, Kentucky blue grass, stipa, brome, leadplant, grama, sand bluestem, needle and thread, and prairie rose. Of the remaining habitat, about 15% is wetlands. Most of the vegetation in the wetlands consists of reed canary grass, cattails, and smartweed. The last vegetation type at Seier NWR is a cottonwood forest (1%). The proposed action would encompass the entire 2,400 acres of the refuge.

The following resources either (1) do not exist within the project area or (2) would either not be affected or only negligibly affected by the proposed action:

- geology and soils
- air quality
- water quality
- floodplains
- wilderness

As such, these resources are not further analyzed in this EA.

Natural Resources

Wildlife species that have the potential to be on Seier NWR include, the transient elk and pronghorn, mule and white-tailed deer, turkey, raccoon, skunk, fox, badger, bobcat, opossum, among many others. Different migratory and resident bird species can be seen on the refuge including, mallard, shoveler, teal, prairie chicken, meadowlark, lark sparrow, northern harrier, and red-tailed hawk. Insects (butterflies, beetles, bumblebees, etc.), reptiles (snakes, lizards, etc.) and amphibians (frogs, turtles, etc.) are also present on the refuge.

Alternative A

Under the No Action Alternative, the current management of terrestrial and aquatic species will remain the same. Seier NWR is open to hunting, following all state regulations. Seier receives minimal hunters, about 40 the entire year. Hunters mostly pursue large game and game bird species. Seier NWR is not open to fishing, there are no or negligible impacts to aquatic species under this alternative.

Alternative B

Under the Preferred Action Alternative there are not anticipated impacts to any terrestrial or aquatic species. No formal hiking trails will be created, the Service anticipates most visitors will drive to the parking areas and read the informational signs, if they get out of their vehicle, they will not go far from the parking lot.

Threatened and Endangered Species, and Other Special Status Species

The IPaC Resource List for the proposed action area and the proposed action county, Rock County, identified three endangered species, four threatened species, and two candidate species with ranges that include the proposed action area (USFWS 2023a, b). These species may potentially be affected by the proposed action. According to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531-1544; 36 CFR Part 13; 50 CFR Parts 10, 17, 23, 81, 217, 222, 225, 402, and 450, the effects of the proposed action on these species must be considered. The three endangered species are pallid sturgeon, whooping crane, and northern long-eared bat. The four threatened species are American burying beetle, piping plover, and two plants: blowout penstemon and western prairie fringed orchid. The candidate species are the monarch butterfly and tricolored bat.

Alternative A

Under Alternative A, there will be no effects to threatened or endangered species.

Alternative B

Under the Preferred Action Alternative there will be no effect to the pallid sturgeon, piping plover, whooping crane, blowout penstemon, and western prairie fringed orchid. There may be effects to the northern long-eared bat, tricolored bat, American burying beetle, and monarch butterfly but they are not likely to adversely affect any of the species.

Pallid Sturgeon – No effect: Pallid sturgeon inhabit large rivers and are found in the Missouri River and associated large tributaries (USFWS 2021a). No large rivers are found in the proposed action area. No pallid sturgeon have been documented on the refuge, the proposed action is not likely to effect this species.

Piping Plover – No effect: In the Northern Great Plains, piping plover “breed and raise young on sparsely vegetated sandbars and reservoir shorelines on river systems as well as on the shorelines of alkaline lakes” (USFWS 2016). The proposed action area does not contain rivers, alkaline lakes, sandbars, or shorelines. No piping plovers have been documented on the refuge. The proposed action is not likely to affect this species.

Whooping Crane – No effect: Whooping cranes primarily roost and forage within and along the channels of major river systems, floodplains, and wetlands where suitable undisturbed habitat exists. Major rivers frequented by whooping cranes include the Central Platte, North Platte, Niobrara and Loup River systems. Wetland complexes frequently used by whooping cranes include the western Rainwater Basins, Sandhill wetlands and central table playas. The whooping crane needs an open expanse for nightly roosting of sand or gravel bars in rivers and lakes (43

FR 20938). The refuge does not contain any sand or gravel bars. No records exist that document whooping cranes using Seier NWR as stopover location. The proposed action is not likely to affect the whooping crane.

Blowout Penstemon – No effect: The range of the endangered blowout penstemon is included in the proposed action area (USFWS 2023a). The primary threats to blowout penstemon are the loss and degradation of its blowout habitat from control of unstable sand dunes, fire suppression, controlled grazing, and a lack of effective habitat management. Historically, the blowouts in which this species lives were caused by two factors: wildfires and overgrazing. The proposed action would have no negative effects on blowout penstemon but there is the potential for the public to identify this species so it may be protected on the refuge in the future.

Western Prairie Fringed Orchid- No effect: The range of the threatened Western prairie fringed orchid (WPFO) includes the proposed action area (USFWS 2023a). Soil moisture is a critical determinant of growth, flowering, and distribution of western prairie fringed orchid (USFWS 2009). Life history research has revealed that WPFO is dependent on mycorrhizal fungi for seed germination and to enable photosynthesis; and is also dependent on periodic disturbance from fire, mowing, or grazing (USFWS 2021). The proposed action would have no negative impacts to WPFO but may be identified by the public when they are accessing the refuge and would create a positive affect if they notify Refuge personnel.

Northern Long-eared Bat – May affect but not likely to adversely affect: The northern long-eared bat (NLEB) may be found on the proposed action area in the summer. During the summer, the females reproduce in maternity colonies, under the bark of live, dead, and dying trees. There are 61.69 acres of trees in four stands, which meet the definition for suitable habitat for breeding NLEB. During the winter, approximately October through April, NLEB hibernate in caves and mines, and there are no caves or mines in the proposed action area. The public will only be walking in the action area and will not disturbing trees. If bats are found at Seier NWR, the area will be restricted, protecting bats from human disturbance.

Tricolored Bat- May affect but not likely to adversely affect: The tricolored bat may be found in the proposed action area in the summer. During the summer, the females reproduce in maternity colonies, under the bark of live, dead, and dying trees. There are 61.69 acres of trees in four stands, which meet the definition for suitable habitat in caves and mines, and there are no caves or mines in the proposed action area. The public will only be walking in the action area and will not be disturbing trees. If bats are found at Seier NWR, the area will be restricted, protecting bats from human disturbance.

American Burying Beetle – May affect by not likely to adversely affect: The range of the threatened American burying beetle (ABB) also includes the proposed action area. The proposed action area is part of the Northern Great Plains, one of three areas that the ABB currently occupies. Suitable habitat for ABB is found in the proposed action area and includes areas where suitable soils contain the excavation favorable soil elements for the formation of brood chambers and where appropriate carrion for reproduction is available. The proposed action is unlikely to

adversely affect the ABB, the public will only be walking through the refuge and will not significantly disturb the soil.

Monarch Butterfly- May affect but not likely to adversely affect: Monarchs are currently a candidate for listing under the ESA due to changes in climate, land conversion, and the use of herbicide (Solis-Sosa et al. 2021). Monarch butterflies are found in the action area. The public is not likely to significantly impact the monarch by walking on the refuge.

Habitat and Vegetation

The dominate habitat of the refuge is upland sandhill prairie. The sandhill prairie at Seier NWR (2,000+ acres) is composed of both sand and choppy sand range sites. Grasslands are dominated by cool season grasses, brome, Kentucky blue grass, and stipa. Herbaceous species, such as leadplant, are also throughout the refuge.

The next major habitat type is wetlands. Approximately 370 acres of the refuge are wetlands. In the eastern parcel, both temporary and seasonal wetlands are present and scattered throughout. The other two major wetland areas are on the western side of the refuge. Bloody Creek, a usually intermittent stream, cuts across the refuge for 1.25 miles. Approximately 60 acres of temporary, seasonal, and semipermanent wetlands exist alongside the creek, with an additional 140 acres of sub irrigated meadow. Skull Creek, a permanent stream that empties into the Calamus River, flows across half a mile of the western portion of the refuge. The sub irrigated meadows are dominated by several sedge species with small amounts of rushes in pockets. Seasonal and semipermanent wetland plants (arrowhead, smartweed, cattail, and hard stem bulrush) exist in the depressions of the meadow and along flattened creek edges. Within the Skull Creek meadow, stands of peachleaf willow are present. The stands are thin and scattered in clumps along the creek.

The last habitat of note is approximately 10 acres of cottonwood forest.

Alternative A

Under Alternative A, there are no changes to the habitat and vegetation.

Alternative B

Under the Preferred Action Alternative, there would be no significant impact to habitat and vegetation. The occasional visitor may drive the county road, park in a parking area to read a kiosk, and potentially walk a few minutes. Due to the lack of trails, services, and amenities in the area the Service is anticipating less than a 5% increase in visitation if the refuge was to be open to these forms of recreation, therefore the preferred alternative does not have any significant impacts anticipated.

Visitor Use and Experience

Currently the refuge is only open to hunting, see Appendix C for the hunt map. Annually, about 40 visitors come to the refuge for hunting. Seier NWR is in a remote area and doesn't receive

much traffic, only agricultural activities, such as fencing, mowing, tree cutting, and cattle grazing would have the potential to influence a visitor's experience.

Alternative A

Under the No Action Alternative there will be no changes to the visitor experience. The refuge will continue to remain open to hunting but no other forms of recreation.

Alternative B

Under Preferred Action Alternative, in addition to hunting the refuge will also be open to four additional forms of recreation (environmental education, interpretation, photography wildlife observation).

Wildlife observation and photography provide visitors a more personal experience with the refuge and allow visitors to build a connection and appreciation for plants and wildlife.

Seier NWR is unstaffed which means providing interpretation to visitors will consist of erecting signage that describes the Service's mission, the donation of the refuge, and why the area is important for grassland species.

Though usage is anticipated to be minimal, opening the refuge to environmental education allows researchers, school groups, the Sandhills Prairie Refuge Association, and other groups to utilize the refuge for education.

These four priority uses provide visitors with opportunities to enjoy the refuge and gain a better understanding and appreciation of fish and wildlife, wildlands ecology, the relationship of plant and animal populations in an ecosystem, and wildlife management. The addition of these forms of recreation will provide visitors with a more immersive experience when visiting the refuge, providing a significantly better experience for the visitor.

Cultural Resources

Seier NWR had a cultural resource survey in completed 2001. The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office and the USFWS Regional Historic Preservation Officer determined none of the structures are considered historic. There are no know archeological sites on the refuge. All projects and events scheduled to take place at Seier will have a cultural resource survey before work begins.

Alternative A

There are no impacts to cultural resources under Alternative A.

Alternative B

Under the Preferred Action Alternative there will be no effects to cultural resources.

Refuge Management and Operations

Land Use on the Refuge

There are 13 structures on the refuge and several old windmills that are currently not utilized, they are scheduled to be removed in the next five years. Two county roads, 444th Avenue and 443Rd run through the west and east units. There are no establish refuge trails or roads on the refuge, but there are three parking areas that are made available for the public (See Map, Appendix B).

Alternative A

Under Alternative A, there will be no changes of the land use on the Refuge.

Alternative B

Under the Preferred Action Alternative, there is not predicted to be a significant increase in visitation therefore, no significant impacts to the land use on the Refuge.

Administration

Seier NWR is a satellite refuge that does not have any full-time staff, although several individuals in the Sandhills Complex commit a percentage of their time to the management. The complex manager spends about 20% of time, the assistant manager spends 50%, law enforcement spends 10%, and administrative officers spend 5% of time.

Alternative A

The No Action Alternative will not change current administrative activities.

Alternative B

Under the Preferred Action Alternative there will be very little changes to the administration of the refuge. About \$50,000 will be spent creating this EA and the subsequent management of the refuge for the next year. After improvements are made to parking areas, signs, and kiosks, that number is predicted to fall to \$20,000 annually for the continued management of the refuge. No significant increase to administrative duties is anticipated with the implementation of this alternative.

Socioeconomics

Local and Regional Economies

The refuge is located approximately 25 miles south of Basset, Nebraska with a population of 700. A few other small towns are located within 90 miles of the refuge but with minimal populations.

Alternative A

Under Alternative A there will be no changes to the current management. The refuge will remain open to hunting.

Alternative B

Under the Preferred Action Alternative, the refuge will be open to five forms of wildlife-dependent recreation. This allows the public to enjoy the refuge in many ways. The refuge provides the local community an additional location to recreate.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, requires all federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice into their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs and policies on minorities and low-income populations and communities.

Table 1: Economic Differences between Rock County and the State of Nebraska

	Median Household Income	Minorities	Families Below Poverty	Median Age
State of NE	\$63,015	21.66%	6.63%	36.6 years old
Rock County (Seier NWR)	\$51,485	3.57%	5.88%	41 years old

Table 1 identifies the differences in income, minorities, poverty level and age between the state of Nebraska and Rock County. Rock County residents make over \$11,500 less annually on average than the other places in Nebraska. The diversity in Rock County is 3.57% while the State average is nearly 18% more. Rock County is less than 1% different than the State in poverty levels. The median age for Rock County residents is about 5 years older than the rest of the state (U.S. Department of Commerce).

There are no documented environmental trends or known planned actions that will significantly impact minorities or low-income populations.

Alternative A

Under the No Action Alternative, there will be no impact to minorities or low-income populations the refuge will remain open to hunting but will not allow other forms of recreation.

Alternative B

The Preferred Action Alternative will have no adverse effects to minorities and low-income families in Rock County, Nebraska.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the proposed action will consist of visiting the refuge at least twice a month checking for signs of disturbance to the habitat, ex: off road driving, large disturbances to the vegetation or any other signs that the refuge may be experiencing an impact with the proposed action. If it is determined the refuge is experiencing potential impacts, monitoring and law enforcement patrols will increase.

Summary of Analysis

Alternative A – Current Management Strategies

As described above, under Alternative A, no changes to the current wildlife-dependent recreational activities will change. The refuge will remain open to hunting. The current management does not satisfy the Service's priorities under the NWRSA.

Alternative B – Proposed Action Alternative

As described above, the Proposed Action Alternative will open Seier NWR to four other forms of wildlife-dependent recreation: wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation. There are no to negligible adverse impacts expected with this alternative.

The Proposed Action Alternative also meets the Service's priorities and mandates as outlined by the NWRSA to "recognize compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses as the priority general public uses of the NWR through which the American public can develop an appreciation for fish and wildlife" (16 U.S.C 668dd(a)(4)).

List of Sources, Agencies and Persons Consulted

All local, tribal, state, and federal agencies, along with adjoining landowners, were contacted to inform them of the date public comment would be available.

List of Preparers

Katie Schober, Wildlife Refuge Specialist, Fort Niobrara NWR

Matt Sprenger, Project Leader, Sandhills NWR Complex

State Coordination

The State of Nebraska was contacted prior to the release of the draft EA to inform them it would be available for public comment.

Tribal Consultation

The Service will mail an invitation for comments to all tribes potentially affected by the proposed action. The Service will extend an invitation to engage in government-to-government consultation in accordance with EO 13175.

Public Outreach

The public will be notified of the public comment period of this draft EA through the local newspapers and the website for Seier NWR. The draft EA will be available for a 30-day public review online via the refuge website.

Determination

This section will be filled out upon completion of the public comment period and at the time of finalization of the Environmental Assessment.

- ☐ The Service's action will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. See the attached "**Finding of No Significant Impact**".
- ☐ The Service's action **may significantly affect** the quality of the human environment and the Service will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

Signatures

Submitted By:

Project Leader Signature:

Date:

Concurrence:

Refuge Supervisor Signature:

Date:

Approved:

Regional Chief, National Wildlife Refuge System Signature:

Date:

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43 FR 20938. Determination of Critical Habitat for the Whooping Crane. 1978

Appendix A

This Appendix lists all applicable statutes, regulations, and executive orders not otherwise addressed in this EA, as well as how the proposed action and EA analysis comply with each, and any additional compliance steps taken by FWS.

Cultural Resources

American Indian Religious Freedom Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1996 - 1996a; 43 CFR Part 7

Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 U.S.C. 431-433; 43 CFR Part 3

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm; 18 CFR Part 1312; 32 CFR Part 229; 36 CFR Part 296; 43 CFR Part 7

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470-470x-6; 36 CFR Parts 60, 63, 78, 79, 800, 801, and 810

Paleontological Resources Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 470aaa-470aaa-11

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013; 43 CFR Part 10

Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 36 Fed. Reg. 8921 (1971)

Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites, 61 Fed. Reg. 26771 (1996)

Fish and Wildlife

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668-668c, 50 CFR 22

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531-1544; 36 CFR Part 13; 50 CFR Parts 10, 17, 23, 81, 217, 222, 225, 402, 450

Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 16 U.S.C. 742a-m

Lacey Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq.; 15 CFR Parts 10, 11, 12, 14, 300, and 904

Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 703-712; 50 CFR Parts 10, 12, 20, and 21

Executive Order 13186 – Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, 66 Fed. Reg. 3853 (2001)

Natural Resources

Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q; 40 CFR Parts 23, 50, 51, 52, 58, 60, 61, 82, and 93; 48 CFR Part 23

Wilderness Act, 16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.

Executive Order 13112 – Invasive Species, 64 Fed. Reg. 6183 (1999)

Appendix B

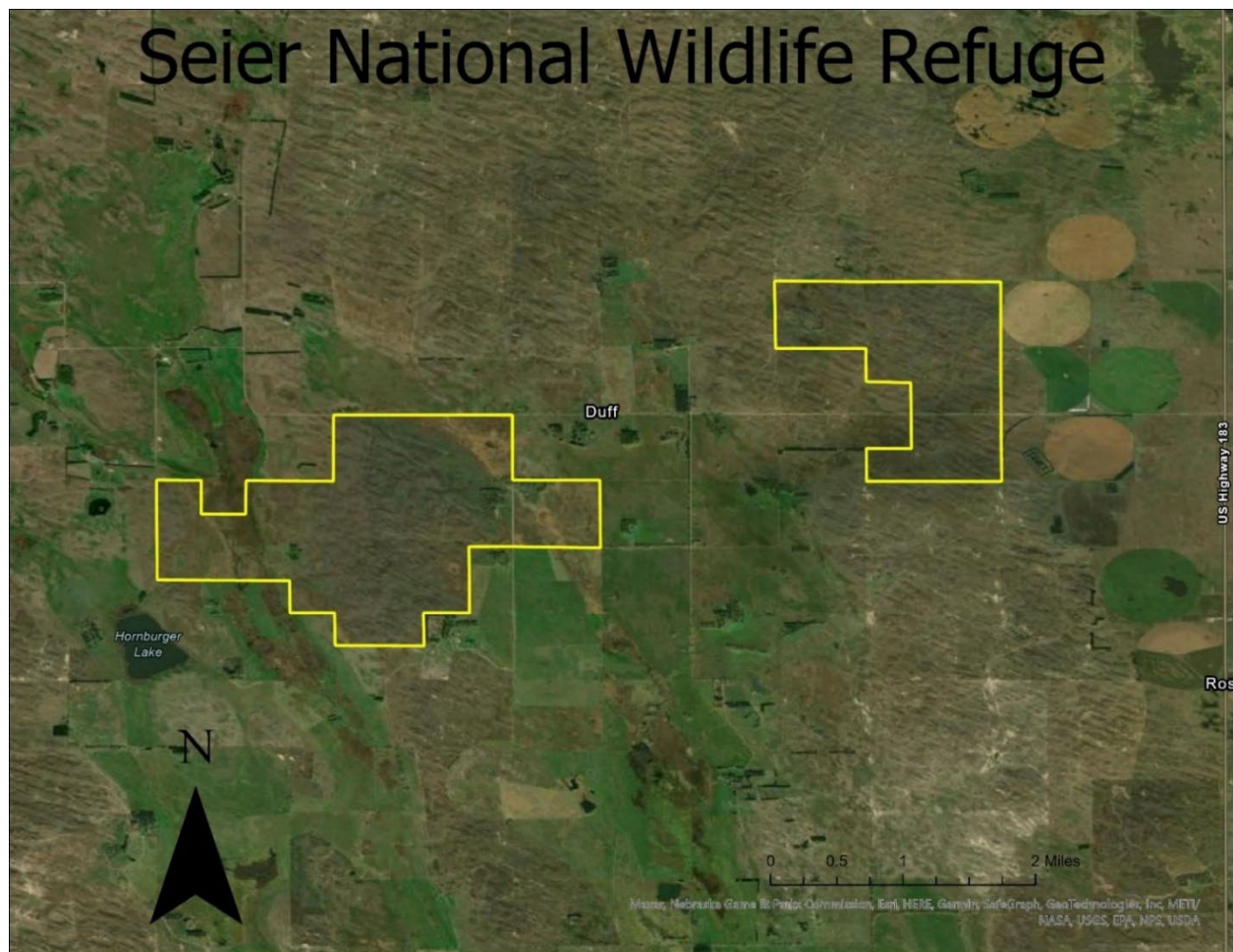


Figure 1: Map of Seier NWR

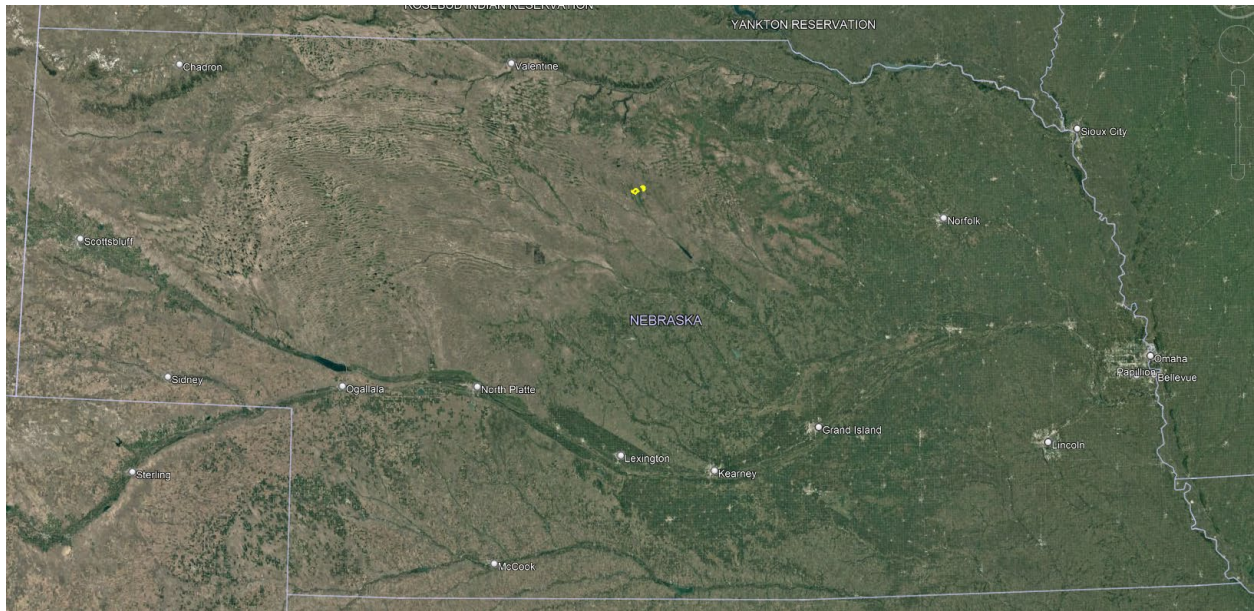


Figure 2: Location of Seier NWR in Nebraska

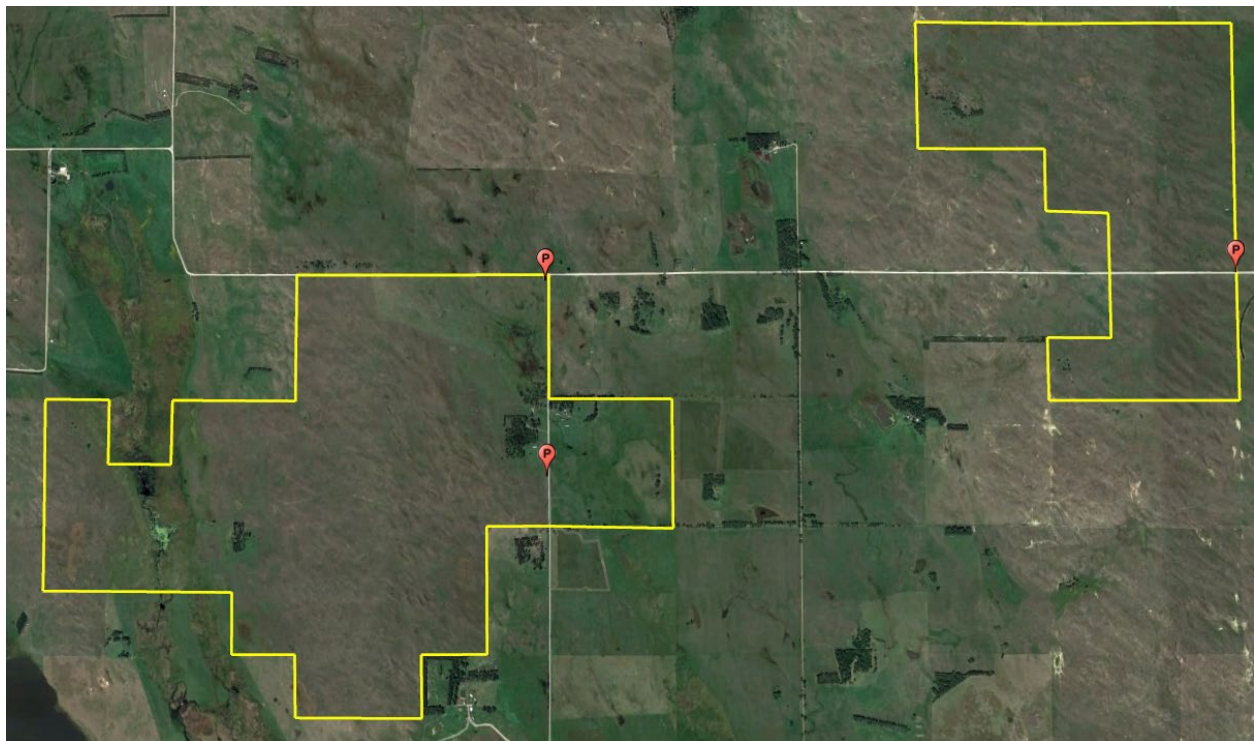


Figure 3: Parking Locations on Seier NWR

Appendix C

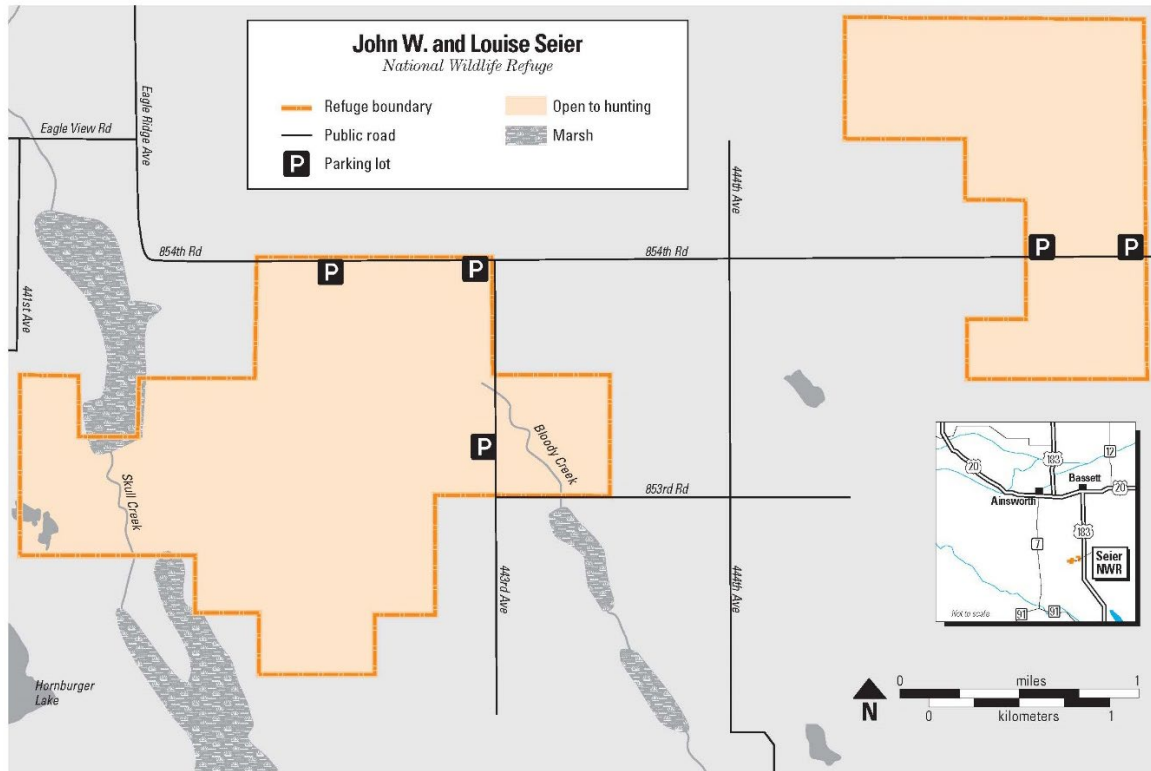


Figure 4: Seier NWR Hunt Map