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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
REVOCATION OF THE SEEDSKADEE PROJECT
WITHDRAWALS

Bureau of Reclamation # PRO-EA-FY26-0004
Bureau of Land Management # DOI-BLM-WY-D000-2026-001-EA

SEPTEMBER 2026

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INTERIOR REGION 7
UPPER COLORADO BASIN REGION

Mission Statements

The U.S. Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and affiliated Island Communities.

The Bureau of Land Management's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

National Environmental Policy Act Certification

We have considered the factors mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This environmental assessment (EA) represents the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) and the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) good-faith effort to fulfill NEPA's requirements by prioritizing documentation of the most important relevant considerations within the statutorily mandated page limits and timeline. This prioritization reflects the agencies' expert judgment; and any considerations addressed briefly or left unaddressed are, in the agency's judgment, comparatively non-substantive and would not meaningfully inform the agency's consideration of environmental effects of the Secretary of the Interior's proposed decision. The EA is substantially complete, considers the factors mandated by NEPA, and, in our judgment, contains analysis adequate to inform the Secretary of the Interior's decision regarding the proposed action.

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SEEDSKADEE WITHDRAWAL REVOCATION
RECLAMATION # PRO-EA-FY26-004
BLM # DOI-BLM-WY-D000-2026-001-EA

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) have prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) to analyze and disclose the environmental consequences of the Proposed Action. Reclamation has proposed to revoke the withdrawal of certain lands in southwest Wyoming. When public land is withdrawn, it is withheld from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all general land laws, for the purpose of limiting land use for the purpose disclosed to the public for the withdrawal. Withdrawal actions can also transfer jurisdiction over an area of Federal land from department, bureau or agency to another department, bureau or agency. Depending on the language of the withdrawal, the land may not be mined or available for mineral leasing, among other uses. means that the land is no longer being managed in the same way as typical BLM public lands.

In this instance, the Secretary of the Interior withdrew public lands and authorized purchase of private lands for the Green River Project from 1919 until 1956, when the Colorado River Storage Project Act replaced the Green River Project with the Seedskaadee Project. The Seedskaadee Project, aimed to provide municipal and industrial water, irrigation, flood control, and hydropower. Over time, it became apparent that southwest Wyoming's climate would not support commercially sustainable agricultural. The lands were withdrawn from public entry through a series of actions, namely; Secretarial Order (Serial No. W-71832), issued on December 23, 1919, [Public Land Order \(PLO\), 3278](#) (pg. 13306), published in the Federal Register on December 7, 1963, and PLOs [4195 and 4196](#) (pgs. 6494 & 6495), published in the Federal Register on April 27, 1967.

The acreage related to the above orders totals approximately 173,844.15 acres. The Federal parcels that Reclamation wishes to return to BLM management do not include all withdrawn lands for the Seedskaadee Project. The lands to be retained are being held for Fontenelle Dam reservoir operations, hydropower, contracted water deliveries, and recreational activities. Reclamation wrote an EA in 2013 that proposed the revocation of withdrawn lands that encompassed approximately 147,555.71 acres and issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on May 6, 2013. This effort was not completed and upon further review of the lands associated with the Seedskaadee Project, Reclamation recently added approximately 15,674.29 acres to the proposed revocation, bringing the current proposal to a total of 163,230.00 acres. A legal description for the withdrawn lands to be revoked is in Appendix A and shown on Map 2.1, in Chapter 2 of this EA.

The mineral estate, throughout the history of the Seedskaadee Project, has been affected by multiple withdrawal actions. The lands withdrawn by Secretarial Order, dated December 23, 1919, were not open to public mineral entry under the 1872 Mining Law. At that time, all federally owned minerals were administered under the 1872 Mining Law, which predated the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act. Therefore, none of these 152,655.32 acres, identified in the original

1919 withdrawal, were available for mineral entry. Later, in the 1960s, additional areas were withdrawn for the Seedskaadee Project by PLOs 3278, 4195, and 4196 and from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws including the mining laws (30 U.S.C., Ch.2) but mineral leasing was allowed for these approximate 21,188.83 acres under the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act.

The EA analyzes the potential impacts that could result from the implementation of the proposed action (revocation) as compared to the No Action Alternative. Reclamation has determined that it no longer needs the described public lands that were withdrawn from public entry for the Seedskaadee Project. Section 3 of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (Reclamation Act) (32 Stat. 388) was used by the Secretary of the Interior to initially withdraw these lands for project purposes. In 1976, Congress repealed the portion of Section 3 of the Reclamation Act that addresses land withdrawals and allocated these authorities to the Secretary of the Interior under Section 204 (43 USC 1714) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). The Secretary of the Interior may now use this authority as well as the procedures implemented in 43 CFR part 2370 to restore public entry to all withdrawn lands no longer needed or required for project purposes.

1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED

The need for Reclamation is to recommend the revocation of the withdrawal of the described lands based on Reclamation's determination that these lands are no longer required for the Seedskaadee Project. The need for this action is to fulfill Reclamation's requirements to restore to public entry any withdrawn lands when such lands are not required for Reclamation project purposes as outlined in the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (Reclamation Act) (32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391) and in accordance with 43 CFR 2370 and 603 Departmental Manual 1.3, and applicable laws which govern withdrawn land actions that no longer serve the original purpose.

The need for BLM is to respond to the Reclamation's request to revoke the withdrawal of the subject lands. The BLM's purpose is to analyze potential impacts of the requested withdrawal relinquishment and provide recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary), who has the authority to revoke withdrawals and formally publish the revocation in the Federal Register pursuant to the authority of Title II, section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976.

1.2 DECISION TO BE MADE

Reclamation will review the environmental effects of the proposed action and any alternatives to determine to continue the process to revoke the withdrawal of the subject lands. The BLM's decision would be to accept the revocation proposal from Reclamation and take steps to provide the Secretary with a recommendation regarding relinquishment and placing the lands back under BLM administration.

Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior or member of the Office of the Secretary who has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make, modify, extend, or revoke (in-whole

or in-part) withdrawals in accordance with the specific provisions of section 204. Therefore, the Secretary of Interior or appropriate Secretarial official will decide whether to revoke, revoke in part, or take no action regarding SO of December 23, 1919, PLOs 3278, 4195, and 4196, to return all or some of the 163,230 acres to the public domain.

This EA is a site-specific analysis of potential impacts that could result in the implementation of a proposed action or alternatives to the proposed action. The EA assists BLM and Reclamation in project planning, ensuring compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and in deciding as to whether any “significant” impacts could result from the analyzed actions. An EA provides evidence for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a statement of Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). If BLM’s and Reclamation’s decision maker determines that this project would result in “significant” impacts, as defined by NEPA, then an EIS would be prepared. If not, a FONSI would be prepared, and a subsequent decision would be made by the Secretary to approve the selected alternative.

1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND ORDERS

This EA has been prepared in accordance with the NEPA, 1969, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Clean Water Act of 1972, the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and other applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.

The proposed action responds to Presidential Executive Order 14154 (Unleashing American Energy), Order 14241 (Measures to Increase American Mineral Production) and Secretarial Order 3418 (Unleashing American Energy).

Section 204 of FLPMA (43 USC 1714) and 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 2300 (Land Withdrawals), and 43 CFR 2370 (Restorations and Revocations). According to Section 204 of FLPMA, which authorizes the Secretary to make, modify, extend, or revoke withdrawals, the Secretary will decide whether to revoke, revoke in part, or take no action regarding withdrawn to accept return of all proposed acreage or some of the area withdrawn to public land laws, location and entry under the U.S. mining laws.

1.4 BLM LAND USE PLAN CONFORMANCE:

Kemmerer Field Office:

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the May 10, 2010, Approved Kemmerer Resource Management Plan (RMP), as amended and the land use direction pertaining to Land Resources (LR); Goal LR: 1:1 and LR:2.1:

1.1: Conduct review of withdrawals and determine whether the withdrawal is still necessary. Only lands that will enhance multiple-use management and protection of nationally significant resource values and do not create a liability or burdensome management cost to the BLM will be considered for revocation. New withdrawals will be considered as the need arises. New requests

will be processed for protection of resources prior to lifting existing withdrawals, when those withdrawals are in the same location. Areas that contain withdrawal conflicts will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

2.1: Manage lands and (or) interests (access) in lands acquired in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby public lands.

Specifically, Table 2.2 lists the Seedskaadee related project lands as part of itemized withdrawals for the approved RMP.

Pinedale Field Office RMP, approved November 26, 2008:

The proposed action is in conformance with the Pinedale Field Office RMP, as amended and land use direction pertaining to 2.3.4 Lands and Realty Management – Objective 4 (b).

2.3.4 Lands and Realty Management - Objective 4. Approximately 13,770 acres of new withdrawals from locatable mineral entry and land disposal will be pursued to protect cultural, wildlife habitat, and recreational values (Table 2-26; Map 2- 34).

b. Existing land withdrawals currently encumbering public lands will be reviewed to determine the need for continuation, modification, revocation, or termination of the withdrawals. Unneeded withdrawals will not be continued. These include power site, oil shale, and other miscellaneous withdrawals.

Rock Springs Field Office:

The Proposed Action is in conformance with the December 20, 2024, Approved Rock Springs Resource Management Plan (RMP), as amended, and with the land use direction pertaining to Lands and Realty Resources (LR) and Management Action (Action #6008), listed in Appendix O of the Approved RMP. Specifically, LR-03, Biological Resources (BR) BR-20, and Heritage Resources (HR) HR-13:

Revoke withdrawals which no longer serve the purpose for which they were established Appendix J).

Review withdrawn lands, prior to revocation or expiration, to determine if any other resource values require withdrawal protection. Manage lands within withdrawn areas that expire or are revoked in accordance with the management of the surrounding lands.

1.5 SCOPING AND ISSUES

Various external (public) and internal scoping efforts have been made over the decades for differing proposed revocation and lands actions. The most recent formal scoping period began on June 4, 2012, and ended on October 9, 2012, with a public meeting held on October 2, 2012. During that time, the public was encouraged to submit comments, and the 21 comments that were received were published in the final EA ([PRO-EA-012-003](#)) and FONSI ([PRO-FONSI-12-003](#)) on February 4, 2013. Most comments were non-substantive or expressed a preference or opinion. Some comments were outside the scope of the Proposed Action that related to requests to sell federal lands. None of the comments warranted any changes to the Proposed Action. This EA is new and the previous EA was used as a basis for much of the content. This EA is needed in response to recent Department of Interior (DOI) policy changes and procedures. As noted in Section 1.0, Reclamation added approximately 15,674.29 acres to the proposed revocation area, also necessitating the development of this EA.

As mentioned above, DOI has recently revised its NEPA requirements and have issued [guidance](#) that public scoping is an optional step in the NEPA process. Reclamation and BLM have determined that the issues around the revocation are well known in the area, based on previous scoping efforts, BLM land use planning work, and other NEPA related actions in the area. Issues related to this EA are addressed in further detail in Section 3.0, Table 3.1. The withdrawal revocation is largely an administrative action and does not, in and of itself, enact a change upon the landscape. When actions affecting these lands are proposed, site-specific NEPA processes will be undertaken. Consequently, no further public scoping or public comment periods will be held for this EA, although it will be publicly available online through BLM's National NEPA Register website and Reclamation's EA Library.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

2.1 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action Alternative, current management of the withdrawn lands would continue. No administrative action would be implemented to accomplish the original Seedskadee Project goals and BLM and Reclamation would cooperatively manage the lands through funding and personnel by existing agreements.

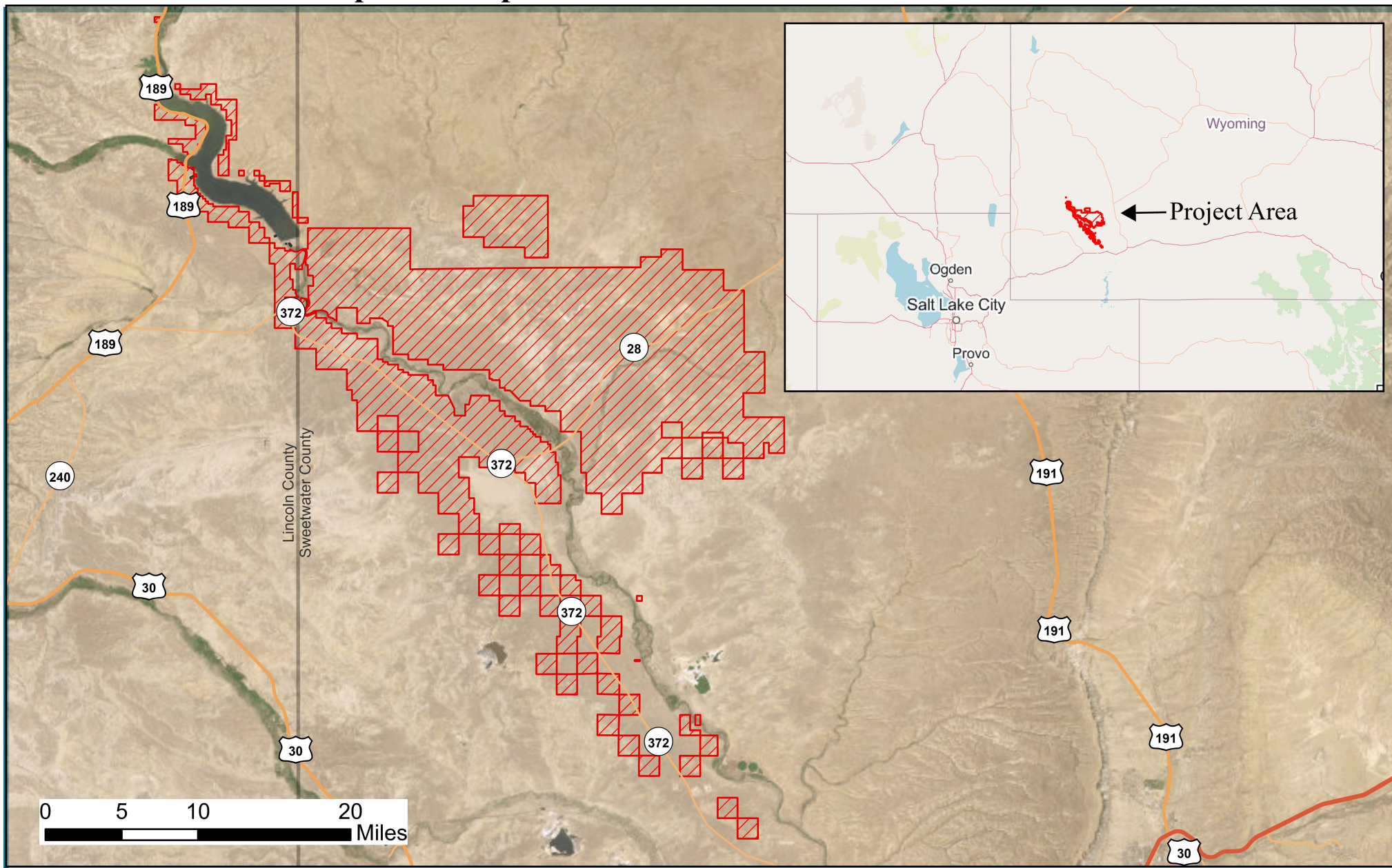
2.2 PROPOSED ACTION

Reclamation has identified approximately 163,230.00 acres of withdrawn lands that are no longer needed for the Seedskadee Project (see Map 2.1, below). The Proposed Action is to recommend the partial revocation of the withdrawals for the above acres and restore administrative jurisdiction to the BLM and return the lands to the public domain. As discussed in Section 1.0 of this EA, the parcels that Reclamation wishes to return to BLM management do not include all withdrawn lands identified for the Seedskadee Project. The lands to be retained are

being held for Fontenelle Dam and reservoir operations, hydropower, contracted water deliveries, and recreational activities.

It is important to note that approximately 155,082 acres or 95% of the proposed 163,230.00 acres of the revocation area is overlapped by PLO 7726. This order disallows the location of mining claims for metalliferous minerals until completion of analysis to determine if any of the lands needs special designation and protection. PLO 7726 opened lands withdrawn by EO 5327 to the operation of the public land laws and to development activities pursuant to section 21 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 241), as amended by section 369 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, (Public Law No. 109-58) and regulations promulgated thereunder, but did not open lands to the operation of the 1872 Mining Law, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law. Under the Proposed Action, these 8,148 acres would then be opened to entry under general land laws and the 1872 Mining law. Therefore, most of the proposed revocation area would remain closed to mining under the 1872 Mining Law, but open to actions under the public land laws and mineral leasing under the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act.

Map 2.2 - Proposed Seedskaadee Withdrawal Revocation



Prepared by: USBR PAO GIS, 9/2/2026



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Lands to be returned to BLM management



County Lines



The information depicted on this map is for general reference only. It is not intended to replace a certified topographical or boundary survey, or any other legal document.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Reclamation and BLM considered a variety of legal and policy requirements when considering the federal actions described above. Elements of the human environment that are subject to the requirements of a statute, regulation, executive order or similar requirement are shown in Table 3.1, below. Reclamation and BLM's interdisciplinary team identified issues through internal scoping and from known issues in the area. Issues determined to merit detailed analysis are identified in the table. A rationale is included in the table to explain how each resource was evaluated. If any element or issue was determined to potentially be impacted, it was carried forward for detailed analysis in this EA notwithstanding the need for mitigation. If an element is not present or would not be affected, it was not carried forward for analysis. The following codes were used to explain the disposition of each element or resource:

NP = not present in the area impacted by the proposed or alternative actions

NI = present, but not affected to a degree that detailed analysis is required

PI = present with potential for impacts that need to be analyzed in detail in the EA

Table 3.1 Elements/Resources of the Human Environment

Determination	Element/Resource	Rationale
NI	Air Quality & GHG	The Proposed Action Alternative would not result in substantial increases in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG permitting programs only apply to major stationary sources emitting over 100,000 tons carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) per year (e.g., power plant, landfill, etc.) or modifications of major sources with emission increases greater than 75,000 tons CO ₂ e per year. Additionally, the EPA requires annual reporting for facilities with stationary sources that emit 25,000 metric tons CO ₂ e per year to provide a basis for future policy decisions and regulatory initiatives regarding GHG's. None of the circumstances listed above are considered within the scope of the Proposed Action, therefore, this resource is not considered for further analysis in the EA.
NI	Cultural/ Archaeological Resources	Although cultural and archaeological resources are located within the revocation area, the action of revocation, in and of itself, is an administrative change that would not cause any impact to these resources. Therefore, these resources will not be carried forward for analysis. Section 4.1 of this EA documents consultation with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.

Determination	Element/Resource	Rationale
NP	Designated Areas: Wild & Scenic Rivers, other Wilderness Designations	Based on a review of available geographic information systems (GIS) data, the project area does not involve any Wild and Scenic Rivers or Wilderness Areas or similar designations.
NP	Farmlands (Prime/Unique)	Impacts on Farmlands are not expected as the project area does not encompass any prime or unique farmlands. Therefore, no analysis is needed.
NI	Indian Trust Assets (ITAs) or Tribal Religious Concerns	There are no ITAs or Tribal religious concerns based on a review of the American Indian/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian National Shapefile Data and based on professional knowledge of the project area. Section 4.1 of this EA documents consultation with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.
PI	Lands and Realty	The Proposed Action would make the subject lands available to all public land laws, including land use and realty actions. Therefore, these resources and related issues are carried forward for analysis.
PI	Minerals and Energy Development	The Proposed Action would make the subject lands available to all public land laws, including mining and mineral leasing laws, disposals of mineral materials. Therefore, these resources and related issues are carried forward for analysis.
NI	Livestock Operations/Grazing	Grazing is the primary vegetation use of the land in the Project area. Livestock grazing is currently managed by BLM and would not change under either alternative; therefore, no analysis is required for this resource.
NI	Paleontology	The Proposed Action, revocation of the withdrawal, would not affect paleontological resources based on the administrative nature of the action. Therefore, this resource is not carried forward for analysis as existing conditions would persist.
NI	Plants, Soils, Invasive and Noxious Weeds	The action of revocation of the withdrawal, in and of itself, would not cause any impacts to plants, soils, and the potential to spread invasive/noxious plants into the area. Therefore, this resource will not be carried forward for analysis.
PI	Recreation	Some changes to campground and Special Recreation Permit administration would be implemented under the proposed action. Therefore, this resource will be carried forward for analysis.

Determination	Element/Resource	Rationale
NI	Socioeconomics	Returning management of these lands to the BLM could make the lands available for future development, as discussed in Section 3.2. However, the timing, location, nature, and extent of any future development are uncertain and cannot be reasonably predicted at this time. Any future proposals would require separate site- specific review and environmental analysis under NEPA, including evaluation of potential socioeconomic impacts. Because no specific development is currently proposed or authorized, impacts to the socioeconomic environment from the revocation itself are expected to be negligible.
NI	Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species	No species would be affected by the revocation action, based on the administrative nature of the proposal, leading to no new disturbance. Therefore, no further analysis is needed.
NI	Wastes (hazardous/solid)	The Proposed Action, in and of itself, would not have the potential to introduce or produce solid or hazardous wastes. Therefore, this element is not brought forward for analysis.
NI	Water: Water Quality	Based on review of the project area, surface and groundwater resources are present where project water has been delivered historically and would continue to be delivered under applicable authorizations. No changes to the source of the project water, the nature of use, or the area where project water would be delivered would be realized based on the administrative nature of the Proposed Action. Therefore, it is not anticipated that ground or surface water quality would be affected to a degree that requires further analysis.
NI	Water: Water Rights	The Proposed Action Alternative would not change the water used within the project area because no changes to the beneficial use of water are proposed. No water right change applications would be necessary to implement the Proposed Action (i.e., point of diversion, point of return, place of use, nature of use/timing). Therefore, this resource will not be carried forward for analysis in this EA.
NI	Water Resources:	These resources, including floodplains, riparian areas, streams/rivers, wetlands, and Waters of the United States, will not be brought forward for analysis as hydrologic conditions in the project area are not expected to change, due to the administrative nature of the Proposed Action.
NI	Wildlife: Fish & Migratory Birds	No species would be affected by the revocation action, based on the administrative nature of the proposal, leading to no new disturbance. Therefore, no further analysis is needed.

3.1 LAND AND REALTY ACTIONS

3.1.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

There are over 450 land use authorizations within the revocation area. Authorizations include oil and gas infrastructure, such as roads, pipelines and related systems. Actual gas wells, gravel pits or other mineral related authorizing extraction activities are addressed in Section 3.2, under Mineral and Energy Development. Additional authorizations include, but are not limited to, research permits, ditches, communication systems, powerlines, a cellular service tower, a small-scale solar installation, a pioneer cemetery, and a weather monitoring station.

3.1.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Under the No Action Alternative, the land use authorizations described in the affected environment would continue as authorized. No changes would be made to the authorizations, and they would continue to be administered by the agency that authorized them. The lands would remain withdrawal from public land laws.

3.1.3 PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Upon revocation, under the Proposed Action, the BLM would begin to convert Reclamation authorizations to the applicable BLM authorization. These conversions are not expected to have any immediate changes to the landscape, as they are administrative in nature. It is expected that the owners/operators of the authorizations would continue to operate as authorized. If any changes to authorizations are proposed by the applicant, the BLM would evaluate any changes through the applicable permitting process at that time, under a separate NEPA process. Based on the above analysis, no mitigation is needed for the proposed action due to the administrative nature of the proposed action and no impacts are expected.

It is reasonable and foreseeable that new lands or realty related activities would be proposed after revocation, based on known resources and past proposals in the project area. However, it is unknown where and when such activities would take place. Therefore, this EA does not address such impacts as they would be speculative and beyond the scope of this EA. Future realty actions would be addressed in a separate site-specific NEPA process. When new lands or realty actions are proposed, it is anticipated that the BLM would evaluate the action within the framework of the applicable land use planning document, where the new action is proposed.

3.2 MINERALS AND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

3.2.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

There are several hundred mineral and energy related authorizations within the proposed revocation area. Authorizations include oil and gas wells, sodium developments (leasable minerals), and gravel pits (saleable minerals). There are no mining claims or approved locatable mining operations in the project area, largely due to the area being withdrawn from locatable mineral entry. Current interagency agreements and applicable law mandate that BLM administers federal minerals.

This action would only revoke the withdrawal of lands for the Seedskaadee Project. Approximately 155,082 acres, or approximately 95% of the proposed revocation area, are overlapped by PLO 7726, which disallows the location of mining claims for metalliferous minerals until completion of analysis to determine if any of the lands needs special designation and protection (see Map 3.2).

3.2.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Under the No Action Alternative, the mineral related authorizations would continue as authorized as described under the above Affected Environment section. No changes would be made to the authorizations, and they would be allowed to continue to be administered by the authorizing agency.

3.2.3 PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

When considering all forms of mineral development, after the revocation is enacted, it is reasonable and foreseeable that new mineral-related activities would be proposed, based on known mineral resources in the project area. Although it is likely new activity would be geographically proximate to similar existing operations, it is presently unknown when and exactly where such activities would be proposed. Therefore, this EA does not attempt to address future proposed mineral development as it would be largely speculative, without specific proposals. When new mineral or energy actions are proposed, it is anticipated that the BLM would evaluate the proposal within the framework of the applicable land use plan and through a site-specific or programmatic NEPA document. In and of itself, revocation of the withdrawals would not produce new impacts related to Energy and Mineral Development but would open the possibility to new development.

Locatable Minerals:

As described in the Affected Environment section above, the Oil Shale Withdrawal covers 155,082 acres or about 95% of the surface area associated with the Proposed Action. The revocation of the Seedskaadee withdrawal would have no effect on these lands that remain under

by PLO 7726 because these overlapping acres would remain closed to mineral entry under the 1872 Mining Law. The remaining 8,148 acres would be open to mining claims (see Map 3.2).

The acceptance of mining claims is a non-discretionary action to which BLM must respond. However, while mining may be proposed on these 8,148 acres, each claim would remain subject to stipulations from BLM's applicable land use plan, the NEPA process, and associated environmental compliance (e.g. the Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act etc...). Therefore, it would be inaccurate to describe proposed mining claims as a forgone conclusion. Speculating on where and how future mining claims may be proposed would be unwieldy and will not be attempted in this EA. When those actions are proposed on these 8,148 acres, BLM would respond accordingly, as described above.

Saleable Minerals:

Existing mineral material (gravel) pits may be converted to community gravel pits to provide a resource to the public or be available to commercial operators. Using existing pits for either purpose would be preferred over creating new pits to concentrate ground disturbance, rather than proliferate additional pits. Any actions related to mineral material pits would be considered under a separate NEPA process and in conformance with the applicable land use plan.

Leasable Minerals:

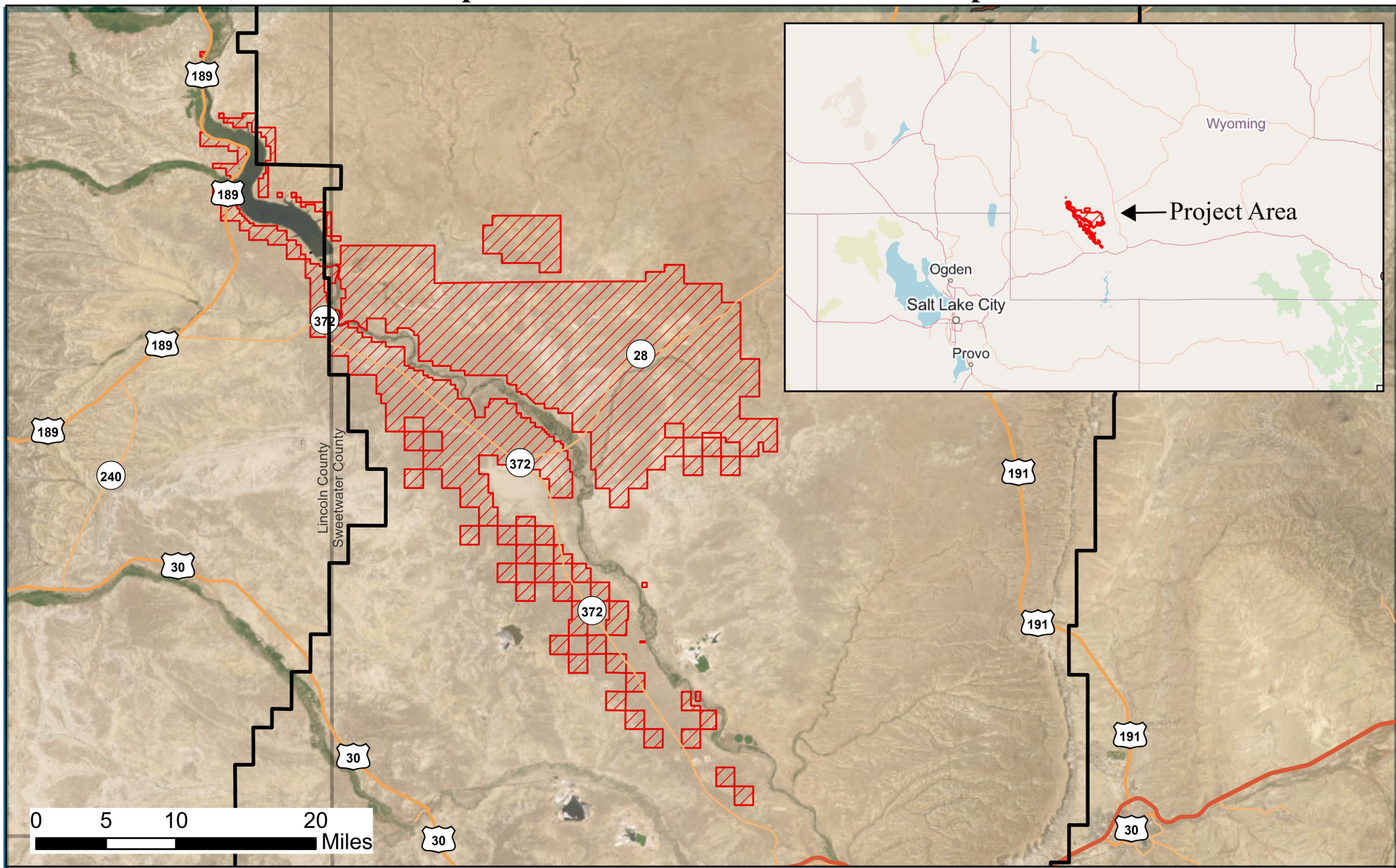
All lands within the revocation area would be open to mineral leasing (e.g. oil, gas, sodium etc...) under the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act and saleable mineral actions (e.g. gravel, sand, silt etc...) under the Materials Act of 1947; provided that the Secretary subsequently opens these lands to such actions.

In the future, as site-specific mineral related actions are proposed, the BLM would be required to evaluate the proposal within the framework of the applicable, overlapping withdrawals, land use plan and through a site-specific or programmatic NEPA document(s). Consequently, in and of itself, revocation of a withdrawal does not approve of any energy or related fluid mineral development and is regarded as an independent administrative action.

Administrative procedures:

Administratively, the BLM would convert Reclamation issued mineral-related authorizations to applicable BLM authorizations after the revocation. This process would happen gradually, as the Reclamation-issued authorizations expire. If any changes to existing authorizations are proposed by the operator, the BLM would evaluate the proposal through the applicable permitting process at that time, under a separate NEPA process. Based on the above analysis, no mitigation is needed for the proposed action due to the administrative nature of the proposed revocation.

Map 3.2 - Oil Shale Withdrawal Overlap



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Lands to be returned to BLM management



County Lines



Oil Shale Withdrawal Boundary



Prepared by: USBR PAO GIS, 9/2/2026



The information depicted on this map is for general reference only. It is not intended to replace a certified topographical or boundary survey, or any other legal document.

3.3 RECREATION

3.3.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Fontenelle Reservoir, the Green River, and adjacent lands are the primary areas for recreational activities within the project area. Reclamation is responsible for funding recreation management in the project area with BLM administering the maintenance and staffing of the campsites and day use areas by an inter-agency funding agreement. Confined recreational day-use and camping facilities are described below and shown on Map 3.2.

There is a moderate and growing demand for recreation on and around Fontenelle Reservoir and the Green River. Primary recreational pursuits include fishing, camping, picnicking, birding, wildlife viewing, hunting, and boating. Special Recreation Permits are often issued for guided fishing within Fontenelle Reservoir and on and along the Green River. Currently these Special Recreation Permits are administered by the BOR.

Fontenelle Creek Campground

Fontenelle Creek Campground (19.6 acres) is located on the west side of the reservoir, accessed from Lincoln County Road 314 and US Highway 189. Current facilities include a lower loop of 24 camp sites, an upper loop of 31 camp sites, and restrooms. Camp units include a picnic table, a small shade shelter with some sites that have fire rings. Flush restrooms (2) and running water are available throughout the campsite. Based on the amenities provided, this campground requires a fee for use.

Fontenelle Creek Boat Launch

Fontenelle Creek Boat Launch (4.9 acres) is located on the west side of the reservoir on the way to the Fontenelle Creek Campground, from Lincoln County Road 314 and US Highway 189. Current facilities include a boat ramp and parking area.

Fontenelle Creek Picnic Area

This location is located east of the boat ramp and contains a flush toilet, water point, and picnicking and parking area. The area is restricted to no boat trailers or overnight camping.

Fontenelle Dam Boat Launch

The Fontenelle Dam Boat Ramp (2.92 acres) is the second ramp on Fontenelle Reservoir. This recreation facility features a double vault toilet and large boat parking. There are no entry/launch fees.

Slate Creek Campground

Slate Creek Campground (23.42 acres) is the largest and most visited facility in the project area. It is located below the dam on the west bank of the Green River, adjacent to the first bridge. There are two double vault toilets and river-boat access on the south end near the campground entrance. Facilities are primitive and dispersed with no entry or launch fees required.

Tailrace Picnic Area

The Tailrace Day Use Site (1.01 acres) is used as a river access point on the Green River below the dam that accommodates raft and river boat launching. This area includes a single vault toilet and is designated as a picnic area. Currently, there are no entry or launch fees in this area. This area is not included in the revocation but is within the larger project area.

Tailrace Campground

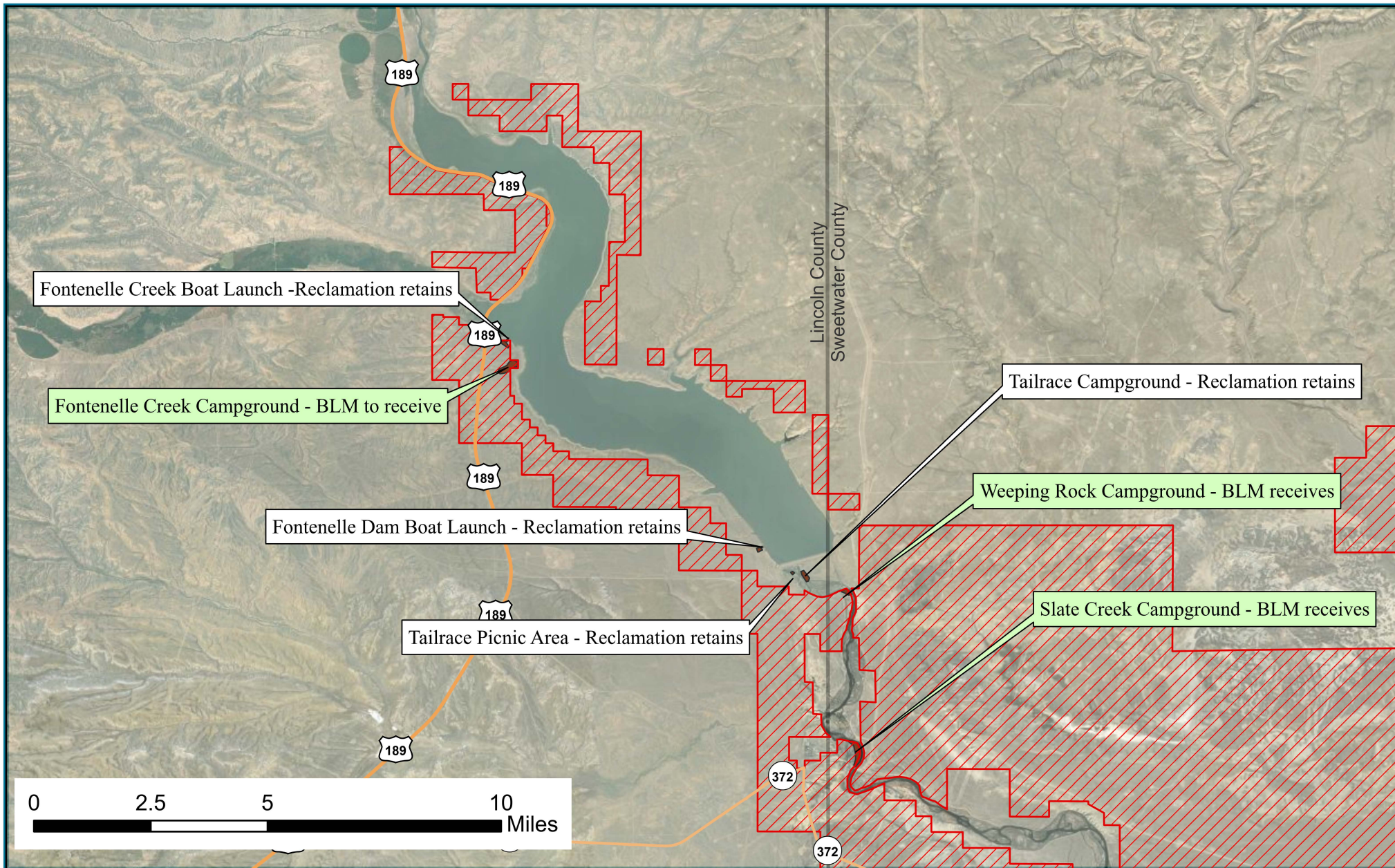
Tailrace Campground (7.37) is a relatively dispersed facility located on the east side of the Green River. This campground is accessible by crossing downstream from Slate Creek Campground and traversing gravel roads for approximately 4.6 miles. Tailrace Campground is within the vicinity of Fontenelle Dam (2,000 feet). A single unit vault toilet and five to seven primitive camp sites are located within the campground with no entry or launch fees at this site. This area is not included in the revocation but is within the larger project area.

Weeping Rock Campground

Weeping Rock Campground (5.2 acres) is ½ mile below the dam on the west bank of the Green River. A double-unit vault toilet and a river-boat access point are located at the site. Facilities are primitive with no entry or launch fees required.

In addition to the above facilities, Reclamation, BLM, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) issue use authorizations for commercial outfitters and guides, primarily for fly fishing activities along the Green River, primarily below the dam. Section 3.4 addresses the limited socioeconomic impacts to commercial recreational users. Other recreational activities include hunting, fishing, boating, camping, hiking, and other dispersed recreation.

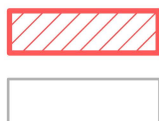
Map 3.3 - Seedskaadee Withdrawal Revocation Recreation Sites



Prepared by: USBR PAO GIS, 9/2/2026



BUREAU OF
RECLAMATION



Lands to be returned to BLM Management

County Lines



The information depicted on this map is for general reference only. It is not intended to replace a certified topographical or boundary survey, or any other legal document.

3.3.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Under the No Action Alternative, the public domain and commercial recreational experiences would remain unchanged. The BLM would continue to manage all recreation sites with funding provided by Reclamation. Other recreational activities, like hunting, fishing, boating, and hiking would also remain unchanged if the revocation does not take place. Recreational activities would continue to be managed according to Reclamation policies.

3.3.3 PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Under the Proposed Action, recreational opportunities available to the public would remain largely unchanged. Activities such as hunting, fishing, boating, camping, hiking, and other dispersed recreation would continue to be available; however, recreation occurring on the affected lands would be managed in accordance with the applicable BLM Land Use Plans for the Rock Springs, Kemmerer, and Pinedale Field Offices.

Commercial recreation would also continue under the proposed action, although through the administration of Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) rather than through Special Use Permits that Reclamation currently issues. Applications would be processed, after the revocation, through BLM's online system for SRPs. Upon completion of the revocation and transfer, responsibility for administering SRPs would transition to the appropriate BLM field office in accordance with BLM regulations and policy.

The BLM and Reclamation would manage recreation sites as shown in Map 3.2. However, beginning in 2031, the BLM would no longer receive funding from Reclamation for the operation, maintenance, and administration of the Fontenelle Creek, Slate Creek, and Weeping Rock campgrounds. BLM would need to provide additional funding sources to continue maintenance and administration of these sites.

4.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

4.1 PERSONS, GROUPS, AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

Table 4-1 lists the people, groups, and agencies that were coordinated with or consulted during the preparation of this environmental assessment. The table also summarizes the conclusions of those processes.

Table 4.1 Consultations

Name	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings & Conclusions
Native American Nations and Tribal Organizations	Executive Order 13175, Executive Order 13007	Correspondence was transmitted to tribal leadership of the following tribes on Wednesday, August 5, 2026: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Blackfeet Nation, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Comanche Nation, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Crow Tribe of Indians, Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Northwestern Band of Shoshone, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Spirit Lake Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation), and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. No correspondence was received from these tribes 30 days after reception of the consultation letters.
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office	National Historic Preservation Act Section 106	Reclamation determined that no effect would be realized to Historic Properties. The Wyoming SHPO concurred with this determination on July 29, 2026, as documented in Appendix B.

Name	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings & Conclusions
Tribal Historic Preservation Office and Cultural Resources Officials	National Historic Preservation Act Section 106	Correspondence was transmitted to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers/Cultural Resources Officials representing the above listed tribes. No correspondence was received 30 days after receipt of the consultation letters.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Endangered Species Act Section 7	A USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Report was generated on July 2 nd , 2026. The IPaC results showed potential for several species to occur in the project area, but BLM and Reclamation biologists determined that no effect would be realized on listed species, based on the administrative nature of the proposed action.

4.2 LIST OF PREPARERS AND REVIEWERS

Table 4.2 BLM and Reclamation Preparers and Reviewers

Name	Title	Section
Benjamin Molitor	BLM Project Manager-Kemmerer Field Office	NEPA, Recreation, and Project Coordination
Brennan Young	Reclamation GIS Group Chief	Geology and Lands
Bridget Navarro	Reclamation Civil Engineer	Water Rights and Water Resources
Chris Toalson	BLM Wyoming State Office Economist	Socioeconomics
Crystal Hoyt	BLM Realty Specialist- Rock Springs Field Office	Lands and Realty
Erik Kemp	Reclamation Biologist	Biological Resources, Public Health and Safety, Wetland Resources
James Jacob	BLM Wyoming State Office	Cadastral
Jason Brown	BLM Geologist – Rock Springs Field Office	Minerals
Jennie Frankus	BLM Planning and Environmental Coordinator - Wyoming State Office	NEPA review and plan conformance
Jerry Frimml	BLM Outdoor Recreation Specialist-Kemmerer Field Office	Recreation
Kaisa McKenna	BLM Realty Specialist - Kemmerer Field Office	Lands and Realty
Maggie Erlick	Reclamation Archaeologist	Archaeology, Cultural and Indian Trust Assets
Mark Wimmer	Reclamation Division Manager	Project Manager - NEPA
Melissa Shively	Reclamation Group Chief Lands and Realty	Lands and Realty
Morgan Hill	BLM Geologist-Rock Springs Field Office	Minerals
Sarah Naranjo	BLM Realty Specialist-Wyoming State Office	BLM Lands/Realty and Project Coordinator
Sonja Hunt	BLM Program Manager-High Desert District	Project Manager and NEPA

5.0 REFERENCES, GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

5.2 LIST OF ACRONYMS AND TERMS

- BLM – Bureau of Land Management
- BR – Biological Resources
- CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- DOI – Department of the Interior
- EA – Environmental Assessment
- EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
- FONSI – Finding of No Significant Impact
- GIS – Geographic Information System
- GHG – Greenhouse Gases
- HR – Heritage Resources
- IPaC – Information for Planning and Consultation
- ITA – Indian Trust Assets
- LR – Land Resources
- NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- PLO - Public Land Order
- Reclamation – Bureau of Reclamation
- RMP – Resource Management Plan
- SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office
- SRP – Special Recreation Permit
- Stat. – Statute
- USC – United States Code
- USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED REVOCATION LANDS

APPENDIX B: WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE CONCURRENCE LETTER

APPENDIX A: LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED REVOCATION

The withdrawals created by Secretary Order dated December 19, 1919; Public Land Order No. 3278 (28 FR 13306); and Public Land Orders Nos. 4195 and 4196 (32 FR 6494 and 6495) withdrew public lands for use by Reclamation for the Seedskadee Project. These described lands make up the revocation area for the purposes of the EA.

Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming

T. 19 N., R. 108 W.,
secs. 18 and 20.

T. 22 N., R. 108 W.,
secs. 3 thru 6;
sec. 7, lot 5, N1/2NE1/4, and NE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 8;
sec. 9, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4;
secs. 10, 11, and 12;
sec. 13, NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 14;
sec. 15, N1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4NW1/4;
secs. 16, 18, 20, and 22.

T. 23 N., R. 108 W.,
secs. 4 thru 10, secs. 15 thru 22, and secs. 26 thru 35.

T. 24 N., R. 108 W.,
sec. 31.

T. 19 N., R. 109 W.,
secs. 2 and 4.

T. 20 N., R. 109 W.,
sec. 6;
sec. 8, S1/2NE1/4SE1/4NE1/4 and S1/2NW1/4SE1/4NE1/4;
secs. 18 and 20;
sec. 26, E1/2NE1/4, W1/2, and S1/2SE1/4;
secs. 30, 32, and 36.

T. 21 N., R. 109 W.,
sec. 18, lots 1 thru 4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and SE1/4;
sec. 20, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2, and SE1/4;
sec. 26, NE1/4NE1/4;
secs. 28, 30, 32, and 34.

T. 22 N., R. 109 W.,
secs. 1 thru 5;
sec. 6, lots 8 thru 13, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and SE1/4;
secs. 8 thru 16;
sec. 18, lots 12 and 13, W1/2NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NE1/4SW1/4, and SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 19, lots 1 thru 4, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, W1/2NE1/4SE1/4, and W1/2SE1/4SE1/4;
secs. 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27;
sec. 28, E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, and E1/2SW1/4;
sec. 30, lots 5 thru 8, W1/2NE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4NE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and SE1/4;
sec. 31, lots 1 and 2, NE1/4, and E1/2NW1/4;
sec. 34.

T. 23 N., R. 109 W.,
secs. 1 thru 36.

T. 24 N., R. 109 W.,
sec. 18, lots 7 thru 12;
sec. 19, lots 1 thru 12;
sec. 30, lots 1 thru 12;
sec. 31, lots 1 thru 6;
sec. 36, S1/2.

T. 20 N., R. 110 W.,
secs. 2, 10, 12, and 14.

T. 21 N., R. 110 W.,
sec. 2, S1/2;
secs. 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 22, 24, and 26.

T. 22 N., R. 110 W.,

sec. 1, lots 5 thru 8, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4;

sec. 2, lots 5, 16, and 18;

sec. 3, S1/2NW1/4 and S1/2;

sec. 4, lots 10, 11, 13, and 16, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;

sec. 5, lots 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19, SW1/4NW1/4, and SW1/4;

sec. 6, lots 9 thru 14, lot 16, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and SE1/4;

sec. 7;

sec. 8, lot 2, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, and S1/2;

sec. 9, lots 1 and 2, NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, and S1/2;

sec. 10;

sec. 11, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, and S1/2;

sec. 12, SW1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4SW1/4, and SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4;

sec. 13, W1/2NW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, and S1/2;

secs. 14 thru 20;

sec. 21, N1/2NE1/4 and N1/2NW1/4;

sec. 22, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4;

sec. 23, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SE1/4SE1/4;

sec. 24;

sec. 25, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and E1/2SE1/4;

sec. 28, S1/2NW1/4 and SW1/4;

secs. 29, 30, and 32;

sec. 33, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, and W1/2SE1/4;

sec. 36, E1/2NE1/4.

T. 23 N., R. 110 W.,

secs. 1 thru 28;

sec. 29, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, and SE1/4;

sec. 30, lots 5 and 6, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4;

sec. 31, lots 12, 13, 14, and 16, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;

sec. 34, N1/2NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4NE1/4, and SE1/4NE1/4;

sec. 35, lot 2, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, and SE1/4;

sec. 36.

T. 24 N., R. 110 W.,
sec. 13, S1/2;
sec. 14, S1/2;
sec. 15, S1/2;
sec. 21, E1/2;
secs. 22 thru 26;
sec. 27, N1/2 and SE1/4;
sec. 28, NE1/4;
sec. 36, NE1/4.

T. 22 N., R. 111 W.,
secs. 1, 2, and 3;
sec. 4, lot 5 and SE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 10;
sec. 11, N1/2NE1/4 and N1/2NW1/4;
secs. 12, 14, 24, and 26.

T. 23 N., R. 111 W.,
secs. 1 thru 4;
sec. 5, lots 5 thru 9, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, and SE1/4;
sec. 6, lots 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, and 27;
sec. 7, lot 16 and lots 18 thru 24;
sec. 8, lots 3 and 4, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and S1/2;
secs. 9 thru 13;
sec. 14, lot 12, N1/2, N1/2SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4SE1/4, and SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 15, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, and W1/2NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 17, lots 10, 11, 12, 15, and 16, NE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
secs. 18, 19, and 20;
sec. 21, lot 7, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, and S1/2;
sec. 22, S1/2;
sec. 23, E1/2NE1/4 and E1/2SE1/4;
sec. 24;
sec. 25, NE1/4 and N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 26, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;
secs. 27, 28, and 29;
sec. 33, E1/2;
secs. 34 and 35;
sec. 36, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4NW1/4, W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, and S1/2;
tract 38.

T. 24 N., R. 111 W.,
sec. 18, SE1/4NW1/4 and E1/2SW1/4;
sec. 19, E1/2NW1/4 and N1/2SE1/4;
secs. 25 thru 29;
sec. 31, lots 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, and 28, lots 30 thru 37, and SE1/4NW1/4;
sec. 32, lot 1, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, and SE1/4;
secs. 33 thru 36.

T. 23 N., R. 112 W.,
sec. 1, lots 6 thru 11, lots 14, 15, 16, 19, and 20, SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
sec. 12, lot 1, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2, SW1/4SW1/4SE1/4,
and S1/2SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 13.

T. 24 N., R. 112 W.,
sec. 4, lot 12, E1/2SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 5, lots 3, 4, 11, 12, and 15, and SW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 6, lots 1 thru 5, lot 7, and lot 10;
sec. 7, lots 2 thru 5, S1/2NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and SE1/4;
sec. 8, lots 11 and 12, W1/2NW1/4NE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SW1/4NE1/4SW1/4,
SE1/4SW1/4NE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4NE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SW1/4,
NW1/4NE1/4SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2NW1/4SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4SE1/4SW1/4, and W1/2SW1/4SE1/4SW1/4;
sec. 9, NE1/4 and N1/2SE1/4;
sec. 10, NW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 11, NE1/4SW1/4 and SW1/4SE1/4;
sec. 13, NE1/4, N1/2NE1/4NW1/4, and N1/2NW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 14, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 17, W1/2NW1/4NE1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4NE1/4NW1/4, W1/2NW1/4,
W1/2SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 18, E1/2;
sec. 20, NE1/4;
sec. 21, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and S1/2;
sec. 22, S1/2NW1/4 and S1/2;
sec. 26, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, and SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 27, N1/2NE1/4 and N1/2NW1/4;
sec. 36, lot 6, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, and S1/2.

T. 25 N., R. 112 W.,
sec. 5, NW1/4NW1/4;
sec. 21, SW1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 22, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SE1/4SE1/4;
sec. 26, NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, and SE1/4;
sec. 27, NE1/4NE1/4;
sec. 28, lots 18, 21, 24, and 27, and S1/2SW1/4;
sec. 29, lots 10, 12, 17, and 20, SW1/4, and S1/2SE1/4;
sec. 33, N1/2NE1/4;
sec. 34, lots 1, 8, 9, 10, 14, and 16, S1/2NW1/4, and NW1/4SW1/4;
sec. 35, lots 9 and 10, E1/2NE1/4, and NE1/4SE1/4.

APPENDIX B: WYOMING SHPO CONCURRENCE DOCUMENTATION



July 29, 2026

Rick Baxter, Area Manager
United States Department of the Interior (USDI)
Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
Provo Area Office
302 East Lakeview Parkway
Provo, Utah 84606

Re: DBPR_WY_2026_657 Consultation Regarding the Proposed Seedskadee Revocation Project, Sweetwater, Lincoln, and Sublette Counties, Wyoming – (SHPO File # 1212RLC009) – Seedskadee Project, Wyoming

Dear Rick Baxter,

Thank you for consulting with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding DBPR_WY_2026_657. We have reviewed the associated report and find the documentation meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42). We concur with your finding that no historic properties, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1), will be affected by the undertaking as planned.

This letter should be retained in your files as documentation of a SHPO concurrence with your finding of no historic properties affected. Please refer to SHPO project DBPR_WY_2026_657 on any future correspondence regarding this undertaking. If you have any questions, please contact me at 307-777-3424.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nathan May". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

Nathan May, Archaeologist

Mark Gordon | Governor
Dave Glenn | Director
Sara Sheen | SHPO Officer



**ARTS. PARKS.
HISTORY.**
Wyoming State Parks & Cultural Resources